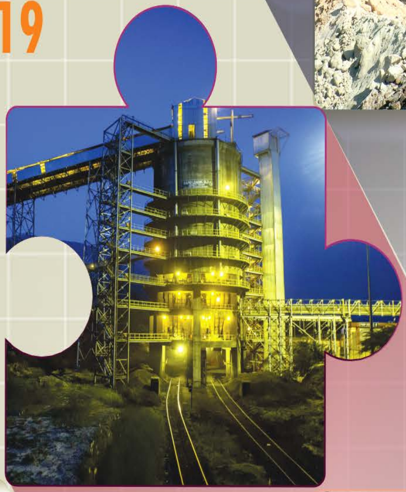
CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED
A Miniratna Company

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS
2018 - 2019





Digging Deeper
Aiming Higher

Annual Report & Accounts 2018-19

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

A Miniratna Company

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)

Regd. Office : Darbhanga House, Ranchi - 834 029
JHARKHAND

VISION/MISSION & OBJECTIVES

1.1 VISION

To emerge as a National player in the Primary Energy Sector, committed to provide energy security to the Country, by attaining environmentally and Socially Sustainable Growth , through best practices from Mine to Market.

MISSION

The Mission of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is to produce and market the planned quantity of Coal and Coal products efficiently and economically in Eco-Friendly manner, with due regard to Safety, Conservation and Quality.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are —

1. To optimize generation of internal resources by improving productivity of resources, prevent wastage and to mobilize adequate external resources to meet investment need.
2. To maintain high standards of Safety and strive for an accident free mining of Coal.
3. To lay emphasis on afforestation, protection of Environment and control of Pollution.
4. To undertake detailed exploration and plan for new Projects to meet the future Coal demand.
5. To modernize existing Mines.
6. To Develop technical know-how and organizational capability of Coal mining as well as Coal beneficiation and undertake, wherever necessary, applied research and development work related to Scientific exploration for greater extraction of Coal.
7. To improve the quality of life of employees and to discharge the corporate obligations to Society at large and the community around the Coalfields in particular.
8. To provide adequate number of skilled manpower to run the operations and impart technical and managerial training for up gradation of skill.
9. To improve consumer satisfaction.
10. To enhance the CSR activities specifically in the field of Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water in the Surrounding villages.

CONTENTS

Board of Directors

(As on 05th August, 2019)

Shri Gopal Singh
Chairman-cum-Managing Director

DIRECTORS

Shri N. K. Agarwal
Director (Finance)

Shri V. K. Srivastava
Director (Tech./Oprn.)

Shri R. S. Mahapatro
Director (Personnel)

Shri Bhola Singh
Director (Tech./P&P)

PART TIME DIRECTORS

Shri Ashish Upadhyaya
Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Coal

Shri R. P. Srivastava
Director (P&IL), CIL

NON-OFFICIAL PART TIME DIRECTORS

Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal
Ex-Additional Chief Adviser (Cost)

Shri Subhau Kashyap
M. B. B. S.

Smt. Jajula Gowri
Advocate

Shri Shiv Arora
Chartered Accountant

Shri Harbans Singh
Ex–DG Apex, GSI

PERMANENT INVITEES

Shri Salil Kr. Jha
COM, EC Rly., Hajipur

Shri Aboobacker Siddiqui P.
Secretary (Mines & geology), GoJ

Shri Ravi Prakash
Company Secretary

PRESENT MANAGEMENT

As on 05th August, 2019

(i.e. on the date of the Sixty Third Annual General Meeting)

CHAIRMAN-CUM-MANAGING DIRECTOR

Shri Gopal Singh

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS

Shri Niranjan Kumar Agarwal	:	Director (Finance)
Shri V. K. Srivastava	:	Director (Tech./Oprn.)
Shri R.S. Mahapatro	:	Director (Personnel)
Shri Bhola Singh	:	Director (Tech./P&P)

PART TIME DIRECTORS

Shri Ashish Upadhyaya, IAS	:	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri R. P. Srivastava	:	Director (P&IR), CIL

NON-OFFICIAL PART TIME DIRECTORS

Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal	:	Ex-Additional Chief Adviser (Cost), D/o Expenditure
Shri Subhau Kashyap	:	M. B. B. S.
Smt. Jajula Gowri	:	Advocate
Shri Shiv Arora	:	Chartered Accountant
Shri Harbans Singh	:	Ex – Director General Apex, Geological Survey of India

PERMANENT INVITEES

Shri Salil Kumar Jha	:	Chief Operation Manager, EC Railway
Shri Shri Aboobacker Siddique P	:	Secretary (Mines & Geology) Govt. of Jharkhand

COMPANY SECRETARY

Shri Ravi Prakash

MANAGEMENT DURING 2018-19

CHAIRMAN-CUM-MANAGING DIRECTOR

Shri Gopal Singh	:	Chairman-cum-Managing Director (w.e.f. 01.03.2012)

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS

Shri D. K. Ghosh	:	Director (Finance) (w.e.f. 06.07.2013 to 30.04.2019)
Shri V.K. Srivastava	:	Director (Tech.) (w.e.f. 15.05.2018)
Shri Bhola Singh	:	Director (Tech.) (From 15.01.2019)
Shri R.S. Mahapatro	:	Director (Personnel) (w.e.f. 08.06.2015)
Shri Awadh Kishor Mishra	:	Director (Tech.) (w.e.f. 01.10.2016 to 30.11.2018)

PART TIME DIRECTORS

Shri Ashish Upadhyaya	:	Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Govt. Of India, New-Delhi. (w.e.f. 05.02.2018)
Shri R. P. Shrivastava	:	Director (P&IR), Coal India Limited, Kolkata (w.e.f. 19.02.2018)

NON-OFFICIAL PART TIME DIRECTORS

Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal	:	Ex-Additional Chief Adviser (Cost), D/o Expenditure (w.e.f. 14.11.2015)
Shri Ashok Gupta	:	Chartered Accountant (w.e.f. 14.11.2015 to 29.01.2019)
Shri Subhau Kashyap	:	MBBS (w.e.f. 13.12.2018)

PERMANENT INVITEES

Shri S. K. Barnwal	:	Secretary (Mines & Geology) (w.e.f. 16.11.2016) Govt. of Jharkhand
Shri Salil Kumar Jha	:	Chief Operation Manager, EC Railway (w.e.f. 24.05.2016)

COMPANY SECRETARY	:	Shri Ravi Prakash (w.e.f. 13.07.2017)

BANKERS

Allahabad Bank
Andhra Bank
Bank of Baroda
Bank of India
Bank of Maharashtra
Canara Bank
Corporation Bank
Dena Bank
Indian Overseas Bank
State Bank of India
Oriental Bank of Commerce
Punjab National Bank
Syndicate Bank
UCO Bank
Union Bank of India
United Bank of India

STATUTORY AUDITORS

M/s. K.C. Tak & Co.
New Ananthpur,
Ranchi, Jharkhand

BRANCH AUDITORS

M/s. V. Rohatgi & Co.
1st Floor, Sarjana Building, Main Road, Ranchi , Jharkhand

M/s. L. K. Saraf & Co.
Ranchi – 834001, Jharkhand

M/s N.K.D. & Co.
Ranchi – 834001, Jharkhand

M/s Sanjay Bajoria & Associates
Ranchi – 834001, Jharkhand

COST AUDITORS

M/s SC Mohanty & Associates
Plot No. 370/186/2157
Shakti Bhawan, Beside Toyota Showroom
AT – Patia, PO – KIIT, Bhubaneswar – 751024, Odisha

BRANCH COST AUDITORS

M/s. MANI & CO.
Ashoka Building,
111, Southern Avenue,
Kolkata – 700029

M/s. MUSIB & Co.
No. 204, Gajraj Mansion,
2nd Floor, Diagnol Road,
Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

M/s K. B. Saxena & Associates
3rd Floor, Shagun Palace Sapru Marg,
Hazratganj, Lucknow – 226001

M/s K. G. Goyal & Associates
4A, POCKET 2, Mix Housing, New Kondli,
Mayur Vihar – III, New Delhi – 110096

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s Kant Sanat & Associates
1st Floor, Raghunandan Sahu Bhawan, Beside Durian Furniture, Argora-Kadru Road, Opp. Ashok Nagar, Ranchi-834002

REGISTERED OFFICE

Darbhanga House
Ranchi 834 029
(Jharkhand)

N O T I C E

Secy. CS/3(4)/AGM–63/2019/622 Dated: — 03.08.2019

NOTICE FOR THE SIXTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 63rd Annual General Meeting of the members of Central Coalfields Limited will be held on Monday the day of 5th August, 2019 at 11.30 AM at the registered office of the Company, Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834029, Jharkhand to transact the following business:

A. ORDINARY BUSINESS :

1. To consider and adopt :

   a. The Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 including Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date, Cash Flow Statement together with all Notes, Additional Notes on the Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Policy for the year 2018-19, the Reports of Statutory Auditor and Comptroller & Auditor General of India and Directors' Report.

   b. The Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 including Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date, Cash Flow Statement together with all Notes, Additional Notes on the Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Policy for the year 2018-19, the Reports of Statutory Auditor and Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

2. To confirm payment of two Interim Dividends paid on equity shares of the Company as Final Dividend for the Financial Year 2018-19.

3. To appoint a Director in place of Shri V.K. Srivastava (DIN- 8155817) Whole-time Director who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act 2014 and being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

4. To appoint a Director in place of Shri R. S. Mahapatro (DIN-07248972), Whole-time Director who retires by rotation in terms of Section 152 (6) of the Companies Act 2013 and being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

B. SPECIAL BUSINESS :

5. To ratify the re-appointment of Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal (DIN: 07254856) as an Independent Director, based on the order dtd. 17.11.2018 of MoC, for a second term w.e.f. 17.11.2018 for a period of one year or until further orders whichever is earlier.

   To consider, and if thought, fit, to pass the following resolutions as special resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of sections 149, 152 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') including the rules made thereunder read with Schedule IV to the Act and the applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), the re-appointment of Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal (DIN: 07254856) as Independent Director, based on the order dtd. 17.11.2018 of MoC, for a second term w.e.f. 17.11.2018 for a period of one year or until further orders, whichever is earlier, be and is hereby ratified."

   "RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of sections 149, 197 and other applicable provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal be paid such sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board or Committees thereof, as may be approved by CIL from time to time and subject to such limits prescribed or as may be prescribed from time to time.

6. To ratify the re-appointment of Shri Ashok Gupta (DIN: 03266416) as an Independent Director, based on the order dtd. 17.11.2018 of MoC, for a second term w.e.f. 17.11.2018 for a period of one year or until further orders whichever is earlier.

   To consider, and if thought, fit, to pass the following resolutions as special resolution:

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to provisions of sections 149, 152 and any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') including the rules made thereunder read with Schedule IV to the Act and the applicable provisions of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), the re-appointment of Shri Ashok Gupta (DIN: 03266416) as Independent Director, based on the order dtd. 17.11.2018 of MoC, for a second term w.e.f. 17.11.2018 for a period of one year or until further orders, whichever is earlier, be and is hereby ratified."

"RESOLVED FURTHER THAT pursuant to the provisions of sections 149, 197 and other applicable provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, Shri Ashok Gupta be paid such sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board or Committees thereof, as may be approved by CIL from time to time and subject to such limits prescribed or as may be prescribed from time to time.

By order of the Board of Directors
Central Coalfields Limited
Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)
Company Secretary

Venue of AGM : Registered Office.

Registered Office : Darbhanga House
Ranchi 834 029
(Jharkhand)
CIN NUMBER : U10200JH1956GOI000581

Note :

1. The Shareholders are requested to give their consent in writing or by electronic mode for calling the Annual General Meeting at a shorter notice pursuant to the provisions of the Section 101(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the company.
3. Corporate Member(s) are requested to send to the Registered Office of the Company, a duly certified copy of the Board Resolution, pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, authorizing their representative to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting.
4. Relevant Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of Special Business, as set out above is also annexed hereto.
5. All documents referred to in the notices and annexure thereto along with other mandatory registers/documents are open for inspection at the registered office of the Company on all working days during business hours, prior to the date of 63rd Annual General Meeting.
6. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 171(1)(b) and 189(4) of the Companies Act, 2013, the registers required to be kept open for inspection at every Annual General Meeting of the company, shall accessible during the continuance of the meeting to any person having the right to attend the meeting.

To,

(a) The Coal India Limited, (Through Chairman, CIL), Kolkata
(b) Shri Anil Kumar Jha, Chairman, CIL, Kolkata
(c) Shri R. P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL, Kolkata
(d) Shri Gopal Singh, CMD,CCL, Ranchi
(e) Shri Subhau Kashyap, Chairman, Audit Committee, CCL
(f) M/s. K.C. Tak & Co., Ranchi, Statutory Auditors
(g) M/s S.C. Mohanty & Associates, Bhubaneswar, Principal Cost Auditor
(h) M/s. Kant Sanat & Associates, Ranchi, Secretarial Auditor
(i) All Directors

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND REGULATION 36(3) OF THE SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

Item nos. 5 and 6 relating to ratification of re-appointment of Independent Directors:

Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India vide letter no.21/33/2018-BA (vi) dated 17.11.2018 conveyed the approval of the President to re-appoint Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal (DIN: 07254856) and Shri Ashok Gupta (DIN: 03266416), as Independent Directors/ Non-official part-time Directors on the Board of CCL for a period of one year w.e.f. 17.11.2018 or until further orders whichever is earlier.

In accordance with section 149(10) and (11) of the Act, an independent director shall be eligible for re-appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report. The aforementioned directors fulfill the requirements of an independent director as laid down under section 149(6) of the Act and regulation 16 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Therefore, the re-appointment of the Independent Directors on Board of the Company by the Ministry of Coal is required to be ratified by the shareholders by passing special resolution at a general meeting and disclosure of the same in the Board's Report.

The said directors have consented to act as director and have confirmed that they are not disqualified from being appointed as director(s) of the Company and have submitted a declaration of independence thereon.

None of the Directors or Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives is directly or indirectly concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in these resolutions. The Board has noted the aforesaid re-appointments for ratification of the same by shareholders in general meeting by passing special resolutions.

1. BHARAT BHUSHAN GOYAL (DIN: 07254856)

Brief Resume:

Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal (64 years) is a former civil servant, who superannuated on June 30, 2015 as Addl. Chief Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Head of the Indian Cost Accounts Service. He graduated in Commerce, and did Masters in Economics. He is Fellow Member of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Life Member of AIMA & DMA. He had specialized training from Strathclyde University, UK, International Law Institute, USA, and National Law School of India, Bangalore. He has nearly 41 years of professional experience in the Government of India and in Corporate Sector. In Government of India, he had worked in different capacities in several Ministries, notable being Finance, Corporate Affairs, Industry, Chemicals & Fertilizers etc.

He had been Chairman/Member of large number of high-level national & international bodies/ committees; and Board member of large number of companies, institutions and autonomous organizations wherein he made valuable contributions.

He has presented large number of papers / talks at many national & international forums on wide variety of contemporary issues. He is closely associated as visiting aculty/expert with various leading B-schools, professional bodies, academic institutions, research organisations, and the corporate world.

Nature of expertise in specific functional areas: He possess professional expertise in wide areas such as public policy, financial management, corporate valuation, disinvestment, cost benefit analysis, business restructuring, effective regulatory landscape, cost management, product pricing, risk based audit, corporate social responsibility, etc.

His directorships/committee positions are as under:

Major directorships:

1. Central Coalfields Limited.
2. Ramagudam Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited

Committee chairmanships:

1. CSR Committee of CCL Board
2. HR Committee of CCL Board

Committee memberships:

1. Audit Committee of CCL Board
2. Risk Management Committee of CCL Board.

2. ASHOK GUPTA (DIN: 07254856)

Brief Resume:

Shri Ashok Gupta (62 years) is a commerce graduate with Honours from Shri Ram College of Commerce in 1977. Shri Gupta cleared CA Examination in 1980 with 4thRank in all India Merit List, and became a Fellow Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. CA Ashok Gupta has about 35 years of experience in the field of Taxation, Audit, Accounting, Finance, Banking, Law Education and strategic planning and Business Management. Shri Ashok Gupta started his career with Practicing Profession of Chartered Accountancy as Partner in Ashok Praveen & Co. Chartered Accountants from 1981totill date. He has been Statutory Auditor of different Banks and Insurance Companies. Shri Gupta was Non- Official Director of Indian Bank & Vijaya Bank as Govt. Nominee. Shri Gupta also served as Special Director (BIFR Nominee) in CIMMCO Ltd. and HMT Machine Tools Ltd.

His directorship position in CCL is as under:

Shri Ashok Gupta resigned from the post of Non- official part time Director of CCL on 29.01.2019. The resignation letter of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part-time Director was placed before CCL Board in its 469th Board meeting held on 1st & 2nd February'2019 wherein CCL Board accepted the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta with effect from 29.01.2019. Further, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India vide letter no.21/33/2018-BA dated 10.04.2019 conveyed the approval of the competent authority for acceptance of the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta from the post of Non-official Part-time Director on the Board of Central Coalfields limited w.e.f. 29.01.2019.

By order of the Board of Director
FOR CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)
Company Secretary

Venue of the AGM : Registered Office.

Registered Office : Darbhanga House
Ranchi 834029
(Jharkhand)
CIN NUMBER: U10200JH1956GOI000581

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Year Ending 31st March	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
1. (a) Production of Raw Coal : (Million Tonnes)								
Underground	0.315	0.405	0.74	0.85	0.84	0.96	1.02	1.09
Opencast	68.407	63.000	66.31	60.47	54.81	49.06	47.04	46.91
TOTAL	68.722	63.405	67.05	61.32	55.65	50.02	48.06	48.00
(b) Overburden Removal : (Million Cub.Mts.)	100.490	95.622	102.63	106.78	97.38	59.02	63.31	65.68
2. Off take (Raw Coal) (Million Tonnes)								
Steel	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.34	0.65	0.32	1.07	4.04
Power	45.37	42.22	37.24	33.52	33.41	32.10	31.56	33.68
Cement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Fertilizer	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.64	0.95
Others	13.80	15.73	10.83	12.40	10.23	9.00	8.98	9.25
Coal Feed to Washeries	9.19	9.41	12.61	13.09	10.81	10.43	10.63	0.00
Colliery Consumption	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	68.45	67.51	60.93	59.59	55.34	52.12	52.89	48.04
3. Average Manpower	39919	41467	42919	44346	45849	47406	49076	51156
4. Productivity :								
(A) Average per Man per Year (Tonnes)	1721.54	1529.05	1562.25	1382.76	1213.81	1055.14	979.30	938.32
(B) Output per manshift (OMS) :								
(i) Underground (Tonnes)	0.214	0.194	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.32
(ii) Opencast (Tonnes)	9.740	9.372	9.81	8.91	7.56	6.26	6.09	5.79
(iii) Overall (Tonnes)	8.093	7.195	7.23	6.51	5.46	4.64	4.42	4.19
5. Information — As per Cost Report								
(i) Earning per Manshift (`)	3794.70	3344.68	2985.56	2651.86	2507.87	2377.57	2174.95	1862.96
(ii) Avg. Cost of Production of Net Saleable Coal (` P.T.)	1125.09	1285.33	1048.85	1045.84	1099.43	1079.17	1020.42	1038.67
(iii) Avg. Sale Value of Production of Net Saleable Coal (` P.T.)	1497.68	1369.23	1414.25	1490.72	1435.90	1414.86	1423.22	1258.70

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (STANDALONE)

FINANCIAL POSITION

After IND AS

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	As at 31st March / Particulars	2019	2018 (Restated)	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
	ASSETS				
A.	**Non-Current Assets**				
	(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2,496.09	2,421.09	2,426.40	2,541.98
	(b) Capital Work in Progress	2,355.18	1,640.62	1,141.23	303.40
	(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	405.43	260.67	237.16	201.14
	(d) Intangible Assets	5.74	2.16	3.59	5.25
	(e) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	32.00	32.00	32.00	—
	(ii) Loans	0.66	0.47	0.59	0.92
	(iii) Other Financial Assets	1,467.73	1,534.00	723.05	1,533.01
	(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1,039.09	1,047.58	771.88	725.03
	(g) Other Non-Current Assets	1,123.94	1,679.39	1,269.85	119.38
	Total Non-Current Assets (A)	**8,925.86**	**8,617.98**	**6,605.75**	**5,430.11**
B.	**Current Assets**				
	(a) Inventories	1,353.66	1,349.23	2,096.26	1,491.26
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	52.56	—	—	—
	(ii) Trade Receivables	1,095.13	1,121.00	1,673.79	1,359.93
	(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	244.55	161.98	325.07	1,968.58
	(iv) Other Bank Balances	841.51	1,194.23	1,349.08	2,090.19
	(v) Loans	—	—	—	—
	(vi) Other Financial Assets	628.38	537.60	367.89	383.26
	(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	—	—	—	—
	(d) Other Current Assets	2,575.01	2,093.56	1,525.93	1,258.73
	Total Current Assets (B)	**6,790.80**	**6,457.60**	**7,338.02**	**8,551.95**
	Total Assets (A + B)	**15,716.66**	**15,075.58**	**13,943.77**	**13,982.06**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
A.	**EQUITY**				
	(1) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Equity Share Capital				
	(2) **Capital Redemption Reserve**	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00
	Restated Balance at opening				
	Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
	Issue of Bonus Shares	—	—	—	—
	Balance at Closing	—	—	—	—
	(3) **Capital Reserve**	—	—	—	—
	(4) **General Reserve**				
	Restated Balance at Opening	2,068.48	2,029.00	1,958.94	1,863.20
	Transfer to/from General Reserve	85.22	39.48	70.06	95.74
	Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
	Issue of Bonus Shares	—	—	—	—
	Balance at Closing	2,153.70	2,068.48	2,029.00	1,958.94

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (STANDALONE)

FINANCIAL POSITION

After IND AS (Contd....)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	As at 31st March Particulars	2019	2018 (Restated)	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
	(5) **Retained Earnings**				
	Restated Balance at Opening	653.43	215.71	3,272.50	3,505.07
	Adjustments	—	308.64	—	—
	Profit for the year	1,704.47	807.78	1,387.11	1,923.38
	Appropriations :				
	Transfer to/from General Reserve	(85.22)	(39.48)	(70.06)	(95.74)
	Transfer to Other Reserves	—	—	—	—
	Interim Dividend	(297.04)	(531.10)	(3,634.04)	(1,711.74)
	Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
	Corporate Dividend Tax	(61.06)	(108.12)	(739.80)	(348.47)
	Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	—
	Issue of Bonus Shares	—	—	—	—
	Balance at Closing	**1,914.58**	**653.43**	**215.71**	**3,272.50**
	(6) **Other Comprehensive Income**				
	Restated Balance at Opening	154.13	52.39	40.66	—
	Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	(19.69)	101.74	11.73	40.66
	Balance at Closing	**134.44**	**154.13**	**52.39**	**40.66**
	(7) **Other Equity**	**4,202.72**	**2,876.04**	**2,297.10**	**5,272.10**
	(8) **Equity Attributable to Equity holders of the Company**	**5,142.72**	**3,816.04**	**3,237.10**	**6,212.10**
	(9) Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—
	(10) **TOTAL EQUITY**	**5,142.72**	**3,816.04**	**3,237.10**	**6,212.10**
	Liabilities				
B.	**Non-Current Liabilities**				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	—	—	1,200.00	—
	(ii) Trade Payables	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	70.61	60.09	60.20	49.05
	(b) Provisions	3,411.37	3,324.05	2,305.81	2,344.82
	(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	—	—	—	—
	(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	540.84	438.46	183.83	165.43
	Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)	**4,022.82**	**3,822.60**	**3,749.84**	**2,559.30**
C.	**Current Liabilities**				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	—	150.00	1,103.78	929.00
	(ii) Trade Payables	484.15	487.01	416.34	507.68
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	502.75	367.64	834.99	173.50
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	4,556.45	4,903.02	2,722.84	2,132.51
	(c) Provisions	1,007.77	1,529.27	1,878.88	1,467.97
	Total Current Liabilities (C)	**6,551.12**	**7,436.94**	**6,956.83**	**5,210.66**
	Total Equity and Liabilities (A + B + C)	**15,716.66**	**15,075.58**	**13,943.77**	**13,982.06**

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (STANDALONE)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
After IND AS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ending 31st March	2019	2018 (Restated)	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
A.	**Earned From**				
1.	Gross Sales (Coal)	16343.92	15,728.80	14,899.71	13,658.81
	Less:Excise Duty & Other Levies	5069.93	4,910.91	4,470.83	3,106.59
2.	Net Sales	11,273.99	10,817.89	10,428.88	10,552.22
3. (i)	Facilitation charges for coal import	—	—	—	—
(ii)	Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	—	1.05	1.42	0.49
(iii)	Recovery of Transportation & Loading Cost (Net of Excise Duty)	562.51	428.62	344.52	280.65
(iv)	Evacuation facilitating charges (Net of Levies)	343.40	102.55	—	—
(v)	Revenue from Services (Net of Levies)	—	—	—	—
3.	Other Operating Revenue (Net of Excise Duty)	905.91	532.22	345.94	281.14
4. (i)	Interest on Deposits & Investments	115.29	264.81	258.78	332.00
(ii)	Dividend from Mutual Funds	4.92	10.59	23.25	31.38
(iii)	Other non–Operating Income	192.82	233.56	279.44	101.71
4.	Other Income	313.03	508.96	561.47	465.09
	TOTAL (A)	**12,492.93**	**11,859.07**	**11,336.29**	**11,298.45**
B.	**Paid to / Provided for**				
1. (i)	Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc	3,755.20	3,754.14	3,442.45	3,133.76
(ii)	Contribution to PF & Other Funds.	699.23	448.80	383.91	376.39
(iii)	Gratuity	246.45	1,014.03	161.84	158.84
(iv)	Leave Encashment	193.60	66.38	202.39	106.23
(v)	Others	234.38	195.20	211.14	234.70
1.	Employee Benefit Expenses	5,128.86	5,478.55	4,401.73	4,009.92
2.	Cost of Materials Consumed	796.28	715.02	799.50	807.63
3.	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	(23.44)	512.66	(612.61)	(135.99)
4.	Power & Fuel	231.02	277.35	290.92	294.40
5.	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	41.14	37.90	30.29	212.90
6.	Repairs	374.57	326.69	205.39	233.38
7.	Contractual Expenses	1,322.13	1,294.38	1,320.99	1,158.07
8.	Finance Costs				
	Unwinding of discounts	69.53	67.21	68.11	64.88
	Other finance costs	5.72	103.60	3.77	12.38
9.	Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairment	344.28	351.52	372.63	400.58
10.	Stripping Activity Adjustment	347.60	284.51	91.03	(225.83)
11.	Provisions & Write-off	93.95	1.73	471.50	280.72
12.	Other Expenses	1,069.09	1,020.46	1,521.74	1,082.82
	TOTAL (B)	**9,800.73**	**10,471.58**	**8,964.99**	**8,195.86**
13.	**Profit before exceptional items and Tax (A – B)**	**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**	**2,371.30**	**3,102.59**
14.	Exceptional Items	—	—	—	—
15.	**Profit before Tax**	**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**	**2,371.30**	**3,102.59**
16.	Less : Tax Expenses	987.73	579.71	984.19	1,179.21
17.	**Profit for the year from continuing operations**	**1,704.47**	**807.78**	**1,387.11**	**1,923.38**
18.	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after Tax)	—	—	—	—
19.	Share in JV's/Associate's profit/(loss)	—	—	—	—
20.	**Profit for the Year**	**1,704.47**	**807.78**	**1,387.11**	**1,923.38**
21.	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(30.27)	155.59	20.05	65.49
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(10.58)	53.85	8.32	24.83
	B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	—	—	—	—
22.	**Total Other Comprehensive Income**	**(19.69)**	**101.74**	**11.73**	**40.66**
	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year)	**1,684.78**	**909.52**	**1,398.84**	**1,964.04**
23.	**Profit attributable to :**				
	Owners of the Company	1,704.47	807.78	1,387.11	1,923.38
	Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—
		1,704.47	**807.78**	**1,387.11**	**1,923.38**
24.	**Other Comprehensive Income attributable to :**				
	Owners of the company	(19.69)	101.74	11.73	40.66
	Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—
		(19.69)	**101.74**	**11.73**	**40.66**
25.	**Total Comprehensive Income attributable to :**				
	Owners of the company	1,684.78	909.52	1,398.84	1,964.04
	Non-controlling interest	—	—	—	—
		1,684.78	**909.52**	**1,398.84**	**1,964.04**

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (STANDALONE)

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

After IND AS

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	For the Year Ending 31st March	2019	2018 (Restated)	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
(A)	**Related To Assets & Liabilities**				
(1)	(i) No. of Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each.	9400000	9400000	9400000	9400000
	(ii) Shareholder's Funds				
	(a) Equity Share Capital	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00
	(b) Reserves (General & Statutory)	2153.70	2068.48	2029.00	1958.94
	(c) Accumulated Profit/Loss	2049.02	807.56	268.10	3313.16
	Net Worth	**5142.72**	**3816.04**	**3237.10**	**6212.10**
	(d) Capital Reserve	—	—	—	—
	Shareholder's Funds	**5142.72**	**3816.04**	**3237.10**	**6212.10**
(2)	(i) Long Term Borrowings incl. Current Maturities	—	—	1500.00	—
	(ii) Long Term Borrowings excl. Current Maturities.	—	—	1200.00	—
(3)	(i) Gross Property Plant & Equipment	3960.35	3531.70	3190.10	2940.32
	(ii) Accumulated Depreciation/Impairment	1464.26	1110.61	763.70	398.34
	(iii) Net Property Plant & Equipment	2496.09	2421.09	2426.40	2541.98
(4)	(i) Current Assets	6790.80	6457.60	7338.02	8551.95
	(ii) Current Liabilities	6551.12	7436.94	6956.83	5210.66
	(iii) **Net Current Assets/ Working Capital**	**239.68**	**(979.34)**	**381.19**	**3341.29**
(5)	(i) **Capital Employed [3 (iii) + 4 (iii)]**	**2735.77**	**1441.75**	**2807.59**	**5883.27**
	(ii) Net Capital WIP & Intangible Assets under Development	2766.35	1903.45	1381.98	509.79
	(iii) **Capital Employed including CWIP [5 (i) + 5 (ii)]**	**5502.12**	**3345.20**	**4189.57**	**6393.06**
(6)	(i) Trade Receivables	1095.13	1121.00	1673.79	1359.93
	(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	244.55	161.98	325.07	1968.58
	(iii) Other Bank Balances	841.51	1194.23	1349.08	2090.19
(7)	(i) Closing Stock of Coal (Net)	1229.85	1206.37	1925.17	1313.62
	(ii) Closing Stock of Stores & Spares (Net)	119.15	137.92	164.78	172.54
	(iii) Closing Stock Others (Net)	4.66	4.94	6.31	5.10
(B)	**Related To Profit/Loss**				
(1)	(i) Gross Margin (PBDIT)	3111.73	1909.82	2815.81	3580.43
	(ii) Gross Profit (PBIT)	2767.45	1558.30	2443.18	3179.85
	(iii) Profit Before Tax	2692.20	1387.49	2371.30	3102.59
	(iv) Profit after Tax for the Year	1704.47	807.78	1387.11	1923.38
	(v) Net Profit (After Tax & Dividend)	1407.43	276.68	(2246.93)	211.64
	(vi) Total Comprehensive Income	1684.78	909.52	1398.84	1964.04
(2)	(i) Gross Sales of Coal	16343.92	15728.80	14899.71	13658.81
	(ii) Net Sales	11273.99	10817.89	10428.88	10552.22
	(iii) Sale Value of Production	11297.43	10305.23	11041.49	10688.21
(3)	Cost of Goods Sold (Net Sales – PBT)	8581.79	9430.40	8057.58	7449.63
(4)	Total Expenditure	9800.73	10471.58	8964.99	8195.86
	(i) Employee Benefit Expenses	5128.86	5478.55	4401.73	4009.92
	(ii) Cost of Materials Consumed	796.28	715.02	799.50	807.63
	(iii) Power & Fuel	231.02	277.35	290.92	294.40
	(iv) Finance Cost & Depreciation	419.53	522.33	444.51	477.84
(5)	Average Consumption of Material per month	66.36	59.59	66.63	67.30
(6)	(i) Average Manpower Employed during the year	40000	41467	42919	44346
	(ii) CSR Expenses	41.14	37.90	30.29	212.90
	(iii) CSR Expenses per employee (₹ '000)	10.29	9.14	7.06	48.01
(7)	Value Added	10270.13	9312.86	9951.07	9586.18
	(i) Value Added per employee (₹ '000)	2567.56	2245.88	2318.60	2161.68

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (STANDALONE)

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL RELATIVE RATIOS

After IND AS

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	For the Year Ending 31st March	2019	2018 (Restated)	2017 (Restated)	2016 (Restated)
A.	**PROFITABILITY RATIOS**				
1.	**AS % NET SALES**				
	(i) Gross Margin (PBDIT)	27.60	17.65	27.00	33.93
	(ii) Gross Profit (PBIT)	24.55	14.40	23.43	30.13
	(iii) Profit Before Tax	23.88	12.83	22.74	29.40
2.	**AS % TOTAL EXPENDITURE**				
	(i) Employee Benefits Expenses	52.33	52.32	49.10	48.93
	(ii) Cost of Materials Consumed	8.12	6.83	8.92	9.85
	(iii) Power & Fuel	2.36	2.65	3.25	3.59
3.	**AS % CAPITAL EMPLOYED (excluding CWIP)**				
	(i) Gross Margin (PBDIT)	113.74	132.47	100.29	60.86
	(ii) Gross Profit (PBIT)	101.16	108.08	87.02	54.05
	(iii) Profit Before Tax	98.41	96.24	84.46	52.74
4.	**AS % CAPITAL EMPLOYED (including CWIP)**				
	(i) Gross Margin (PBDIT)	56.56	57.09	67.21	56.00
	(ii) Gross Profit (PBIT)	50.30	46.58	58.32	49.74
	(iii) Profit Before Tax	48.93	41.48	56.60	48.53
5.	**OPERATING RATIO (Net Sales – PBT/Net Sales)**	0.76	0.87	0.77	0.71
B.	**LIQUIDITY RATIOS**				
	1. Current Ratio (CurrentAssets/Current Liability)	1.04	0.87	1.05	1.64
	2. Quick Ratio (Quick Assets/Current Liability)	0.83	0.69	0.75	1.36
C.	**TURNOVER RATIOS**				
	1. Capital turnover Ratio				
	(i) (Net Sales/Capital Employed excluding CWIP)	4.12	7.50	3.71	1.79
	(ii) (Net Sales/Capital Employed including CWIP)	2.05	3.23	2.49	1.65
	2. Trade Receivables (Net) as no. of months				
	(i) Gross Sales	0.80	0.86	1.35	1.19
	(ii) Net Sales	1.17	1.24	1.93	1.55
	3. As Ratio of Net Sales				
	(i) Trade Receivables	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.13
	(ii) Coal Stock	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.12
	4. Stock of Coal				
	(i) As no. of months Value of Production	1.31	1.40	2.09	1.47
	(ii) As no. of months of Cost of Goods Sold	1.72	1.54	2.87	2.12
	(iii) As no. of months Net Sales	1.31	1.34	2.22	1.49
D.	**STRUCTURAL RATIOS**				
	1. Long Term Debt : Equity Share Capital	—	—	1.28	—
	2. Long Term Debt : Net worth	—	—	0.37	—
	3. Net worth : Equity	5.47	4.06	3.44	6.61
	4. Net Fixed Assets : Net worth	0.49	0.63	0.75	0.41
E.	**SHAREHOLDER'S INTEREST**				
	1. Book Value of Share (₹) (Net Worth/ No. of Equity)	5470.98	4059.62	3443.72	6608.62
	2. Dividend per Share (₹)	316.00	565.00	3866.00	1821.00

FINANCIAL POSITION

As per Revised Schedule VI for the Year 2012 to 2014 and
As per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 for the Year for 2015

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ending 31st March	2015	2014	2013	2012
(A)	What is owned				
	Gross Fixed Assets	5459.57	5116.32	4805.64	4778.18
	Less : Depreciation & Impairment	3705.82	3502.93	3407.82	3290.34
(1)	Net Fixed Assets	1753.75	1613.39	1397.82	1487.84
(2)	Capital Work -in -Progress	583.38	509.71	321.96	259.15
(3)	Deferred Tax Assets	620.47	566.31	579.37	502.51
(4)	Non Current Investments	0.00	9.43	18.85	28.27
(5)	Long Term Loans & Advances	111.58	70.75	208.66	171.16
(6)	Other Non- Current Assets	810.05	520.05	0.00	0.00
(7)	Current Assets:				
	(i) (a)Inventory of coal,coke etc.	1178.54	1067.28	1103.23	1379.68
	(b)Inventory of stores & Spares etc	166.87	147.18	149.67	146.87
	(c)Other Inventories	5.73	4.87	5.74	4.95
	(ii) Trade Receivables (Net)	1465.57	1875.72	1533.87	1078.66
	(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents.	3947.62	2816.37	3560.44	3986.20
	(iv) Current Investments	403.79	605.10	109.42	9.42
	(v) Short Term Loans & Advances	827.17	729.48	577.04	576.65
	(vi) Other Current Assets	526.01	434.77	439.54	370.68
	Total Current Assets (7)	**8521.30**	**7680.77**	**7478.95**	**7553.11**
(8)	Less : Current Liabilities & Provisions	4181.50	4250.67	4017.45	4351.98
	Trade Payables	108.46	91.32	78.99	74.39
	Other Current Liabilities.	2662.20	2774.77	2362.29	2468.81
	Short Term Provisions	1410.84	1384.58	1576.17	1808.78
	Short Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Net Current Assets (7 – 8)	4339.80	3430.10	3461.50	3201.13
	TOTAL (A)	8219.03	6719.74	5988.16	5650.06
(B)	**What is owed**				
	(1) Long Term Borrowing	0.00	0.00	69.92	87.54
	(2) Other Long Term Liabilties	34.34	32.37	17.09	3.26
	(3) Long Term Provisions	2372.31	2184.42	1893.07	2121.88
	TOTAL (B)	**2406.65**	**2216.79**	**1980.08**	**2212.68**
	Net Worth (A-B)	**5812.38**	**4502.95**	**4008.08**	**3437.38**
	Represented by				
1	Equity Capital	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00
2	Reserves	1863.20	1589.17	1307.04	1012.96
3	Profit/Loss(+)/(-) (Surplus)	3009.18	1973.78	1761.04	1484.42
	Net Worth (1 to 3)	**5812.38**	**4502.95**	**4008.08**	**3437.38**
	Capital Employed	**6093.55**	**5043.49**	**4859.32**	**4688.97**

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

As per Revised Schedule VI for the Year 2012 to 2014 and
As per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 for the Year 2015

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ending 31st March	2015	2014	2013	2012
(A)	**Earned From**				
	Gross Sales	11781.43	10493.37	10580.10	9005.34
	Less : Levies (Excise Duty & Other Levies)	2306.44	1937.36	2023.86	1473.22
1	Net Sales	9474.99	8556.01	8556.24	7532.12
2	Other Income (a to d)	597.54	624.94	681.64	565.28
	(a) Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	0.35	1.74	2.01	2.53
	(b) Recovery of Transportation & Loading Cost	252.98	228.56	199.47	203.89
	(c) Interest on Bank Deposits	251.47	300.47	359.81	293.31
	(c) Other non- operating Income	92.74	94.17	120.35	65.55
	TOTAL (A)	**10072.53**	**9180.95**	**9237.88**	**8097.40**
(B)	**Paid to \Provided for**				
1	Employee Benefit Expenses	3897.19	3509.20	3522.47	3492.50
	(a) Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc	2777.98	2669.31	2454.02	2244.21
	(b) Contribution to PF & Other Funds.	366.87	340.44	383.30	245.80
	(c) Gratuity	101.53	67.46	177.06	481.61
	(d) Leave Encashment	168.36	23.97	102.43	167.69
	(e) Others	482.45	408.02	405.66	353.19
2	Acretion/Decretion in Stock	(112.07)	36.74	275.71	(86.50)
3	Welfare Expenses*	0.00	76.73	63.31	24.56
4	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	48.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Cost of Materials Consumed	837.64	733.93	625.73	577.27
6	Power & Fuel	278.19	266.58	358.82	265.45
7	Contractors (Including Repairs)	1166.96	724.06	669.13	638.37
8	Finance Cost	1.08	7.98	7.55	3.58
9	Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairment	312.55	254.10	235.21	220.80
10	Provisions & Write-off	170.98	182.66	279.36	183.37
11	Overburden Removal Adjustment	(44.77)	241.66	(43.53)	188.59
12	Other Expenses	742.46	632.71	584.23	659.66
13	Prior Period Adjustment	33.11	(11.27)	(23.67)	(40.49)
	TOTAL (B)	**7332.19**	**6655.08**	**6554.32**	**6127.16**
	Profit/Loss for the Year (A-B)	**2740.34**	**2525.87**	**2683.56**	**1970.24**
	Tax on Profit	969.73	854.11	797.95	650.69
	Dividend (Interim & Proposed)	354.74	1003.05	1131.37	791.74
	Tax on Dividend	71.85	173.84	183.54	128.44
	Transfer To General Reserve	274.03	252.59	268.36	197.02
	Transfer To Reserve for CSR	0.00	27.26	24.00	23.76
	Transfer To Reserve for SD	0.00	2.28	1.72	0.00
	B/F from Previous Year	1973.78	1761.04	1484.42	1305.83
	Adjustment in Retained Earnings**	34.59	-	-	-
	Cumulative Profit/Loss transferred to Balance Sheet.	3009.18	1973.78	1761.04	1484.42
	Cumulative P&L (Before transfer to Reserves)	3283.21	2255.91	2055.12	1705.20

* For the compliance of Schedule III of Companies Act 2013, CSR Expenditure is shown seprately under Note 25 in the Financial statement and other Welfare Expenses, according to their nature is regrouped under Note 24 i.e Employee Benefit Expenses and Note- 31 i.e Other Expenses.

Prior to Financial Year 2014-15 CSR Expenses were grouped under the head Welfare Expenses.

** Due to enactment of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 w.e.f 01.04.2014 in respect of depreciation, retained earning has been reduced by ₹ 34.59 crores in F.Y. 2014-15.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION & RELATIVE RATIOS

As per Revised Schedule VI for the Year 2012 to 2014 and
As per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 for the Year 2015

(A) FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year Ending 31st March	2015	2014	2013	2012
(A)	**Related To Assets & Liabilities**				
(1)	(i) No. of Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each.	9400000	9400000	9400000	9400000
	(ii) Shareholders' Fund				
	(a) Equity	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00
	(b) Reserves	1863.20	1589.17	1307.04	1012.96
	(c) Accumulated Profit/Loss (+)/(-)(Surplus)	3009.18	1973.78	1761.04	1484.42
	Net Worth	5812.38	4502.95	4008.08	3437.38
(2)	(a) Long Term Borrowings incl. current maturities.	0.00	0.00	86.90	104.32
	(b) Long Term Borrowings excl. current maturities.	0.00	0.00	69.92	87.54
(3)	Capital Employed	6093.55	5043.49	4859.32	4688.97
(4)	(i) Net Fixed Assets	1753.75	1613.39	1397.82	1487.84
	(ii) Current Assets	8521.30	7680.77	7478.95	7553.11
	(iii) Current Liabilities	4181.50	4250.67	4017.45	4351.98
(5)	(a) Trade Receivables (Net)	1465.57	1875.72	1533.87	1078.66
	(b) Cash & Cash Equivalents.	3947.62	2816.37	3560.44	3986.20
(6)	Closing Stock of:				
	(a) Stores & Spares (Net)	166.87	147.18	149.67	146.87
	(b) Coal & Cokes etc. (Net)	1178.54	1067.28	1103.23	1379.68
	(c) Other Inventories (Net)	5.73	4.87	5.74	4.95
(7)	Average Stock Of Stores & Spares (Net)	157.03	148.43	148.27	145.22
(B)	**Related To Profit/Loss**				
(1)	(a) Gross Margin	3053.97	2786.55	2924.86	2192.89
	(b) Gross Profit	2741.42	2532.45	2689.65	1972.09
	(c) Profit Before Tax	2740.34	2525.87	2683.56	1970.24
	(d) Net Profit (After Tax)	1770.61	1671.76	1885.61	1319.55
	(e) Net Profit (After Tax & Dividend)	1344.02	494.87	570.70	399.37
(2)	(a) Gross Sales	11781.43	10493.37	10580.10	9005.34
	(b) Net Sales (after levies)	9474.99	8556.01	8556.24	7532.12
	(c) Sale Value of Production	9587.06	8519.27	8280.53	7618.62
(3)	Cost of Goods Sold (Net Sales-Profit)	6734.65	6030.14	5872.68	5561.88
(4)	(a) Total Expenditure	7332.19	6655.08	6554.32	6127.16
	(b) Employee Benefit Expenses	3897.19	3509.20	3522.47	3492.50
	(c) Cost of Materials Consumed	837.64	733.93	625.73	577.27
	(d) Power & Fuel	278.19	266.58	358.82	265.45
	(e) Finance Cost & Depreciation	313.63	262.08	242.76	224.38
(5)	Avg.consump.of Stores & spares (Gross) per month	69.80	61.16	52.14	48.11
(6)	(a) Avg.manpower employed during the year	45849	47406	49076	51156
(7)	(a) Value Added	8471.30	7519.02	7296.51	6776.45
	(b) Value Added per employee (₹ '000)	1847.67	1586.09	1486.78	1324.66

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INFORMATION & RELATIVE RATIOS

As per Revised Schedule VI for the Year 2012 to 2014 and
As per Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 for the Year 2015

(B) FINANCIAL RATIOS/PERCENTAGES

	For the Year Ending 31st March	2015	2014	2013	2012
(A)	**PROFITABILITY RATIOS**				
(1)	AS % NET SALES				
	(a) Gross Margin	32.23	32.57	34.18	29.11
	(b) Gross Profit	28.93	29.60	31.43	26.18
	(c) Profit before Tax	28.92	29.52	31.36	26.16
(2)	AS % TOTAL EXPENDITURES				
	(a) Employee Benefit Expenses	53.15	52.73	53.74	57.00
	(b) Cost of Material Consumed	11.42	11.03	9.55	9.42
	(c) Power &Fuel	3.79	4.01	5.47	4.33
	(d) Interest & Depreciation	4.28	3.92	3.68	3.63
(3)	AS % CAPITAL EMPLOYED				
	(a) Gross Margin	50.12	55.25	60.19	46.77
	(b) Gross Profit	44.99	50.21	55.35	42.06
	(c) Profit Before Tax	44.97	50.08	55.23	42.02
(4)	OPERATING RATIO (SALES-PROFIT/SALES)	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.74
(B)	**LIQUIDITY RATIO**				
	(1) Current Ratio (Current Asset/Current Liability)	2.04	1.81	1.86	1.74
	(2) Quick Ratio (Quick Asset/Current Liability)	1.71	1.52	1.55	1.38
(C)	**TURNOVER RATIOS**				
	(1) Capital turnover Ratio (Net Sales/Capital Employed)	1.55	1.70	1.76	1.61
	(2) Trade Receivables as no. of months				
	(a) Gross Sales	1.49	2.15	1.74	1.44
	(b) Net Sales	1.86	2.63	2.15	1.72
	(3) As Ratio of Net Sales				
	(a) Trade Receivables	0.15	0.22	0.18	0.14
	(b) Stock of Coal, Coke, W/Coal etc.	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.18
	(4) Stock Of Stores & Spares				
	(a) Avg. Stock/Annual Consumption	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.25
	(b) Closing Stock in terms of no.of months consumption	2.39	2.41	2.87	3.05
	(5) Stock of Coal, Coke, W/Coal etc				
	(a) As no. of months Value of Production	1.48	1.50	1.60	2.17
	(b) As no. of months of Cost of Goods Sold	2.10	2.12	2.25	2.98
	(c) As no. of months Net Sales	1.49	1.50	1.55	2.20
(D)	**STRUCTURAL RATIOS**				
	(1) Debt:Equity	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.09
	(2) Debt:Net worth	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03
	(3) Net worth:Equity	6.18	4.79	4.26	3.66
	(4) Net Fixed Assets:Net worth	0.30	0.36	0.35	0.43
(E)	**SHAREHOLDER'S INTEREST**				
	(1) Book Value of Share (₹) (Net Worth/ No of Equity)	6183.38	4790.37	4263.91	3656.79
	(2) Dividend per Share (₹)	377.38	1067.07	1203.59	842.28

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To

The Shareholders,
Central Coalfields Limited

Members,

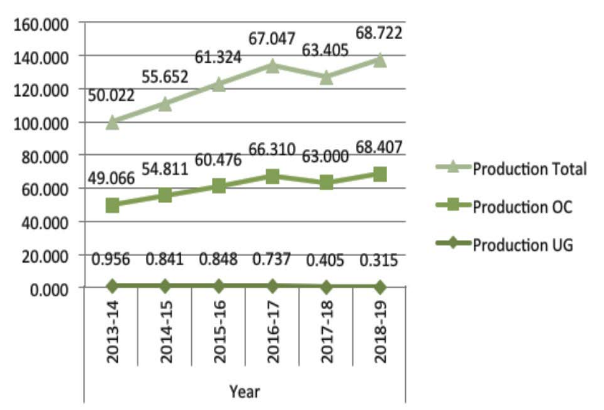
I, on behalf of the Board of Directors have great pleasure in presenting to you the 63rdAnnual Report of your Company along with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019. The Audited Financial Statements, report of the Statutory Auditors and Management's reply thereon as well as comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India on the audited Ac are annexed to this report.

1. PRODUCTION

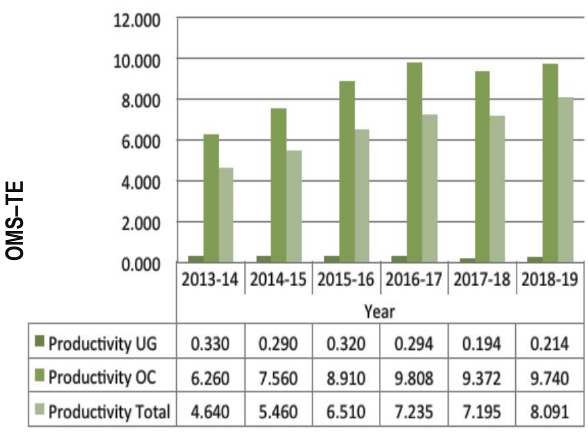
The Production and Productivity figures achieved by your Company during the year 2018-19 as compared to the actuals of 2017-18 is as under :

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	% Growth over last year
	Target	Actual	Actual	
PRODUCTION				
From OC (MT)	68.200	68.407	63.000	8.582
From UG (MT)	0.500	0.315	0.405	-22.337
TOTAL (MT)	**68.700**	**68.722**	**63.405**	**8.385**
OBR (MM³)	**102.000**	**100.490**	**95.622**	**5.090**
Washed Coal (Coking) (MT)	1.281	0.805	1.115	-27.854
Washed Coal (Non–Coking) (MT)	6.842	6.631	6.076	9.130
PRODUCTIVITY (OMS-Te)				
OC	9.050	9.740	9.372	
UG	0.320	0.214	0.194	
OVERALL	**7.550**	**8.091**	**7.195**	

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN MT



PRODUCTIVITY (OMS-TE)



2. WASHERY PERFORMANCE

Your Company is in the business of washing of Coking as well as Non-Coking Coal. There are four Coking Coal Washeries and three Washeries for washing / beneficiation of Non-Coking Coal.

❖ CCL Washeries have contributed ₹**253.909 Crore** towards overall profit in the year 2018-19.

Achievement for 2018-19

❖ Raw coal consumption in non–coking coal washeries has increased to 67. 69 lakh tonne in 2018-19 as against 62. 83 lakh tonne in 2017-18.

❖ Washed coal production in non-coking washeries has increased to 66.31 lakh tonne in 2018-19 as against 60.76 lakh tonne in 2017-18.

❖ Yield of washed coal in respect of Non coking coal washeries has increased to 97. 96 % in FY 2018-19 as against 96.71 % last year.

❖ Yield % of washed coal power in coking coal washeries has enhanced to 45.69% in 2018-19 as against 39. 09% in 2017-18.

❖ Coking coal washeries have dispatched 8.073 lakh tonnes washed coking coal to steel plants against a production of 8.047 lakh tonnes.

❖ Non coking coal washeries have despatched 66. 369 lakh tonnes washed coal to power plants against the production of 66. 311 lakh tonne in FY 2018-19.

❖ Coking coal washeries have despatched 11.556 lakh tonne washed coal to power plants against production of 11.077 lakh tonne in FY 2018-19.

❖ Kargali Washery has been re-started in April2018 as non-coking washery in 2018-19 which was stopped from 2016-17 to 2017-18.

COKING COAL WASHERIES

- The Production Figure of Washed Medium Coking Coal (WMCC) during 2018-19 stands at 8.047 lakh tonne as against 11.153 lakh tonne production in 2017-18 . The Washed medium coking coal production during April 2018 to July 2018 was less due to no demand by Potential customers.
- Coking Coal Washeries have contributed a loss of ₹122.828 Cr during FY 2018-19 due to change in price.
- Washery wise production and yield for 2018-19 vis-à-vis the last year is given below:

Washery	Production (lakh tonne)		Yield Percentage	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Kathara	0.681	0.451	20.411	12.98
Sawang	0.885	0.901	23.464	19.47
Rajrappa	3.314	5.668	38.897	44.295
Kedla	3.167	4.133	36.755	39.934
Total	8.047	11.153	33.192	35.693
Total	**11.153**	**11.390**	**35.693%**	**34.41%**

NON-COKING COAL WASHERIES

- Washed Non-Coking Coal production during 2018-19 stands at 66.311 lakh tonne.
- Non-Coking Coal Washeries have contributed a profit of ₹**376.737 Crore** during 2018-19.
- Washery wise production and yield for 2018-19 vis-à-vis the last year is given below :

Washery	Production (lakh tonne)		Yield percentage	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Piparwar	64.308	59.897	99.413	98.03
Gidi	0.881	0.866	50.807	50.0
Kargali	**1.122**	**(stopped)**	**88.393**	**(stopped)**
Total	**66. 311**	**60.763**	**97. 961**	**96.708**

Achievements on Setting up of New upcoming Washeries:

1. NIT Documents were prepared by Washery Construction Department for setting up of 2 Coking Coal Washeries Viz. 3.0 MTY New Kathara, 4.0 MTY Basantpur-Tapin Washery and 3 Non- Coking Coal Washeries/ CPP viz., 4.0 MTY Ashok, 2.0 MTY Konar & 2.0 MTY Karo Washery on Build-Own-Operate Concept.
2. Tenders for Setting up of 2 Coking Coal Washeries and 3 Non-Coking Coal Washeries/CPP on Build-Own-Operate Concept were published in August 2018.
3. Letter of Intent(LoI) issued to successful bidders for 3.0 MTY New Kathara, 4.0 MTY Basantpur-Tapin Coking Coal Washeries and 4.0 MTY Ashok Non-Coking Coal Washery / CPP on 05/3/2019 after approval of CCL Board.

3. OFFTAKE

The total Offtake of Raw Coal during 2018-19 stand at 68.446 Million Tones. The Mode-wise details of off-take compared to that of last year is as under:

(Figs. in Million Tonnes)

Mode	2018-19	2017-18	Growth over last year
Rail	30.544	32.740	-6.71%
Road	28.709	25.362	13.20%
Feed to Washery	9.193	9.408	-2.28%
Colliery Consumption	0.0003	0.0003	-12.00%
Total Offtake	**68.446**	**67.5100**	**1.39%**

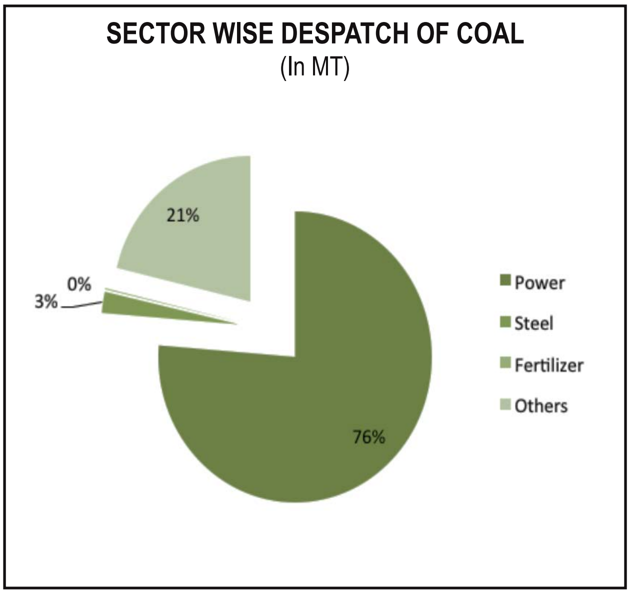
During the year 2018-19, CCL has recorded a growth of 13.2 % in coal offtake through Road mode. CCL achieved a growth of 1.39 % in offtake over last year.

The total dispatch during 2018-19 stood at 68.677 Million Tones. Sector-wise dispatches of coal and its different by-products during the year 2018-19 are given below:

(Fig in million tonnes)

Sector	Raw Coal	Clean Coal	Washed Coal Power	Non-Coking Washed Coal	Slurry	Rejects	Total
Power	45.372	0.000	0.464	6.543	0.000	0.000	52.379
Steel (Incl. Steel CPP)	0.004	0.807	0.691	0.098	0.000	0.000	1.600
Fertilizer	0.087	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.087
Others*	13.789	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.224	0.597	14.611
Total	**59.252**	**0.807**	**1.156**	**6.641**	**0.224**	**0.597**	**68.677**

* *Others include Spot e-auction, Exclusive e-Auction, erstwhile non-core consumers, Sponge Iron, CPP and State Agencies.*



4. COAL STOCK

The stock of Raw Coal* as on 31st March 2019 stood at 13.745 Million Tones as against 13.469 Million Tonnes as on 31.03.2018.

(Raw Coal stock at all producing units, washeries and coke plant)*

5. TURNOVER AND SALES REALIZATION

During the year 2018-19, the Gross Sales Turnover of the Company was Rs. 16343.92 Crores and the Sales Realisation was Rs. 17870.10 Crores (including advance received from customers). The Sector wise position of Debtors (Gross) as on 31st Mar'2019 is given below :

(Figs. in ₹Crore)

Sector	As on 31.03.2019	As on 31.03.2018
Power	1338.09	923.07
Steel	800.20	984.48
Others	40.33	58.93
Total	**2178.62**	**1966.48**

6. POPULATION AND PERFORMANCE OF HEMM

The population of HEMM in Mechanized Opencast Mines of CCL as on 31.03.2019 against that of 31.03.2018 is given below :

HEMM	POPULATION AS ON	
	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Shovel	104	116
Dumper	421	429
Dozer	164	142
Drill	116	105
TOTAL	805	792

HEMM	%Availability			%Utilization		
	Norms	Actual		Norms	Actual	
		2018-19	2017-18		2018-19	2017-18
Shovel	80	75.2	79.9	58	40.9	40.4
Dumper	67	72.9	77.2	50	35.4	36.1
Dozer	70	73	67.1	45	20.8	21.2
Drill	78	83.3	83.7	40	28.2	28.3

7. SYSTEM CAPACITY UTILISATION

System Capacity for 2018-19 assessed as on 01.04.18	Achievement of Production by OC mines (2018-19) (Prov.)			% Capacity Utilization	
	Coal (MT)	OBR (MM^3)	Composite (MM^3)	2018-19	2017-18
179.15	68.407	100.47	144.036	80.40	78.20

8. COAL MARKETING

8.1 Demand Satisfaction as per AAP

(Fig. in Million Tonnes)

Sector	2018 – 19			2017 – 18			% Growth over last year
	Demand (AAP)	Dispatch	% Satisfaction	Demand (AAP)	Dispatch	% Satisfaction	
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19	2017-18	2017-18	2017-18	
Steel (Incl. Steel CPP)	3.114	1.600	**51%**	3.810	2.027	**53.20%**	**–21.1%**
Power	51.000	52.379	**103%**	45.000	49.589	**110.20**	**5.6%**
Fertilizer	0.350	0.087	**25%**	0.250	0.148	**59.20**	**–41.2%**
Others	14.236	14.611	**103%**	21.440	17.080	**79.66**	**–14.5%**
Total	**68.700**	**68.677**	**100%**	**70.500**	**68.844**	**97.65**	**–0.24%**

8.2 Wagon Loading

The coalfield wise wagon loading position for the year 2018-19 & 2017-18 is given below :

(Fig. in Rakes/Day)

Railway Fields	2018-19	2017-18	% Growth over last year
South Karanpura	6.2	7.3	30%
North Karanpura	15.2	16.3	–73%
Sub Total Karanpura	**21.4**	**23.6**	**–41%**
Jharia	8.1	6.7	125%
Total E.C.Railway	**29.5**	**30.3**	**–4%**
Giridih	0.4	0.6	–33%
Total Eastern Railway	**0.4**	**0.6**	**–33%**
Ranchi	0.7	0.7	0%
Total S.E.Railway	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0%**
Total CCL	**30.6**	**31.6**	**–5%**

8.3 e-Auction of Coal

The performance of spot e-auction during the period 2018-19 is as under :

Period	Spot e-Auction Scheme	Offered Qty (Million Tones)	Booked Qty (Million Tones)	Gain over Notified Price (Rs. in Lakh)	% gain over Notified Price
2018-19	Rail	0	0	0	**0**
	Road	7.873	6.436	76085	**90**
	Slurry	0.287	0.219	3396	**87**
	Rejects	0.380	0.380	3312	**108**
Total		**8.540**	**7.035**	**82793**	**91**

Raw coal quantity offered for Spot e-Auction during 2018-19 was about 12.4% of coal production.

9. CRUSHING OF COAL

In 2018-19 coal crushed through Feeder Breakers and Coal handling plant is approximately 10.3 MT whereas in 2017-18 it was approximately 9.12 MT. The percentage increase in crushing keeping no. of equipment same as that for 2017-18 comes to 11.45%. The major contributor is Tarmi & Amlo siding of Dhori Area & KDH Project of NK Area.

10. PERFORMANCE OF WEIGHBRIDGES

Efficient use of assets by relocating the existing Road Weighbridges of CCL. The strength of Road Weighbridges at high value Magadh and Amrapali project have been increased to 25 nos. to boost up dispatch.

02 nos. of Rail Weighbridges are under installation at new upcoming Balumath Siding which will cater to need of weighment at Tori –Shivpoor Line.

New 120 T In-motion Rail Weighbridges have been installed in F.Y. 2018-19 at 02 locations –Kuju New Siding & Kathara (W).

13 nos. In- motion Rail WBs are under installation process.

Technical specifications of Road WB has been upgraded from 60 T (platform size 9m x 4.5 m) to 100 T (platform size 16m x 3.5 m) with 05 year Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (CAMC) for future procurement purpose in CCL in order to accommodate bigger vehicles & better post installation services.

36 nos. of 100T Road WB with above upgraded features are under procurement process.

14 nos. of 140T RDSO compliant Rail WBs with 06 yrs CAMC are under procurement process.

A Standard Operating Procedure in respect of Operation & Maintenance of Road & Rail Weighbridges has been implemented in CCL for improvement in the working of weighbridges and to reduce breakdown time.

10.1. Solar Projects of CCL

CCL has completed Installation & Commissioning of roof top grid connected solar power plant with capacity of 400kwp at six building of Darbhanga house campus of CCL headquarter which is successfully working.

CCL has issued Work order for installation & commissioning of Roof Top Grid connected solar power plant of total capacity 220 kWp at four nos. buildings of Gandhi Nagar Hospital , Roof Top Grid connected solar power plant with battery backup of total capacity 125 kWp at different buildings of premises of CRS, Barkakana and Roof Top Grid connected solar power plant of capacity 50 kWp on the roof top at Hospital of Executive Hostel, Kathara. Same are currently under installation.

Upcoming rooftop solar projects of CCL are 90 kWp Grid connected solar power plant on the roof top of GM office , Kuju area and Roof Top Grid connected solar power plant of total capacity 250 kWp on the roof top of Hospital at Rajrappa Township, which have been conveyed to CIL, HQ for centralised tendering.

Apart from Rooftop Solar Projects, CCL has also given Work Order for PMC services to M/s NTPC for 20MWp Solar Power Plant within the bulb area of RLS of CHP/CPP, Piparwar, which is expected to be installed in 2019-20.

10.2 Starting of operation of Churi U/G Project with Continuous Miner Technology

The project has started operation since 24.03.2019. This is the first major underground project of CCL using Continuous Miner Technology. The equipment supply and operation of face equipment is on hiring mode for nine years of continuous operation.

The following major departmental installations were commissioned for the successful operation of the project.

(a) Supply and installation of 08 nos. of 1000mm belt conveyor system from face to surface.

(b) 33 KV new power supply system including drawing of 02 nos. of 33 KV Feeder.

(c) Installation of PV-200 equivalent ventilation fan (01 for operation & 01 standby).

(d) For facilitating man & material transportation trackless system as per latest state of Art Global Technology was adopted and the procurement of FSV (Free steered vehicle)-02 nos. for man riding purpose & MUV - 10Te (Multi utility vehicle) - 01 no. for material transportation purpose is on the pipeline.

Project supervision, Underground coal transportation, Underground pumping, Ventilation, Power supply etc. responsibility lies with CCL.

10.3 Reduction in Power Consumption

There has been a 3.25% reduction in energy consumption in the year 2018-19 in comparison of 2017-18. During 2017-18 Power consumption of CCL stood at 735.27 Million Kwh while in 2018-19 power consumption by CCL has been 711.33 Million Kwh.

11. CONSUMER SATISFACTION

Consumer-satisfaction is the prime objective of CCL. Effective measures have been taken to ensure supply of 100% crushed and good quality coal to all consumers. CCL is supplying (-100mm) coal to consumers as per the directive of MOC.

CCL has a full-fledged Quality Management Department with well trained officials at head quarter and each area. There are well equipped laboratories and adequate infrastructures for sampling and analysis at head quarter as well as at all areas. Presently, 11 nos. of automatic bomb calorimeters are in operation at different laboratories for determination of GCV. Central laboratory at head quarter and area laboratory, Piparwar have been accredited by NABL. As per directive of MOC, CIMFR has been engaged as 3rd Party agency for sampling & analysis of coal despatches to power houses under FSA. Quality Council of India has been engaged as 3rd Party agency for Sampling & Analysis of Coal despatches under the scheme of forward auction (Power), Linkage Auction (Non-Power) and Spot Auction etc. There is an effective consumer grievance redressal system of consumer complaints. All complaints related to Quality are promptly attended.

12. PERFORMANCE / ACHIEVEMENT OF CCMC DEPARTMENT IN 2018-19

1. Benchmarking of specific diesel consumption of 31 Opencast projects of CCL in collaboration with CMPDIL for FY 2018-19 has been done & their recommendations have been circulated for implementation to all concerned for fuel conservations.

2. Regular and strict monitoring of diesel consumption at CCL projects has curtailed total diesel consumption and specific diesel consumption considerably. Consumption of HSD in HEMMs for FY 2018-19 is 51811 KL whereas in FY 2017-18 it was 54268 KL. Thus there is reduction of 2457 KL of Diesel in overall consumption in the year 2018-19 with respect to FY 2017-18. Moreover, SDC achieved during FY2018-19 is 1.03ltr/cum and there is an improvement of 3.73% compared with CMPDIL benchmark of 1.07 ltr/cum .

3. Total power consumption for FY 2018-19 is 711.33 Mkwh, whereas for FY 2017-18 it was 735.27 Mkwh which shows a decrease of 23.94 Mkwh - an improvement of 3.25%.

4. Testing of 165 samples of Engine oil & Transmission oil collected from different projects were performed by IOC, HPCL and BPCL and their reports forwarded to concerned Projects for needful .

5. Three nos Particle counter instruments and TAN,TBN, Moisture content determining instruments have been procured for analysis of different types of used oil. Commissioning of these instruments is in progress at three RRShops, namely Tapin North, Kathara and Dakra of CCL to detect impurities and ascertain the condition of lubricating oils for further needful to prevent premature failure of different sub assemblies of HEMM.

6. A book on Annual Energy Audit for the year 2017-18 was compiled and published in the month of Nov'18 and circulated to all concerned .

7. Automation of Diesel Dispensing machines (CPs) at Urimari & Ashok Project of CCL has been completed and is in 2nd stage, automation of diesel dispensing unit, installation of ATG at (i) Rajrappa, (ii)Parej East, (iii) Tapin North, (iv),Karma (v) piparwar (vi) KD Heasalong (vii) Purnadih is in progress.

8. As an IT initiative, installation of CCTV at all DDUs has been incorporated in the existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to be followed at Diesel Dispensing Units in respect of receipt ,issue ,storage and consumption of diesel.The revised SOP has been circulated to all areas of CCL for its compliance.

13. ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATION

In the age of Digital India, E&T applications have in essence become ENT (Eyes Nose Throat) of any organizational body. Many revolutionizing projects have been undertaken by the E&T department which facilitate daily communication, bring our widely distributed areas closer and make the coal dispatch and transportation transparent. Some of the major tasks undertaken are as under :

13.1 GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System and RFID with CCTV based Weighing Control and Monitoring System across CCL Command areas

Safe mines are productive mines and CCL has taken an initiative to make its mines safe, productive and effective with the help of GPS/ GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System and RFID with CCTV based Weighing Control and Monitoring System. Ministry of Coal has also directed for setting up a monitoring system for movement of coal within the mines and from mines to the railway siding or washeries through GPS(Global positioning system) in all mines of CIL.

CIL is continuously emphasizing on production using eco-friendly techniques with due regard to safety of employee, conservation of environment and quality of coal produce. To meet all the requirements CCL has installed integrated systems through M/s Orange Business Services India Technology Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai with total cost of 36.31 Crore. The work order consists of tracking of Departmental Trucks, Dumpers & Pvt. Tippers, RFID with CCTV based weighing control and monitoring system for 112 Road Weighbridges, computerization of 52 Project Office and control rooms in 11 Area Office for monitoring on 24x7 basis with one central control room in CCL (HQ),Ranchi. The project is on rental basis for 5years. The project has been successfully installed in two phases :

1st Phase – N. K. & Piparwar Area

2nd Phase – Rest all Areas (Argada, B&K, Barka Sayal, Dhori, Hazaribagh, Kathara, Kuju, Rajhara & Rajrappa)

Integrated system of GPS/GPRS based vehicle tracking system with RFID based infrastructure like automatic boom barriers etc. and CCTV surveillance system at weighbridges for control/ monitoring has been brought into operation. Rental phase of the project has started from 01.06.18. As all Areas have sufficient Internet Lease Line Bandwidth, CCL has successfully arranged to bring the live CCTV footage of 112 CCTV Cameras from all Road weighbridges to be centrally monitored at CCL HQ. In addition to the above 11 Areas, CCTV Cameras of M&A Area are also being monitored from CCL HQ. Alerts generated on the Dashboard are being analyzed at Area as well as CCL HQ level and action taken reports are being obtained from Area level on a monthly basis to minimize the number of Alerts. This project shall help to prevent pilferage as well as improve operational efficiency of the entire dispatch. The implementation of this system helps in further improvising the safety of workers and people working around the mines, improves adherence to rules of driving by truck drivers and avoidance of accidents arising out of rash driving, over speeding and overloading of trucks.

13.2 WAN/LAN network of CCL

CCL is presently operating in 12 areas along with its centralized units and HQ in Ranchi. The WAN/LAN connectivity is provided in all Area offices, Project Office, Weighbridges (Road &Rail), Regional Stores and centralized units, located in remote locations. We have data transfer facility from all the units, Projects, Road weighbridges, Rail weighbridges and Regional stores of Areas of CCL to CCL(HQ) and Central Units. WAN in CCL was implemented through M/s Telecommunication Consultant India Limited, New Delhi on rental basis for 5 years. M/s Reliance Communication Ltd is providing bandwidth service for MPLS, VSAT and ILS. Each command area, regional store and centralized unit is provided with 2Mbps redundant MPLS connected through OFC or RF link. CCL (HQ) has 10 Mbps redundant MPLS & 10 Mbps ILL link. WAN point is provided at 176 locations and all WAN point of Area office are having minimum 20 points of LAN ports. Also all project office are provided with 5 Points of LAN ports. All future development of any data based network will be on the communication Network of the WAN/LAN platform.

The system is already installed and is operational since Sep 2015. This will ensure online data exchange between various location of all Area Offices, Central and Regional Store, Project Offices, Central Hospital, Mine Rescue Station etc. on real time basis. This backbone connectivity will be used by GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System and RFID with CCTV based Weighing Control and Monitoring System across CCL for safety, efficiency and to stop pilferage. The system provides monitoring of vehicles on a real time basis from all Project offices, Area office and CCL, HQ.

13.3 Secondary Network of WAN

Work Order was issued to M/s BSNL on 26.02.2018 for providing a better WAN connectivity across CCL Command Areas as a Secondary WAN network beside the existing WAN network of M/s TCIL. The network comprises of 279 links on 5 years rental basis with a total cost of 57.09 crore. 100 Mbps MPLS-VPN link is provided for CCL HQ and 40 Mbps MPLS VPN link at MRS, Ramgarh for standby server. 10 Mbps MPLS-VPN link shall be used for connecting all area HQ, Central Units and Regional Stores from CCL HQ. 2 Mbps link shall be used for online applications from PO Office, Units, Road and Rail Weighbridges from respective areas and Sales Office, CCL, Kolkata. This Project has been successfully commissioned for 265 links and is operational.

13.4 CCTV surveillance at Vulnerable points of CCL Command Areas

CCL has installed CCTV surveillance system in all areas of CCL as per the directive of MOC and CVO, CIL in order to avoid chances of any theft / pilferage of coal. As per guideline of CVO (CIL) each area is being covered with CCTV surveillance system. CCTV surveillance of stores, explosive magazine, entry exit points, rail weighbridge and other sensitive places is under installation in various areas of CCL.

1423 CCTV cameras are installed across all important locations of CCL command Areas and is presently operational. Railway Sidings and Coal heaps/dump are being covered with CCTV surveillance throughout the CCL command areas. Arrangements/networking of all the cameras of an Area is being made for centralized monitoring at Area HQ.

13.5 Internet Leased Line

CCL has provided different bandwidth of Internet Leased Lines at CCL HQ and all Areas through different ISPs. The Internet provided in CCL HQ is also extended to Centralised Units and all needy locations through WAN/LAN. The widely used applications of internet leased lines are Wifi, Biometric Attendance System, VTS, Video Conferencing, e-procurement/e-tendering, Web browsing, etc.

310Mbps Bandwidth of ILL at CCL HQ has been procured from M/s Sify Technologies Ltd through e-tendering at the best competitive market price of Rs.9,97,100.00 against an estimated price of Rs.53,00,000.00. ILL at CCL HQ has been upgraded from 30Mbps to 155 Mbps provided by M/s Sify Technologies Ltd. It is used for the distribution in LAN at CCL HQ. Further the ILL provided to GPS/GPRS and RFID server of M/s Orange Business Services Video Conferencing System and Biometric Attendance System has been upgraded from 30 Mbps to 155Mbps provided by M/s Sify Technologies Ltd. Besides Giridih and Rajhara, all Areas have a minimum ILL Bandwidth of 10Mbps.

13.6 VC System at CCL & Its Areas

Video Conferencing System is installed and operational at all 12 Areas of CCL, Central Workshop Barkakana and CCL HQ, Ranchi, since November, 2017.The Master Control Unit (MCU) is installed at CCL HQ, Ranchi along with central streaming and recording Server. All remote locations are equipped with 01 Video Endpoint each provided alongwith a Public IP, UPS and a display unit. This system works on ILL and we have provision to connect MCU of Video Conferencing system of CIL Kolkata and any VC system having a Public IP.

Further the procurement of 09 nos. of Video Endpoints and UPS has been made last year to extend the VC System at Giridih Area and all functional Director's and CVO's Chamber.

13.7 Smart Class

Work order for Smart Class solution with interactive video facility for "MERE LAAL" and "MERE LAADLI" of CCL & BCCL was awarded to M/s BSNL with work order amount of Rs. 2,21,57,477.00. Smart class solution with Interactive video facility has been successfully installed at 08 location for "MERE LAAL" and "MERE LAADLI" of CCL &BCCL . It was inaugurated by Hon'ble Rail& Coal Minister Shri Piyush Goyal on 09.09.2017 from CIL Kolkata. In Phase-I, the System includes a Central Server at main studio Gandhinagar, Ranchi which is connected through the 20 Mbps MPLS Bandwidth of M/s BSNL to all other 07 locations of CCL& BCCL(Dhori(CCL), Barkakana (CCL), Dakra (CCL), Block-II(BCCL), Katras(BCCL), Lodna(BCCL) , Kalyan Bhawan(BCCL)) through 02 Mbps of MPLS Bandwidth of BSNL. Phase-II of the project will be completed by July'19 which includes the same infrastructure with one additional room at each 08 locations.

The Smart Class solution has helped in delivery of engineering and board level exam preparation to the student of remote areas.

14. SAFETY

For any organisation safety plays a pivotal role in maintaining sustainability which is of paramount importance for the growth of the industry. The main objective of the safety department is to maintain an International level of safety standards and to adopt certain rules, regulation and procedures for achieving Zero harm.

The company has achieved a landmark in the field of Safety by receiving National Safety Award for the years 2015 and 2016, the details are as follows :

Year	Type of mine	Category	Name of mine	Award
2015	OCP	LIFRM-Type -3	Jarangdih	Runner
2015	OCP	LIFRO- Type -3A	Amrapali	Runner
2016	OCP	LAFP- Type-3	Selected Dhori Quarry 1 (Kalayani Project)	Runner
2016	OCP	LIFRO- Type 3B	Jarangdih	Winner

During the Financial Year 2018-19, many initiatives were undertaken by the department which are mentioned below :

14.1 Safety Management Plan

Safety Management Plan for all the Opencast and Underground mines have been framed considering all the activities, the hazard associated with each activity through the concerted efforts from DGMS officials, mine personnel associated with each activity and the SIMTARS trained experts from ISO. Safe operating procedures has been made and distributed to the concerned personnel. It is being reviewed at periodic intervals and is an ongoing process.

14.2 CCL Safety Board Meeting

CCL Safety Board meeting is held on 2nd. Friday of each month in one of the areas on a rotation basis, chaired by Director (Tech.) (Oprn.) and the representative of Safety Board members of CCL. It is attended by all General Managers of the area, HODs of CCL HQ, trade union representatives and ISO officials. The trade union representatives along with the ISO officials inspect every mine of one area 15 days before the scheduled meeting. The shortcomings of every mine based on their inspection are discussed and power point presentation of the Action Taken by Mine Management to remove the shortcomings are displayed by the concerned Project Officer and Manager.

14.3 Review meeting with Area Safety Officer

Safety status is reviewed every month at meeting held at CCL, Hq, Ranchi. Review meeting is chaired by Director (T)(O) or D(T)(P&P)and is attended by Area Safety Officer and ISO Officials.

14.4 Strengthening of Safety Committee

Two Pit Safety Committee meetings are held in the mine wherein one of the meeting is attended by the Area General Manager. The trade union members of tripartite Committee are also invited. In every mine where both departmental and contractual operation is in progress one of the meeting is conducted by the departmental mine and representatives of contractor workers are invited. The other meeting is preferably conducted at contractor's workshop with a thrust of maximum participation by the contractor's workers and their representatives.

This is the most effective platform where participant give their valuable suggestion at grass root level.

14.5 Strengthening of ISO

ISO has been strengthened by the posting of two SIMTARS trained executive and one Senior Geologist. Strata Control Cell has been established in ISO,CCL HQ headed by an officer of E8 rank and assisted by two senior mining executives.

In addition 10 Management Trainees (Geologist) have been posted in different areas they report to their respective Area Safety Officers for day to day work.

14.6 Safety Drive

The different safety drives conducted by the ISO are as follows :

a. Safety Drive on Safety of Contract workers from 12.06.2018 to 28.06.2018.

b. Safety Drive on Monsoon preparedness for OC mines from 16.05.2018 to 29.05.2018.

c. Safety Drive on Monsoon preparedness for UG mines from 22.05.2018 to 26.05.2018.

14.7 Safety Workshop

a. A workshop on Safety Management plan, TRAP (TRIGGERED RESPONSE ACTION PLN), Transport Rule, Illumination in OC, Shutdown Procedure, NGR, phasing out OCB to ACB, Safety features in HEMM and slope monitoring was held on 14.05.2018 and 15.05.2018 at "Vichar Manch", CCL, HQ, Ranchi which was attended by All Area General Manager of the Areas, All Safety Officer of the mines, All Managers of the mines, All Project Engineer (E&M)/ (Excv.), All Project Officers, All Colliery Surveyors.

b. One Day Workshop on Centralised Safety Information System was held in the month of Sept. 2018 at Vichar Manch, CCL, Hq, Ranchi which was attended by all Managers, all Area Safety Officers and ISO Officials.

14.8 Mock rehearsal

Mock Rehearsal of every UG mines is conducted by mine management at periodic interval which is monitored by ISO officials.

However, the following Mock Rehearsal was conducted by ISO Officials:

a. Bhurkunda UG Mine on 05.10.2018

b. Sarubera UG Mine on 14.12.2018

It is an ongoing process.

14.9 Centralised Safety Information System (CSIS) portal

CSIS portal has been made operative where all the reports. Figures and data, viz. Statutory manpower, statutory documents, training, inspection reports, accident/incidents etc are uploaded by the mine manager. It is reviewed regularly by ISO Officials to make it more effective.

14.10 Inter Area Safety Audit

Inter Area Safety Audit was conducted in the month of September 2018. The contravention pointed during the Course of Audit is regularly monitored by ISO / Nodal Officers of the respective areas.

14.11 Statutory Manpower

Shortage of Statutory Manpower as per Manpower Budget 2018-19 approved by CCL Board are as follows:

Overman – 49

Mining Sirdar –176

Electrical supervisor – 67

Electrician – 124

Action taken report regarding Shortage of Statutory Manpower are as follows :

a. Mining Sirdar- 269 posts were advertised for selection of Mining Sirdar. Written exam has been conducted and result have been published. 241 successful candidates have been selected for posting Verification of certificate is under process from DGMS.

b. Electrician- 211 posts were advertised for selection of electrician. Written Examination has been conducted and result published. 88 successful candidates have been selected for posting. Paper verification is going on. They will be posted after Election 2019.

14.12 Safety Performance

Particulars	April 2018 – March 2019	April 2017 – March 2018
Fatal Accident	7	4
Fatalities	10	5
Serious Accident	8	5
Serious Injuries	14	6
Fatality Rate per million Cum.Overall (OB + Coal) (UG+OCP)	0.06	0.04
Fatality Rate per 3 Lakh manshift Overall	0.36	0.17
Serious Injury Rate per million Cum.	0.11	0.04
Serious Injuries Rate per 3 Lakh manshift	0.59	0.21

14.13 Scientific Study

a. Scientific Study for stability of pit slope and dump slope has been completed for 5 OC mines and work order for 33 OC mines have been issued under command area of CCL.

b. Work order for Preparation of strata control & monitoring plan for 4 nos. UG mines have been issued.

c. During 2018-19, 620 nos. of mine air samples have been analysed from 6 UG mines of CCL..

d. Sensitisation program has been conducted for MT (Geology) on the following topics :

   i. Utilisation of Geological report in safety aspect in mines conducted on 30.06.2018.

   ii. Concept of scientific study for stability of pit slope and dump slope of OC mines conducted on 05.09.2018.

   iii. Safety aspects of the mines w.r.t Geology of different mines of CCL conducted on 27.02.2019.

14.14 Procurement of Safety Items

a. 32392 pairs of canvas mining shoes has been procured.

b. 11565 nos. of water bottles has been procured.

c. 6000 mtrs. brattice cloth has been procured.

d. Knee boot 568 pairs and ankle boot 835 pairs have been procured.

e. Rate Contract for supply of timber for UG mine has been concluded at Rs. 95,00,200.00.

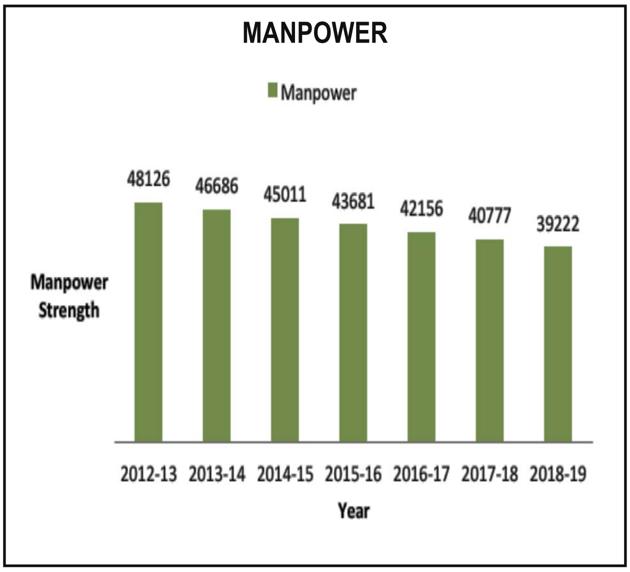
f. Supply order for supply of 150 MT TMT bar from SAIL has been placed.

15. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

15.1 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Manpower strength of the Company as on 31.03.2019 was 39222 as against 40777 on 31.03.2018.The category wise break up of manpower strength as on 31.03.2019 vis-à-vis 31.03.2018 is given below:

Category	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Executive	2361	2401
Supervisory	3165	3206
Highly Skilled/Skilled	13005	13448
Skilled/unskilled(TR)	15524	16078
Semiskilled/unskilled(PR)	1075	1261
Ministerial Staff	3720	3749
Others	372	634
TOTAL	**39222**	**40777**



Hence during the year 2018-2019 the overall reduction in manpower was to the tune of 1555, while the number of employees in the company came down by 2267 during the year under reference, 712 employees were added to the existing manpower.

REDUCTION:

Manpower Reduction under the head	No.of employees (31.03.2019)
Retirement/Superannuation	1642
V.R.S(GHS)	0
Death	362
Termination/Dismissal	33
Resignation	17
Inter Company Transfer	82
Medically Unfit	0
others	131
Total Reduction	2267

ADDITION:

Manpower Addition under the head	No.of employees (31.03.2019)
Appointment under 9.3.0	402
Appointment under 9.4.0	05
Apptt.under Dependent of Deceased executive`	03
Appointment of Land Loser's Scheme	73
Inter Company Transfer	68
Re-instatement	04
Fresh Recruitment	109
Award Cases	00
Others	48
Total	712

15.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF RECRUITMENT DEPARTMENT

In the year 2018-19, CCL provided abundant employment opportunities for the youth of the nation and keeping abreast with fulfilling the coal demands of the nation, the Recruitment Department carried out recruitment of Statutory as well as Non-Statutory manpower in CCL.

The highlights are as follows :

Keeping in view the Digital India platform, CCL has continued to retain the online recruitment procedures for transparency and ease of providing information access to the applicants.

1. ***Fully online method*** of inviting applications for external recruitment. ***E-payment of application fee*** through SBI online payment portal for making the entire process, transparent, time and cost effective.

2. Totally ***computerised evaluation of OMR answers sheets through OMR machine***. Services for OMR evaluation is provided to different subsidiaries of CIL namely ECL, BCCL, WCL and CMPDI and for various departmental exams of CCL as well.

3. CCL has also extended the ***OMR evaluation facility to IICM*** for Coal India Management Trainees Probation Closure Examination as well.

4. The huge project of ***OMR Evaluation of approx.. 4000 OMR Answer Sheets for Entrance Test of CCL/BCCL ke Laal & Laadli*** was carried out effectively by the Department.

5. ***01 Internal Notification & 02 Employment Notices*** have been published in the FY 2018-19 for the following Designations –

   Internal Notifications

   (a) Pharmacist – 10 posts

   (b) Technician (Pathological) – 7 posts

   (c) Jr. Sanitary Inspector – 3 posts

   Against an internal notification, 03 candidates were selected amongst the departmental applicants -

   (a) Pharmacist – 02

   (b) Technician (Pathological) – 01

   (c) Jr. Sanitary Inspector – Nil

   External Notification

   (a) Mining Sirdar – 269 posts (including 208 backlog posts for SC/ST/OBC)

   (b) Electrician (Non Excv.) – 211 (including 166 backlog posts for SC/ST/OBC)

   (c) Pharmacist - 08 posts

   (d) Technician (Pathological) – 06 posts

   (e) Jr. Sanitary Inspector – 03 posts

6. External Recruitment for ***269 vacancies for the post of Mining Sirdar,*** and ***211 vacancies for the post of Electrician (Non Excv.)*** is in process. The Offer of Appointments of successful candidates dispatched is 142 for Mining Sirdar and 82 for Electrician(Non Excv).

16. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

16.1 ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2018-19

Human Resource Development Department takes initiative to equip practicing managers, employees, workers and contractual workers and stakeholders with the skill to synthesize theory and practice.

This department carries forward its programme in functional areas of management, imparts cross functional input to functional executives, general management programme for executives, induction and orientation programme for management trainees and newly recruited executives.

Skill development for frontline supervisors and skill up gradation programme for non-executives are some of the focus areas of this department.

This department also look forward to imparting skill to the stakeholder for skill enrichment and gainful employment.

In view of the above objective and practices, the major achievement of this department during 2018-19 are as given below.

CCL is the only subsidiary of Coal India Limited to have the honor of starting ITI course in the Electrician trade at BTTI, Bhurkunda. 20 students have been selected for the session 2014-16, out of which 19 students have been offered with employment by different agencies. For the session 2015-17, 19 students have been selected and have successfully completed the course. All have been offered with employment by JAIKARA TECHNO an associate of Cummins India Pvt. Ltd. For the session 2016-18, 19 students have been selected. On Completion of their training these students are currently undergoing apprentice training in different Areas of CCL. And in the batch of 2017-19, 21 students have been selected and are currently pursuing their study in 4th Semester. Within the ITI Batch 2018-20, 19 students are studying and are in the 1st Semester of their study. Besides these trainings in the year 2015, a batch of 25 students belonging to SC/ST & PAP were given coaching in underground mines to make them eligible for appearing in mining Sirdarship training under the company's CSR initiatives.

Currently in 2016 Batch of SC/ST, 40 students are getting 04 years training in our underground mines to make them eligible for appearing in Mining Sirdar Exam, now they have completed 02 years of their training.

CCL is the only subsidiary of Coal India Limited to impart training of Mining Sirdarship and ITI Training in the trades of Electrician, Fitter and Welder to 15 nos. of sons of CIL SFVRS- 2015 optees and 39 sons of CIL SFVRS- 2015 optees respectively. These trainees have successfully completed their training in the trades as mentioned above during the year 2018.

CCL has taken an initiative of developing skill development center at CETI, Barkakana for its Project Affected Persons and others as a complementary effort to the Skill Development Mission of the nation. The Company has taken up an initiative to develop skill for Project Affected Persons of CCL command areas, making them employable under CSR schemes. At present they are trained in Electrician and Welder trade. It is of six months duration comprising of theoretical as well as on the job training at Central Repair Shop, Barkakana. At the end of training period, their assessment are done by Skill Council for Mining Sector, Delhi and successful candidates are awarded pass Certificate by M/S. National Skill Development Corporation. The above training is being provided through Multi Skill Development Center, Barkakana, which is recognized training provider and is affiliated with SCMS/NSDC New Delhi.

During the current financial year, each of the 49 particepants from Batch-5 which commenced on 01/01/2018 and concluded on 30/06/2018, were declared successful and awarded certificate by NSDC. Another Batch-6 consisting of 39 participants commenced on 10/12/2018 and will be continue up to 06/06/2019.

Various Basic Training Programs for HEMMS operators are also conducted for Dumper, Dozer, Shovel, Drill, Pay loader, Motor Grader Operators. Nominated employees are initially taken through theoretical classes at CETI, Barkakana and thereafter on the job training followed by examination to assess their suitability to operate HEMMs in future.

Apart from the above training for PAPs and Basic Operators course various refresher programme are organized for our own employees wherein they are given exposure on various technological advancement/ safety features by OEM/ OES including in house faculties of CETI/ CRS, Barkakana.

- HRD Department has conducted various training programmes at MTC, Ranchi, GVTCs of areas, BTTI, Bhurkunda, CETI Barkakana, STI Ranchi, on Managerial Development of Executives and skill up-gradation for the non-executives during the year 2018-19. 9199 nos. of employees have been trained during 2018-19. 2782 nos. of students from different institution / colleges of the country pursuing Engineering/ MBA/BBA//MCA/BCA/Mining etc have been provided with on the job training during 2018-19
- **Apprentice Training as per Apprentices Act.**
- During the year 2018-19 CCL had to engage Apprentice @ 2.5% of its total manpower i.e. inclusive contractual workmen. This task was also an MoU between Coal India and Central Coalfields Limited.. The HRD Department has achieved the target of engaging 2.5% apprentice successfully within stipulated time. The details of which is appended below :

S.No.	Total Manpower in March'2019	Total No of apprentice engaged	Percentage of engagement
1	**43,789**	NATS (ITI) : 705 NATS (Diploma) : 402 --------------------- Total= 1107	2.5%

- HRD Department has spent an amount of Rs. 9,11,30,522/- on training and seminar for conducting above referred programme against a budget of Rs. 11,66,00,000/- under training and seminar head during 2018-19

16.2 FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ❖ Engagement of Apprentices in different trades ie 5% of total work force including Contractual Workers
- ❖ Up gradation of infrastructures at GVTCs
- ❖ Augmentation of infrastructure of HRD department CCL Ranchi
- ❖ Establishing GVTC at M&A and Rajhara area
- ❖ Posting of trainers at HRD HQ and BTTI
- ❖ Training of Electrician trade with regard to safety in mines.

17. WELFARE

Central Coalfields Limited is a Miniratna Company. CCL has always focused on holistic development which includes both production and welfare.

Central Coalfields Limited has adopted a multi-disciplinary approach for welfare, incorporating health, family welfare, education, drinking water and sanitation. The *Mission of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)* is to produce and market the planned quantity of Coal and Coal products efficiently and economically in Eco-Friendly manner, with due regard to Safety, Conservation and Quality.

17.1 MAIN THRUST AREAS:

1. **Water Supply:** The water supply situation has undergone enormous improvement since the time of Nationalization. Concerted efforts have been directed towards providing filtered, clear & potable water for usage. At present there are 10 Water Treatment Plant, 78 Pressure Filter Plants, 182 Deep Bore Holes. In addition, Six (6) no. of Water Treatment Plants are also proposed at Argada, B&K, Kathara and Hazaribagh Area along with one Sewage Treatment Plants to be constructed in Govindpur Phase-II, Kathara Area.

2. **Medical Facilities:** Healthcare Delivery system in CCL is carried out through 3-tier system. At Primary level this is delivered through dispensaries. For secondary and tertiary care, it is being delivered through Area/ Regional Hospitals and Central Hospitals.

   There are following 04 nos. of Central Hospitals:

   - Central Hospital, Gandhinagar.
   - Central Hospital, Naisarai.
   - Central Hospital, Dhori.
   - Central Hospital, NK, Dakra.

(A) Infrastructure :

Sl. No.	Type of Medical facilities	Nos.
1	**Hospitals**	
	• Central Hospitals	04
	• Regional Hospitals	05
	• Area Hospitals	10
2	**Beds**	892
3	**Dispensary**	63
4	**Doctors**	215
5	**Ambulance**	80

(B) Value Added Service at Central Hospital :

(i) Central Hospital Gandhinagar is conducting Super Specialist Clinic in Cardiology on monthly basis. Consultant from Max Hospital, New Delhi Dr. Rajeev Rathi and from Yashoda Hospital, Hyderabad Dr. P.K. Kuchlakanti are consultant cardiologist.

(ii) Central Hospital Gandhinagar is having 17 Bedded Critica Care Unit. Details as follows:

a. ICU : 06 beds
b. CCU : 05 beds
c. Dialysis : 03 beds
d. Recovery : 03 beds

(C) Details of Medical Camps in CCL with beneficiaries (2018-2019):

No. of Medical Camps : 645
No. of Beneficiaries : 101857

3 **Education:** Specific emphasis is placed by CCL on providing quality educational facilities to the wards of its employees.

A. Grant sanctioned for Schools including Privately Managed Schools for 2018-19:

Company	Amount (upto March 2019)
CCL: Ranchi	DAV Public Schools ------ Rs. 20.29 Crores
	Privately Managed Schools ------ Rs. 01.23 Crores
	Kendriya Vidyalaya School ------ Rs. 02.81 Crores

B. **Scholarship:** CCL awards scholarships to meritorious students under following schemes, the details are as under:

CIL Scholarship:

Sl. No.	Details	Year	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	Expenditure	Rs. 13.52 Lakh	Rs. 7.65 Lakh
2	No. of Wards	628	343

C. **Tuition Fee Reimbursement : -** For the wards of non-executives under NCWA-X.

Sl. No.	Details	Amount (In Lac)	
		2017-18	2018-19
1	Expenditure	Rs. 46.65 Lakh	Rs. 53 Lakh
2	No. of Wards	56	54

4. **Sports & Culture (at a glance):** Following sports event were organized during 2018-19 :

Sl.No.	Event	Venue
1.	Inter Area Chess and Carrom	CRS Barkakana
2.	Inter Area Badminton & T.T.	Hqrs Ranchi
3.	Inter Area Football	B&K
4.	Inter Area Cultural Meet	Kathara
5.	Inter Kabaddi	Kuju
6.	Inter Area Volleyball	Argada
7.	Inter Area Hockey	Hazaribagh
8.	Inter Area Athletic Meet	NK
9.	Inter Area Cricket	Piparwar
10.	CIL Inter Company Badminton	Ranchi
11.	Summer Badminton Tournament (Boys & Girls)	Ranchi
12.	Inter School Invitational Football	Ranchi
13	CCL Kayakalap Girls Football	Ranchi
14.	Inter Village Football	Argada
15.	Coaching Camp for CCL Athletic Team	B-Sayal
16.	Coaching Camp for CCL Badminton Team.	Ranchi
17.	Coaching Camp for CCL Table Tennis Team	Ranchi
18.	Coaching Camp for CCL Football Team	Argada
19.	Coaching Camp for CCL Cricket	Ranchi
20	Coaching Camp for CCL Volleyball Team.	Ranchi
21.	Coaching Camp for CCL Hockey Team	Ranchi

17.2 WAY FORWARD FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

1. **Inter Area Sports**

Sl. No.	Event	Area
1.	Chess & Carrom	Argada
2.	Volleyball	Rajrappa
3.	Cultural Meet	B&K
4.	Football	NK
5.	Badminton & T.T.	Hqrs. Ranchi
6.	Kabaddi	Hazaribagh
7.	Hockey	Kuju
8.	Athletic Meet	B-Sayal
9.	Cricket	Kathara
10.	Super League Cricket	Hqrs. Ranchi

2. **Inter Company and All India Public Sector Sports.**

   As per the Sports Calendar of Coal India and the events allotted to Public Sector, sports will be organized.

3. **Practice/ Coaching Camp**

   1. Football
   2. Volleyball
   3. Cricket
   4. Table Tennis
   5. Badminton
   6. Athletic
   7. Hockey
   8. Kabaddi
   9. Cultural
   10. Chess
   11. Carrom

4. **Other than Company Sports.**

   1. Inter Village/Panchayat Hockey at Simdega.
   2. Participation of CCL Cricket team (consisting of employees and its wards) in Ranchi District Cricket Association tournament and other tournaments.
   3. Participation of CCL Football team (consisting of employees and Villagers) in Ranchi District Football Association tournament.
   4. Kayakalap Inter School Football Tournament for Boys.
   5. Kayakalap Girls Football Tournament.
   6. Inter Village Football Tournament.

18. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Sector- wise expenditure in 2018-19 (in Rs. Lakhs) upto March 2019 :

Sector	Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs)
Sanitation	42.20
Health	50.98
Sports Promotion	530.01
Education	175.78
Infrastructure	76.88
Drinking Water	342.95
Environment and SD	36.79
Skill Development	54.91
Social Welfare	5.70
Miscellaneous	7.42
Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	2589.32
CSR Overheads / Administrative expense	200.60
Total	**4113.54**

Note : The CSR expenditure booked in the FY 2018-19 comes to Rs. 41.14 crores.

18.1 Sanitation

(a) Initiatives taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Swachhta Pakhwada & Swachhta Hi Sewa 2018)

1. **Swachhta Carnival :** A special initiative to create awareness among school students and the general public, Swachhta Carnival was organized on 23rd June 2018. More than 700 students from different

schools and institutions participated in the said event. Her Excellency, Governor of Jharkhand, Smt. Draupadi Murmu was the Chief Guest of the Swachhta Carnival. Sri. Ramtahal Choudhary, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Ranchi and Dr. Jitu Charan Ram, MLA, Kanke were the Guest of Honour. Students highlighted the message of Swachhta with their dance, skit with a theme of state using separate prop for each group like broom, dustbin, mops, duster etc.

2. **Swachhta Ke Rang :** A painting workshop inaugurated by Sri. Ramtahal Choudhary, MP, Ranchi was organized at Darbhanga House Campus whereby prominent/upcoming artists of Ranchi did live painting on the theme of Swachhta to spread awareness among the masses. The topics included Water Conservation, Say NO to plastic, Save Environment, Quit Smoking, Save Electricity, Plantation etc.

3. **Distribution of Car Dustbins :** Distribution of CAR DUSTBINs to local car drivers for their vehicle to use it as dustbin while moving and not to throw garbage on the road or parking place.

4. **Recognition of Safai Mitra** at Darbhanga House Campus for their continuous efforts in keeping the campus clean. It was also an effort to keep them highly motivated in maintaining the campus clean and hygienic.

5. **Awareness among Chaiwalas, Paanwalas :** Distribution of Steel Containers, Placards declaring their shop plastic free, T-Shirts & Paper cups to CHAI WALAs of Darbhanga House Campus for creating an awareness on saying NO TO PLASTIC and initiating a drive to make Darbhanga House campus; **No Plastic Zone**.

6. Special Drive was initiated by CCL CSR Team to make CCL Darbhanga House Campus and nearby premises a **PLASTIC FREE ZONE**.

7. **Swachhta Cyclothon :** To promote healthy living and a green environment a Swachhta Cyclothon was organized at Ranchi to sensitize the general public towards the importance and benefits of cycling. Around 500 participants from different educational institutions, professionals gathered to make it a drive. Sri. RamtahalChoudhary, M.P. Ranchi, Sri. Mahesh Poddar, MP RajyaSabha, Dr. JituCharan Ram, MLA, Kanke, Sri. Ram Kumar Pahan, MLA along with CMD, CCL and Functional Directors, CVO - CCL actively participated in the Cyclothon.

8. **Swachhta Ki Pathshala :** A camp was organized under the name " Swachhta Ki Pathshala" for the school students from the command areas of CCL including students from economically weaker sections, divyangs, orphans etc. at Khelgaon, Hotwar. The primary objective of the camp was to inculcate the habit of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in day-to-day life and also to sensitize the young students towards a healthy living. Approx. 250 students participated in the said camp. Moral values, career counselling, disaster management, CPR were other aspects in which students were given training.

Apart from the above, about 19 toilets have been constructed/renovated in CCL command area during the FY 2018-19.

18.2. Health

(a) MoU Signed between CCL and ALIMCO

In view of CCL's commitment towards the upliftment of Divyangjans a project has been taken up in the FY 2018-19 whereby an MoU has been signed between CCL and ALIMCO for the distribution of Aids and appliances to Divyangjans in and around CCL Command Area under CCL CSR Program.

(b) **Mega Health Camp** at Deogarh during SawaanMahotsav was organised by CCL in the year 2018-19with around 40,000 beneficiaries.

(c) A total of **645 health camps** on ENT, Cardiac, Anemia, Dental, Blood Donation, Diabetics, HIV, Kidney etc were conducted benefitting more than 30000 patients in the FY 2018-19.

(d) Running of **CSR Dispensaries** where free medicines are given to people in the command area villages, distribution of artificial appliances were also carried out benefitting around 70500 patients round the year 2018-19.

(e) A **malnutrition centre** was renovated at Hazaribagh for providing proper facility of nutritional care to children and women.

18.3. Sports Promotion

Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society (JSSPS) was formulated to run the Sports Academy with a joint investment from CCL CSR Fund and State Government of Jharkhand. As on date, around 348 sports cadets in the Age group 8-12 years are undergoing sports training at Sports Academy, Hotwar along with formal schooling, boarding and lodging facilities with an ultimate aim to bring laurels to the country in Olympics 2024. The sports cadets are being trained in 9 sports discipline i.e. Athletics, Wrestling, Archery, Football, Taekwondo, Boxing, Shooting, Weightlifting and cycling.

Till date these cadets of Sports Academy have received **154 Gold, 89 Silver** and **77 Bronze medals** in competitions held at state and national levels.

For the selection of a fresh batch of 100 sports cadets a mega talent hunt : **"Khel Mahakumbh"** has been organized from January 2019 onwards. It is being done to select the young sports talents from all 24 districts of Jharkhand.

An amount of Rs. 527.67 lakhs has been spent on running the Sports Academy under CSR in the FY 2018-19.

Other activities include organizing football Matches, Training of Sports Person and Distribution of Sports Kits etc with a total expenditure of Rs.530.01 lakhs for sports promotion.

18.4. Education

(a) CCL Ke LAL & CCL Ki LAADLI

Meritorious 10th pass male and female students from across the state of Jharkhand especially from the command area villages are selected under this scheme and prepared to appear in different engineering entrance examination for getting into IITs, NITs and other reputed state and national level engineering colleges.

Students are given free school education for 11th and 12th in one of the best schools of Jharkhand along with free residential facility, fooding and lodging at CCL KE LAL & CCL KI LAADLI Hostel. In the year 2017-18 the classroom teaching at Ranchi was extended to three remote locations of CCL and BCCL through Video Conferencing classes.

12 students (8 boys and 4 girls) have successfully qualified in JEE Mains 2019 and more than 70% students scored more than 80% marks in 12th standard. The highest marks scored is 92.4%.

(b) Kayakalp Public School

CCL under its CSR has started a school "Kayakalp Public School" with 30 students from poor and downtrodden section of the society whose parents are engaged in menial jobs like begging, ragpicking etc. These students are given full facility of study materials, uniforms, books to healthy breakfast and lunch in the school. The students are taught yoga and etiquettes and are moulded in a manner that they become self dependent and a good and responsible citizen.

(c) Support to education

Activities to support education by adoption of poor/needy students for education, development of infrastructure in educational institute premises , distribution of school kits etc have also been carried out in the year 2018-19 in the command areas of CCL.

(d) Provision of LED TV at Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav School for promotion of Legal Literacy

On the basis of request received from Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA), an LED TV has been provided to Legal Literacy Club promoted by National Legal Services Authority for school going students. This initiative aims to facilitate the process of learning of students on the legal aspects like child and women rights.

18.5 Infrastructure

An expenditure of Rs. 72.91 lakhs has been incurred on infrastructural development in and around CCL command areas during the year 2018-19 in the following activities.

Sl. No.	Name of Activity	No./Unit of Activity	Amt. of Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Community Hall	6 nos.	24.85
2	Road	3000mtrs	24.04
3	Solar Light	5 nos	3.97
4	Rural development	2 nos	24.02

18.6 Drinking Water

During the year 2018-19, following works have been excuted and an expenditure of Rs.342.95 lakhs incurred for provision of drinking water to PAPs, inhabitants, villagers etc. of CCL command areas.

	Activities	Nos.	Expen (in Rs lakhs)
(a)	Installation of handpumps	22	20.44
(b)	Construction of wells	13	36.12
(c)	Deep Boring and Submersible pumps	39	183.62
(d)	Water Pipeline distribution	4	11.68
(e)	Distribution of water through water tankers	2	86.32
(f)	Installation of Water purifiers	6	4.77

Provision of water purifier cum cooler in the High Court Premises

6 Water purifiers cum coolers have been installed within the premises of Jharkhand High Court for provision of drinking water facilities to the litigants and villagers visiting and wating in the High Court for the whole day for their turn in the court.

18.7 Environment & Sustainable Development :

Protection and conservation of environment has also been an area of intervention under CSR with multiple activities being undertaken like :

(a) In view of the community needs, a project for "Development of River Side of Damodar River flowing from IWSP (Integrated Water Supply Plant) to NTC office" has been taken up by CCL in B&K Area at a total value of Rs. 4.09 lakhs

(b) 2 check dams have been renovated in the FY 2018-19 with a total expenditure of Rs. 8.94 lakhs.

(c) 6 ponds have been renovated in the FY 2018-19 with a total expenditure of Rs. 21.98 Lakhs

(d) Rain water harvesting has also been taken up in Piparwar Area of CCL at an expenditure of Rs. 1.78 Lakhs

18.8 Skill Development

(a) Bhurkunda Technical Training Institute (BTTI)

CCL is imparting Mining Sirdarship Training along with stipend to students belonging to SC/ST community at its Technical Training Institute (BTTI) in Bhurkunda for a period of 04 years started since 2015

The unemployed youths of CCL command areas are also being provided with two year ITI training course in Electrician Trade at BTTI, Bhurkunda.

Expenditure on the same in FY 2018-19 : Rs. 23.50 Lakhs

(b) Multi Skill Development Centre (MSDC), Barkakana

Project Affected Persons (PAP) from various CCL command areas are undergoing six months course of Electrician & Welders Trades in MULTI SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, BARKAKANA. Till date 5 batches of trainees have been enrolled.

Expenditure on the same in FY 2018-19 : Rs. 4.67 Lakhs.

(c) Other livelihood generation training

Apart from the flagship skill development projects of CCL, other short duration livelihood generation programs were also conducted by different areas of CCL, details of which are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Training	No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure Amt. (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Automobile Repair Training	40	0.83
2	Beautician Training	75	2.55
3	Computer Training	75	1.88
4	Food Processing Training	90	2.38
5	Mobile Repairing	125	3.78
6	Tailoring Training	100	12.30
7	Mining Sirdar Training	63	23.50
8	Welder /Electrician Training	40	4.67
9	Miscellaneous	50	3.02
Total		**658**	**54.91**

19. SAMADHAN SCHEME

A Grievance cell has been established on 27/04/2012 for redressal of grievances of all working or retired executives, non-executives, contractors, consumers of CCL or any other person related to CCL. The complainants lodge their grievance either in writing, over the toll free no. 18003456501, Online, WhatsappSewa no 7250141999, Twitter, AapKaDarbar and verbal representation in the office himself. The complaints are registered in a register having a serial no. and a receipt against the complaint is given to them indicating a probable date keeping in view the nature of redressal against their grievances. Attempt is made to inform the respective HOD's over phone regarding receipt of the complaint. Subsequently, a letter is issued annexing the complaint to the respective HOD's requesting them to redress the same within a time mentioned therein. On non-receipt of reply the HOD's are reminded over phone as well as in writing. The replies received from the HODs are examined and if found satisfactory, the complainants are informed over their mobile phone and written reply is also given. In case reply of HODs are not found satisfactory, case is again sent to HODs for review and if reply is still not found satisfactory then the case is referred to the standing committee for re-examination. On re-examination, standing committee cell and GM Samadhan after due recommendation sends the proposal for deliberation in FD's.

Achievement of Samadhan Cell during 2018-19.

A total of 223 grievances were received in Samadhan Cell during 2018-19 out of which 183 have been disposed of resulting in an achievement of 82.06%.

CCL has received a total of 2446 (since inception) grievances out of which 2211 grievances have been disposed of resulting in an overall achievement of 90.39%.

20. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL OVERHEAD ASSETS TILL 31.03.2019

As of 31.03.2019, the cumulative amount spent by our Company towards social overhead assets is Rs 616.14 Crs. details of which are tabulated below:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
(i)	Building	498.50	429.31
(ii)	Plant & Machinery	63.17	63.21
(iii)	Furniture & Fittings	27.21	22.63
(iv)	Vehicles	7.28	7.33
(v)	Development	19.98	18.48
TOTAL		**616.14**	**540.96**

21. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial results of your Company during 2018-19, as compared to 2017-18, are as under :

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18 (Restated)
i.	Revenue from operations	12179.90	11550.71
ii.	Other Income	313.03	508.96
iii.	Total Revenue	12492.93	12059.67
iv.	Expenses excluding depreciation, interest	9381.20	10149.85
v.	Profit before depreciation, interest	3111.73	1909.82
vi	Depreciation/Amortization /Impairment	344.28	351.52
vii.	Interest	75.25	170.81
viii.	Profit before Tax	2692.20	1387.49
ix.	Tax Expense	987.73	579.71
x.	Net Profit after Tax	1704.47	807.78
xi.	Other comprehensive income	(30.27)	155.59
xii	Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	(10.58)	53.85
xiii.	Profit attributable to Owners of the Company	1704.47	807.78

The Board of Directors of your Company has paid an Interim Dividend of Rs. 297.04 Crs. (Previous year- Rs. 531.10 Crs.). Total dividend in 2018-19 is Rs 297.04 Crs. (dividend per equity share is Rs. 316, on 94,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 1000.00 each – previous year Rs 565).

22. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The capital expenditure during the year 2018-19 stands at Rs. 1377.27 Crore as compared to Rs. 898.86 Crore for the previous year. The head-wise details of capital expenditure during the year 2018 - 19, are detailed below:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Head of expenditure	2018-19	2017-18
i)	Land	26.57	64.39
ii)	Building	108.36	99.67
iii)	Plant & Machinery	133.69	190.68
iv)	Furniture & Fittings	3.34	2.07
v)	Office Equipment	13.68	10.83
vi)	Railway Siding	848.92	467.60
vii)	Vehicles	0.12	0.06
viii)	Other Mining Infrastructure	238.40	63.55
ix)	Software	4.19	0.01
	Total	**1377.27**	**898.86**

Note :

1. Railway siding includes capitalisation of Advance (enabling Assets- Tori - Shivpur Rail line) amounting to Rs. 714.10 Crore, based on utilisation certificate from EC Railway.

   Thus your company has achieved an Excellent rating for parameter "CAPEX". Achievement is Rs. 1377.27 Crs. against an Excellent MOU target of Rs.1100 Crs.

23. CONTRIBUTION TO EXCHEQUER

The contribution to the State/Central Exchequer during the year 2018-19 vis-à-vis 2017-18 is detailed below:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
i)	Royalty on Coal	1500.05	1500.54
ii)	NMET (Central Fund)	27.68	29.92
iii)	DMF (State Fund)	338.78	424.66
iv)	Sales Tax / VAT	2.16	94.70
v)	Stowing Excise Duty	-	30.74
vi)	Income Tax	1224.77	966.87
vii)	Dividend Tax	61.06	108.12
viii)	Service Tax	0.52	81.53
ix)	Clean Energy Cess	-	810.87
x)	Central Excise on Coal	2.55	114.27
xi)	Goods & Service Tax	3319.52	2389.34
xii)	Others	34.93	15.41
	TOTAL	**6512.02**	**6566.97**

24. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

During the year under report, the Authorized Share Capital and the Paid-up Share Capital of your Company remained unchanged viz. Rs. 1100.00 Cr. and Rs. 940.00 Cr. respectively. The net worth of the Company as on 31st March 2019 is Rs. 5,142.72Cr. compared to Rs. 3816.04 Cr.(Re-stated) as on 31st March 2018.

24.1. BORROWINGS

During the Financial year 2018-19, the company has discharged its liability on account of short term borrowings of Rs. 150.00 Crs.

25. STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

As on 31.03.2019, there are 20 ongoing and 35 completed mining projects in CCL with sanctioned capacity of 117.35 MT. The sanctioned capital and capacity of ongoing projects of CCL are Rs 5394.19 crores and 61.35 MT respectively. Where in North Urimari (3 MTY) has been dovetailed in the Expansion PR of North Urimari OC(7.5 MTY), which got approved by CIL Board on 14.03.19. The sanctioned capital and capacity of completed projects of CCL are Rs 3097.74 crores and 56.01MT and respectively. There is one Non –Mining project named Tori Shivpur railway line(double line) with a sanctioned capital of Rs 2399.07 crores and length 44.37 kms.

25.1. Details of total no. of Projects(Ongoing + Completed)

Projects	Number	Sanctioned Capital (Rs. crores)	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)
Above Rs 150 Crores	14	6926.22	79.96
Between Rs.150 Crores to Rs.50 Crores	11	1069.26	21.66
Between Rs.50 Crores to Rs.20 Crores	2	82.32	1.8
Between Rs.20 Crores to Rs.2 Crores	28	414.14	13.89
TOTAL	**55**	**8491.93**	**117.35**

A. Details of 20 Ongoing Mining Projects of CCL

Projects	Number	Sanctioned Capital (Rs crores)	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)
Above Rs 150 Crores	9	4801.32	50.71
Between Rs.150 Crores to Rs.50 Crores	4	459.91	7.21
Between Rs.50 Crores to Rs.20 Crores	1	46.78	0.80
Between Rs.20 Crores to Rs.2 Crores	6	86.186	2.63
TOTAL	**20**	**5394.19**	**61.35**

Out of the 20 ongoing projects Parej East UGP & Hurilong UGP could not be started due to non grant of FC & EC respectively. Kalyani OCP is one of the ongoing projects of CCL and will be started after grant of EC and FC.

Out of the balance 17 projects Amrapali OCP is on schedule and other 16 projects are delayed due to problems which are broadly classified as under :

(a) Authentication of land.

(b) Forestry Clearance and site hand over.

(c) Environmental clearance.

(d) Coal Evacuation problem.

(e) R&R issues

(f) Safety reasons

B. Details of Ongoing non mining projects of CCL

Tori Shivpur railway line(double line) : Construction of Tori - Shivpur new BG Double Rail line (Length 44.37 km) at an overall project cost of Rs.2399.07 Crores has been taken up with East Central Railway. Full estimated cost has been deposited to EC Railway. The expenditure incurred by East Central Railway on Tori-Shivpur Rail line as of March 2019 is Rs.1855.87 Crs. Single rail line up to Shivpur Station (44.37 KM) has been completed except for Electrical and Signalling works. Coal dispatch has been started from Balumath, Bukru, & Phulbasia stations.The completion of double Rail line will be helpful in increasing evacuation of coal from CCL's mega mines i.e. Magadh & Amrapali OCPs.

C. Details of 35 completed / commissioned projects of CCL

Projects	Number	Sanctioned Capital (Rs crores)	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)
Above Rs 150 Crores	5	2124.9	29.25
Between Rs.150 Crores to Rs.50 Crores	7	609.35	14.45
Between Rs.50 Crores to Rs.20 Crores	1	35.54	1
Between Rs.20 Crores to Rs.2 Crores	22	327.9584	11.26
TOTAL	**35**	**3097.7484**	**56.01**

25.2. Projects approved during the FY 2018-19

Sl. No.	Projects	Type	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (Rs crores)	Date of Approval
1.	EPR of North Urimari OCP	OC	7.5/10	1553.06	CCL Board - 13/14.06.2018 CIL Board -14.03.19.
2.	Piparwar Phase-I UG	UG	0.87/1	325.88 (entire life) 323.12 (Up to target year)	14.45

Projects started during the FY 2018-19 : NIL

Projects completed / commissioned in FY2018-19

Sl. No.	Projects	Type	Sanctioned Capacity (MTY)	Sanctioned Capital (Rs crores)	Date of Completion
1	Konar OCP (3.5 Mty)	OC	3.5	74.53	26/05/2018

In addition to the above following projects have been approved **"In Principal" :**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Nominal/ Peak Capacity (MTY)	Status/ Remarks	Date of Approval
1.	Kotre Basantpur Pachmo OCP	5/6.25	First Stage In- Principal Approval	13/06/18 & 14/06/18
2.	Tetariakhar OCP	2.5/3.4	First Stage In- Principal Approval	09/10/2018
3.	Hindegir OCP	4/5.4	First Stage In- Principal Approval	09/10/2018
	Total	**11.5/15.05**		

Final approval for above projects is under process.

Our company's production level in FY 2018-19 is as follows :

Group	2018-19 MT
Existing mines & completed projects	42.4743
On-going projects	26.2469
Total	**68.72**

26. ENVIRONMENT & FOREST

Environment Clearance granted : Rajhara OCP (0.5 MTPA)

Submission of application for EC (violation cases)

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Karo Expansion OCP and Integrated Washery	11/15
2.	Selected Dhori Group of Mines	8.25/11

ToR issued (violation cases)

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Karo Expansion OCP and Integrated Washery	11/15
2.	Selected Dhori Group of Mines	8.25/11
3.	Tarmi OCP	1.0/1.70

Submission of Form I (violation cases)

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	KujuOCP	1.50
2.	Kedla OCP	1.35
3.	Kedla UG	0.22
4.	Gidi A OCP	1.00
5.	Bhurkunda Colliery	2.05
6.	Giridih-Kabribad Group of mines	1.30
7.	Pundi OCP	3.00
8.	Kargali OCP	0.75

Submission of Form I application (regularization of EIA Notification,1994 to EIA Notification,2006)

S. No.	Name of project	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	North Urimari OCP	3.00
2.	Amrapali OCP	12.00
3.	Parej East OCP	1.75
4.	Rajrappa OCP & Washery	3.00
5.	Kedla Washery	2.60
6.	Kathara CPP	2 x 10 MW

Submission of Form I Application for Washeries

S. No.	Name of project	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Basantpur-Tapin Coking Coal Washery	4.0
2.	New Kathara Coking Coal Washery	3.0

Recommendation of MoEF&CC for EC : Tapin South OCP (2/2.50 MTPA)

Approval of Mining Plans & Mine Closure Plans of six projects

S. No.	Name of project	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Tapin OCP	3.50
2.	Topa OCP	1.68
3.	Amrapali OCP	12.00
4.	North Urimari OCP	3.00
5.	Rajrappa OCP	3.00
6.	North Urimari OCP	4.20

Environment Monitoring

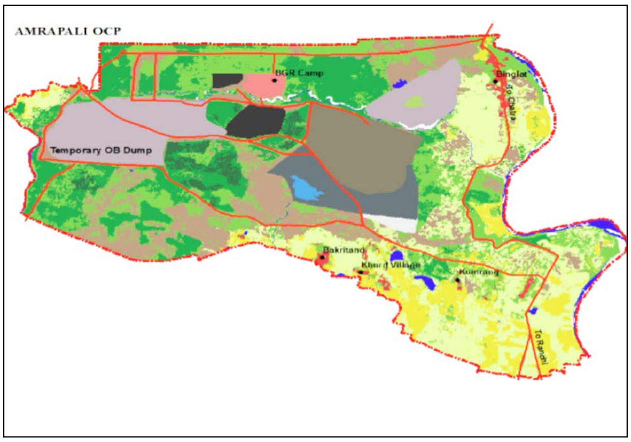
All the mines / washeries of CCL are being monitored on regular basis by CMPDI. This year around 5400 samples of PM10 (RPM), 5400 samples of PM2.5, Heavy Metals analysis : 255 samples ,1800 samples of effluent monitoring , 500 samples of surface water quality, 200 drinking water quality samples, 4190 samples of noise monitoring and 24 samples of DETP were monitored.

Sprinkler System : Feeder Breakers and Crushers for Control of Air Pollution

Wind Screen At Railway Sidings for Control of Air Pollution

Land reclamation status of opencast mines

Reclamation status of mines is being monitored by CMPDI through remote sensing on a regular basis. Projects with composite excavation capacity of more than 5 Million Cubic Metre are monitored every year . Ashok, Piparwar, KD Hesalong, Parej East and Rajrappa were monitored during year 2018-19 . Projects having capacity less than 5 Million Cubic Metre are monitored once in three years. Projects having capacity less than 5 Mcu. M that were monitored during 2018-19 were Tetariakhar OCP, Dakra OCP , Magadh OCP, Amrapali OCP , Gidi A OCP , Pundi OCP , Kedla OCP , Jarangdih OCP , Kathara OCP , Konar OCP , Karo OCP & Karma OCP.



Site Handover of forest land - 2 nos. (251.61 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	Tarmi OCP (55.06 Ha)	55.06
2	Sarubera OCP (196.55 Ha)	196.55

Stage-I Forest Clearance - 2 nos. (275.67 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	Karo OCP	226.67
2	Konar Washery	49.00

Total Payment - 2 nos. of proposal (Rs. 5312036.00)

S. No.	Item	Project	Amt. in Rs.
1.	Net Present Value	Laiyo UG (78.59)	1493210.00
2	Compensatory Afforestation	Kedla OCP (168.50)	3818826.00

FC Application (online) – 17 Nos. (2220.76 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	Ara Chamatu Road	1.56
2	Masilong to Chatra Khelari Road	10.72
3	Devalgada to Kurlonga Road	3.65
4	Ara to Phulbasia Road	9.91
5	Honhe to Saradhu Road	13.70
6	Honhe to Koed Road	1.04
7	Balkudra OCP	131.50
8	North Urimari Railway Siding	11.11
9	Amrapali Railway Siding	107.06
10	Parej East OCP Renewal	43.52
11	Parej East OCP	101.00
12	Selected Dhori OCP	7.45
13	Tarmi OCP	147.35
14	Road from Tapin South OCP weigh bridge to Charhi goodshed	3.88
15	Kotre Basantpur Pachmo OCP	633.19
16	Kotre Basantpur Pachmo OCP	372.98
17	Bhurkunda Colliery	621.14

NOC under FRA : 12 nos. (1645.65 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	Argada OCP (190.32 Ha)	190.32
2	DRD OCP (373.18 Ha)	373.18
3	Tarmi OCP (140.75 Ha)	140.75
4	Tarmi OCP (6.60 Ha)	6.60
5	Kedla OCP (168.50 Ha)	168.50
6	Amrapali OCP (432.59 Ha)	432.59
7	Magadh OCP (277.24 Ha)	277.24
8	Ara to Phulbasia Road (2.22 Ha)	2.22
9	Devalgada to Kurlonga Road (3.65 Ha)	3.65
10	Honhe to Saradhu Road (13.70 Ha)	13.70
11	Magadh Railway Siding (30.9 Ha)	30.90
12	Masilong to Chatra Khelari Road (6 Ha)	6.00

NOC of GMK JJ : 7 nos. (648.91 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	DRD OCP	338.64
2	Kedla OCP	56.04
3	Amrapali OCP	96.15
4	Magadh OCP	152.94
5	Devalgada To Kurlonga Road	0.19
6	Honhe to Saradhu Road	0.31
7	Masilong to Chatra Khelari Road	4.64

No. Of Proposal Sent to MoEFCC: 6 Nos. (996.17 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	Karo OCP	226.67
2	Rajrappa OCP	277.15
3	Coal Dispatch Conveyor of Karo OCP	7.50
4	Purnadih OCP	323.49
5	KDH OCP	126.72
6	Urimari OCP	34.64

No. Of FAC meetings at MoEF&CC : 4 nos. (560.32 Ha)

S. No.	Name of Project	Area in Ha
1.	Karo OCP	226.67
2	Rajrappa OCP	277.15
3	Konar Washery	49.00
4	Coal Dispatch Conveyor of Karo OCP	7.50

Afforestation:

During 2018-19, 1.35 Lakh saplings were planted over an area of 54.3 Ha in mines of CCL. The plantation was done through State Forest Department. Till date (Monsoon 2018) , approximately 8400000 (Eighty Four Lakh saplings have been planted) since the year 1992.

Company wide IMS (Integrated Management System) Certification.

ISO 9001 : 2015, ISO 14001:2015 and OHSAS 18001: 2007 versions awarded to entire Central Coalfields Limited as a whole in November 2018.

27. LAND ACQUISITION STATUS:

27.1. Land Acquisition status

Under CBA (A&D) Act' 1957 – During the year 2018-19 further progress has been made in the following proposals with respect to acquisition of land under the above Act.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Area in acres	Notification for Acquisition
1.	Topa-Pindra Expansion Project	780.67	Section 4(1) completed .Gzt. Notf. dt 20/21.07.2018 So No 1066
2	Jeewandhara Open cast	93.98	Section 4(1) completed .Gzt. Notf. dt 02/04.08.2018 ;SO No 1136.
3	Amrapali Expansion Project	305.13	Section 4(1) completed .Gzt. Notf. dt 10.10.2018;SO No 1468
4	Pichhri OCP-II	78.9	Section 9(1) completed .Gzt. Notf. dt 10.10.2018; SO No 1469
5	Konar OCP	9.09	Section 11(1) completed. Gzt notf dt 04.04.2018; SO No 1484
6	Chainpur OCP	58.41	Section 11(1) completed. Gzt notf dt 10/14.04.2018 ;SO No 566

Biological Reclamation

1179.78 acres of land under Section 4(1), 78.9 acres of land acquired under Section – 9(1) and 67.50 acres of land notified under Section 11(1) resulting in achievement of excellent rating.

27.2. Payment of compensation:

During the year under reference, an amount of Rs 676.92 lakhs has been released for land and trees in 19 payment camps held in different areas, Rs 1252.90 lakhs disbursed as house compensation, R&R Benefits and for R&R Site development on land acquired earlier under the provision of CBA (A&D) Act, 1957. Rs 544.4 lakhs paid under the Directive of the courts for land and House compensation.

Out of Rs. 3640.01 lakhs sanctioned by competent authority for compensation under land, houses & trees (including R&R Benefits), Rs 1498.91 lakhs has been disbursed for rehabilitation and resettlement benefits including lump sum payment to project affected persons in Magadh, North Urimari, B&K , Piparwar (Bijain) & Purnadih Projects.

27.3. Employment:

During the year 2018-19, 100 employments have been provided to land losers or their nominees in different Areas/Units enabling the company.

27.4. Rehabilitation and Resettlement :

During the year 2018-19, a total of 216 families were rehabilitated under different projects, details given hereunder:

(i) Bijain (Piparwar): 150 PAFs

(ii) North Urimari (Barkasayal) : 25 PAFs

(iii) Topa (Kuju) : 28 PAFs

(iv) Purnadih (NK) : 12 PAFs

Special Achievements :

1. Arranged a tripartite meeting of villagers, management and District Administration at Tandwa (Chatra district) and resolved amicable solution for land compensation and employment i.e Agreement price of land between management and landowners which they found beneficial under Section 108 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.
2. Liaisoning with District Administration Latehar for construction of Road from Project to Phulbasia and Bukru Railway Siding.
3. Construction of road along Railway line from Bukru to Jehlitand with the help of District Administration.

28. RAILWAY SIDING

The brief performance report is appended as below : –

28.1. New Sidings under construction :

a. Piparwar Siding	M/s RITES Ltd. was entrusted the job of completing the balance work of Piparwar Railway Siding, at an awarded cost of 90.61 Crores on deposit term basis. The project cost has subsequently been revised to Rs.141.00 Crores (approx.). The formation work has been completed in the entire length of 30.5 Kms and track linking of Surface line/main line has also been completed and coal dispatch started since July 2017. Signaling & Telecommunication (S&T) of this rail line has also been completed. Presently, the Overhead Electrification (OHE), along with rehabilitation work related with rail track of loop line is being completed by M/s RITES Ltd. RITES has requested for provisional time extension upto June 2019 for completion of remaining works. Track linking for 1.683 Kms. at Junction point at Mc-cluskieganj Railway Station has been carried out by EC Railway as deposit work. The work related to main line and ROR bridge in loop line has been done by EC Railway.
b. Construction of Tori – Shivpur and Shivpur – Kathotia) new BG Railway line. **Present Status:** (i)Tori – Shivpur new BG Double Rail line (including Tori-Biratoli & Biratoli - Mahuamilan rail line connectivity (Estimated cost – Rs.2399.07 Crs)	Stage –I forestry clearance was granted by MoEF in April 2011 of the revised alignment. Thereafter, Stage – II forestry clearance for the modified alignment of Tori – Shivpur section only was granted by MoEF on 19.06.2013. The single rail line from Tori upto Balumath Station (19.3 Km length) had been inaugurated for coal traffic movement in March 2018 and Coal dispatch started from Balumath. Subsequently, coal traffic movement has also been started from Bukru and Phulbasia sidings on this rail line. The civil works related to single rail line from Tori up to Shivpur has been completed and presently doubling work of rail line from Tori up to Shivpur is in progress along with Over head electrification works and Signaling & Telecommunication works. A total expenditure of Rs.1855.87 Crores has been incurred by Railway up to March'2019 on Tori – Shivpur new rail line.
(ii) Shivpur –Kathotia (Revised alignment of Shivpur – H'bagh) (Estimated cost – Rs 1799.64 Crs)	The work of Shivpur – Kathotia new BG Rail Line has been identified to be taken up by M/s Ircon International Limited on behalf of the Joint Venture (JV) Company of CCL, IRCON & Govt. of Jharkhand i.e. "Jharkhand Central Railway Limited" (JCRL). EC Railway has accorded its approval on the DPR (Revised Project Cost – Rs 1799.64 Crs) submitted by M/s IRCON. Further, the approval of inflated mileage @60% has also been accorded by Railway. The concession agreement between EC Railway and JCRL has also been signed in December 2018. The application for obtaining forestry clearance has been filed and stage-I clearance is awaited. Action has been taken for acquisition of other lands. Financial closure is also under process.
c.Kuju Railway Siding.	Kuju Railway Siding with a low level platform has been commissioned by EC Railway on deposit term basis at a cost of Rs 8.22 Crores for CCL. The siding has been inaugurated and coal dispatch has been started.

d. Saunda-B Railway siding	Construction of one additional loading line along with low level Wharf wall has been taken up through EC Railway on deposit term basis at a cost of Rs 2.84 Crores. Construction work is likely to be started soon.
e. Construction of Pipradih Railway Siding.	The work is being carried out by East Central Railway, Dhanbad Division on deposit term basis. Cost has been revised from Rs. 8.88 Crores to Rs. 22 Crores (approx.) by EC Railway due to change in alignment. CCL has requested EC Railway for submission of detailed justifications for increase in cost.
f. Construction of North Urimari Railway Siding.	CCL has awarded the work for construction of North Urimari siding to M/s RITES in May 2017 at a cost of Rs. 222.32 Crores (approx). The work is under progress by M/s RITES Ltd. Construction of Major bridge over Damodar river, other minor bridges and formation work are in progress.
g. Preparation of FSR, DPR and constn of two nos. wharf wall, loading platform between Ch. 17.000 Kms. & 18.000 Kms. in the Piparwar – Mc-Cluskieganj rail line alignment	The work has been entrusted to M/s RITES Ltd. DPR has been approved by EC Railway. The cost of this project is Rs.99.80 Crores (including RITES fee and Service Tax) based on DPR submitted by RITES – which includes the provision of crossing station at Koilara in between Chainage 10 Kms. & 11 Kms. Work is in progress.
h. Construction of Magadh Railway Siding.	Work has been awarded to M/s RITES Ltd. at a cost of Rs.391.01 Crores (including RITES fee and Service Tax). Construction work is in progress by M/s RITES Ltd in Railway land and in some other portions.
i.Construction of Amrapali Railway Siding	Work has been awarded to M/s RITES Ltd. at a cost of Rs.413.48 Crores (including RITES fee and Service Tax). Construction work is in progress in Railway land portion.
j. Konar Railway Siding	Construction of Konar Railway Siding with low level Wharf wall between Jarangdih Station and Bokaro thermal power Station has been taken up through EC Railway on deposit term basis at a cost of Rs 46.8 Crores. Construction work is in progress.

28.2. Renovation of Existing Railway Siding

Renovation of Kargali (W) Siding has been completed by M/s RITES Ltd.

Renovation of rail tracks and sleepers has been completed in the following sidings by East Central Railway, Dhanbad Division on Deposit term basis : (i) Dhori – I Siding, (ii) Dhori – II Siding, (iii) Tarmi Siding (iv) Jarangdih – I Siding (v) Jarangdih – II Siding (vi) NR & Sarubera (Phase – I) (vii) NR & Sarubera (Phase – II) (viii) New Selected Dhori Siding (ix) Dakra Siding (x) Bachra Siding (xi) Saunda – B Siding.

29. GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

29.1. Drilling

Against a target of 63100 meters total 52965.5.00 meters of drilling has been done during the financial year of 2018-19, achieving a productivity level of more than 1103.45 meters per drill per month with 4 operating drills from 2 base drilling camps Topa and Lapanga. This includes the drilling of blast holes for mining services, large diameter boreholes for dewatering & tube wells for potable water and non-coring boreholes for exploration purposes.

29.2. Project Documentations and Related works

(i) On Geology:

During the year 2018-19 the following activities have been completed. Majority of them related to production support mining services and future mining activities:

1. Maintaining H/W, application software and data of computer centre of the department.
2. Interaction with GM (Exploration), RI-III in respect of Location Plans of the running blocks where exploration is being taken up in the CIL blocks of CCL Command area through departmental as well as outsourcing means, Geological information in the MPR and pendency of coal cores.
3. Monitoring of Geological Exploration to be carried out in CCL Command area by RI-III,CMPDI,Ranchi through departmental as well as outsourcing means.
4. Compilation of coal reserves in CCL command area as on 1.04.18. A total of 44837.98 M.T. of coal reserves is in CCL command area. Total coal inventory in India as on 1.04.17 is 319020.33 M.T.
5. Processing of CMPDI bills in CIL Blocks of CCL command area carried through departmental as well as outsourcing means.

Outsourcing proposals

1. Geological Study of proposal for outsourcing for removal of 3.799 M CuM OB (including rehandling of 0.799 M CuM) & extraction of 0.734 MTe of Coal from Masilong patch of Magadh OCP through Outsourcing agency in a period of 1 year and dumping 0.799 Million CuM OB in down throw side of 120 m throw fault not within PR Boundary of Magadh OCP (20.00 MTY) and balance 3.00 MCuM of OB to be dumped in coal bearing area which will require re-handling in future.
2. Geological Study of proposal for outsourcing of dumping 1.062 M CuM OB in Decoaled area awarded to M/s Sainik and Allied services Ltd. Patch at Magadh OCP.
3. Geological Study of proposal for Hiring of HEMM machine for OB removal (17.11 L Cum) and extraction of coal (41.99 LTe) at Karo OCP of B&K Area for a period of one year.
4. Geological Study of proposal for out sourcing OB removal (6.28 Million CuM) at Konar part of AKK OCP(Konar Expansion), B&K Area for a period of two year.

5. Geological Study of proposal for hiring of HEMM and other allied equipments for removal of OB(7.60 LCUM) extraction of coal of 7.10 LTE and transportation of JRD. Sdg. PF-I & PF-II as proposed at Khasmahal part of AKK OCP (Konar Expansion) , B&K Area for a period of 08 months.
6. Geological Study of proposal for removal of 234.78 LCUM of OB removal & 85.91 LTE of coal for the period of 5 years through Outsourcing agency at Tapin North OCP.
7. Geological Study of proposal of re-scheduled production programme for 8 years OB removal and coal extraction contract awarded M/S BGR outsourcing patch of North Urimari OCP, BARKA SAYAL Area.
8. Geological Study of proposal for outsourcing of extraction of Coal(5.06 MTE) at Konar part of AKK OCP(Konar Expansion),B&K Area for the period 02 years.
9. Geological Study of proposal for hiring of HEMM and other allied equipments for removal of OB(7.60 LCUM) extraction of coal of 7.10 LTE and transportation of JRD. Sdg. PF-I & PF-II as proposed at Khasmahal part of AKK OCP (Konar Expansion) , B&K Area for a period of 08 months.
10. Geological Study of proposal for removal of 14.37 l-Cum Rehandling of OB at Gandhonia patch of Urimari OC through outsourcing Agency in a period of 2 years.
11. Geological Study of proposal for removal of 69.797 LCu M.cum ob(including rehandling 7.1 LCUM) & extraction of 46.148L te of Coal from Karma OCP of Kuju Area through outsourcing Agency in a period of 8 years.
12. Geological Study of proposal for hiring of HEMM for extraction 0f 11.00LTe of coal from seam II+III combined and transportation to surface stockyard at Tetariakhar OCP of Rajhara Area for a period of nine months
13. Geological Study of proposal for hiring of HEMM ‘for Overburden Removal 55.80 L.CUM and extraction and transportation of 24.80 LTe coal at Tapin South project of Hazaribagh Area for the period of 03 years.
14. Geological Study of proposal seeking in principle approval on Hiring of HEMM for removal of 29.21 L Cum BB (including rehandling of 0.70 LCUM) & extraction of 12.96 L Te of Coal and transportation of coal to specified destinations for a period of 3 years in respect of Giddi – A Opencast of Argada Area and Dumping of 29.21 LCuM OB in coal bearing area which will require re-handling in future in deviation of approved scheme of Giddi –A – Opencast (0.60MTY) of Argada Area.
15. Geological Study of proposal for outsourcing the OB removal (263.30 L.CuM) and coal extraction(251.53 L Te) and transportation at Ashok OCP, Piparwar Area for a period of 05 years.
16. Geological Study of proposal for approval on Vertical patch annexation in continuation of earlier approved annexation at Outsourcing patch awarded to M/s BKB Transport Pvt. Ltd. At Kathara OCP of kathara Area to remove 49.50 L CuM solid OB (quantity equivalent to shortage of quantity due to land hindrance) in between Kathara seam and Kargali seam with the same terms and condition of the contract.
17. Geological Study of proposal on outsourcing the hiring of HEMM for removal of OB(38.00 LCum) and extraction and transportation of specified destination of Coal(80.00LTones) at Tetariakhar OC project of Rajhara Area for the period of 05 year.

(ii) On Captive Mine Blocks:

1. Replies given to the queries to various authorities on captive mine blocks.

(iii) Others:

1. Finalization of exploration programme of CMPDI in CIL blocks through departmental as well as outsourcing means during 2019-20.
2. Replies to the Parliamentary Questions as per record available with this department.

29.3. Hydrogeology & Test hole

1. A total of 63 deep tube well boreholes and Test hole have been drilled for meeting the requirement of potable water and proving of Coal and OB in different Areas of CCL.

29.4. Specialised services and computerization work:

The Geology Department has completed two major projects funded by CIL R&D on GIS based Interactive Geo-mining model of SKCF and WBCF in collaboration with IIT Kharagpur, BIT Mesra, CMPDI, MECL, and Jadavpur University. Final report incorporates the findings of all results received from different agencies.

The department maintains all the basic data including borehole and map data, processed outputs and documents.

Coal Reserves

The geological reserves as compiled & computed by Geological Survey of India as on 01/04/2018 in Proved, Indicated and Inferred categories together within the CCL Command Area amount to 44837.98 Million tonnes (up to a depth of 1200 meters.). The details of coal reserves are as under:

(Fig. in Million tonnes)

Type of coal	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Coking	8109.75	9448.77	1692.92	19251.44
Non-coking	16088.94	6658.53	2839.07	25586.54
Total	24198.69	16107.30	4531.89	44837.98

30. INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN CCL:

CCL has utilized Information and communication technology for streamlining the business processes to increase transparency and optimizing utilization of resources for the satisfaction of its stakeholders. The following key initiatives have been undertaken:

1. CCL is working actively with other subsidiaries of CIL for proposed implementation of ERP Project (SAP) by CIL.
2. E-auction of coal, e-procurement of goods and services are operational through central service provider of CIL as well as GeM portal, e-payment to employees and vendors, e-filing of grievances is in operation to embark upon the business process through IT initiatives.
3. Adhaar based biometric attendance system has been made operational at CCL & its command areas for efficient attendance monitoring.
4. The Coal Net (an ERP type solution) is operational in CCL and several modules like Finance, payroll, material management, Sales & Marketing, PIS and production related to business functions of CCL are operational.
5. E-office application from NIC has been implemented at CCL HQ. The project intends to enhance the business process management of the organization and aims to improve production, productivity, and increase transparency by replacing the old manual process with an electronic file system.
6. In order to improve productivity and efficiency across various business processes Central Server processing through Wide Area Network (WAN) is being implemented..
7. Corporate Mail Messaging System is in place and all officers of CCL have been provided with corporate email introduced by CIL.
8. Various in-house developed web/mobile application like Activity monitoring system, Crowdsourcing for inviting innovative ideas from employees, CPRMSE for retired employees with SMS alert , Bill tracking application for service providers/vendors etc. have been introduced.
9. Performance evaluation, Vigilance Information and annual Property Return of all executives is recorded through web enabled systems centrally managed by CIL.
10. GST has been made successfully operational for various modules of Coal-Net.

31. SECURITY MANAGEMENT:

The Security Department of Central Coalfields Ltd.(CCL) is a 24x7 functional Department which monitors, controls and takes requisite preventive steps for curbing the menace of illegal mining through "Khan Parhari" App./pilferage of coal, establishing liaison with State & Civil authorities etc. Your department has had a superb track record in the previous financial year i.e. 2018-19. The department has established a tremendous mechanism with round the clock monitoring of various ongoing activities at various mines/projects and units. The updated information is collated and submitted as Management Information System (MIS).

Your Department has carried out the maximum number of raids in the year 2018-19 with a total number of 652 raids in the 13 Areas and recovery of over 435.51 Metric Tonnes of Coal at an approx. value of Rs. 9,47,106.00 (Rupees Nine lakhs forty seven thousand one hundred six only)Successful raids conducted are the hallmark to an effective deterrence to nefarious activities. On reporting of illegal coal mining inside the lease hold area of CCL, the department initiates FIR to the local Police and utilizes the forum of the respective District Task Force to book the miscreant. A number of rat holes have been dozed off to stop illegal mining.

In addition to strength enforcement of Security Personnel at various Coal mines undertaken by your department, erection of check-posts at vulnerable points has beefed up the security setup in command areas of CCL. Barbed wire fencing at Coal Railway siding, enhanced night patrolling activities have been introduced and close monitoring of weighment and dispatch of coal through CCTV cameras, RFID tagging and GPS Navigational system. In pursuit of achieving excellence, the department has also strengthened the Central Industrial Force (CISF) with various modern gadgets such as QRT vehicles, night vision device, better arms and ammunitions and lots of other equipment.

Apart from the above, 129 surplus Cat-I /under 9.4.3.9.4.0/Land Oustees have already been trained for the year 2018-19 at Security Training Institute, Gandhi Ranchi to be absorbed in security department and they have been posted at different areas of CCL for watch and ward duty.

In order to provide safety & security to the company's property & assets, this department has installed CCTV cameras both in the field areas as well as in the residential colonies and office premises, for 24 x 7 real time monitoring and to check the entry of unwanted elements in office premises. In this regard, the department is creating a comprehensive monitoring and control room at CCL HQ, Darbhanga House, Ranchi for effective monitoring purposes.

32. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RAJBHASHA - 2018-19

Located in Jharkhand's capital - Ranchi, Central Coalfields Limited – a Coal India's subsidiary is located in region 'A' where about 90 percent of the personnel working with the company have functional knowledge of Hindi. Your company's official language department works promptly on the implementation of the official language policy of the Government of India. The instructions from the Ministry of Home Affairs or Coal Ministry are fully complied with. During the year, timed workshops and quarterly meetings were organized with everyone's collaboration.

During the year under review, four meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee chaired by the Chairman-cum-Managing Director / Director (Personnel) were organized on 08.02.18, 21.07.18, 26.10.2018 and 18.03.2018, respectively. These meetings were attended by the Head of Departments / Representatives and Official Language Nodal Officers of respective Area's/Departments of the company.

A ten-member sub-committee headed by the General Manager (P/ R.B.), has been constituted for the implementation of official language in the Headquarter. It is mandatory to organize a workshop on a quarterly basis as per the Ministry's guidelines. This year, a total of five workshops were organized in the headquarter by the Department of Official Language in collaboration with the Human Resource Development Department, CCL, on 25.06.2019, 26.06.2019, 18.09.2019, 27.12.2019, 28.09.2018 respectively within which a workshop was organized exclusively for newly appointed management trainees.

An Official Language Implementation Committee has been reconstituted in all the areas of CCL and Central Workshop, Barkakana. A meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee is organized quarterly under the chairmanship of the Regional General Manager. Workshop is also organized quarterly in each area.

On 08.06.2018, an inspection meeting was organized with the HoD's/ Rajbhasha Nodal officers of each Area/Headquarter of CCL under the chairmanship of Shri D.J.Nayak, General Manager (P & IR / Official Language), Coal India, at CCL headquarter. During the meeting, implementation of official language by CCL was reviewed and appreciated for the implementation of official language policy, various suggestions and directions were given by the General Manager (P&IR / official Language), Coal India, which are being followed.

'Rajbhasha Maah' was celebrated with different competitions from 04.09.2018 to 07.09.2018. Rajbhasha Diwas cum prize distribution function was organized on 14th September, 2018 under the chairmanship of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, CCL. A senior litterateur of the city was honored. Winning participants were given a cash prize of the amount fixed as per Ministry's instructions. Shield was awarded to three Departments and three Areas of the Headquarter for excellent work in official language for the whole year. An Area was awarded with special official shield for the best work in the Official Language. Consolation prizes were awarded to 95 personnel to encourage competitors participating in the competition.

A meeting of the Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Home Affairs, was held in Delhi in the year 2018-19. In this meeting, the Director (P) of the company, General Manager (P/ R.B.) and an Executive of Official Languages Department attended the meeting. CCL was appreciated for its successful efforts for implementation of Official Language.

An initiative of the Department of Official Language, 'Manak Praroop Sankalan' was published in collaboration with CCL Press. It is a compilation of letters / note sheets / comments and was distributed to all departments and Areas. Also, department wise difficult words were compiled and were simplified/translated to a book 'Karyalay Sahayika' which will facilitate usage of Rajbhasha. It has also been made available on the CCL website as well.

Periodical inspection of areas of CCL, central units and departments of CCL headquarter are conducted and appropriately advised to increase the use of the official language. Feedback regarding status of Implementation is also provided.

With the implementation of e-office in CCL, headquarter; progress in the implementation of the official language is expected. Posts of eight junior translators were created this year. Their selection is in process. The purchase of Hindi books for Dinkar library is in process.

Department of Official Language, CCL, endeavors to ensure 100% compliance with the instructions of the Ministries, which has resulted in a positive impact on the implementation of the official language in the company.

33. VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

33.1. Performance of CCL Vigilance Department

A. Total No. of complaints received and Action taken thereon

Complaints	Year 2018-19
No. of complaints received during the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	405
No of complaints filed being Anonymous/Pseudonymous/Filed	92
No. of complaints taken up for examination/verification during the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	175
No. of complaints forwarded to HODs/GMs for taking needful action.	138

B. Cases under Regular Investigation(RI cases):

Investigation Cases	Year 2018-19
Pending Cases on 1st April 2018	14
Cases taken up for investigation during the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	06
Number of investigations completed during the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	17
Cases pending on 31st March 2019	03

C. Number of cases taken up for Disciplinary action (RDA Cases)

No. of cases taken up for Disciplinary action (RDA Cases)	Year 2018-19	
	Cases	No. of persons
Major	15	40
Minor	03	08

D. Departmental Inquiry

No. of Departmental Inquiries completed	Year 2018-19	
	Cases	No. of persons
	20	28

E. No. of Cases in which Penalty imposed

No. of Cases in which Penalty imposed	Year 2018-19	
	Cases	No. of persons
Major	18	32
Minor	13	21

F. Surprise Checks conducted during the year 2018-19:

Year	Surprise Check Conducted	Converted into Regular Investigation
Year 2018-19 (1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	11	02

G. Cases under Intensive Examination (ITE Cases):

Year	ITE conducted	Converted into Regular Investigation
Year 2018-19 (1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	03	00

H. Scrutiny of Property Return of executives:

Year (2018-19)	No. of Scrutiny carried out
(1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019	438

I. Agreed list/ODI Lists are being prepared every year.

J. On the basis of irregularities observed in the prevailing system during the course of investigation and Surprise checks conducted by Vigilance Department of CCL preventive measures are recommended to the competent authority for system improvement.

33.2. System improvement recommended to reduce the opportunities for corruption.

1. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of IT initiatives for Surveillance

(A) Brief description of the measure/Initiative: -

Adopted Measure: SOP for implementation of IT initiatives for surveillance like Global Positioning System(GPS) based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) and Radio Frequency Identification(RFID) based Weight Control System

***Scale of operation*:**Introduced on a large scale across CCL and other Subsidiaries of CIL as well

(B) Background :-

(i) The loss of revenue to the Coal India Ltd. in the form of coal theft, illegal mining, overloading of trucks and wagons, over and under reporting of coal stocks, etc. remained a serious problem for the Coal India Management right from its inception. With the advancement of technology in recent past, some of the IT initiatives such as VTS, CCTV monitoring and computerized Weighment with RFID were introduced to prevent loss of revenue on such accounts. These were some of the excellent initiatives aiming to bring transparency, accountability & system improvements.

(ii) As the reviews on the impact of these initiatives in preventing coal theft and other allied issues were done at different levels in Coal India & its Subsidiaries, it was seen that the desired results, as anticipated while introducing these initiatives, had not come. That was the practical scenario in all the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.

(iii) The results of comprehensive audit of these IT initiatives in all subsidiaries to assess their impact on improvement in monitoring & surveillance were not very encouraging and the practical issues in implementation of these initiatives have come out. It was seen that a uniform SOP had not been developed clearly defining role and responsibilities of various executives, thus there had been a serious reluctance on the part of the field level officials to implement these initiatives. It was also observed that the executives responsible for execution and maintenance had not been reviewed for its implementation. There were other issues of LAN/ WAN connectivity, Internet availability, damage to RFID Boom Barriers, tampering & theft of GPS devices and plethora of other issues which had made the implementation of these initiatives very poor.

(C) Implementation:

(i) Though the concept of IT initiatives started from 2012 onwards were excellent but the mechanism of operation and maintenance had not been developed which was a serious bottleneck in implementation of these initiatives. The need of an SOP was felt by all but not followed up resulting in poor implementation of these initiatives.

(ii) The matter was taken up by the CVO, CCL with the MoC during a review meeting on 9.01.18 at New Delhi for developing a uniform SOP for installation, operation and maintenance of these initiatives across all subsidiaries of CIL. Accordingly, preparation of SOP was started in

January'18. Inputs were sought from CVOs of other subsidiaries as well.

(iii) While preparing the SOP, it was also realized that a clear responsibility for each activity/ sub activity is a must to make this SOP effective in the long run. Accordingly, a draft Responsibility Matrix within the broad ambit of SOP has also been prepared clearly defining the roles & responsibilities of various executives at different levels for installation, operation and maintenance of these initiatives so as to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

(iv) The SOP was prepared by CCLVigilance and submitted to CIL on 5.02.18. for uniformity across all the subsidiaries of CIL.

(v) After finalization of SoP, the same was widely circulated to all the Areas. The matter was subsequently briefed during various co-ordination meeting. Regular inspection of Control Room at HQ as well as Areas was also made for implementation of the approved SoP.

(D) Impact and benefits :

(i) The above SOP helps in removing the ambiguities on the role of different wings of Companies. In the said SOP, breaking of activity into sub activities and fixing individual responsibilities have been clearly done to remove any ambiguity so as to make this SOP effective in the long run. These will ensure that implementation of IT initiatives is not CVO driven but an integral process independent of individuals.

(ii) Reduction in alerts to a reasonable level. On 27.01.18, a total of 9146 alerts were generated. Monitoring of such large no. of alerts was not practicable. However, after the implementation of SOP, alerts have been reduced to a reasonable level. During the inspection of Control room at HQ, the no. of alerts noticed in all the 12 Areas of CCL was around 200. Areas are advised to take preventive & punitive action on such alerts.

(iii) Thus, the SOP is helping in realizing the desired results as envisaged when these initiatives were conceptualized and introduced. Therefore though these initiatives were started long back its real effectiveness and sustainability has been introduced by this SOP.

(iv) Its complete impact on various aspects of coal production, transport and bringing transparency & accountability is being studied at periodical interval.

(E) Potential for Replicability :

The above SoP have already been introduced in other subsidiaries .

2. Identification of wasteful expenditure towards payment of under-loading charges to Railways and suggesting appropriate changes in NIT.

(A) Brief description of the measure/Initiative: -

Adopted Measure: Identification of wasteful expenditure of Rs.150 to 200 Crore/ year towards payment of under-loading charges to Railways and suggesting measures for change in NIT.

Scale of operation: Changes has been accepted by the Management and will be introduced on a large scale across CCL.

(B) Background :-

(i) CCL has been supplying coal to its FSA as well as various e-auction consumers by Rail through its 30 Railway Sidings located across different Areas of CCL.

(ii) The railway wagons at such sidings are loaded through contractual means by pay-loader. The contract for wagon loading is mostly awarded by the CMC Deptt., CCL (HQ) through e-tendering with reverse auction.

(iii) The loading of wagons by contractual arrangement often results into overloading and under-loading of railway rakes. The rules of Penal Over-Loading (POL) and Under-Loading are notified by the Railways from time to time for different type of wagons and different routes. As per agreements signed with the consumers, any penal freight for overloading charged by the Railways for any consignment is payable by the Purchaser (Consumer).Hence, in case of overloading of wagons, consumers pay POL charges to Railways.

(iv) However, in case of under loading of wagons, credit for idle freight resulting from under-loading is allowed/ adjusted in coal bills. Idle freight is reckoned as the difference between the freight charges applicable and the freight payable as per actual recorded weight of coal loaded in the wagon. Thus, any idle freight for under-loading below the stenciled carrying capacity or carrying capacity based on the actual tare weight or permissible carrying capacity as notified by the Railways (route-wise or wagon wise) from time to time is borne by the Seller/ CCL.

(v) A thorough analysis of data available at few sidings was made. It was revealed that one Kuju New Siding has paid under-loading charge nearly @ Rs.144/te for 2017-18. Similarly, NR Siding has paid under-loading charge approx.@ Rs.75/te for 2016-17 and @ Rs.61/te for 2017-18. As per audited accounts, CCL as a whole, incurred following expenditure on account of Under-loading:

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Under-loading charges
2015-16	144.52
2016-17	142.16
2017-18	199.57

(vi) The overloading charges is borne by the consumers but the successive overloading of rakes, apart from causing damage to the railway tracks, not only fetch the consumers excess coal but also allow them to carry the contracted quantity of coal in less rakes over the period of time.

(C) Implementation:

(i) It was revealed during the study that though the loading of wagon is carried out by the contractual means, overloading and under-loading charges are borne by the purchaser and Seller/ CCL respectively. Thus it was a win–win situation for the contractor in both the cases though the fault is entirely his.

(ii) There is no provision in the NIT of wagon loading for recovery of charges on account of overloading and under-loading of rakes from the contractor awarded with the job of wagon loading. Hence, no recovery is being made from the wagon loading contractors.

(iii) The matter has been brought to the notice of the CMD, CCL vide note dated 1.08.18 with a suggestion to incorporate a provision in the NITs for recovery of under-loading charges from the erring loading contractors.

(iv) It was also suggested to enhance monitoring on the subject matter from CCL(HQ) on account of following points:

(a) Siding-wise information for under-loading charge is neither maintained by Marketing & Sales Deptt. nor available at HQ, Finance.

(b) Data for Overloading and under-loading are not separately maintained and reported by HQ, Finance.

(c) CCL has been incurring huge losses towards under-loading charges amounting to approx. Rs.500 Crore for the last 3 FYs.

(D) Impact and benefits :

(i) Direct savings to the company to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees thus improving revenue and profitability.

(ii) As the rakes are scarcely available, the above measure will lead to optimum utilization of national resources. Prevention of incidents of under-loading will enhance the dispatch capacity with the same available number of rakes.

(iii) The stoppage of overloading will prevent damage to railway lines thereby reducing maintenance cost for railways.

(iv) With consumers not paying for overloading charges, it will enhance goodwill amongst the consumers and boost the brand of the company.

(E) Potential for Replicability :

The instances of overloading and under-loading cannot be ruled out in other subsidiaries of CIL. Further, out of 1.16 billion te of freight transported by railways during 2017-18, the contribution of coal is nearly 50%.

3. Study on penalty deduction with respect to weight difference at loading and receiving ends in coal transportation in one of the projects of Central Coalfields Limited.

(A) Brief Description of the Measure/Initiative:

- The existing system of deduction of penalty from security deposit of the transporting contractor(s) led to financial loss to the company and hence was changed & replaced with penalty deduction from monthly running on account bills in all the projects of CCL improving operational efficiency
- Scale of operation – Introduced on large scale for whole company

(B) Background:

(i) The subject study was conducted on irregularities in penalty deduction with respect to weight difference in loading and receiving end in a coal transportation.

(ii) The clause no.18.0 of Special Terms and Condition of transportation contract clearly stipulates that "in case the trucks are being weighed both at loading end as well as unloading end, the figures of weighment at both the ends shall be reconciled every month in respect of each contractor and if there is any shortage of coal received at the unloading end, the value of coal found short will be deducted at double the then prevailing rate including all royalty , cess from the security deposit of the transporting contractor(s) concerned or otherwise specifically mentioned in the work order / agreement".

(iii) The study further revealed that the deduction of penalty (for the shortage quantity received at the unloading end) on monthly basis from security deposit was practically not possible as the security money was deposited in the form of Bank Guarantee by the contractor. Hence the monthly penalty calculation was made by the project officials but the penalty amount could not be deducted on monthly basis. In case where these contract are for three, five, or eight years also it can be done only at the end of contract.

(iv) In the subject case, there was weight difference (shortage) of 6512.765 tonnes in loading and receiving end for the whole period of coal transportation contract. Hence penalty for weight difference (shortage) of 6512.765 tonnes in loading and receiving ends was to be imposed on outsourcing contractor. The total amount of penalty calculated to Rs.2,66,92,201.00 for its recovery from this security money of the contractor. This amount of penalty could not be deducted from security money till the contractor submitted his final bill. After submission of final bill of the contractor, the above amount of penalty i.e. Rs. 2,66,92,201.00 was deducted from Security deposit of the contractor.

(C) Problems/Vigilance Risk addressed:

(i) As the penalty was being deducted at the end of the contract period hence there was a chance of manipulation in monthly reconciliation of quantity of coal .

(ii) The penalty amount of company was blocked for the whole contract period hence it was a loss to the company.

(ii) In the previous method, sometime the penalty amount was more than the security deposit of the contractor hence in that case it was difficult to deduct the whole penalty amount, but in case of monthly deduction of penalty this problem was resolved.

(D) Implementation:

(i) On the initiative of Vigilance department, a guideline has been issued by competent authority of Central Coalfields limited for deduction of penalty (as per clause no. 18.0 of transportation contract) from the monthly running on a/c bills of the contractors instead of security deposit of the contractor in all the projects of CCL. Now it has been implemented in that area & as well as rest of the company.

(ii) All the concerned project officials are being trained on the above guidelines.

(E) Impact and Benefits:

By adopting new guidelines of penalty deduction from monthly on a/c bills of the contractors, the benefits to the company will be as follows:

- Increase in revenue of the company as the amount of penalty will come on monthly basis in company's account.
- Reduction in theft of coal in between loading end and unloading end.
- Increase in quantity of coal in transportation between loading and unloading point as the contractor will try to avoid any shortage of coal.
- Increase in dispatch of coal to consumers.

(F) Potential for Replicability:

Hence on the initiative of Vigilance Department , a guideline for system improvement has been issued from competent authority for deduction of penalty as per clause of transportation contract from the n Monthly running on a/c bills of the contractor in all the project of CCL. This guideline is being implemented in all areas of the company saving significant amount of company's revenue and avoiding any subsequent legal issues.

4. Defining Similar work in Civil dept.'s e-tender in Central Coalfields Limited

(A) Brief Description of the Measure/Initiative :

This adopted measure deals with making the e tendering process more transparent in Central Coalfields Limited by elaborating e- tender condition of "Similar Work" criteria in various civil works. It has already been under implementation in entire civil dept. of C.C.L. as a whole.

(B) Back ground :

Central Coalfields Limited has adopted e tendering method for various kinds of civil works with an estimated value above Rs. 2.00 Lakhs. For it, the bidder is supposed to submit the work experience certificate of similar kind of work previously successfully done by it anywhere else. Based on the certificates, the dept. used to analyse that whether it can be treated as similar work or not.

There was no clear standard guideline available as which type of work will be treated as similar work in case of a tendered work. Each tendering unit in area/ Hq. adopted the similar work definition as per their own requirement which varied from each other. There was no clarity/similarity regarding defining similar work in the company.

This caused subjective interpretation at tender committee level about suitability of the experience certificate submitted by bidder for similar work condition as quoted in the NIT. Many times, it lead to dissatisfaction among bidders as their tenders were rejected citing the reason that their submitted work experience certificate can not be treated as similar work for the tendered work. Chances of favourtism was high. Many times it resulted in vigilance complaints too.

(C) Implementation :

Hence, there was a need to incorporate clear clause regarding "Similar work definition in the N.I.T so that the perspective bidders can decide their suitability for tendering in advance.

Accordingly, an exhaustive study was done by vigilance department in house and a system improvement was suggested vide CCL/Vig./17-18/2715, Dt. 27.12.2017. to the Director (T), P&P , CCL for making a clear cut guideline on " Similar work definition" for maintaining transparency in the tendering process. After a series of constant persuasion, meeting with various field engineers and tendering officials, a common standard guideline was prepared which was issued vide GM©/2018/2477, Dt. 27.3.18. by The General Manager(Civil), CCL Hq. for implementation in the entire CCL.

Hence by using the existing in house human technical resource, a new preventive vigilance measure was developed which will make the CCL's e tendering method more transparent.

(D) Impact and Benefits :

This circular provided sixteen category of works and clearly defined which work can be taken up under similar work for a particular type of work. It included WBM/Bituminous/ concrete road work, construction of building work including industrial sheds, maintenance and renovation of building works, water supply/ sanitary related works internal & external both including static dust suppression system, Deep bore well /tube well, const./renovation of sewage treatment Plant/water treatment plant, const. of ground water reservoir, Const. of RCC overhead tanks, Const./ renovation of bridges, culverts/ boundary wall/ drain/retaining wall /pump foundation etc., earthen embankment/ Nala diversion/major earthwork, Up keeping of buildings, horticulture work and internal electrification work.

It is helpful in avoiding unnecessary disputes which causes time delay in tender finalization. It is saving the cost overrun and mandays involved in tender finalization too.

The existing system of selection of similar work criteria was improper and hence it has been redesigned to make this clause very clear to the bidders. This new provision has contributed very much in bringing clarity to the NIT clause and brought transparency in finalization of tender process.

The existing system was contributing several vigilance complaints as the tender clause was vague. This new clarity in tender provision has reduced the vigilance complaints related to tenders in civil dept.

It will have a very long term effect on the overall image of the company which has a very broad impact in today's competitive world of business. Less dispute means faster award process and saving in time and money both.

(E) Potential for Replicability :

This new process, although implemented in Civil dept., but can be very useful in other tender handling departments like E&M dept., Mining dept. etc. in CCL with partial modifications as per their suitability. It will have a positive impact on the tender process.

5. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Transportation of Coal by Contractual Tippers

(A) Brief description of the measure/Initiative: -

Adopted Measure :

SOP for Transportation of Coal by Contractual Tippers

When was it undertaken & completed:

Initiated by CCL in December'18 and completed in February'19

Scale of operation:

Introduced on large scale across CCL {Vide Letter No. GM(CMC)/SOP/2019/230 dated 4.02.19}

(B) Background :

The formulation and implementation of above SOP was necessitated due to following reasons:

(i) Involvement of un-authorized trucks/ tippers in coal transportation.

(ii) Unrestricted entry/ exit of trucks/ tippers into/ from mine premises having multiple entry-exits.

(iii) Improper supervision of vehicles being loaded at Coal Stock/ Bed Stock

(iv) Possession of fake/ forged challan & other documents by the vehicles engaged in coal transportation

(v) Improper weighment &/or one end weighment of vehicles engaged in coal transportation

(vi) Theft/ pilferage during transportation

(vii) Unveiled concession to contractors in the form of undue Hindrance

The loss of revenue to the Company on account of above reasons remained a serious problem. After the implementation of the IT initiatives such as VTS, CCTV monitoring and computerized Weighment with RFID, it was felt to bring more transparency & accountability by formulation and implementation of the subject SOP.

In the subject SOP, role and responsibilities of various executives and non–executives in the entire chain of transport activities from origin (Mines) to destination (Siding/ Washery) have been defined.

(C) Implementation :

(i) The matter was taken up by the CVO, CCL with the HoD & GM/ Area GM during a review meeting on 14.12.18 at CCL(HQ). The CVO, CCL emphasized upon the importance of preparing an SoP of the critical processes clearly defining the responsibility for a particular activity

(ii) While preparing the subject SOP, it was also realized that a clear responsibility for each activity/ sub activity is a must to make this SOP effective in the long run. Accordingly, a draft SOP has also been prepared clearly defining the roles & responsibilities of various executives & non–executives at different levels so as to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

(iii) The SOP was prepared by CCL Vigilance and deliberated with concerned Deptt. on 26.12.18. and broad consensus was arrived at.

(iv) After finalization of SoP, the same was widely circulated to all the Areas Vide Letter No. GM(CMC)/SOP/2019/230 dated 4.02.19.

(D) Impact and benefits :

(i) The above SOP helps in removing the ambiguities on the role of different officials of Companies. In the said SOP, breaking of activity into sub activities and fixing individual responsibilities has been clearly done to remove any ambiguity so as to make this SOP effective in the long run.

(ii) The SOP is in the nascent stage of implementation. This will definitely help in elimination of un-authorized vehicles from the transport network, ensure proper supervision of loading and exit of vehicles from the mines premises, ensure implementation of clause 18 of GTC regarding recovery of penalty on observance of difference in coal quantity as a result of both end weighment, etc. ultimately leading to prevention of coal theft and pilferage.

(iii) Its complete impact on various aspects of coal production, transport and bringing transparency & accountability is being studied at periodical interval.

(E) Potential for Replicability :

The above SoP has the potential of eliminating theft & pilferage during transportation of coal.

6. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Acceptance / Processing / Passing / Payment of Bills of Contractors / Suppliers / Service Providers in CCL Command Area

A. Brief description of the measure/Initiative :

CVC issued a Circular No. 02/04/18 Dated 03.05.2018 and instructed to analyze the reason of inordinate delay in Payment of Bills to Contractors / Suppliers/ Service Providers for last three years. The reasons were analyzed and primarily it was found that the systemic issues involving multi department processing, lack of coordination and a standard guideline describing the procedure and timeline in the form of SOP was not existing which made it very difficult to pin point the responsibilities for delay in payment.

An inter department committee of nine main departments was constituted to discuss all the issues threadbare and come out with a solution in the form of SOP and timeline for each process. The individual accountability was also to be ascertained and shown in the SOPs in order to fix specific responsibilities in case of delays.

B. Background :

(i) It was observed that in all cases of processing of bills of stores, spares, POL, Explosive/ contractual/ service provider etc., a robust and transparent Bill Tracking System should be put in place, right from the originating point of Bill i.e. Executing department/ where material is received/work is executed to the point of final payment by finance department. This will make the system fast, transparent and also visible where the bottleneck/delay occurs.

(ii) There should be stipulation in all tender documents/Contracts/POs regarding number of days (from the date of submission of clear and admissible bill) within which payment will be released. Officials should be designated to ensure compliance of timelines for release of such payments.

(iii) Any clarification from the contractors/suppliers/ service providers on the bill submitted by contractor should be sought within a specified number of days provided in the contract itself. In exceptional circumstances, these clarification should be sought in one go. Similarly, the contractor should be required to submit the clarification sought within a specified number of days.

(iv) In case of any disagreement between the Organization and the contractor on any part of the bill, such part may be severed from the rest. Payment against agreed and admissible part can be processed as per laid down procedure, while the disputed part can be dealt as per contract provisions viz. conciliation, dispute resolution, arbitration, etc.

(v) FIFO (First in First out) system is not prevailing and online Bill Tracking System did not exist for alerting higher level of management to enable monitoring, review/intervention in cases of delay.

C. Implementation:

(i) The Standard Operating Procedure has been approved and it willl ensure timely payments to the contractors / suppliers / service providers. This can be monitored with proper accountability at various levels. This will help in controlling delays in payment to contractors/ suppliers/service providers.

(ii) The committee after detailed deliberation with the respective departments and on the basis of information furnished by all the departments has finalized this SOP indicating the time line and responsibility centre to ensure that bills are paid within the time schedule.

(iii) As there is some difference in process of payment of bills, the SOP is in two parts – i.e. Part A: Where Paying authority is HQ and Part B: Where Paying authority is Area. The System of FIFO (First in First Out) is to be ensured in new SOP for all bills barring exceptions with proper justification. That means bills which has been received first will be processed first under normal circumstances.

(iv) SOP also covers the online Bill Tracking System with provision for alerting higher level of management to enable monitoring, review/ intervention in cases of delays.

D. Impact and benefits :

(i) The Standard Operating Procedure has been approved by the FDs in its 5th meeting dated 19.01.2019 and the same has been communicated in CCL command area.

(ii) Now timely payments to the contractors / suppliers / service providers can be monitored with proper accountability at various levels. The responsibility of each and every individual employee involved in this system can be fixed through this SOP.

7. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Civil Engg. department for implementation in Central Coal Fields Limited

A. Brief Description of the Measure/Initiative :

This adopted measure deals with Standard Operating Procedure in chronological order to be implemented in day to day working of Civil engg. dept. of CCL. This initiative was initiated in mid Dec. 2018 and completed in mid Feb 2019. (Total –2 months). It has been already under implementation in entire civil dept. of C.C.L. in various areas and Hq. as a whole.

B. ***Back ground :***

In Central Coalfields Limited, various civil engg. related works are done contractually.

Proposals/ estimates are prepared for the required work based on the actual requirement , work site survey, drawings etc. . After checking, it is processed by the concerned engineer for approval. This proposal gets scrutinized at various level and finally it gets approved by the competent authority as per approved Delegation of power and financial concurrence is given for it. A sanction order is issued thereafter.

After that, tenders are being floated, offers are received, scrutinized and Tender committee recommendations are processed for approval. After proper scrutiny, it is again approved as per DOP with F.C. Work order is issued and formal agreement is made. Then the work is executed as per standard terms and condition of the contract , bills are paid and then the contract is closed after releasing the security deposits etc.

It was observed that many times the work is executed without any proper work order as an 'advance work'. Also large value works are splitted into smaller value works in order to either bring it within the DOP of the lower officer or to avoid e- tendering. This can be termed as 'splitting of work'. The estimate/ TCR are not processed in official Dak and also sometimes not properly checked/scrutinized. Few other execution related irregularities like delay in agreement execution, time extension, bills payment, Deviation Estimates/Revised Estimates etc. were also observed. Complaints were received in vigilance dept. on these issues.

For all the above irregularities, there was no clear cut responsibility defined any where in writing as who will be directly responsible for which irregularity.

C. ***Implementation :***

Hence , there was a need to incorporate a clear step wise procedure to be followed with very clearly defined responsibility against each step/activity. It will be helpful for all concerned to understand the importance of rules and regulations clearly.

The matter was discussed with Civil dept. officials regarding proper improvement measures. After a series of constant persuasion and meeting with various Hq./ field engineers a standard operating process (SOP) was framed in which proper emphasis was given on the steps to control various irregularities as mentioned above. Further, for each activity from estimating to tendering and execution to closure, specific responsibility was fixed for better administration.

This SOP was issued vide GM(C) /2019/1958, Dt. 7the Feb. 19. by The General Manager(Civil)- 1, CCL Hq. for implementation in the entire CCL.

Hence by using the existing in house human technical resource, a new preventive vigilance measure was developed which will make the CCL's civil contractual working method more effective and responsible.

D. ***Impact and Benefits :***

The SOP is helping in bringing better clarity among field engineers as well as other concerned officials about the process to be maintained for a contractual work in civil dept.. The activity wise responsibility distribution is developing a more responsible approach towards the work among all concerned. It has been made by redefining the existing procedures systematically.

The existing system was bringing several vigilance complaints regarding advance work execution, splitting of work, irregularity in tender process and execution of work etc. Clarity in responsibility distribution in new SOP is likely to reduce vigilance complaints.

It will have a long term effect on the overall image of the company. Transparent system, fair dealing, systematic functioning and responsible approach brings good name to the company.

E. ***Potential for Replicability :***

This new process, although implemented in Civil dept., but can be very useful in other departments too.

8. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Diesel Dispensing Units (DDUs) of CCL in respect of receipt, issue, storage and consumption of diesel.

(A) ***Brief description of the measure/Initiative :***

Adopted Measure:

SOP for Diesel Dispensing Units of CCL in respect of receipt, issue, storage and consumption of diesel.

When was it undertaken & completed :

Initiated in December 18 and completed in January'19.

Scale of operation :

Introduced in all Diesel Dispensing Units of CCL

(B) Background :

(i) The annual diesel consumption figures of CCL is to the tune of approximately Rs.350 crores. That is a substantial amount in respect of annual profit of the company. Company has taken measures & initiatives to control diesel receipt, issue, storage & consumption from time to time. But still a number of complaints are received related to Diesel Dispensing Units like under decantation, diesel theft, under dispensing, issue to unauthorized vehicles etc.

(ii) During the reviews of these initiatives for preventing irregularity at Diesel Dispensing Units of CCL, the impact has not been found as anticipated while introducing these initiatives.

(iii) It was seen that a uniform SOP had not been developed clearly defining role and responsibilities of various executives.

(C) Implementation :

(i) Though serious initiatives for streamlining the processes at Diesel Dispensing Units at CCL has started with 24 points procedure letter of D(T)(O), CCL in the year 2004 & 2010, lack of clarity regarding individual roles & responsibility was felt to be a serious bottleneck in effective implementation of these initiatives. The need of an SOP with clearly defined roles & responsibility was thus realized.

(ii) The matter was taken up by the CVO, CCL in co-ordination meeting with HODs/GMs of CCL, HQ held on 14.12.18 at CCL, HQ, Ranchi for developing a uniform SOP for critical processes and DDU was one of them. Accordingly, preparation of SOP was started in December'18. Inputs were sought from two concerned departments Excavation & Centralised Condition Monitoring Department (CCMC) at CCL HQ as well as from field Depot officers & staffs of field DDUs.

(iii) Accordingly, SOP has been prepared clearly defining the roles & responsibilities of various executives at different levels to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

(iv) The SOP thus prepared was approval of D(T)(O), CCL on 25.1.19 for uniform implementation across all projects of CCL.

(v) Regular inspection at field DDUs has been taken up for effective implementation.

(D) Impact and benefits :

(i) The above SOP helps in removing the ambiguities in the role of different executives & staffs at DDUs. In the said SOP, breaking of activity into sub activities and fixing individual responsibilities has been clearly done to remove any ambiguity so as to make this SOP effective in the long run.

(ii) The SOP is in early stage of implementation. With clearly defined roles & responsibilities of executives & staffs associated with DDUs & CCTV surveillance of dispensing to equipment & decantation of diesel tanker, two major activities of DDUs, it is going to substantially improve the receipt, issue, storage and consumption of diesel at the company level.

(iii) Its complete impact in bringing transparency & accountability has been planned to be studied at periodical interval and further improvements measures is to be incorporated as per requirement.

(E) Potential for Replicability :

The above SoP is being implemented at CCL.

9. Formulation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation in respect of Planning, Operation and Maintenance of Rail and Road weigh Bridges under CCL Command Area

(A) Brief description of the measure/Initiative :

Adopted Measure :

SOP in respect of Planning, Operation and Maintenance of Rail and Road Weigh Bridges under CCL Command Area.

When was it undertaken & completed :

Initiated by E&M dept.CCL in October'2018 and completed in February'2019.

Scale of operation :

Introduced on large scale across CCL

(B) Background :

(i) The loss of revenue to CCL due to improper planning, operation and maintenance of Rail and Road weigh Bridges under CCL command Area has remained a serious problem for the CCL Management right from its inception. With the advancement of technology in recent past, some of the IT initiatives concerned with weigh bridges such as VTS, CCTV monitoring and computerized weighment with RFID were introduced to prevent the loss of revenue on such accounts.

(ii) It was also seen that an uniform SOP for Weigh Bridges under CCL command Area had not been developed clearly defining role and responsibilities of various executives and non-executives.

(C) Implementation:

(i) There was no SOP in CCL regarding Planning, Operation and Operation of Rail and Road Weigh Bridges which became a serious bottleneck in bringing uniformity in all the weigh bridges under CCL command area.

(ii) The matter was taken up by the CVO, CCL with E&M dept.CCL for developing a uniform SOP for Weigh Bridges in respect of planning, operation and maintenance of Weigh Bridges across CCL. Accordingly, preparation of SOP was started in October'2018.

(iii) While preparing the SOP, it was also realized that a clear responsibility for each activity/ sub activity is a must to make this SOP effective in the long run. Accordingly, a draft Responsibility Matrix within the broad ambit of SOP was prepared clearly defining the roles & responsibilities of various executives/non A executives at different levels for planning, operation and maintenance of weigh bridges so as to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.

(iv) The SOP was initiated by E&M dept.CCL and prepared by a committee formed with competent approval consisting of:

(v) HOD (WB), HOD (VTS/RFID), GM (E&M), GM (M&S), GM (System), GM (E&T), CCL. The SOP was approved by the competent authority on 04/02/2019 for uniform implementations across all weigh bridges under CCL command area.

(vi) After finalization of SOP, the same was widely circulated on 13/02/2019 to all the Areas of CCL. The matter was subsequently briefed during various co-ordination meetings.

(D) Impact and benefits :

(i) The above SOP helps in removing the ambiguities on the role of different wings of Companies. In the said SOP, breaking of activity into sub activities and fixing individual responsibilities has been clearly done to remove any ambiguity so as to make this SOP effective in the long run.

(ii) Thus, the SOP is helping in realizing the desired results as envisaged when these initiatives were conceptualized and introduced.

(iii) Its complete impact on various aspects of irregularities in weigh bridges and bringing transparency & accountability is being studied at periodical interval.

(E) Potential for Replicability :

The above SOP ,already introduced in CCL command area wef 13/02/2019 .

12. Observance of Vigilance Awareness week :

In compliance to the directives of Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, Vigilance Awareness Week-2018 was observed with much fervor and enthusiasm in all the units, Areas and Headquarters of CCL from 29.10.2018 to 03.11.2018. In fact, this year's awareness campaign started by CCL Vigilance with Mass Pledge at various Puja Pandals during Durga Puja (from 15th Oct.18 to 19th Oct.'18), Awareness drive through sports activities at Sports Academy(JSSPS), Khelgaon Ranchi, Outreach activities at various schools, etc. culminated with various events organized during the Vigilance Awareness Week-2018.

The observance of Vigilance Awareness Week 2018 commenced with taking of Integrity Pledge by all the employees at CCL (HQ), Ranchi as well as in all the Areas and Projects/ units of CCL. At CCL (HQ), the pledge was administered by the CVO, CCL, Director (Finance), CCL, Director (personnel), CCL, and Director (Technical/PP), CCL on 29.10.2018 . The message of the Hon'ble President of India, Hon'ble Vice President of India and Hon'ble CVC regarding observance of Vigilance Awareness Week were also read out by the CVO and Functional Directors of CCL.

In fact, to encourage all the employees and other stakeholders to collectively participate in the prevention of and fight against corruption, the measure of administering, Integrity Pledge was started well before the Vigilance Awareness Week 2018. This activity was not limited to HQ and field units but also organized at various other places like temple, puja pandals, panchayats, schools, college, etc.

All out efforts were made to motivate and influence the employees as well as customers, contractors, citizens, etc. to take e-pledge. For the purpose, a hyper link to www.cvc.nic.in for **"Integrity- Pledge"** was activated on CCL website and 5 no. of **"e-pledge booths"** were also set up at CCL (HQ) to facilitate the officers, staff,workers, citizens (vendors, contractors, contractual workers, etc.) for taking e-pledge. Most of the employees had already taken e-pledge during VAW 2017, however, this year also over Four Thousand people including executives, non-executives, suppliers, contractors, citizens, etc were administered e-pledge.

On 29.10.18, CVO, CCL and Functional Directors of CCL flagged off the **"Vigilance Awareness Rath" from CCL (HQ)**. The Rath (vehicle) covered all around with display banners with anti-corruption and awareness slogans, pictures, messages, etc. imprinted on it traversed through the residential areas of Ranchi. It was also replicated in **12 Areas of CCL located in 8 Districts (Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Giridih, Chatra, Latehar, Palamu)** spanning over 2600 Sq. KM.

a. Nukkad Natak at HQ and Areas :

While celebrating the 2nd day of the Vigilance Awareness Week 2018 on 30.10.2018, a street play was organized by CCL employees from production units on the theme **"(Eradicate Corruption - Build a New India** Hkz"Vkpkj feVkvks & u;k Hkkjr cukvks**'** with a message that ethical values like integrity, transparency, honesty are prerequisite for building a New India. The same team performed in **09 different Areas of CCL located in 6 Districts (Ranchi, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Giridih, Chatra)** on different days during the Vigilance Awareness Week-18.

b. Vigilance Awareness March :

After flagging off the Rath, a Vigilance Awareness Rally was organized at CCL (HQ), Ranchi to raise public awareness on the existence, cause and threat posed by corruption. There were around 500 participants in the rally holding placards with thought provoking slogans. The march was flagged off by the CVO, CCL, Shri A.K.Srivastava. The Functional Directors of CCL alongwith CVO, CCL participated in this march. **The above campaign was also replicated in all the 12 Areas of CCL**. In addition several March, Morning **'Prabhat Pheri'**, etc. involving students from various schools were also organized in different Areas of CCL.

c. Events organized at CCL(HQ), Ranchi and various Schools/Institutes at Ranchi :

On 29.10.18, in the afternoon, an Essay competition on **"Eradicate Corruption - Build a New India** Hkz"Vkpkj feVkvks & u;k Hkkjr cukvks**'** and a Quiz competition on vigilance related issues were organized amongst the officials of CCL(HQ). Slogan & Poster making competition were also organized among the employees on 30.10.18. The main purpose of organizing the events was to reinvigorate the spirit in the employees against corruption and solicit their support in the fight against this menace.

For creation of awareness on the ill effects of corruption amongst school and college students, efforts were made to reach out to the students of school & colleges and ensure their active participation. The main aim was to promote and ingrain ethical values in the tender mind as they are the future human capital of the country. Debate/ Elocution/ Speech, Painting/Poster making, Rangoli, Skit, Essay Writing Competition, Slogan Writing etc were organized in **4 schools and 3 colleges** at Ranchi during the Vigilance Awareness Week.

Essay-writing and painting competition was organized on 03.11.18 amongst the **Laal & Laadli of CCL (wards of 'Project Affected Person' adopted by CCL under CSR initiatives and given free food, accommodation and coaching for their preparation for IIT & other National level Engineering entrance exams)**.

The observance of Vigilance Awareness Week in the different Areas of CCL also commenced with the pledge ceremony on **29th October 2018 at 11.00 AM**.The pledge was administered by the Area GM/ the senior-most officer of the Unit/Area. Banners and posters containing thought-provoking slogans were displayed at conspicuous places in all the units/offices/areas. The Vigilance awareness rally was also organized in all the Areas of CCL.

In order to inculcate good values and ethics in the minds of school children, Debate/ Elocution/Speech, Painting/Poster making, Skit, Essay writing competition, etc were organized in **52 schools at Area level.** Integrity Clubs were also formed in 8 schools.

d. Open Air Painting Workshop by Professional Artists :

To propagate the ill effects of corruption, some innovative means were also adopted. One of them was an open air painting workshop, organized on the theme of VAW-18 on 02.11.2018 at CCL HQ, Ranchi. The same was concluded on 03.11.2018. In the above workshop 18 no. of professional artists participated and exhibited their creativity by depicting the New India in different colors.

e. Workshops/ Seminars at CCL(HQ) and different Areas :

CCL Vigilance organized the following workshops & seminars during Vigilance Awareness Week :

Seminar/ Workshops-cum-Vendor Meet at CCL (HQ), Ranchi in association with Material Management Deptt., Contract Monitoring Cell, Civil department and Civil Deptt.,CCL (HQ), Ranchi which were attended by **60 suppliers, vendors, contractors, etc.** apart from 190 employees.

The vendors, contractors, suppliers were encouraged to highlight the problems being faced by them as well as to give suggestions so that the process could be further streamlined and overall efficiency of the company be improved.

3 Workshops by the executives of CCL Vigilance covering all the Areas of CCL on the following subject:

(i) Concept of discipline, **CDA Rules 1978 & CERTIFIED STANDING Order** and their implementation.

(ii) Domestic Enquiry procedures and imposition of penalties and appeals.

(iii) Filing of Annual Property return through online mode.

(iv) Common irregularities observed in Civil E&M, Contractual and other matters.

The above workshops ended as a very vibrant interactive session wherein queries raised by the participants/ vendors/ contractors were adequately replied.

Apart from the above, 4 workshop/ conference/ sensitization programme was conducted by the different Areas themselves under the guidance of CCL Vigilance.

f. Publication of "Jagriti"- a Vigilance Magazine :

On the occasion of Vigilance Awareness Week-2018, CCL Vigilance has published "Jagriti" -An awareness magazine. It was an unique effort in compiling Messages, some CVC Circulars, Case Studies, articles by the employees of CCL, Quotes, etc. in this magazine by mobilizing the internal resources of CCL Vigilance. The publication of Jagriti was done with a view to spread awareness amongst the employees of CCL on commonly observed lapses and discrepancies so as to prevent its recurrence.

g. Mini Marathon & 100 mtr/ 200 mtr/ 400 mtr. Race at KhelGaon, Ranchi :

On 27th October 2018, under the outreach activities, an awareness mini-marathon & 100 mtr/ 200 mtr/ 400 mtr. race were organized at the Sports Academy, Khelgaon in which around 300 cadets of Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society (JSSPS) participated.

h. Awareness Gram Sabha :

26 Awareness Sabhas were organized in 11 Areas and 1 Independent unit of CCL. The sabhas were attended by the Mukhiya, Sarpanch, villagers, students, etc. During the Awareness Sabhas, Mass-pledge was administered to the villagers and awareness was created on the ill effects of corruption

i. Awareness through Message in CUG mobile & Social Media(Twitter) :

CCL Vigilance left no stone unturned in creating awareness during the week and adopted some innovative ways in further sensitizing the officials of CCL.

(i) In this direction, inspirational messages were sent to the CUG Mobile of officials on each day during the Vigilance Awareness Week.

(ii) Photographs of Major events alongwith themes were also uploaded on the official Twitter, Instagram, & Facebook account of CCL. Many of the tweets were re-tweeted by the Commission.

(iii) Inspirational messages were also aired on Akashwani, Doordarshan and local FM Channels during VAW 2018.

34. RIGHT TO INFORMATION STATUS

Under the RTI Act'2005, the details of application dealt during the year 2018-19 are given below:

1.	No. of Applications received	:	451
2.	No. of Applications disposed	:	441
3.	No. of Applications under process	:	NIL
4.	No. of Applications transferred under Para 6(3) of RTI Act-2005	:	148
5.	No. of Applications rejected	:	NIL
6.	Whether any penalty awarded by CIC to any executive of CCL under RTI Act-2005	:	NO

35. INFORMATION UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT TO WOMEN AT WORKPLACE.

The Internal Complaints Committee is functioning in CCL in terms of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The order of the Constitution of the Committee has been uploaded in the Women Empowerment Portal of CCL website. With reference to Section 22 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 the information pertaining to FY 2018-19 are as follows:

No of Complaints received	No. of cases Adjudicated	Action Taken
Nil	Nil	—

36. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Your Company, as a Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., believes that great Companies are built upon a rich legacy of fair, ethical and transparent governance practices, many of which were in place even before they were mandated by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour and other good governance practices. As a Subsidiary of a Maharatna Company (Coal India Ltd.), the Corporate Governance practices followed by the Company are compatible with standards and best practices. The Corporate Governance is all about effective management of relationships among constituents of various stakeholders – shareholders, management, employees, customers, vendors, regulatory authorities and the community at large. Your Company strongly believes that this relationship can be strengthened through corporate fairness, transparency and accountability. Your Company places prime importance on reliable financial information, integrity, transparency, empowerment and compliance with the laws in letter and spirit.

A report on Corporate Governance is placed at Annexure-I and a Certification from Auditors regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by your Company for the year ended 31st March 2019 is placed at Annexure-II to this report.

Pursuant to office order no. CIL:IX(D):04007:2010:1856 dtd.30.11/01.12.2010 of CGM(F)/Company Secretary, CIL , the Code of Conduct for prevention of Insider Trading as per Reg 12(1) of the SEBI(Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 1992 and as amended in 2008, has been circulated among the designated employees of the Company, which includes Directors, Chief Vigilance Officer, all Executive Directors, all CGM's & GM's and all executives working in the designated departments of the Company.

MOU Achievement of Corporate Governance

Sl. No.	Parameter	MoU 2018-19 target for Excellent rating	MoU 2018-19 Actual Achievement
1.	Grading on the basis of compliance with guidelines on Corporate governance issued by DPE	85 and above	90.11

37. AVAILABILITY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS AT THE H.Q. FOR INSPECTION OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual Accounts of CCL and the related detailed information has been made available to the shareholders of the Holding and Subsidiary Companies seeking such information at any point of time. The Annual Account of CCL has also been kept for inspection by any Shareholder in the Head Office.

Hence, in compliance with the General Circular No. 2/2011 dated 8th February, 2011 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi and subsequent letter No. CIL:XI(D):04032:2011:2255 dated 8th March, 2011, the Accounts of CCL has been made available at Ranchi (HQ) for providing information to the shareholders of CIL on demand.

38. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year under reference 15 (Fifteen) Meetings of Board of Directors of CCL were held. Your Company had the following Directors on the Board, as on 07.08.2018 i.e. the date of the 62nd Annual General Meeting:

1. Shri Gopal Singh, CMD,
2. Shri Ashish Upadhyaya, IAS Jt. Secretary, MoC, Govt. of India, New Delhi,
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director, (P&IR), CIL,
4. Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.),CCL,
5. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P),CCL,
6. Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/O),CCL,
7. Shri V. K. Srivastava, Director (T/P&P), CCL

Non-Official Part Time Directors:

1. Shri Ashok Gupta, CA.
2. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Ex-Addl. Chief Advisor (Cost), D/o Expenditure.

Permanent Invitees:

1. Shri Salil Kumar Jha, CoM, E/C Rly.
2. Shri Sunil Kumar Barnwal Secretary, Deptt. of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand

Consequent upon superannuation of of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/Oprn.) on 30.11.2018, and charge assumption of Shri Bhola Singh as Director (Tech/P&P) on 15.01.2019, Shri V.K. Srivastava relinquished charge of Director (Tech./P&P) and assumed charge (Tech./Oprn.) on 18.01.2019.

Further, Shri Subhau Kashyap was appointed as Non-official Part-time Director on the Board of CCL on 13.12.2018, Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part-Time Director resigned on 29.01.2019 and Shri Bhola Singh was appointed as Director (T/P&P), CCL on 15.01.2019.

Consequent upon superannuation of of Shri D.K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.) on 30.04.2019 Shri Nag Nath Thakur assumed charge as Director (Fin.) on 03.05.2019. Consequently Sri N. N. Thakur relinquished his charge on 18.07.2019. Whereby Sri Niranjan Kumar Agarwal assumed the charge on 18.07.2019.

Accordingly, your Company has the following Directors on the Board as on the date of the 63rd Annual General Meeting:

1. Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL
2. Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secy., MoC, Govt. of India, New Delhi
3. Shri Niranjan Kumar Agarwal, Director (Fin.),CCL
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P),CCL
5. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (T/Opr.),CCL
6. Shri Bhola Singh, Director (Tech./P&P),CCL
7. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL

Non-Official Part Time Directors:

1. Shri Subhau Kashyap, MBBS
2. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Ex-Addl. Chief Advisor (Cost), D/o Expenditure.

Permanent Invitees:

1. Shri Salil Kumar Jha, CoM, E/C Rly.
2. Shri Aboobacker Siddique P, Secretary, Deptt. of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand
3. Smt. Jajula Gowri, Advocate
4. Shri Shiv Arora, CA
5. Shri Harbans Singh, Ex. Director General Apex, Geological Survey of India

39. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

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

1) That in the preparation of the Financial Statement for the financial year ended 31st March 2019, the Uniform Accounting Policy approved by CIL, the Holding Company, has been followed. The said uniform Accounting Policy has been drawn in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.
2) The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for
   - Certain financial assets and Liabilities measured at fair value.
   - Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.
   - Inventories at cost or NRV whichever is lower.
3) That the Directors have selected such accounting policies and made judgements and estimates that were considered reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for the year under review.
4) That proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
5) That the Directors have prepared the Financial Statement for the financial year ended 31st March 2019 on 'going concern' basis.
6) That the system of internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively.
7) That the system has been developed for compliance of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

40. AUDITORS OF THE COMPANY

Statutory Auditors

Under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 the following Chartered Accountants Firms were appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for auditing the Financial Statements of your Company for the year 2018-19:

A. Statutory Auditors:

M/s K.C. Tak & Co.
New Ananthpur,
Ranchi, Jharkhand

Branch Auditors:

1. **M/s V. Rohatgi & Co.**
   1st Floor, Sarjana Building, Main Road,
   Ranchi, Jharkhand
2. **M/s N.K.D. & Co.**
   2nd Floor, Radha Gouri, Goushala Chowk,
   North Market Road,
   Upper Bazar, Ranchi-834001, Jharkhand
3. **M/s L.K. Saraf & Co.**
   2nd Floor, Chauhan Mansion, Lalji Hirji Road,
   Ranchi, Jharjhand
4. **M/s. Sanjay Bajoria & Associates**
   4, Kunjlal Street, Upper Bazar,
   Ranchi, Jharjhand

B. Cost Auditors:

As per Companies Act, 2013 the following Cost Auditors were appointed by the Board of Directors in its 430th Board Meeting vide item No. 4(6) dated 28.09.2016 for conducting Cost Audit as required under the Act for the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2018-19.

M/s SC Mohanty & Associates
Plot No. 370/1861/2157 Shakti Bhavan,
Beside Toyota Showroom, AT- PATIA , PO –KIIT,
Bhubaneswar – 751024, Odisha

Branch Cost Auditors:

1. **M/s MANI & CO.**
Ashoka Building, 111 Southern Avenue, Kolkata-700029, West Bengal

2. **M/s MUSIB & CO.**
No.204, Gajraj Mansion, 2nd Floor, Diagnol Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

3. **M/s K.B.SAXENA & ASSOCIATES**
3rd Floor, Shagun Palace Sapru Marg , Hazratganj Lucknow - 226 001, Uttar Pradesh

4. **M/s K.G. GOYAL & ASSOCIATES**
4A , POCKET 2, Mix Housing, New Kondli, Mayur Vihar-III, New Delhi - 110 096.

C. Secretarial Auditors:

Under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 the following

Company Secretary Firm was appointed by the Board of Directors in its 474th Board Meeting vide item No. 3(5) dated 29.06.2019 for conducting Secretarial Audit as required under the Act for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Secretarial Auditors:

M/s. Kant Sanat & Associates
1st Floor, Raghunandan Sahu Bhawan,
Beside Durian Furniture, Argora- Kadru Road,
Opp. Ashok Nagar, Ranchi-834002

41. BOARD COMMITTEES

A. Audit Committee of Directors

Consequent upon appointment of Shri Ashish Upadhyay, JS MoC on 05.02.2018 and Shri Ram Prakash Srivastav, Director (P&IR), CIL on 19.02.2018 as official Part-Time Directors of CCL, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted **Audit Committee of Directors** with the following Directors —

1.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director,	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director,	—	Member
3.	Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL	—	Member
4.	Shri D.K Ghosh, Director (Finance), CCL	—	Member

Further to superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./ Oprn) on 30.11.2018, appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Non Official Part Time Director on 13.12.2018 and upon the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted **Audit Committee of Directors** with the following Directors —

1.	Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non Official Part time Director	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC	—	Member
3.	Shri B. B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director	—	Member
4.	Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL,	—	Permanent Invitee
5.	Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL,	—	Permanent Invitee

The quorum for the meeting of Audit Committee shall be either two members or one third of the members of the Audit Committee whichever is greater, but at least two Independent Directors must be present. The CCL Board at its 411th Meeting held on 04.11.2014, approved the Terms of Reference of Audit Committee of CCL in terms of the provisions of Section 177(4) of the Companies Act' 2013.

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 14(Fourteen) nos. of meetings of Audit Committee of Directors were held on 03.04.2018, 23.04.2018, 25.05.2018, 13.07.2018, 26.07.2018, 01.08.2018, 17.09.2018, 02.11.2018, 15.11.2018, 13.12.2018, 27.12.2018, 01.02.2019, 27.02.2019, and 27.03.2019. The Company Secretary is also the Secretary to the Audit Committee.

The details of attendance of Members at the Audit Committee Meetings of the Company held during the year 2018-19 is given in **Annexure-I.**

B. Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors

Consequent upon resignation by Shri R.P. Gupta, JS, MoC on 09.08.2017, charge relinquishment by Shri C.K. Dey, Director (Finance), CIL on 19.02.2018 and superannuation of superannuation of Shri Subir Chandra, Director(Tech./Oprn.),CCL on 31.03.2018, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted **Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors** with the following Directors-

1.	Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC	—	Member
3.	Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-official Part time Director	—	Member
4.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part time Director	—	Member
5.	Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL	—	Member
6.	Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/P&P), CCL	—	Member

Further to appointment of Shri V.K. Srivastava as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.05.2018 and superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn) on 30.11.2018, the CCL Board at its 467th Meeting held on 13.12.2018, re-constituted **Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors** with the following Directors-

1.	Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC	—	Member --
3.	Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-official Part time Director	—	Member
4.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part time Director	—	Member
5.	Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL	—	Member
6.	Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (Tech.), CCL	—	Member

Further to appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Non-Official Part-Time Director on 13.12.2018, appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted **Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors** with the following Directors-

1.	Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC	—	Member
3.	Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-official Part time Director	—	Member
4.	Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-official Part time Director	—	Member
5.	Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL	—	Member
6.	Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (Tech.), CCL	—	Member
7.	Shri Bhola Singh, D(T/P&P), CCL	—	Member

During the year ended 31st March 2019, 08 (Eight) nos. of meetings of ESCD were held on 26.05.2018, 13.07.2018, 17.09.2018, 09.10.2018, 02.11.2018, 16.11.2018 and 13.12.2018 & 01.02.2019.

The details of attendance of Members at the Empowered Sub-committee of Directors of the Company held during the year 2018-19 is given in **Annexure-I.**

C. Sustainable Development /Corporate Social Responsibility Committee-

The Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Government of India vide its Office Memorandum no: DPE's O.M. no. 3(9)/ 2010 – DPE(MOU) dated 23rd September, 2011 has issued guidelines on Sustainable Development for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

According to the Guideline, for effective implementation-

- Preparation of Sustainable Development (SD) Plan is needed.
- An Independent External Agency/Expert/ Consultant for evaluation of SD Projects to be made.
- A Board Level Designated Committee has to be constituted to approve the SD Plan and oversee the SD performance.

As per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, CSR & Sustainable Development Committee should have at least 3 Directors –out of which at least One Director shall be an independent Director.

Consequent upon appointment of Shri Ashish Upadhyay, JS MoC on 05.02.2018 and Shri Ram Prakash Srivastav, Director (P&IR), CIL on 19.02.2018 as official Part-Time Directors of CCL and superannuation of Shri Subir Chandra, Director(Tech./Oprn.) on 31.03.2018, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted **Sustainable Development/Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** with the following Directors-

1.	Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part time Director	—	Member
3.	Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL	—	Member
4.	Shri D. K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL	—	Member
5.	Shri R.S. Mahapatro, D(P), CCL	—	Member

Further to appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Non-Official Part-Time Director on 13.12.2018, appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted **Sustainable Development/Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** with the following Directors-

1.	Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part time Director	—	Member
3.	Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL	—	Member
4.	Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL	—	Member
5.	Shri R.S. Mahapatro, D(P), CCL	—	Member

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 12 (twelve) nos. of meeting of SD/CSR committee was held on 03.04.2018, 25.05.2018, 13.07.2018, 01.08.2018, 17.09.2018, 09.10.2018, 02.11.2018, 15.11.2018, 12.12.2018, 01.02.2019, 27.02.2019 & 27.03.2019.

The details of attendance of Members at the **Sustainable Development /Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** of Directors of the Company held during the year 2018-19 is given in **Annexure-I.**

D. Risk Management Committee :

Consequent upon superannuation of Shri Subir Chandra, Director(Tech./Oprn.) on 31.03.2018, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted the **Risk Management Committee** with the following Directors-

1.	Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, CCL	—	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, CCL	—	Member
3.	Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P), CCL	—	Member

4. Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/P&P), CCL — Member

5. Shri Jitendra Tiwari, GM(Coordination), Chief Risk Officer — Member

Further on appointment of Shri V.K. Srivastava as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.05.2018 and superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn),CCL on 30.11.2018, , the CCL Board at its 467th Meeting held on 13.12.2018, re-constituted **Risk Management Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Member
3. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P), CCL — Member
4. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director(Tech.), CCL — Member
5. Shri Jitendra Tiwari, GM(QM), CCL — Member

Further, Consequent upon appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as part–time Non-official Director on 13.12.2019, appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director(P&P), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted the **Risk Management Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Chairman
2. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Member
3. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P), CCL — Member
4. Shri V,K, Srivastava, Director(Tech./Oprn.), CCL — Member
5. Shri Bhola Singh, Director(T/P&P), CCL — Member
6. Shri Jitendra Tiwari, GM(QM), CCL — Member

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 04 (Four) nos. of meetings of **Risk Management Committee** were held on 23.04.2018, 13.07.2018, 27.02.2019 & 06.03.2019.

The details of attendance of Members at the Risk Management Committee of Directors of the Company held during the year 2018-19 is given in **Annexure-I.**

E. Human Resource Committee:

Further, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted the **Human Resource Committee** as under:

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL — Member
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel), CCL — Member
5. Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./P&P), CCL — Member

Further, Consequent upon appointment of Shri V.K. Srivastava as Director (Tech.),CCL on 15.05.2018 and superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn),CCL on 30.11.2018, , the CCL Board at its 467th Meeting held on 13.12.2018, re-constituted the **Human Resource Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL — Member
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel), CCL — Member
5. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (Tech.), CCL — Member

Further, Consequent upon the appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Part–Time Non-Official Director on 13.12.2018 and appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director(P&P), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted **Human Resource Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Chairman
2. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part Time Director, — Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL — Member
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel), CCL — Member
5. Shri Bhola Singh, Director (Tech./P&P), CCL — Member

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 05 (Five) Nos. of meeting of Human Resource Committee was held on 13.07.2018, 17.09.2018, 15.11.2018, 12.12.2018 & 27.12.2018.

The details of attendance of Members at the **Human Resource Committee** of Directors of the Company held during the year 2018-19 is given in **Annexure-I.**

42. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors express their sincere thanks to the Government of India in general and Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited in particular for their valuable guidance and unstinted support to your Company towards attainment of the objectives of the Company. Your Directors also thank the Government of Jharkhand and other State Governments for their co-operation and valuable assistance extended to your Company. Your Directors convey their thanks to all the employees of the Company for their whole-hearted co-operation and devotion to duty.

Your Directors are fully confident that the employees of all ranks would continue to strive hard to improve the performance of the Company in the coming years. Your Directors also acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance and guidance rendered by the Statutory Auditors, Tax Auditors, the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and the Registrar of Companies, Bihar & Jharkhand.

43. ADDENDA

The following papers are annexed hereto for your consideration:

(1) Addendum to the Directors' Report pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 giving:

- (a) Particulars of employees who were in receipt of remuneration ₹1,02,00,000/- per annum/ ₹8,50,000/- per month or more, if employed for the year or part thereof.
- (b) Information on Conservation of energy
- (c) details about research and development activities of the Company.
- (d) details of foreign exchange earning & outgo.
- (e) Additional Disclosures of CSR activities.
- (f) disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties.
- (g) Report on the Performance and Financial position of each of the Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Venture Companies.
- (h) Declaration of Independent Directors.

(2) Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial year ended 31st March, 2019

(3) Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the standalone and consolidated financial statements of Central Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31st March 2019.

(4) Review of the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2019, by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

(5) Extract of Annual Return as on financial year ended 31.03.2019, pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014.

(6) Addendum to the Director's Report under section 134(2) and 134(3) of the Company's Act, 2013 stating Statutory Auditor's Report and Management's reply thereon.

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

(Gopal Singh)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
Central Coalfields Limited

ANNEXURE – I

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. PHILOSOPHY :

CCL management continues to strive for excellence in good governance and responsible management practices.

Corporate Governance at CCL is based on the following main principles:

1. Constitution of a Board of Directors of appropriate composition, size, varied expertise and commitment to discharge its responsibilities and duties,
2. Ensuring timely flow of information to the Board and its Committees to enable them to discharge their functions effectively,
3. Independent verification and safeguarding integrity of the Company's financial reporting,
4. A sound system of risk management and internal control,
5. Timely and balanced disclosure of all material information concerning the Company to all shareholders,
6. Transparency and accountability,
7. Compliance with all the applicable rules and regulations,
8. Fair and equitable treatment of all its stakeholders including employees, customers, shareholders and investors.

Your Company as a Corporate Citizen believes in adhering to the highest standards of Corporate Governance. CCL provides appropriate access to information to the citizens of India under the provision of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

It is not merely compliance and simply a matter of creating checks and balances; it is an ongoing measure of superior delivery of Company's objectives with a view to translate opportunities into reality. It involves leveraging its resources and aligning its activities to national need, shareholders benefit and employee growth, thereby delighting all its stakeholders, while minimizing the risks. The primary objective is to create and adhere to a corporate culture of conscience and consciousness, transparency and openness, fairness, accountability, propriety, equity, sustainable value creation, ethical practices and to develop capabilities and identify opportunities that best serve the goal of value creation, thereby creating an outperforming organization.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of your Company as on 31st March, 2019 comprised of Nine (9) Directors, viz. five (5) Functional Directors (including CMD), two (2) Part-Time Official Director, two (2) Non-Official Part Time Directors and two (2) Permanent Invitees to the Board.

During the financial year ended March 31st, 2019, 15 (Fifteen) nos. of Board meetings were held on 03.04.2018, 23.04.2018, 26.05.2018, 13/14.07.2018, 02.08.2018, 16.08.2018, 18.09.2018, 09.10.2018, 02.11.2018, 16.11.2018, 13.12.2018, 27.12.2018, 02.02.2019, 27/28.02.2019 and 27/28.03.2019. Thus, the maximum time gap between consecutive Board meetings was not more than two calendar months.

The details of the composition of Board of Directors, Directors attendance at the Board meeting, number of Directorship in other Companies and membership in other committees, etc. during the year are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Category	Board meetings (Committee meetings are mentioned separately)		No. of Other Directorships
			Held during the tenure	Attended	
1.	Shri Gopal Singh, Chairman-cum-Managing Director $	Functional Director	15	15	BCCL
2.	Shri D.K. Ghosh, Director (Finance)	Functional Director	15	15	Nil
3.	Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director(Pers.)	Functional Director	15	15	Nil
4.	Shri Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn.)*	Functional Director	10	08	JCRL
5.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secy, MoC , Govt. of India	Part-Time Official Director	15	13	SECL
6.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part-time Director**	Non-Official Part-time Director	12	08	Nil
7.	Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal Non-Official Part-time Director	Non-Official Part-time Director	15	15	Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited
8.	Shri. R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL ##	Part-time Official Director	15	13	(i) CIL, (ii) WCL
9.	Shri. V.K. Srivastava, Director (T/P&P& Oprn.)#	Functional Director	13	13	JCRL
10.	Shri. Subhau Kashyap Non-Official Part-time Director ##	Non-Official Part-time Director	04	03	Nil
11.	Shri, Bhola Singh, Director (Tech./P&P) @	Functional Director	03	02	Nil

$ Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL assumed the additional charge of CMD, BCCL from 19.10.2018. He was also entrusted the additional charge of CMD, CIL w.e.f. 01.09.2017.

* A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech/Oprn.) Superannuated from Service w.e.f. 30.11.2018.

** Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part-Time Director resigned from the post of Director of CCL w.e.f. 29.01.2019.

V.K Srivastava, was appointed as Director (Technical) on the Board of CCL w.e.f. 15.05.2018.

Subhau Kashyap was appointed as Non-official Part-Time Director on the Board of CCL w.e.f 13.12.2018.

@ Bhola Singh, was appointed as Director (Technical) on the Board of CCL w.e.f. 15.01.2019

SCHEDULE FOR REMUNERATION OF CMD AND OTHER DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

A. Functional Directors

Name	Relationship with other Director	Business relationship with the company	Remuneration for the year 18-19 (₹)										
			Salary & Allow-ance including Arrear	PRP	Perquisites	HRA	Leave Encashment	CMPF Cont.	Med. Expenses	Contribution of NPS	LTC(H)	Gratuity	Total
Shri Gopal Singh	Nil	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	4887970.45	2199776.64	554104.19	0.00	407006.40	408303.00	0.00	1549591.00	0.00	0.00	10006751.68
Shri D. K. Ghosh	Nil	Director (Finance)	4458283.15	530064.00	448592.89	0.00	879654.00	410692.00	44302.17	1453366.00	0.00	0.00	8224954.21
Shri Subir Chandra Supperannuated on 31.03.2018	Nil	Director (Technical/ Operation)	1003381.95	518400.00	0.00	0.00	1247410.34	72350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2841542.29
Shri R.S. Mahapatro	Nil	Director (Personnel)	4284235.90	518400.00	400134.00	0.00	175512.00	394326.00	1350.00	1041484.00	0.00	0.00	6815441.90
Shri A. K. Mishra Supperannuated on 30.11.2018	Nil	Director (Technical/ Project & Planning)/ Operation	3155319.85	349660.82	0.00	0.00	1990330.40	216139.00	62529.00	0.00	0.00	2000000.00	7773979.07
Shri V.K. Srivastava Joined on 15.05.2018	Nil	Director (Technical/ Project & Planning)/ Operation	4125338.80	181899.60	296269.11	0.00	0.00	334098.00	14056.11	1444526.00	0.00	0.00	6396187.62
Shri Bhola Singh Joined on 15.01.2019	Nil	Director (Technical/ Project & Planning)	582869.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52921.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	635790.00
GRAND TOTAL			**22497399.10**	**4298201.06**	**1699100.19**	**0.00**	**4699913.14**	**1888829.00**	**122237.28**	**5488967.00**	**0.00**	**2000000.00**	**42694646.77¡**

Service Contract

All the Directors of the Company are appointed by the President of India. The terms & conditions of all the whole time Functional Directors are decided by the President of India in terms of Articles of Association of the Company.

B. Part-time Directors

No remuneration is paid to the Part-time Directors by the Company.

C. Non-official Part Time Directors

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount (Rs.)
1.	**Independent Directors**	Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal (date of appointment 14.11.2015)	Shri Ashok Gupta (date of appointment 14.11.2015)	Shri Subhau Kashyap (date of appointment 14.11.2015)	
	Sitting Fees for attending board/committee meetings	12,60,000.00	6,40,000.00	1,60,000.00	20,60,000.00
	Total (1)	**12,60,000.00**	**6,40,000.00**	**1,60,000.00**	**20,60,000.00**

3. BOARD COMMITTEE

(i) Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors

Consequent upon resignation by Shri R.P. Gupta, JS, MoC on 09.08.2017, charge relinquishment by Shri C.K. Dey, Director (Finance), CIL on 19.02.2018 and superannuation of Shri Subir Chandra, Director(Tech./Oprn.),CCL on 31.03.2018, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors with the following Directors-

1.	Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL	--	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC	--	Member
3.	Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-official Part time Director	--	Member
4.	Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part time Director	--	Member
5.	Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL	--	Member
6.	Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/P&P), CCL	--	Member

Further to appointment of Shri V.K. Srivastava as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.05.2018 and superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn) on 30.11.2018, the CCL Board at its 467th Meeting held on 13.12.2018, re-constituted Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors with the following Directors-

1. Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC -- Member
3. Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-official Part time Director -- Member
4. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part time Director -- Member
5. Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL -- Member
6. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (Tech.), CCL -- Member

Further to appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Non-Official Part-Time Director on 13.12.2018, appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted Empowered Sub-Committee of Directors with the following Directors-

1. Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC -- Member
3. Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-official Part time Director -- Member
4. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-official Part time Director -- Member
5. Shri D. K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL -- Member
6. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (Tech.), CCL -- Member
7. Shri Bhola Singh, D(T/P&P), CCL -- Member

During the year ended 31st March 2019, 08 (Eight) nos. of meetings of ESCD were held on 26.05.2018, 13.07.2018, 17.09.2018, 09.10.2018, 02.11.2018, 16.11.2018 and 13.12.2018 & 01.02.2019.

The details of attendance of Members at the Empowered Sub-committee of Directors of the Company held during the year 2018-19 are as under:

Name	Empowered Sub-Committee meeting		Remarks
	Held during the tenure	Attended	
Shri Gopal Singh, CMD, CCL	08	08	Chairman
Shri Ashish Upadhyaya, Jt. Secy., MOC	08	08	Member
Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director	07	03	Member
Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director	08	08	Member
Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL	08	08	Member
Shri A.K. Mishra, D(T/P&P), CCL.	06	05	Member

(ii) Audit Committee of Directors

Consequent upon appointment of Shri Ashish Upadhyay, JS MoC on 05.02.2018 and Shri Ram Prakash Srivastav, Director (P&IR), CIL on 19.02.2018 as official Part-Time Directors of CCL, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted Audit Committee of Directors with the following Directors-

1. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Chairman
2. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL -- Member
4. Shri D.K Ghosh, Director (Finance), CCL -- Member

Further to superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn) on 30.11.2018, appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Non Official

Part Time Director on 13.12.2018 and upon the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted Audit Committee of Directors with the following Directors-

1.	Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non Official Part time Director	--	Chairman
2.	Shri Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, MoC	--	Member
3.	Shri B. B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director	--	Member
4.	Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL,	--	Permanent Invitee
5.	Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL,	--	Permanent Invitee

The quorum for the meeting of Audit Committee shall be either two members or one third of the members of the Audit Committee whichever is greater, but at least two Independent Directors must be present. The CCL Board at its 411th Meeting held on 04.11.2014, approved the Terms of Reference of Audit Committee of CCL in terms of the provisions of Section 177(4) of the Companies Act' 2013.

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 14(Fourteen) nos. of meetings of Audit Committee of Directors were held on 03.04.2018, 23.04.2018, 25.05.2018, 13.07.2018, 26.07.2018, 01.08.2018, 17.09.2018, 02.11.2018, 15.11.2018, 13.12.2018, 27.12.2018, 01.02.2019, 27.02.2019, and 27.03.2019. The Company Secretary is also the Secretary to the Audit Committee.

The details of attendance of Members at the Audit Committee Meetings of the Company held during the year 2018-19 are as under:

Name	Audit Committee meeting		Remarks
	Held during the tenure	Attended	
Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director	11	08	Chairman
Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director	14	14	Member
Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/P&P)	02	02	Member
Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL	14	14	Member
Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL	12	11	Member
Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part Time Director	01	01	Member
Shri Ashish Upadhyaya, Jt. Secy., MOC	01	0	Member

Scope of Audit Committee

The list of functions inter-alia includes the following :

- To hold discussion with Auditors periodically about:
  - Internal control systems compliance and adequacy thereof.
  - Scope of audit including observations of the auditors.
  - Review of the quarterly, half yearly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board.
- To perform the following functions:
  - Overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and system for disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible.
  - Reviewing with the management, the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval , with particular reference to matters required to be included in the Directors Responsibility Statement, change, if any in accounting policies, major accounting entries, significant adjustment made , disclosure of related party transactions and qualifications in the draft audit report.

(iii) Sustainable Development/Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Government of India vide its Office Memorandum no: DPE's O.M. no. 3(9)/ 2010 – DPE(MOU) dated 23rd September, 2011 has issued guidelines on Sustainable Development for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

According to the Guideline, for effective implementation —

- Preparation of Sustainable Development (SD) Plan is needed.
- An Independent External Agency/Expert/ Consultant for evaluation of SD Projects to be made.
- A Board Level Designated Committee has to be constituted to approve the SD Plan and oversee the SD performance.

As per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, CSR & Sustainable Development Committee should have atleast 3 Directors –out of which at least One Director shall be an independent Director.

Consequent upon appointment of Shri Ashish Upadhyay, JS MoC on 05.02.2018 and Shri Ram Prakash Srivastav, Director (P&IR), CIL on 19.02.2018 as official Part-Time Directors of CCL and superannuation of Shri Subir Chandra, Director(Tech./Oprn.) on 31.03.2018, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted Sustainable Development/Corporate Social Responsibility Committee with the following Directors —

1. Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part time Director -- Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL -- Member
4. Shri D. K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL -- Member
5. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, D(P), CCL -- Member

Further to appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Non-Official Part-Time Director on 13.12.2018, appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon the resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted **Sustainable Development/Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director -- Chairman
2. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part time Director -- Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL -- Member
4. Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL -- Member
5. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, D(P), CCL -- Member

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 12 (twelve) nos. of meeting of SD/CSR committee was held on 03.04.2018, 25.05.2018, 13.07.2018, 01.08.2018, 17.09.2018, 09.10.2018, 02.11.2018, 15.11.2018, 12.12.2018, 01.02.2019, 27.02.2019 & 27.03.2019.

The details of attendance of Members at the **Sustainable Development/Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** Meetings of the Company held during the year 2018-19 are as under:

Name	SD&CSR Committee meeting		Remarks
	Held during the tenure	Attended	
Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director	12	12	Chairman
Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director	09	05	Member
Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL	11	10	Member
Shri R. S. Mahapatro, Director(P),CCL	12	12	Member
Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part Time Director	01	01	Member
Shri D.K. Ghosh, Director (Fin.), CCL	12	12	Member

(iv) Risk Management Committee

Consequent upon superannuation of Shri Subir Chandra, Director(Tech./Oprn.) on 31.03.2018, the CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted the **Risk Management Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, CCL -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, CCL -- Member
3. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P), CCL -- Member
4. Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (T/P&P), CCL -- Member
5. Shri Jitendra Tiwari, GM(Coordination), Chief Risk Officer -- Member

Further on appointment of Shri V.K. Srivastava as Director (Tech.), CCL on 15.05.2018 and superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn),CCL on 30.11.2018, , the CCL Board at its 467th Meeting held on 13.12.2018, re-constituted **Risk Management Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Member
3. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P), CCL -- Member
4. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director(Tech.), CCL -- Member
5. Shri Jitendra Tiwari, GM(QM), CCL -- Member

Further, Consequent upon appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as part–time Non-official Director on 13.12.2018, appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director(P&P), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted the **Risk Management Committee** with the following Directors-

3. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Chairman
4. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Member
3. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (P), CCL -- Member
4. Shri V,K, Srivastava, Director(Tech./Oprn.), CCL -- Member
5. Shri Bhola Singh, Director(T/P&P), CCL -- Member
6. Shri Jitendra Tiwari, GM(QM), CCL -- Member

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 04 (Four) nos. of meetings of Risk Management Committee were held on 23.04.2018, 13.07.2018, 27.02.2019 & 06.03.2019.

The details of attendance of Members at the Risk Management Committee Meetings of the Company held during the year 2018-19 are as under:

Name	Risk Management Committee meeting		Remarks
	Held during the tenure	Attended	
Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director	03	03	Chairman
Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director,	02	02	Member
Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel)	02	02	Member
Shri A.K. Mishra, Director(Tech./P&P), CCL	02	02	Member
Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director(T/O)	01	01	Member

(v) Human Resource Committee

The CCL Board at its 458th Meeting held on 23.04.2018, re-constituted the **Human Resource Committee** as under:

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL -- Member
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel), CCL -- Member
5. Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./P&P), CCL -- Member

Further, Consequent upon appointment of Shri V.K. Srivastava as Director (Tech.),CCL on 15.05.2018 and superannuation of Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./Oprn),CCL on 30.11.2018, , the CCL Board at its 467th Meeting held on 13.12.2018, re-constituted the **Human Resource Committee** with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Chairman
2. Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL -- Member
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel), CCL -- Member
5. Shri V.K. Srivastava, Director (Tech.), CCL -- Member

Further, Consequent upon the appointment of Shri Subhau Kashyap as Part–Time Non-Official Director on 13.12.2018 and appointment of Shri Bhola Singh as Director(P&P), CCL on 15.01.2019 and upon resignation of Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director on 29.01.2019, the CCL Board at its 470th Meeting held on 28.02.2019, re-constituted Human Resource Committee with the following Directors-

1. Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Chairman
2. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part Time Director, -- Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (P&IR), CIL -- Member
4. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, Director (Personnel), CCL -- Member
5. Shri Bhola Singh, Director (Tech./P&P), CCL -- Member

During the year ended 31st March, 2019, 05 (Five) Nos. of meeting of Human Resource Committee was held on 13.07.2018, 17.09.2018, 15.11.2018, 12.12.2018 & 27.12.2018

The details of attendance of Members at the Human Resource Committee Meetings of the Company held during the year 2018-19 are as under:

Name	Human Resource Committee meeting		Remarks
	Held during the tenure	Attended	
Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal, Non-Official Part Time Director	05	05	Chairman
Shri Ashok Gupta, Non-Official Part Time Director,	05	02	Member
Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL	05	05	Member
Shri R.S. Mahapatro, D(P)	05	05	Member
Shri A.K. Mishra, Director (Tech./P&P), CCL	03	03	Member

Statutory Auditors

Under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 the following Chartered Accountants Firms were appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for auditing the Financial Statements of your Company for the year 2018-19:

A. Statutory Auditors:
M/s K.C. Tak & Co.
New Ananthpur,
Ranchi, Jharkhand

Branch Auditors:

1. **M/s V. Rohatgi & Co.**
   1st Floor, Sarjana Building, Main Road,
   Ranchi, Jharkhand

2. **M/s N.K.D. & Co.**
   2nd Floor, Radha Gouri, Goushala Chowk,
   North Market Road,
   Upper Bazar, Ranchi-834001, Jharkhand

3. **M/s L.K. Saraf & Co.**
   2nd Floor, Chauhan Mansion, Lalji Hirji Road,
   Ranchi, Jharkhand

4. **M/s. Sanjay Bajoria & Associates**
   4, Kunjlal Street, Upper Bazar,
   Ranchi, Jharkhand

D. Cost Auditors:

As per Companies Act, 2013 the following Cost Auditors was appointed by the Board of Directors in its 430th Board Meeting vide item No. 4(6) dated 28.09.2016 for conducting Cost Audit as required under the Act for the year 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2018-19:

M/s SC Mohanty & Associates
Plot No. 370/1861/2157 Shakti Bhavan,
Beside Toyota Showroom, AT- PATIA , PO –KIIT,
Bhubaneswar – 751024, Odisha

Branch Cost Auditors:

1. **M/s MANI & CO.**
Ashoka Building, 111 Southern Avenue, Kolkata- 700029, West Bengal

2. **M/s MUSIB & CO.**
No.204, Gajraj Mansion, 2nd Floor, Diagnol Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

3. **M/s K.B.SAXENA & ASSOCIATES**
3rd Floor, Shagun Palace Sapru Marg , Hazratganj Lucknow - 226 001, Uttar Pradesh

4. **M/s K.G. GOYAL & ASSOCIATES**
4A, POCKET 2, Mix Housing, New Kondli, Mayur Vihar-III, New Delhi - 110 096.

E. Secretarial Auditors:

Under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 the following Company Secretary Firm was appointed by the Board of Directors in its 474th Board Meeting vide item No. 3(5) dated 29.06.2019 for conducting Secretarial Audit as required under the Act for the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Secretarial Auditors:

M/s. Kant Sanat & Associates
1st Floor, Raghunandan Sahu Bhawan,
Beside Durian Furniture, Argora- Kadru Road,
Opp. Ashok Nagar, Ranchi-834002

Annual General Meeting:

Particulars of the Annual General Meetings of the shareholders held during last 3 years :

Year	Date & Time	Location	Attendance	Special Resolution, if any
2015-16	22nd July, 2016 At 11.00 AM	Darbhanga House, Ranchi.	1. Shri Gopal Singh, Member & Chairman 2. Shri Jay Prakash Shaw, Rep. of CIL	Nil
2016-17	21st July, 2017 At 11.00 AM	Darbhanga House, Ranchi.	1. Shri Gopal Singh, Member & Chairman 2. Shri Bhaskar Sharma, Rep. of CIL	Nil
2017-18	7th August, 2018 At 11.00 AM	CIL, 6/6, Scope Complex, Lodhi Road, NEW DELHI.	1. Shri Gopal Singh, Member & Chairman 2. Shri A. V. K. Rao, Rep. of CIL	NIL

N.B.: No special resolution was passed through postal ballot at any of the General meetings of the Members held during the above three years.

4. DISCLOSURES

Related Party Transactions

As per the disclosures given by the Directors of the Company, there was no material related party transactions that has potential conflicts with the interests of the Company at large.

Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Executives

A Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Executives was placed before the Board of Directors of CCL at their 348th meeting held on 2.07.08 and has been uploaded on the website of CCL www.centralcoalfields.in. An Acknowledgement of receipt of code of conduct and Affirmation regarding compliance with the same for the year ended March'2018 has been done.

Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading pursuant to Reg. 12(1) of the SEBI(Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 1992 and as amended in 2008:

Pursuant to office order no. CIL:IX(D):04007:2010:1856 dtd.30.11/01.12.2010 of CGM(F)/Company Secretary, CIL , the Code of Conduct for prevention of Insider Trading as per Reg 12(1) of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 1992 and as amended in 2008, has been circulated among the designated employees of the Company, which includes Directors, Chief Vigilance Officer, all Executive Directors, all CGM's & GM's and all executives working in the designated departments of the Company.

Delegation of Power:

Delegation of power of CMD & Board of Directors was revised on 367th meeting of Board of Directors held on 11.05.10.As per direction of CVC and CVO, CCL, Delegation of Powers have been uploaded on the websites of CCL : www.centralcoalfields.in. DoP of Functional Directors as well as Area CGM/GM have been revised and placed in 384th Board Meeting held on 24/01/2012 for information. The DoP of Divisional Directors in respect of change in specification/Quantity in awarded contracts was changed & placed in 418th Board Meeting held on 31.10.2015 for information. Modification of DoP of ED (Vig.)/CVO, CCL was placed in 421st Board meeting held on 04.02.2016 for information. The same has been up- loaded in the CCL website. Further DoP of CGMs/GMs of Piparwar Area & Magadh Amarpali Area in respect of 'Contact for Capital/Revenue Works" was enhanced & placed in 422nd Board Meeting held on 15/16.03.2016 for information. The modification of existing DoP of CGMs/GMs of Area and CWS Barkakana was placed in 429th Board meeting held on 24/25.08.2016 for information.

Accounting Treatment:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with applicable Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) and relevant presentational requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Risk Management:

As a part of strategic business policy, due importance is given to the process of risk identification, assessment and mitigation control in different functional areas of the organization. Inherent risk due to external and internal factors is assessed and necessary mitigation control measures are taken through policies and systems to manage the risk effectively.

5. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:

Operational & Financial Performance of the Company are published in Leading English Newspapers and also in local dailies. In addition to above, the financial results are also displayed in the Company's Website.

6. AUDIT QUALIFICATIONS:

Management Reply to the Statutory Auditors' observation on the Accounts of the Company and Secretarial auditors report for the year ended 31st March,2018 are furnished as an Annexure to Directors' Report. Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Under Section 143(6)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 on the Financial Statements of Central Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31st March, 2018 is also enclosed.

7. TRAINING OF BOARD MEMBERS:

The Functional Directors are the head of their respective functional areas by virtue of their possessing the requisite expertise and experience and are aware of the business model of the Company as well as the risk profile of the Company's business. The Part-time

Directors are fully aware of the Company's business model. The risk profile of the Company's business has been well defined by the Board and the Board Members are appraised periodically on the same.

8. MECHANISM FOR EVALUATION OF PART-TIME DIRECTORS:

The performance of Part-time Directors representing the Ministry of Coal & Coal India Limited (Holding Company) is evaluated as per the rules of their respective departments. The Non-Official Part-time Directors are selected by Government of India for appointment as Board Members through Ministry of Coal and Department of Public Enterprises. Generally the appointment is made for tenure of three years.

9. WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY:

The Coal India Whistle Blower Policy'2011' as approved by CIL Board is applicable to all its subsidiaries.

In addition, being a PSU, the records of the Company are open for audit by C&AG and open for inspection by Vigilance/CBI etc.

Your Company has an independent Vigilance Deptt., headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer. The Vigilance Deptt. functioning under the overall guidance of the Central Vigilance Commission, mainly lays stress on preventive vigilance.

10. INTEGRITY PACT:

An MOU for implementation of Integrity Pact was signed between your Company and Transparency International; India on 11th August 2008 at New Delhi. The said MOU was placed for information to the Board at its 350th meeting held on 23/08/2008.

11. COMPLIANCE BY THE COMPANY:

In compliance with the guidelines on Corporate Governance, a quarterly and annually compliance report is sent to MoC as well as to Deptt. of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Heavy Industry & Public Enterprises, New Delhi.

12. UN GLOBAL COMPACT:

The Global Compact is a framework for businesses that are committed to aligning their operation and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the area of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. As the world's largest global corporate citizenship, the Global Compact is first and foremost concerned with exhibiting and building the social legitimacy of business and markets. Top companies of the world are members of UN Global Compact. Based on Performance in CSR, CCL has been a member of UN Global Compact since 2009. Since then the company has stepped up its CSR activities with application of business excellence principles and making CSR a key business process. CCL has taken up strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.

CCL becoming a Mini Ratna is a "A dream come True" for its employee, their family members and the people of Jharkhand. CCL is the largest mining company in Jharkhand where the community in and around its command areas are having strong bonding & attachment with it. Unique to the mining industry in India, the company enjoys the full support of the society. CCL's presence in eight districts of Jharkhand symbolizes not only the industrial might of the State (Jewel of Jharkhand) but the hopes and aspirations of the people of the state as well.

CCL has been contributing significantly towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals by aligning its CSR activities in the sectors as listed in the SDGs. Some of the innovative and popular CSR Schemes taken up by CCL are Running of Sports Academy Jharkhand, CCL Ke Lal / Laadli, Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan, Drinking Water Project in coal mining areas, Skill Development Centres in the command areas of CCL, Kayakalp Public school, Rehabilitation centre, Distribution of artificial appliances through ALIMCO, development of educational infrastructure etc. CSR activities of CCL has helped to cultivate goodwill of the people in the command areas, State Administration, Media and other stakeholders. CCL has also received accolades for its CSR activities from Parliamentary Committee on Labour, Global Compact Society of India, CAG Audit and EAC of MOEF.

Annexure – IA

Profile of Directors

Board of Directors of CCL as on 31.03.2019 consists of CMD, D(T-O), D(F), D(P), D(T/P&P), two Govt./CIL Nominee Directors, two Non-official Part Time Directors and two permanent Invitees, one from Chief Operations Manager, EC Rly, Hajipur and one from Secretary, Mines & Geology, Govt. of Jharkhand, Ranchi.

Brief resume of all Directors, their qualification, domain, experience & expertise, their membership in professional bodies, Chairman/ Directorship in other companies etc are given below:

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORS:

SHRI GOPAL SINGH: CHAIRMAN CUM MANAGING DIRECTOR

Sri Gopal Singh is heading Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) since March, 2012 as Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD). Mr. Singh graduated from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad in 1982. He is M.Tech in Opencast Mining and MBA with specialization in Finance. He is presently a research scholar in BIT Mesra.

His meticulous planning, coordination and monitoring has resulted in turnaround of CCL's fortune. He has redefined the priorities of the company in view of the prevailing socio economic milieu of Jharkhand. It is now centered on Inclusive Growth through a series of initiatives collectively known as KAYAKALP MODEL of GOVERNANCE. Kayakalp Model is based on, inter alia, transparent, fair and philanthropic approach for team building and motivation of stakeholders, development of subordinates through intensive training and democratic planning and autocratic control.

He is a philanthropist and takes keen interest in social work for betterment of underprivileged sections of society. Under his leadership CCL has launched several pioneering CSR initiatives like World Class Sports Academy at Hotwar, CCL Ke Lal & CCL Ki Ladli, Kayakalp Public School, BPL Hospital, ITI, Bhurkunda, Multi Skill Development Centre, Divyang Centres for differently abled etc.

Sri. Singh is striving to make CCL a **"Zero Grievance Company".** To achieve this Samadhan Kendras (Single Window Grievance Redressal Cell) have been established and are running successfully in CCL headquarter as well as in all Areas.

These initiatives have resulted in complete transformation of the CCL: 6 greenfield coal mining projects and 2 long delayed railway infrastructure projects have been commissioned, which has no parallel in the coal industry. This includes the mega projects of Magadh OC (51 / 70 MTY- proposed largest coal mine of Asia) and Amrapali OC (25/35 MTY).

Sri Singh is a recipient of several awards for his exceptional contribution to the coal industry. He is associated with various professional bodies viz. MGMI, IEI, IMEJ. He underwent training in Japan under Colombo Plan in 1998 and led senior manager's team to China, USA & UK. Under his able guidance and vision, the company is poised to meet the coal demand of the nation.

SHRI DIPAK KUMAR GHOSH: DIRECTOR (FINANCE)

Shri Dipak Kumar Ghosh took over as Director (Finance), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) on 6th July, 2013. He has rendered about 37 years of service in Coal Industries in the field of finance in various capacities especially in CCL & ECL.

He is born in 1959 at Kolkata and had his graduation in Commerce from Calcutta University. He acquired his professional qualification from the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and also from the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Besides being a pioneer in the field of Corporate Finance, Costing, Budget and Controls, he has been entrusted with the responsibilities of Systems Department w.e.f. 27th January, 2014. Again he has also given the charge of Director Incharge (Sales & Marketing), CCL w.e.f. 1st July, 2014.

Under his leadership company has seen excellent financial results and sales volume have grown up radically. New IT initiatives have been undertaken by the System deptt. under his capable guidance & leadership.

SHRI BHOLA SINGH: DIRECTOR (TECHNICAL-PROJECT AND PLANNING)

Shri Bhola Singh has joined as Director (Technical), CCL on 15th Jan 2019. Born in January 1964, Shri Singh completed B.Tech. (Hons.) in Mining Engineering from IIT, Kharagpur. Shri Singh is a professional mining engineer with 32 years of experience in reputed public and private sector organizations.

Shri Bhola Singh started his career with Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) in 1987 as Graduate Engineer Trainee. Working at NCL at early stage of career, benefited him professionally in achieving excellence in production, productivity, safety, environment and overall mine management. Sri Singh introduced Cast Blasting & Eco-friendly Electronic detonation in NCL mines too. He has published many technical papers on blasting and rock fragmentation in journals of national and international repute.

In 2008, Shri Bhola Singh joined AES (USA based MNC) as the Head of a Greenfield mining project in Chhattisgarh. Later on, he worked for Manoharpur Coal Blocks allotted to Odisha Power Generation Corporation (OPGC).

Before joining at CCL, Shri Singh has to his credit of working as Project Director at Sasan Power Limited having the distinction of being the country's first Ultra Mega Power Project (6X660MW) catered through a highly mechanized Moher & Moher Amlori Extension coal mining Project at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh. Being at the helm of the affairs, Sri Singh was responsible for delivering coal targets both qualitatively and quantitatively to maintain sustainable power generation which culminated in adoring the rare feat of supplying electricity to over 40 million customers across 7 states at the cheapest tariff in the world. During his stint, the coal mine touched new benchmarks and got prestigious National Safety Award from the Hon'ble President of India in 2017.

Central Coal fields Limited is going to be immensely benefitted from the professional acumen and technical expertise of Shri Bhola Singh. He is poised to take the organization in the most profitable direction and position of excellence through his leadership skills, open communication, teamwork and positive approach.

SHRI RADHASHYAM MAHAPATRO: DIRECTOR (PERSONNEL)

Mr. Radhashyam Mahapatro took over as Director (Personnel), Central Coalfields Ltd. (a Subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd.), on and from 8th June, 2015. Before taking over as Director (Pers.), CCL, he has more than 29 years of experience in Power, Oil and Coal Sectors in different capacities. Shri R. S. Mahapatro successfully shouldered varied and higher responsibilities such as General Manager (Personnel – Industrial Relation & Recruitment) of CCL, Asstt. GM (HR), EIL & Sr. Manager (HR), NHPC. He is a physics graduate from Khallikote College, Behrampur, Odisha and did his Post Graduation in Personnel Management and Industrial Relation and Labour Welfare. Shri Mahapatro has handled many areas of HR functions, liaison and coordination. During his tenure in NHPC, EIL and CCL, Ranchi, he had worked for introduction of Productive work culture. Many awards for HR, Rajbhasha, Environment have been bestowed upon him during his working in various PSUs.

Shri Mahapatro, as Director (Personnel) from June, 2015 has brought a paradigm shift in HR functioning due to his initiatives in the areas of IR, Welfare and CSR. The company has earned good image which has brought laurels to the Company. He has undergone training in advance management programmee in Germany, Sweden on 'Advanced Technology and organizational culture', sponsored by Coal India Ltd.

Due to his able guidance and contribution in the field of Human Resource and CSR, CCL has been awarded with "Greentech HR Gold Award- for innovation in recruitment" by Greentech Foundation, "Excellence in CSR" awards and "HR and Leadership awards" 2016.

Mr. Mahapatro's areas of interest includes improving productivity, rural development, poverty alleviation, environment and ecology. He has been passionately working for reform in administration to make it responsive to the need and aspirations of the communities. His forte is transparency & leadership with teamwork.

SHRI V.K. SRIVASTAVA : DIRECTOR (TECHNICAL-OPERATION)

Shri V.K.Srivastava , graduated in Mining Engineering from IT- BHU in 1984 and joined as JET (Mining) in Amlai Colliery, Sohagpur Area, SECL. He passed 1st Class Mine Manager's certificate in 1988.He has successfully discharged his responsibilities at various prestigious posts during his tenure in SECL and ECL, before being entrusted with this coveted assignment of Director (Technical), Central Coalfields Limited .

He has got vast and varied experience in Underground as well as in Opencast Coal mining operations and has a knack of framing simple ideations for resolving difficult mining problems. He is directly or indirectly involved in opening of four new UG Mines namely Bangwar, Pawan Incline, Deva Incline & Sindurgarh Project in SECL. He is humble, accessible and accommodative in his disposition.

PART-TIME / NOMINEE DIRECTORS

SHRI ASHISH UPADHYAYA, IAS: GOVT. NOMINEE DIRECTOR

Shri Ashish Upadhyaya is an IAS Officer of 1989 Batch belonging to Madhya Pradesh cadre. Having done his post-graduation in Medieval Indian History from St. John College, Agra, he joined the civil services and has served for more than 28 years in various capacities in the State Government of M.P. including tenure in coal bearing areas of Anuppur, Shahdol and Umaria as the Addl. District Collector. He has been Collector for more than 5 years in 3 districts of M.P. & Chattisgarh.

He has served at the State level as Secretary and Principal Secretary of various departments including Home, Higher Education and Finance for many years.

He has academic bent of mind and while being in the service he continued his pursuit of education and completed post-graduation in Economics and L.L.B. He also did his Master's degree in Public Administration from Maxwell School of Citizenship, Syracuse University in U.S.A.

He has been working as Joint Secretary, Ministry of Coal since 1st February, 2018 and has been nominated on the Board of CCL from 5th February, 2018. As Joint Secretary, Coal, he has been instrumental in developing systems by application of space technology for curbing the menace of illegal mining.

SHRI R.P. SRIVASTAVA: DIRECTOR (PERSONNEL & IR), CIL NOMINEE DIRECTOR

Shri R.P. Srivastava took over the charges of Director (Personnel & Industrial Relations), Coal India Limited on 31.01.2018. Prior to this he was Executive Director (Corporate Services) in Personnel Directorate in Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., Visakhapatnam. He pursued Post Graduate Diploma in Management from MDI, Gurgaon, one of the Premier institutes of India.

After getting selected through an all-India competitive examination conducted by Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL), Shri R.P. Srivastava began his professional career in the field of Human Resources, over 35 years ago as a Management Trainee (Administration) in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.

During his stint at RINL in different capacities, he has been credited for implementation of various HR initiatives. He has been instrumental in framing various policies, guidelines and procedures keeping in view the organisational requirement and expectations of the employees for systematic administration in Human Resources Management function of the organisation. Shri Srivastava, has continually strived for giving a comfortable environment to the employees of RINL for their growth as well as creating opportunities for their development by means of updating and formulating Personnel policies, and simultaneously upholding the interest of organisation.

He holds expertise in Learning & Development and has pioneered the concept of Knowledge Management & TQM in RINL/VSP. He played a pivotal role in HR Planning, Recruitment & Selection, Training and Development of employees, implementation of Official Language, Industrial Relations, Wage & Salary Administration. He was also instrumental in carrying out various activities for the dramatic turnaround of the company mainly through several tailor made Communication exercises and Confidence Building Measures/sessions to bring in requisite mind set among employees

His dedicated role in Corporate Social Responsibility, Swatcch Bharat activities, Strategic Management Issues, Township Management, Land & Estate Matters, welfare of Displaced Persons (Project Affected Persons), implementation of Presidential Directives and other Statutory requirements and several other areas of importance are of immense significance. Shri R.P. Srivastava, Director (Personnel & IR), CIL was also appointed as part-time Director on the Board of CCL vice Shri C.K. Dey, Director (Finance), CIL w.e.f. 19.2.2018 and on the Board of WCL vice Shri Shri S.N. Prasad, Director (Marketing), CIL w.e.f. 19.2.2018. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and member of Central Advisory Contract Labour Board, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India.

NON-OFFICIAL PART TIME DIRECTORS

SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN GOYAL

Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal is a former civil servant, who superannuated on June 30, 2015 as Addl. Chief Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Head of the Indian Cost Accounts Service.

Born on 27th June, 1955 at Sangrur, Punjab, he graduated in Commerce, and did Masters in Economics. He is Fellow Member of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Life Member of AIMA & DMA. He had specialized training from Strathclyde University, UK, International Law Institute, USA, and National Law School of India, Bangalore.

He has nearly 41 years of professional experience in the Government of India and in Corporate Sector. In Government of India, he had worked in different capacities in several Ministries, notable being Finance, Corporate Affairs, Industry, Chemicals & Fertilizers etc.

Presently, Shri Goyal is working as Chairman, IOV Registered Valuers Foundation and as Independent Director on the Board of Ramagudam Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited.

He possess professional expertise in wide areas such as public policy, financial management, corporate valuation, disinvestment, cost-benefit analysis, business restructuring, effective regulatory landscape, cost management, product pricing, risk based audit, corporate social responsibility, etc.

He had been Chairman/Member of large number of high-level national & international bodies/ committees; and Board member of large number of companies, institutions and autonomous organizations wherein he made valuable contributions.

He has presented large number of papers / talks at many national & international forums on wide variety of contemporary issues. He is closely associated as visiting faculty/expert with various leading B-schools, professional bodies, academic institutions, research organisations, and the corporate world.

SHRI SUBHAU KASHYAP

PERMANENT INVITEES

SHRI SALIL KUMAR JHA

Chief Operation Manager, EC Railway

SHRI S.K. BARNWAL

Secretary (Mines & Geology) Govt. of Jharkhand

Annexure –II

Kant Sanat & Associates
Company Secretary

To,

The Members,
Central Coalfields Limited,
Ranchi

1. We have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2019, although Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement is not applicable to the Company. The Company is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited which is listed.
2. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. Our examination was limited to procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit, nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
3. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and representations made by the management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance, except the appointment of Woman Director and the appointment of required number of Non-Official Part-time Directors, 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, at the end of the reporting period the number of Non-Official Part-time Director of the company is two.
4. We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company

For Kant Sanat & Associates

Sd/-
(CS Sanat Kumar Mishra)
Partner
Co P. No. 8705
Membership No. 17836

Place : Ranchi
Date : 16th July, 2019

Annexure – III

FORM NO. MR – 3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

(FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019)

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies Appointment and Remuneration 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,2019 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, 2019 according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under;
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
3. Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act');
4. Policy on determination of Materiality, prescribed by the holding Company;
5. The Secretarial Slandered 1 and 2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
6. Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India;
7. Notification of Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India for Constitution of Board.

As per the information provided by the Company it has devised proper system and ensured compliance of the provisions of the specific laws applicable to it. (List of applicable laws attached herewith as Annexure I);

Company is a Private Limited Company under Cl.4 of Articles of Association and is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Coal India Limited with 04 (four) shareholders viz. Coal India Ltd., Chairman, CIL, Director Personnel, CIL and Chairman/ Managing Director, CCL. However, the Company is a Public Company as per section 2(71) of the Companies act, 2013, hence all provisions of a Public Company are applicable.

There is one Subsidiary Company, Jharkhand Central Railway Limited, with 64% equity participation of the Company, having total paid-up Capital Rs.50 Crore,

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.

Annual General Meeting for the year 2017-18 was called at a shorter notice, that specified in section 101 sub section 1 of the companies Act 2013 with due consent taken from the members.

As per section 134 (3) (f) (ii) Directors report for the financial year 2017-18 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 has reconstituted the Board of the Company consisting Five Functional Directors, Five Non –official Directors and two part time Directors representing Government, 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) At the end of financial year 2018-19, Nine Directors constitute the Board, with Five Functional Directors, two Government nominee Directors as Part time Directors and two Non-official Part-time Directors.

   (ii) As per the record, the attendance of permanent invitees is very less;

b) As per provisions of the Act, Company require to appoint Women Director;

c) The Company was required to spend Rs. 45.78 Crore for CSR activities during the year; however, the actual CSR expenditure booked in the financial year is Rs.41.14 Crore. The total amount of Rs.4.64 Crore remained unspent towards the CSR activities during the year.

We further report that company is in process of strengthening the systems and processes of record keeping and compliance of the laws, rules, regulations and guidelines prescribed and there are adequate systems and processes in the Company, commensurate with the size and operations to monitor and ensure compliance.

For Kant Sanat & Associates

Sd/-
(CS Sanat Kumar Mishra)
Partner
C. P. No. 8705
Membership No. 17836

Place : Ranchi

Date : 16.07.2019

ANNEXURE - I

1. The Mines Act, 1952;
2. Mines Concession Rules, 1960;
3. The Mines Rules, 1955;
4. Coal Mines Regulations, 1957;
5. Coal Mines Conservation & Development Act, 1974;
6. The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985;
7. The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966;
8. The Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;
9. The Explosive Act, 1884;
10. The Explosive Rules, 2008;
11. Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998;
12. The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956;
13. Coal Mines Provident (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948;
14. Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957;
15. Mines (Posting of Abstracts) Rules, 1954;
16. Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989;
17. Indian Bureau of. Mines, Sr. Technical Assistant (Survey), Jr. Technical Assistant (Survey) an Junior Survey Recruitment Rules, 1990';
18. The Coal Mines Pit Head Bath Rules, 1959;
19. Mines Crèches Rules, 1966;
20. Indian Bureau of Mines (Electrical Supervisor and Electrician) Recruitment Rules, 1990;
21. The Maternity Benefit (Mines) Rules, 1963;
22. Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972;
23. Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973;
24. The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1993;
25. The Coal Mines (Taking Over Management) Act, 1973;
26. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) 2nd ordinance, 2014;
27. The Coal Mines Special Provisions Rules, 2014
28. The Coal Bearing Areas, (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957;
29. The Coal Mines Nationalisation (Provident Fund, Gratuity, Pension, Welfare fund) Rules, 1978;
30. Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961;
31. Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956;
32. Auction by Competitive bidding of coal mines rules, 2012;
33. Coal Mines Advisory Board Rules, 1973;
34. The Environment (Protection)Act, 1986;

35. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
36. Payment of Wages Act, 1936;
37. Trade Union Act, 1926;
38. Workmen Compensation Act, 1923;
39. Hazardous Wastes (Management Handling and Trans- Boundary Movement) Rules, 2008;
40. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
41. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
42. The Factories Act, 1948;
43. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948;
44. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948;
45. The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
46. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
47. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
48. The Contract Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;
49. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946;
50. The Employees Compensation Act, 1923;
51. The Apprentices Act, 1961;
52. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976;
53. Colliery Control Order, 2000;
54. Colliery Control Rules, 2004;
55. The Sexual Harassment of Women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013.

ANNEXURE - II

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. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules, and regulations, and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of pro visions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is 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 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
Sd/-
(CS Sanat Kumar Mishra)
Partner
C. P. No. 8705

Place : Ranchi
Date : 16.07.2019

MANAGEMENT REPLY TO SECRETARIAL AUDITOR'S OBSERVATION

As per section 204 of the Companies Act' 2013, M/s. Kant Sanat & Associates has been appointed to conduct Secretarial Audit of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. Ranchi. The management reply in respect of the observation of Secretarial Audit Repot as submitted by the Secretarial Auditor is as under:

Sl. No.	SECRETARIAL AUDITOR'S OBSERVATION	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
(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 has reconstituted the Board of the Company consisting Five Functional Directors, Five Non–official Directors and two part time Directors representing Government, 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) At the end of financial year 2018-19, Nine Directors constitute the Board, with Five Functional Directors, two Government nominee Directors as Part time Directors and two Non-official Part-time Directors. (ii) As per the record, the attendance of permanent invitees is very less;	All the Directors in Govt. Company are being appointed by Ministry of Coal. However, A letter from MOC, GOI has been received vide no 21/33/2018-BA (part II) (ii) dated 10th July communicating the approval of the President for appointment of 3 Non-official Part-time Director on the Board of CCL for a period of 3 years w.e.f. the date of notification of their appointment. Further, notice and agenda paper were sent to all Board Members including permanent invitee
(b)	As per provisions of the Act, Company require to appoint Women Director;	
(c)	The Company was required to spend Rs. 45.78 Crore for CSR activities during the year; however, the actual CSR expenditure booked in the financial year is Rs.41.14 Crore. The total amount of Rs.4.64 Crore remained unspent towards the CSR activities during the year	The reasons for the unspent CSR fund are as follows : 1. Utilization Certificates are not being received from Govt. agencies in spite of regular persuasions. This is reflecting as advance in the books of accounts. 2. CSR projects sanctioned earlier but which, for one or other reason could not be implemented. Hence, fund is reflected as an unspent amount. Major reasons being land problems, non-availability of NOC and hindrance by stakeholders etc. 3. Projects are of ongoing nature which may continue to next FY and expenditure is likely to be booked in subsequent years. The allocated fund is reflected as unspent in absence of final payment/ utilization Certificate.

Annexure – IV

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

The preparation of Financial Statements of Central Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the Company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139(5) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on 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 11.06.2019.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit under section 143(6)(a) of the Act of the financial statements of Central Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019. 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. On the basis of my audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report.

For and on behalf of the
Comptroller & Auditor General of India
Sd/-
(Mausumi Ray Bhattacharyya)
Director General of Commercial Audit &
Ex-officio Member, Audit Board-II Kolkata

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 18 June, 2019

Annexure – IV

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 CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements of Central Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) is the responsibility of the management of the company. The statutory auditors appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under section 139 (5) read with section 129(4) of the Act is responsible for expressing opinion on the financial statements under section 143 read with section 129(4) of the Act based on independent audit in accordance with the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143 (10) of the Act. This is stated to have been done by them vide their Revised Audit Report dated 11.06.2019.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit under section 143(6)(a) read with section 129(4) of the Act of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Central Coalfields Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019 which includes the standalone financial statements of the Jharkhand Central Railway Limited for the year ended on that date. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records. On the basis of my audit nothing significant has come to my knowledge which would give rise to any comment upon or supplement to statutory auditors' report.

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

Sd/-

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

Place : Kolkata
Dated : 18 June, 2019

Annexures Forming Part Of Directors' Report

(For the Year Ended 31.03.2019)

Annexure – V

Information as per Rule-5 Appointment & Remuneration Of Managerial Personnel Rules, 2014 Under Chapter XII

List of employees drawing ₹ 1.02 crore* (One crore and two lakh rupees) or more during the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name	Description	Remuneration during the year (₹)	Nature of Employment Permanent / Temporary	Qualification	Experience (in Years)
	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Employees who are in receipt of remuneration at a rate which in the aggregate were not less than ₹ 8.50 lakh* (Eight lakh and fifty thousand Rupees) per month for part of the year 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name	Description	Remuneration during the year (₹)	Nature of Employment Permanent / Temporary	Qualification	Experience (in Years)
	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Annexure – VI

Information Under Section 134 (3m) of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule-8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 Under Sub Clause 3(A)

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

(i) the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy in the year 2018-19;

A. Steps taken for conservation of electrical energy power as below

a. Installation of capacitor bank at load points for reduction in Maximum Demand.

b. By replacing multi level pumping into single stage pumping for direct discharge to surface.

c. Replacement of conventional lights by LED light.

d. Replacement of old and surveyed –off electrical machines by energy efficient electrical machines/ appliances (Five star rating)

B. Its Impact

By adopting the above measures :

a. We are continuously maintaining the trend of reduction of Specific energy consumption.

b. Power factor at receiveing points of DVC supply have improved. This has enhanced the life and smooth running of electrical machines working in the field.

(ii) The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources or energy;

Action has also been taken for installation of Solar plants on roof tops as green energy to reduce day time demand. M/S BHEL has successfully commissioned 400 kWp solar power plant at Darbhanga house CCL HQ. Work order has been given for roof top grid connected solar power plant of total capacity 220 KWp, 125 KWp and 50 KWp at Gandhi Nagar Hospital, CRS Barkakana and Executive Hostel, Kathara respectively, which are under installation. Apart from Rooftop Solar Projects, CCL has also given Work Order for PMC services to M/s NTPC for 20MWp solar Power Plant Within the bulb area of RLS of CHP/CPP, Piparwar, which is expected to be installed in 2019-20.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipments;

Total capital expenditure is Rs. 6.01 Crore.

Annexure – VII

Information Under Section 134 (3m) of The Companies Act 2013 read with Rule-8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 Under Sub Clause 3(B)

Form for Disclosure of Particulars with respect to Absorption

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

1.	Specific area in which R&D carried out by the Company	The Company does not have its own Research & Development (R&D) set up. CMPDIL, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) does the R&D work centrally for all the subsidiaries of CIL.
2.	Benefits derived as a result of the above R&D	NA
3.	Future plan of action	NA
4.	Expenditure on R&D :	NIL
	(a) Capital	
	(b) Recurring	
	(c) Total	
	Total R&D expenditure as a percentage of total turnover	—

TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, ADAPTATION AND INNOVATION

1.	Efforts, in brief, made towards technology absorption, adaptation and innovation	Nil
2.	Benefits derived as a result of the above efforts, e.g. product improvement, cost reduction, product development, import substitution, etc.	Nil
3.	In case of imported technology (imported during the last 5 years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year), following information may be furnished:	
	(i) Technology imported	Nil
	(ii) Year of import	Nil
	(iii) Has technology been fully absorbed?	Nil
	If not fully absorbed, areas where this has not taken place, reasons therefore and future plans of action.	Nil

Annexure – VIII

Information Under Section 134 (3m) of The Companies Act 2013 read with Rule-8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 Under Sub Clause 3(C)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING & OUTGO

(i)	Activities relating to exports, initiatives taken to increase exports, development of new export markets for products, services and export plans.	Company is not engaged in export activities

(ii) Total Foreign Exchange used and earned

(₹ in Cr.)

Sl. No.	Description	2018-19	2017-18
(A)	**Foreign Exchange used**		
	1. Interest	0.00	0.00
	2. Agency Commission	0.00	0.00
	3. Travelling/Training Expenses	0.06	0.23
	Total	**0.06**	**0.23**

(B) Foreign Exchange Earned **No earning by the Company**

Annexure – IX

Additional Disclosures of CSR activities

Under Section 134 of The Companies Act, 2013

1. BRIEF CULTURE OF THE CCL CSR ACTIVITIES

With rapidly changing corporate environment & more operational freedom, Coal India has adopted CSR as a strategic tool for sustainable development. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a business approach that contributes to sustainable development by delivering economic, social and environmental benefits for all stakeholders. CCL is a Mini Ratna PSU, a Subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL). The company has made a spectacular turn-around by establishing milestones in terms of **Production, Productivity, Profit and People's Care i.e. 4 Ps**. It is the largest mining company in Jharkhand with presence in eight of its districts. For CCL, CSR not only means investment of funds for social activities, but also integration of business processes with social upliftment. A stable social environment is a pre-requisite for business investment and industrial operations which exactly fits into the vision of CCL.

Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has been able to break conventional thresholds and perform way beyond expectations, during the period 2012-19. Large scale and long lasting organizational transformations have been effected , long pending complex problems have been solved , highest ever production has been achieved, environmental and forestry clearances have been obtained, physical possession of land has been taken, greenfield projects opened, railway projects have been planned , expedited and completed and many pioneering CSR projects have been launched. These all could be achieved because of adoption of KayaKalp Model of Governance (Exhibit 1) which lays emphasis on the following:

- ➢ Transparent, bold, ethical and philanthropic approach
- ➢ Training and Development of Sub-ordinates
- ➢ Discipline Enforcement
- ➢ Innovation, Automation - State of the Art Technology
- ➢ Democratic planning - Autocratic control

CCL becoming a Mini Ratna Company is 'the dream comes true' of its employees, their family members, its stake holders and the people of Jharkhand - CCL being the largest mining industry in the State. Coal mining has a direct impact on the socio economic & the environmental conditionsof the operational areas. As such, it becomes the responsibility of CCL to contribute towards the socio-economic development of the people living in its command zone. With this view, the focus of Corporate Social Responsibility is to ensure inclusive growth of the community in the command area of CCL through different CSR measures making mining socially sustainable.

In this backdrop, the responsibility of CCL as a corporate entity addressing socio-economic and environmental concerns of the community becomes quite focused and is reflected in its Vision.

Vision of CCL CSR

"To maximize the well being of every individual and enterprise by integrating business with societal as well as environmental concerns, thereby promoting community participation, improving skills through capacity building, maintaining transparency, setting an example through best practices, encouraging accountability for organizational decisions/actions and maintaining ethical work standards"

Core Value Statement: (4Cs)

- Customer Care
- Concern for Environment & Safety
- Care for employees
- Cost consciousness

Reference to the weblink of the CSR Policy

CIL's CSR Policy as per New Companies Act, 2013

https://www.centralcoalfields.in/pdfs/updts/2019-2020/17_05_2019_cil_csr_policy.pdf

2. THE COMPOSITION OF BOARD LEVEL SD & CSR COMMITTEE AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019

1. Shri B.B. Goyal, Non-Official Part time Director : Chairman
2. Shri Subhau Kashyap, Non-Official Part time Director : Member
3. Shri R.P. Srivastava, D(P&IR), CIL : Member
4. Shri D.K. Ghosh, D(F), CCL : Member
5. Shri R.S. Mahapatro, D(P), CCL : Member

3. AVERAGE NET PROFIT OF THE COMPANY FOR LAST THREE FINANCIAL YEARS

Financial Year	Profit before tax (In ₹Crores)
2015-16	3118.74
2016-17	2373.60
2017-18	1343.60
Average net profit	**2278.65**

4. PRESCRIBED CSR EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

(2% of avg. net profit for last three financial years) = **Rs. 45.57 Crores** (as per calculation)

5. DETAILS OF CSR EXPENDITURE SPENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19

(a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year 2018-19

Particulars	Amt. in Rs. Crore
CSR Budget for the FY 2018-19	45.57
Funds Carried forward from previous years	42.59
Total available funds in FY 2018-19	88.16

(b) Amount Unspent

Amount in Rs. Crore

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Crore
Total available funds in FY 2018-19	88.16
(i) Expenditure incurred on CSR activities during FY 2018-19	13.23
(ii) Expenditure made on Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	25.90
(iii) Overhead CSR Expenditure	2.01
Total CSR Expenditure during FY 2018-19	41.14
Balance unspent funds as on 31.03.2019	47.02
Less : Advances paid to Govt. agencies but UC yet to be received	12.63
Unspent CSR Balance Carried Forward to next year	34.39

Note :

Out of unspent balance of Rs. 34.39 Crore, actual unspent/non-committed amount is only Rs. 8.61 Crore and the balance has already been committed against CSR Activities approved in the previous years that were under different stages of implementation as on 31st March, 2019.

(c) Reasons for not spending two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof

The reasons for the unspent CSR fund are as follows :

- Utilization Certificates are not being received from Govt. agencies in spite of regular persuasions. This is reflecting as advance in the books of accounts.
- CSR projects sanctioned earlier but which, for one or other reason could not be implemented. Hence, fund is reflected as an unspent amount. Major reasons being land problems, non-availability of NOC and hindrance by stakeholders etc.
- Projects are of ongoing nature which may continue to next FY and expenditure is likely to be booked in subsequent years. The allocated fund is reflected as unspent in absence of final payment / utilization Certificate.

Table – I

Manner in which Amount Spent during the Year 2018-19

(Annexure – B)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sl. No.	**CSR Project or Activity identified**	**Sector in which the Project is covered**	**Projects or programs** **1. Local Area or Other** **2. State/District where Projects or Programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or program wise (in ₹lakhs*)**	**Amount spent on projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads (in ₹ Lakhs)**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period (in ₹ Crores*)**	**Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency**
1.	Construction of Toilets	Sanitation (Item No. (i) of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Argada, B&K, CRS Barkakana, HQ, Kathara, NK, Rajrappa Area) i.e. Ramgarh, Giridih, Bokaro, Ranchi districts of Jharkhand		26.94		Direct
2.	Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	Sanitation (Item No. (i) of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013)	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, U.P.		2589.32		Through Implementing Agency (NBCC and State Govt. of Odisha and Jharkhand)
3.	Swachhta Pakhwada & Swachhta Hi Sewa Campaign	Sanitation (Item No. (i) of Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Dhori, HQ, M&A, Piparwar Area) in the districts of Giridih, Ranchi, Chatra of Jharkhand		15.26		Direct
4.	Mega Medical Camp at Dumma, Deoghar	Health Care (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	Dumma, Deoghar, Jharkhand by Giridih Area		22.08		Direct
5.	CSR Dispensary, Regular/ Specialized Health Camps	Health Care (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Argada, Barka Sayal, B&K, Dhori, Hazaribagh, Rajrappa, Rajhara, Kuju, Kathara, Piparwar, NK, Magadh – Amprapali, Barkakana, Nai-Sarai) in the districts of Ranchi, Chatra, Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Giridih, Palamu, Latehar, Ramgarh of Jharkhand		16.68		Direct
6.	Development of Malnutrition Centre	Health Care (Item No. (i) of Schedule-VII)	Hazaribagh District		9.00		Direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Distribution of Wheelchairs/ Crutches	Health Care (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of B&K and Dhori Area in Bokaro and Giridih District of Jharkhand		3.22		Direct
8.	Installation of Hand pump	Drinking Water Supply (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (CRS Barkakana, Dhori, Kuju, NK and Piparwar Area) in the districts of Ramgarh, Bokaro, Ranchi & Chatra of Jharkhand		20.44		Direct
9.	Digging of Deep bore hole	Drinking Water Supply (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (B&K, HQ, Kathara, M&A, NK, Piparwar, Rajrappa & Rajhara)in the districts of Bokaro, Ranchi, Giridih, Chatra, Latehar & Ramgarh of Jharkhand		183.62		Direct
10.	Construction of Well	Drinking Water Supply (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (B&K, Dhori, Kathara, Kuju, NK) in the districts of Bokaro) in the district in Bokaro, Giridih, Ramgarh, Ranchi of Jharkhand		36.12		Direct
11.	Provision of drinking water through tankers	Drinking Water Supply (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units of M&A Area in the district Chatra of Jharkhand		86.32		Direct
12.	Laying of pipeline	Drinking Water Supply (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units of Kathara & Kuju Area in the district Giridih and Ramgarh of Jharkhand		11.68		Direct
13.	Installation of RO Water Purifier	Drinking Water Supply (Item No. (i) of Schedule – VII)	Doranda, Ranchi, Jharkhand		4.77		Direct
14.	Adoption of children for education (CCL Ke Lal/ Laadli, Kayakalp Public School, Educational support to ASHA, Educational support to poor students in Piparwar, M&A and Dhori area)	Education (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Barkasayal, Dhori, HQ, M&A, Piparwar) in the districts of Ramgarh, Bokaro, Ranchi, Chatra of Jharkhand. For the project CCL ke Lal/ Laadli applications are invited from all the 24 districts of Jharkhand.		127.42		Direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Infrastructural development at Schools/ Colleges	Education (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (B&K, CRS Barkakana, Hazaribagh, HQ, NK, Piparwar Areas in the districts of Bokaro, Ramgarh, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Chatra) of Jharkhand.		40.53		Direct
16.	Educational support to students from weaker sections (Distri-bution of books, school bags, school kits etc.	Education (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (HQ and M&A Areas in the districts of Ranchi and Chatra) of Jharkhand.		7.83		Direct
17.	Automobile Repairing Training	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Dhori Area) in the district Bokaro of Jharkhand		0.83		Direct
18.	Beautician Training	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of Barkasayal, Dhori & Hazaribagh Area in the district Ramgarh, Bokaro & Hazaribagh of Jharkhand		2.55		Direct
19.	Computer Training	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of CRS Barkakana & Dhori Area in the district Ramgarh & Bokaro of Jharkhand		1.88		Direct
20.	Food Processing	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Dhori Area) in the district Bokaro of Jharkhand		2.38		Direct
21.	Mobile Repairing Training	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Dhori & Hazaribagh Area) in the district Bokaro & Hazaribagh of Jharkhand		3.78		Direct
22.	Other Skill development Training	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (B&K Area) in the district Bokaro of Jharkhand		3.02		Direct
23.	Tailoring Training	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (Dhori Area) in the district Bokaro of Jharkhand		12.30		Direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Mining Sirdar Training to SC/ST	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	BTTI – Bhurkunda, Barkasayal Area, Ramgarh District		23.50		Direct
25.	Welder / Electrician Training to PAPs	Skill Development (Item No. (ii) of Schedule – VII)	MSDC – Barkakana, CRS – Barkakana Area, Ramgarh District		4.67		Direct
26.	Distribution of Blankets for Birhor Tribe	Social Welfare (Item No. (iii) of Schedule – VII)	Kuju Area, Ramgarh District of Jharkhand		1.96		Direct
27.	Distribution of Sports Items to rural youth	Social Welfare (Item No. (iii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of Hazaribagh, Kuju & Piparwar Area in the districts Hazaribagh & Chatra of Jharkhand		3.74		Direct
28.	Construction/Renovation of Pond	Forest & Environment, animal welfare etc. (Item No. (iv) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (M&A Area) in the district Chatra of Jharkhand		21.98		Direct
29.	Construction of Check dam	Forest & Environment, animal welfare etc. (Item No. (iv) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (M&A Area) in the district Chatra of Jharkhand		8.94		Direct
30.	Beautification of Riverside	Forest & Environment, animal welfare etc. (Item No. (iv) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational units (B&K Area) in the district Bokaro of Jharkhand		4.09		Direct
31.	Rain Water Harvesting	Forest & Environment, animal welfare etc. (Item No. (iv) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of Piparwar Area in Chatra District of Jharkhand		1.78		Direct

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Running of Sports Academy, Hotwar	Sports Promotion (Item No. (vii) of Schedule – VII)	All 24 Districts of Jharkhand		527.67		Jharkhand State Sports Promotion Society (JSSPS)
33.	Rural Sports Tournaments	Sports Promotion (Item No. (vii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of Piparwar Area in Chatra District of Jharkhand		0.22		Direct
34.	Khel Mahakumbh	Sports Promotion (Item No. (vii) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of M&A, Dhori & Piparwar Area in Chatra & Bokaro District of Jharkhand		2.12		Direct
35.	Construction of Road (PCC/ WBM)	Rural Development (Item No. (x) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of M&A & Rajrappa Area in Chatra & Ramgarh District of Jharkhand		24.04		Direct
36.	Installation of Solar Powered Lights	Rural Development (Item No. (x) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of B&K Area in Bokaro District of Jharkhand		3.97		Direct
37.	Construction of Boundary wall	Rural Development (Item No. (x) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of Rajhara Area in Latehar District of Jharkhand		17.53		Direct
38.	Construction of Community hall	Rural Development (Item No. (x) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of B&K, Barkasayal, HQ, Rajhara Area in Bokaro, Ramgarh, Ranchi and Latehar District of Jharkhand		24.85		Direct
39.	Miscellaneous rural develop-ment works	Rural Development (Item No. (x) of Schedule – VII)	In the villages coming within 25 KM radius of operational unit of Barkasayal & HQ, Area in Ramgarh and Ranchi		13.91		Direct
40.	Miscellaneous Overheads / Administrative Expenses		Participation in ET 2 Good 4 Good CSR Ratings and Salary paid to CSR employees		200.60		
	TOTAL				**4113.54**		

Note :

* Column No. 5	**The Total Budget Outlay for the FY 2018-19 is Rs. 88.16 Crore including unspent amount available from previous years.** **For SVA, a separate budget of Rs. 324.50 Cr. was allocated in addition to the CSR Budget as per 2% PBT.**
* Column No. 7	**Cumulative CSR Expenditure including all sectors from 2013-14 onwards till 2018-19 is Rs. 397.93 Crore**

Every CSR proposal was reviewed and vetted by an internal CSR Review Committee. After getting vetted from CSR Review Committee, the proposals were placed before the Below Board Level SD & CSR Committee comprising the following :

(a) General Manager (SD & CSR), CCL, Ranchi

(b) General Manager (Civil), CCL, Ranchi

(c) General Manager (Finance), CCL, Ranchi

(d) General Manager (L & R), CCL , Ranchi

(e) CMS, CCL, Ranchi

(f) HOD/Deputy General Manager (Forest), CCL, Ranchi

After recommendation from above committee members, the same proposals are being placed for Competent Approval as per following DoP :

(a) Director (Personnel), CCL, Ranchi (for proposals of value upto ₹10 lakhs)

(b) CMD, CCL, Ranchi (for proposals of value above Rs. 10 lakhs to upto ₹ 25 lakhs)

(c) Board Level SD & CSR Committee (for proposals of value above ₹ 25 lakhs)

Sd/-
GM (SD & CSR)

Sd/-
(Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or Director)

Sd/-
(Chairman CSR Committee)

[Person specified under clause(d) of sub section (1) of section 380 of the Act] (whichever applicable)

Annexure – X

Form No. AOC – 2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transactions under third proviso thereto.

All the transactions entered by CCL during the financial year 2018-19 with related parties were on arm's length basis as per debit advice received from CIL and other Subsidiaries.

Annexure – XI

Report on the Performance and Financial position of each of the Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Venture Companies for FY 2018-19

[Pursuant to Section 134(3)(q) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Jharkhand Central Railway Limited is a Joint Venture Company between Central Coalfields Limited, Ircon International Limited and Govt. of Jharkhand. The company was formed under companies Act 2013.

Name of Promoter entitles	Share Holding Pattern
Central Coalfields Limited	64%
M/s IRCON International Limited	26%
Govt. of Jharkhand	10%

The authorized share capital of the company is 500 Crores.

The performance of JCRL is as under :

1. Jharkhand Central Railway Limited was incorporated on 31.08.2015. Subsequently following project was awarded to JCRL.
   - Shivpur – Kathotia new BG Rail line – for Revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) & Bankability report.

     JCRL had signed project execution agreement with Ircon on 28th March 2016. Railway Board has granted in principle approval for transfer Shivpur-Kathautia New Line Project to the joint venture JCRL. Chainage started from Kathautia (0.00) to Shivpur (49.085) a total stretch of 49.085 Km. Detail Project Report (DPR) has been approved by Ministry of Railways. An inflated mileage of 60% on chargeable distance of 49.085 km has been approved by the Ministry of Railways for a period of 5 years on 13th June 2018. Concession Agreement with JCRL & E. C. Railway has been signed on 04-12-2018, Financial closure is expected to be completed before Aug'19. The construction of project is expected to start by Oct'19 (Subjected to availability of Forest land and Financial Closure of JCRL). Compliance of observations for Stage-I clearance of forest has been forwarded by Govt. of Jharkhand to MoEFCC on 07-01-2019. REC (Regional Empowered Committee) has visited the site on 09-04-2019 after the Power Point Presentation on 25-03-2019 in MoEFCC. Power Point Presentation of wildlife management plan has been done on 10-01-2019 in the chamber of PCCF cum Chief Wildlife Warden. Stage-I clearance is expected by June'19. 42.54 % of compensation of present total estimated value has been made to Raiyats in both the Distt. Physical Possession is expected to start after June'19.

2. Financial Position :

Summarized Balance Sheet :

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2019 (₹)**	**As at 31.03.2018 (₹)**
Total Equity and Liabilities		
Capital	50,00,00,000.00	50,00,00,000.00
Reserves & Surplus	50,88,075.50	(66,54,391.00)
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	5,00,00,000.00	—
Sub Total	**55,50,88,075.50**	**49,33,45,609.00**
Long Term Borrowings	0.00	0.00
Total Current Liabilities	4,16,226.00	3,51,20,608.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,36,58,86,382.00	175,57,82,356.00
Total	**1,92,13,90,683.50**	**2,28,42,48,573.00**

Assets		
Tangible Assets (less Depreciation)	0.00	0.00
Capital WIP	1,63,84,89,659.00	184,28,95,260.00
Long Term Loans & Advances	1,18,63,712.00	4,05,69,300.00
Cash and Bank Balance	26,89,37,019.50	39,86,83,720.00
Short term loans and advances	0.00	0.00
Current Tax Assets (Net)	—	21,00,293.00
Other Current Assets	21,00,293.00	—
Total	**1,92,13,90,683.50**	**2,28,42,48,573.00**

3. During the year ended 31.03.2019, the Capital Structure stands as under :

Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Share Capital			
Shareholders	**No. of Shares**	**Rate**	**Amount in ₹**
CCL	3,20,00,000	Rs. 10/- each	32,00,00,000/-
IRCON	1,30,00,000	Rs. 10/- each	13,00,00,000/-
Govt. of Jharkhand	50,00,000	Rs. 10/- each	5,00,00,000/-
Total Paid up Equity Share Capital			**50,00,00,000/-**
Share Application Money, pending allotment			**5,00,00,000/-**
Total Capital as on 31.03.2019			**55,00,00,000/-**

4. During the year ended 31.03.2019, JCRL has incurred Net profit amounting to Rs. 1,17,42,466.50/- against Net Loss of Rs. 2,67,355.00/- incurred in the year ended 31.03.2018.

Annexure – XII

Form No.MGT – 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on financial year ended on 31.03.2019

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

i.	**CIN**	U10200JH1956GOI000581
ii.	Registration Date	05th September 1956
iii.	Name of the Company	Central Coalfields Limited
iv.	Category of the Company	Private Company
v.	Sub-Category of the Company	Government Company Company Limited by Shares Company having Share Capital
vi.	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Darbhanga House, Kutchery Road Ranchi 834029 (Jharkhand)
vii.	Whether listed company	No
viii	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Not Applicable

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

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

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name And Address Of The Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	%of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Coal India Limited, Coal Bhawan Premise No-04 MAR, Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A, Newtown,Rajarhat,Kolkata-700156 Email Id.:- mviswanathan2@coalindia.in	L23109WB1973GOI028844	Holding	100	Section 2(46) of Companies Act' 2013
2.	Jharkhand Central Railway Limited, Darbhanga House, Ranchi. Jharkhand	U45201JH2015GOI003139	Subsidiary	64.00	Section 2(87) of Companies Act' 2013

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i. Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during The year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter									
1. *Indian*									
(a) Individual/ HUF	—	3	3	0.0001%	—	3	3	0.0001%	NIL
(b) CentralGovt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) State Govt(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Bodies Corp	—	93,99,997	93,99,997	99.9999%	—	93,99,997	93,99,997	99.9999%	NIL
(e) Banks / FI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Any Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total(A)(1)	—	94,00,000	94,00,000	100%	—	94,00,000	94,00,000	100%	NIL
2. *Foreign*									
(g) NRIs-Individuals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(h) Other-Individuals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(i) Bodies Corp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(j) Banks / FI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(k) Any Other….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total(A)(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Public Shareholding									
1. *Institutions*									
(a) Mutual Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Banks / FI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Central Govt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(d) State Govt(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(e) Venture Capital Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(f) Insurance Companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(g) FIIs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(i) Others (specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total(B)(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. *Non Institutions*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(a) Bodies Corp. (i) Indian (ii) Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Individuals (i) Individual share holders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh (ii) Individual share holders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c) Others (Specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total(B)(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total (A+B+C)	—	94,00,000	94,00,000	100%	—	94,00,000	94,00,000	100%	NIL

ii. Shareholding of Promoters

Sr. No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1.	Coal India Limited	93,99,997	99.9999%	NIL	93,99,997	99.9999%	NIL	NIL
2.	Shri Sutirtha Bhattacharya: Chairman-Coal India Limited	1	0.00033%	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Shri Anil Kumar Jha : Chairman-Coal India Limited	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	0.00033%	NIL	NIL
4.	Shri Gopal Singh,	1	0.00033%	NIL	1	0.00033%	NIL	NIL
5.	Shri C. K. Dey*	1	0.00033%	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	Shri R. P. Srivastava	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	0.00033%	NIL	NIL
	Total	**93,99,997**	**100%**	**NIL**	**93,99,997**	**100%**	**NIL**	**NIL**

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

Sr. no		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	93,99,997	99.9999%	93,99,997	99.9999%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	**NO CHANGE**			
	At the End of the year	93,99,997	99.9999%	93,99,997	99.9999%

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

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year [as on 01-04-2018]		Shareholding at the end of the Year [as on 31-03-2019]	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of totalshares of the company
1.	**Shri Sutirtha Bhattacharya: Chairman-Coal India Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00033%	1	0.00033%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	**Shares held by Shri Sutirtha Bhattacharya during the year i.e. up to 14.07.2018**			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	**Shri Anil Kumar Jha: Chairman-Coal India Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	**Share transferred on 14.07.2018**			
	At the end of the year	1	0.00033%	1	0.00033%

V. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

S. No.	Shareholding of each Directors and each Key Managerial Personnel	Shareholding at the beginning of the year [as on 01-04-2018]		Cumulative Shareholding during the Year [2018-2019]	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Shri Gopal Singh,** Chairman-cum-Managing Director				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00033%	1	0.00033%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	1	0.00033%	1	0.00033%
2.	**Shri C.K. Dey** (Appointed as Director w.e.f. 19.09.2017 to 19.02.2018), Director (Finance) Coal India Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	**Shares held by Shri C.K. Dey during the year i.e. from 13.07.2017 to 26.05.2018**			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	**Shri R.P. Srivastava** (Appointed as Director w.e.f. 19.02.2018), Director (P&IR) Coal India Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	**Share transferred on 26.05.2018**			
	At the end of the year	1	0.00033%	1	0.00033%
4.	**Shri D.K Ghosh,** Director (Finance) Central Coalfields Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5.	**Shri Subir Chandra,** Director (Technical/Oprn.) Central Coalfields Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	**Shri A.K. Mishra** (Superannuated on 13.07.2017), Director (Technical/P&P) Central Coalfields Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	**Shri R.S. Mahapatro,** Director (Personnel) Central Coalfields Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8.	**Shri V.K. Srivastava** (appointed as Director w.e.f 13.07.2017), Director (Technical) Central Coalfields Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	**Shri Bhola Singh** (appointed as Director w.e.f 13.07.2017), Director (Technical) Central Coalfields Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10.	**Shri Ravi Prakash** (appointed as CS on 13.07.2017), Company Secretary				
	At the beginning of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc.):	–			
	At the end of the year	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VI. INDEBTEDNESS

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

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	150.00	—	NIL	150.00
(ii) Interest due but not paid	0.02	—	—	0.02
(iii) Interest accrued but not		—	—	—
Total (i+ii+iii)	150.02	—	NIL	150.02
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
– Addition	5.16	—	NIL	5.16
– Reduction	155.18	—	NIL	155.18
Net Change	(150.02)	—	NIL	(150.02)
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
(i) Principal Amount	—	—	NIL	—
(ii) Interest due but not paid	—	—	NIL	—
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	—	—	—	—
Total (i+ii+iii)	NIL	—	NIL	NIL

VII. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

S. N.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager							Total Amount (₹)
		Shri Gopal Singh CMD	Shri Subir Chandra (T/O) Superannuated on 31.03.2018	Shri R.S. Mahapatro Director (P)	Shri D.K. Ghosh Director (F)	Shri A. K. Mishra Director (Tech.) Superannuated on 30.11.2018	Shri V. K. Srivastava Director (Tech.) Joined on 15.05.2018	Shri Bhola Singh Director (Tech.) Joined on 15.01.2019	
1.	Gross salary	10006751.68	2841542.29	6815441.90	8224954.21	7773979.07	6396187.62	635790.00	42694646.77
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	9044344.49	2769192.29	6020981.90	7365669.32	7557840.07	5765820.51	582869.00	39106717.58
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	554104.19	0.00	400134.00	448592.89	0.00	296269.11	0.00	1699100.19
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Stock Option	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Sweat Equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Commission – as % of profit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Others, please specify (Gratuity)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000000.00	0.00	0.00	2000000.00
	Total (A)	**10006751.68**	**2841542.29**	**6815441.90**	**8224954.21**	**7773979.07**	**6396187.62**	**635790.00**	**42694646.77**

B. Remuneration to Other Directors :

SN.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors			Total Amount (₹)
1.	**Independent Directors :**	Shri Bharat Bhushan Goyal (date of appointment 14.11.2015)	Shri Ashok Gupta (date of appointment 14.11.2015 Date of resignation 29.01.2019)	Shri Subhau Kashyap (date of appointment 14.11.2015)	
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	1260000.00	640000.00	160000.00	**2060000.00**
	Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Others, please specify	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (1)	**1260000.00**	**640000.00**	**160000.00**	**20600000.00**
2.	**Other Non-Executive Directors :**	Shri Ashish Upadhyay (date of appointment 05.02.2018)	Shri Ram Prakash Srivastava (date of appointment 19.02.2018)		
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	NIL	NIL		NIL
	Commission	NIL	NIL		NIL
	Others, please specify	NIL	NIL		NIL
	Total (2)	**NIL**	**NIL**		**NIL**
Total (B)=(1+2)					**2060000.00**

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel Other than MD/Manager/WTD :

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount (₹)
		(Gopal Singh) CEO	(D.K Ghosh) CFO	(Ravi Prakash) CS Appointed as CS on 13.07.2017	
1.	Gross salary	10006751.68	8224954.21	2080516.43	20312222.32
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	9044344.49	7365669.32	1949947.43	18359961.24
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	554104.19	448592.89	0.00	1002697.08
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Stock Option	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Sweat Equity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	- as % of profit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Others, specify…	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Others, please specify	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		**10006751.68**	**8224954.21**	**2080516.43**	**20312222.32**

VIII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	None				
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	None				
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	None				
Punishment					
Compounding					

Annexure – XIII

Declaration of Independent Directors under Sub-section (6) of Section 149

(Pursuant to Section 134(3)(d) of Companies Act, 2013)

To,

The Board of Directors
Central Coalfields Limited
Darbhanga House
Ranchi.

SUB : DECLARATION UNDER SUB-SECTION (6) OF SECTION 149

I, Subhau Kashyap, hereby certify that I am a Non-Official Part Time Director of Central Coalfields Limited and comply with all the criteria of independent director envisaged in Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 as & when it may be notified. I hereby certify that:

(a) I am not a promoter of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company;

(b) I am not related to promoters or directors in the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company;

(c) I have/had no pecuniary relationship with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;

(d) None of my relatives has or had pecuniary relationship or transaction with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, amounting to 2% or more of its gross turnover or total income or Rs. 50 Lacs or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is lower, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;

(e) Neither Me nor any of my relatives—

  I. holds or has held the position of a key managerial personnel or is or has been employee of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year

  II. is or has been an employee or proprietor or a partner, in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year of-

    A. a firm of auditors or company secretaries in practice or cost auditors of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company; or

    B. any legal or a consulting firm that has or had any transaction with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company amounting to 10% or more of the gross turnover of such firm;

  III. holds together with his relatives 2% or more of the total voting power of the company; or

  IV. is a Chief Executive or director, by whatever name called, of any nonprofit organisation that receives 25% or more of its receipts from the company, any of its promoters, directors or its holding, subsidiary or associate company or that holds 2% or more of the total voting power of the company; or

f) Possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed under Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors), 2014.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
(Subhau Kashyap)

Director
DIN: 08399014

Date: 30.04.2019
Place: Ranchi

Annexure – XIII

Declaration of Independent Directors under Sub-section (6) of Section 149

(Pursuant to Section 134(3)(d) of Companies Act, 2013)

To,

The Board of Directors
Central Coalfields Limited
Darbhanga House
Ranchi.

SUB : DECLARATION UNDER SUB-SECTION (6) OF SECTION 149

I, Bharat Bhushan Goyal, hereby certify that I am a Non-Official Part Time Director of Central Coalfields Limited and comply with all the criteria of independent director envisaged in Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement and applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 as & when it may be notified. I hereby certify that:

a) I am not a promoter of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company;

b) I am not related to promoters or directors in the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company

c) I have/had no pecuniary relationship with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;

d) none of my relatives has or had pecuniary relationship or transaction with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, amounting to 2% or more of its gross turnover or total income or Rs. 50 Lacs or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is lower, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;

e) Neither Me nor any of my relatives—

   I. holds or has held the position of a key managerial personnel or is or has been employee of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year

   II. is or has been an employee or proprietor or a partner, in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year of-

      A. a firm of auditors or company secretaries in practice or cost auditors of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company; or

      B. any legal or a consulting firm that has or had any transaction with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company amounting to 10% or more of the gross turnover of such firm;

   III. holds together with his relatives 2% or more of the total voting power of the company; or

   IV. is a Chief Executive or director, by whatever name called, of any nonprofit organisation that receives 25% or more of its receipts from the company, any of its promoters, directors or its holding, subsidiary or associate company or that holds 2% or more of the total voting power of the company; or

f) Possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed under Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors), 2014.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Bharat Bhushan Goyal)
Director
DIN: 07254856

Date: 30.04.2019

Place: Ranchi

Annexure – XIV

Management Discussion & Analysis Report

A. INDUSTRY STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Coal- Primary source of Energy

Coal is one of the prime fuels in India. It constitutes about 70% of the total generation and will continue to be crucial to the Country's future power needs. India ranks 3rd amongst the coal producing countries in the World. China is the largest producer of Coal with 3747.5 Million Tonnes (46.7% of the total worldwide production in 2014), followed by United States 916.2 MT (11.4% of the Worldwide production in 2014.)

Coal being the most abundant fossil fuel in India till date, it continues as one of the most important sources for meeting the domestic energy needs and will continues to be the mainstay of its future energy supply. It provides most vital input for accelerating the growth of Indian economy. 55% of India's total Energy needs is met by Coal.

Geological Coal Reserve In CCL Command Area as on 01.04.2018

(in Million Tonnes)

Type of coal	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Coking	8109.75	9448.77	1692.92	19251.44
Non-coking	16088.94	6658.53	2839.07	25586.54
Total	**24198.69**	**16107.30**	**4531.89**	**44837.98**

Out of 308.80 Billion Tonnes of geological resources of coal estimated in India, CCL Command Area has 44.837 BT as on 01.04.2018, which is 14.52% of total Reserve in India.

Coal Demand:

Coal Demand of CCL in 2019-20 is indicated below. It includes the expected commissioning of power houses during 2019-20 covered under presidential Directives.

Sector wise break-up are as under:

(Million Tonne)

Sector	2019-20
Steel (Coking)	3.74448
Power (U)	80.27
Power (Captive)	5.6
Cement	0.132
Steel DRI	1.811
Others	3.829
Total Non Coking	91.462
Total	**95.3868**

Coal despatch

Sector-Wise coal dispatch of CCL during 2018-19 is 68.677 MT:

(Fig in MT)

Sector	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Target
Power	38.770	39.692	43.010	45.55	49.589	51.000	60.145
Steel (Incl. Steel CPP)	2.755	3.478	2.793	2.639	0.148	0.350	1.448
Fertilizers	**0.277**	**0.234**	**0.239**	**0.221**	**68.844**	**68.700**	**0.450**
Others*	**10.487**	**12.360**	**13.855**	**12.165**	**17.080**	**14.611**	**14.957**
Total	**52.289**	**55.764**	**59.897**	**60.575**	**68.844**	**68.677**	**77.00**

* **Others include e-auction, erstwhile Non Core Consumers, Sponge Iron and State Agencies.**

Coal Availability

The actual coal production for 2018-19, Budgeted production for 2019-20 as per Draft AAP from existing mines, completed projects, on-going projects and Future Projects in CCL is given below :

(Fig in MT)

Group	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Draft (AAP)
Existing Mines	5.24	5.17	0.451	0.662	0.302	0.367	0.33
Completed Projects	12.61	14.58	27.56	42.630	40.450	42.107	42.693
On-going Projects	32.17	35.90	33.32	23.755	22.653	26.247	33.977
Future Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**50.02**	**55.65**	**61.331**	**67.047**	**63.405**	**68.72**	**77.00**

Note : Group wise production may change whenever any project shift from ongoing to completed & from future to ongoing.

Productivity:

The OMS position of CCL is as below :

(Fig in MT)

	2010-11 Actual	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual
UG	0.34	0.32	0.325	0.33	0.29	0.32	0.294	0.194	0.214
OC	5.45	5.79	6.093	6.26	7.56	8.91	9.808	9.372	9.740
Overall	**3.88**	**4.19**	**4.421**	**4.64**	**5.46**	**6.51**	**7.235**	**7.195**	**8.093**

B. STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Strength

1. **High production and huge production potential:** CCL produced 68.72 MT of coal in 2018-19, which is over 11.3 % of Coal India's Production. The coal reserves in CCL command area is of 44.732 billion tonnes. CCL has about 14.49 % of the coal reserves of India. The coal reserves include non coking coal (used in power plants) as well as coking coal (used in steel plants). These reserves are good enough for the next 200 years.

2. **Infrastructure available in almost all Coal Blocks:** For development and operation of coal mines we need a good rail and road network. All coalfields of CCL have a reasonably Good Rail and Road Network. This Network enables swift movement of Coal to the Consumers.

3. **Skilled Manpower available in sufficient numbers:** CCL has been in the business of Coal Mining for over 40 years. Its manpower strength as on 31.03.2019 is 39222 and which is well conversant in their jobs.

4. **Very low employee attrition rate:** The salary and wages offered to the employees in CCL are the best in the Coal Mining Industry. This has resulted in a very low attrition of employees. The performance related pay introduced recently for executives has further boosted the morale of employees.

5. **CCL is a Mini-Ratna Category I Company, with a High Financial Autonomy:** On the basis of performance of CCL, the Department of Public Enterprises has granted Mini-Ratna Category I status to the Company. This means that the company can approve projects up to 500 Crores without going to the Government and it can also form joint ventures / subsidiaries / overseas offices.

Weaknesses:

1. **Old mines with Obsolete Technology:** Most of the minesin CCL are old with antiquated equipment. The company has opened a few mines in recent past. State of the art technology is being used in only few mines.

2. **Trade Unionism:** Trade Unionism is rampant in the mines. Every mine has over six Recognized Trade Unions.

3. **Application of information technology is very low:** The application of IT in the mines is very low. This makes the system prone to corruption and inefficiency.

4. **Poor work culture:** On an average employees work for only 4 hours in a eight hour shift.

Opportunities:

1. **There is huge and almost insatiable demand for coal:** The demand –supply gap of coal is 20 MT today which is likely to increase in future.

2. **Outsourcing of production processes:** CCL can go for outsourcing in case of projects, beyond the available capacity of the projects. We also go for outsourcing in case of Marginal Deposits (there are many such Coal Deposits) where deployment of Departmental Equipment is uneconomical. Outsourcing now has the support of Trade Unions.

3. **Opportunities for value addition for it's products through sizing, washing or conversion to Liquid and Gas:** The price of washed coking coal is double the price of mined Coking Coal. Washeries may be established to take advantage of the price differential.

Threats:

1. **Captive mining in coal is now permitted in India, ending the complete monopoly of the company:** CCL has now to compete with private players, who have been allotted coal blocks.

2. **There is demand for allowing private coal mining companies to sell all their produce in the open market.** Private players produce coal at 60 % of the CCL's cost. If they are allowed to sell coal in the open market then we will be losing valuable Customers.

3. **Upcoming private players may poach on the highly skilled employees of the company through better Pay, Perks and Other Facilities:** Since the company is a PSU, it can't easily increase the pay and perks etc of the employees as per demand of the market and competition as it has to follow lengthy procedures for the same.

4. **Law and order problems in coal mining areas:** The law and order situation in mining areas is bad. There are frequent bandhs and extremist groups prevent / interfere with mine development activities. On an average the mines are closed for about 30 days due to poor law and order condition prevailing in Mining areas.

5. **Inordinate delay in release of Forest land:** There is inordinate delay in the processing of Forest land proposals. The State Govt. takes considerable time in recommending forest land proposals to the MOEF for stage I clearance. There is delay in site inspection by MoEF Regional Office, Bhubneswar. It takes about 4-6 years for release of forest land.

6. **Physical possession of acquired land:** Great difficulty is being encountered in the physical possession of acquired land. Forest land which is released by the Govt. often has encroachments, which is not easy to get rid off.

7. **Rehabilitation of project affected persons:** The rehabilitation of project affected persons has become a big bottle neck in the development of new projects, as the demand of PAFs are often, beyond the norms of R&R policy of CIL.

C. PERFORMANCE

The Production and Productivity figures achieved by your Company during the year 2018-19 as compared to the actual of 2017-18 is as under :

Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	% Growth over last year
	Target	Actual	Actual	
Production				
From OC (MT)	68.200	68.407	63.000	8.582
From UG (MT)	0.500	0.315	0.405	-22.337
TOTAL (MT)	**68.700**	**68.722**	**63.405**	**8.385**
OBR (MM3)	**102.000**	**100.490**	**95.622**	**5.090**
Washed Coal (Coking)(MT)	1.281	0.805	1.115	-27.854
Washed Coal (Non-Coking)(MT)	6.842	6.631	6.076	9.130
Productivity (OMS-Te)				
OC	9.053	9.740	9.372	
UG	0.319	0.214	0.194	
OVERALL	**7.550**	**8.093**	**7.195**	

The total Off take of Raw Coal during 2018-19 was 68.446 Million Tones. The Mode-wise details of off-take compared to that of last year is as under :

(Figs. in Million Tonnes)

Mode	2018-19	2017-18	Growth over last year
Rail	30.544	32.740	-6.71%
Road	28.709	25.362	13.20%
Feed to Washery	9.193	9.408	-2.28%
Colliery Consumption	0.0003	0.0003	-12.00%
Total Offtake	**68.446**	**67.5103**	**1.39%**

During the year 2018-19, CCL has recorded 13.2 % growth in coal offtake through Road mode. CCL achieved a growth of 1.39 % in offtake over last year.

Reasons of less raw coal feed/ consumption in different washeries (Coking+ Non coking)

All the figures in lakh tonnes

Washery	2017-18		2018-19		Reason
Coking	**RCR**	**RCC**	**RCR**	**RCC**	
Kathara, 1969 (3.0MTY)	2.19	3.47	5.58	3.33	The washery was commissioned in 1969 and the technological life of any washery is 18 years and washery is 50 years old. More over washery was run on restricted feed in first quarter due to no demand by potential customers.
Sawang, 1970 (0.75MTY)	5.44	4.63	2.74	3.77	The washery is 49 years old. More over washery was run on restricted feed in first quarter due to no demand by potential customers.
Rajrappa, 1987 (3.0 MTY)	13.08	12.80	13.27	8.52	The washery was commissioned in 1987 and crossed its technological life i.e. 18 Years. The washery is 32 Years old. More over washery was run on restricted feed in first quarter due to no demand by potential customers.
Kedla, 1997 (2.6 MTY)	10.35	10.35	8.55	8.62	Washery was run on restricted feed in first quarter due to no demand by potential customers.Moreover, coal from TapinNorth OCP could not be supplied as per linked quantity.
Total	**31.08**	**31.25**	**30.13**	**24.24**	
Non Coking	**RCR**	**RCC**	**RCC**	**RCR**	
Piparwar, 1997 (6.5 MTY)	60.59	61.10	64.73	64.69	The receipt and consumption is more than that of last year.
Gidi, 1970 (2.5 MTY)	1.56	1.73	1.66	1.73	The washery is very old and commissioned in 1970. The technological life of any washery is 18 years. But this washery is 49 years old. After periodic repairing the washery is still running.
Kargali , 1958,(2.72 MTY)	Stopped	stopped	1.27	1.27	The washery is oldest in CCL and commissioned in 1958. The technological life of any washery is 18 years. But this washery is 61 years old. After periodic repairing the washery is still running. The washery was discontinued as coking coal washery from 2016-17 to 2017-18.
Total	**62.15**	**62.83**	**67.66**	**67.69**	However overall receipt and consumption in Non coking coal washeries is more in 2018-19 than that of last year.

D. OUTLOOK

Coal India is striving to achieve 660 MT of coal production in 2019-20, in which Central Coalfields Limited will contribute 77 MT of coal. Major projects of your company such as Magadh EPR OCP (51 MTY), Amrapali EPR OCP (25 MTY), Karo EPR OCP (11 MTY), Konar EPR OCP (8MTY), Ashok EPR OCP (22 MTY), Kotre Basantpur Pachmo OCP (5 MTY), Sanghamitra OCP (20 MTY) and Chandragupta OCP (15 MTY) are also expected to contribute significantly in near future.

F. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The company has well established internal control systems and procedures commensurate with its size and nature of business. A system of “transaction audit” by outside Audit firms of Chartered / Cost Accountants is in operation throughout the year in the direction of fulfilling the statutory requirement as well as internal control system. There is a well-defined scope, formulated and regulated by CIL, covering all the facets of the operation of the organization for internal audit jobs.For achieving the objective of strengthening the internal financial control and also for meeting the statutory provision, physical verification of stores/spares is conducted by the outside audit firms on annual basis.The inspection reports of CAG form part of our measures for strengthening the internal control system. The observations of the CAG are replied on regular basis. The observations are well taken care of for taking remedial measures whenever considered necessary.

G. DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Covered in the main report.

H. MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT IN HUMAN RESOURCES/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS FRONT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED

Covered in the main report.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGICAL CONSERVATION, RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONSERVATION

Covered in the main report.

J. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Covered in the main report.

K. CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statements in the Management Discussion & Analysis and Directors' Report prescribing the Company's objectives; projections and estimates, expectations & predictions etc., may be "forward looking statement and progressive within the meaning of applicable laws & regulations. Forward looking statements contained herein are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that would cause actual results to defer materially from those reflected in the forward looking statements. Actual results will vary from those expressed or implied depending upon economic conditions."

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars		As at 31.03.2019 (Audited)	As at 31.03.2018 (Audited)
A	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1.	**Shareholders' funds**			
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	940.00	940.00
	(b)	Other Equity	4,202.72	2,876.04
	(c)	Money Received against Share Warrants	—	—
		Sub - total - Shareholder's funds	**5,142.72**	**3,816.04**
2	**Share Application Money pending allotment**		**—**	**—**
3	**Non-Controlling Interest**		**—**	**—**
4	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities	70.61	60.09
	(b)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	—	—
	(c)	Other Non-current Liabilities	540.84	438.46
	(d)	Provisions	3,411.37	3,324.05
		Sub - total - Non-current Liabilities	**4,022.82**	**3,822.60**
5	**Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities	986.90	1,004.65
	(b)	Current Tax Liabilities (net)	56.15	125.62
	(c)	Other Current Liabilities	4,500.30	4,777.40
	(d)	Provisions	1,007.77	1,529.27
		Sub - total - Current Liabilities	**6,551.12**	**7,436.94**
		TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**15,716.66**	**15,075.58**
B	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non- current Assets**			
	(a)	Fixed Assets	5,262.44	4,324.54
	(b)	Goodwill on consolidation	—	—
	(c)	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1,039.09	1,047.58
	(d)	Financial Assets	1,500.39	1,566.47
	(e)	Other Non-current Assets	1,123.94	1,679.39
		Sub-total - Non-current Assets	**8,925.86**	**8,617.98**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a)	Financial Assets	2,862.13	3,014.81
	(b)	Inventories	1,353.66	1,349.23
	(c)	Other Current Assets	2,575.01	2,093.56
	(d)	Current Tax Assets (net)	—	—
		Sub - total - Current Assets	**6,790.80**	**6,457.60**
		TOTAL - ASSETS	**15,716.66**	**15,075.58**

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)	(A. K. Goswami)	(N. N. Thakur)	(Gopal Singh)
Company Secretary	General Manager (Finance)	Director (Finance)	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
		DIN- 08176571	DIN- 02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For **K. C. Tak & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No. 000216C)

Sd/-
(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 28th May 2019

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)

Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STATEMENT OF STANDALONE RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2019

(₹ in Crores except Shares and EPS)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited (Re-stated)	Audited	Audited (Re-stated)
1	**Income from Operations**					
	Gross Sales	5,085.41	4,090.06	4,566.62	16,343.92	15,728.80
	Less: Other levies	1,505.96	1,400.66	1,320.60	5,069.93	4,715.50
	(a) Net Sales/ Income from operations (Net of levies excluding excise duty)	3,579.45	2,689.40	3,246.02	11,273.99	11,013.30
	(b) Other operating income	270.65	237.77	236.64	905.91	537.41
	Total income from operations (Net) (a+b)	**3,850.10**	**2,927.17**	**3,482.66**	**12,179.90**	**11,550.71**
2	**Expenses**					
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	224.39	223.67	235.10	796.28	715.02
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-In-Trade	(480.21)	(51.40)	(462.98)	(23.44)	512.66
	(c) Excise Duty	—	200.60	—	—	200.60
	(d) Employee Benefits Expense	1,450.38	1,208.43	2,108.33	5,128.86	5,478.55
	(e) Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	93.75	90.61	96.69	344.28	351.52
	(f) Power & fuel Expenses	61.60	57.00	74.28	231.02	277.35
	(g) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	11.37	4.98	28.68	41.14	37.90
	(h) Repairs	197.89	71.20	195.83	374.57	326.69
	(i) Contractual Expenses	419.49	346.35	489.40	1,322.13	1,294.38
	(j) Other Expenses	354.79	248.25	268.36	1,069.09	1,020.46
	(k) Provisions/write off	38.39	(210.30)	(144.11)	93.95	1.73
	(l) Stripping Activity Adjustment	288.93	109.95	369.83	347.60	284.51
	Total expenses (a to l)	**2,660.77**	**2,299.34**	**3,259.41**	**9,725.48**	**10,501.37**
3	**Profit/ (Loss) from operations before other income, finance costs and exceptional items (1-2)**	**1,189.33**	**627.83**	**223.25**	**2,454.42**	**1,049.34**
4	Other income	130.04	41.11	302.31	313.03	508.96
5	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before finance costs and exceptional items (3+4)**	**1,319.37**	**668.94**	**525.56**	**2,767.45**	**1,558.30**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STATEMENT OF STANDALONE RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2019 (CONTD...)

(₹ in Crores except Shares and EPS)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
6	Finance costs	18.56	16.82	35.38	75.25	170.81
7	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after finance costs but before exceptional items (5-6)**	**1,300.81**	**652.12**	**490.18**	**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**
8	Exceptional items	—	—	—	—	—
9	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (7-8)**	**1,300.81**	**652.12**	**490.18**	**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**
10	Tax expense	258.18	475.37	172.11	987.73	579.71
11	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (9-10) [A]**	**1,042.63**	**176.75**	**318.07**	**1,704.47**	**807.78**
12	**Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)(net of tax) [B]**	**(12.16)**	**(45.34)**	**55.48**	**(19.69)**	**101.74**
13	**Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) [A + B]**	**1,030.47**	**131.41**	**373.55**	**1,684.78**	**909.52**
14	Paid-up Equity share capital (Face Value of share ₹ 1000/- each)	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00
15	**Earnings per share (EPS) (Face Value of share ₹ 1000 /-each) (not annualised)**					
	(a) Basic	1,109.18	188.03	338.37	1,813.27	859.34
	(b) Diluted	1,109.18	188.03	338.37	1,813.27	859.34

Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(A. K. Goswami)
General Manager (Finance)

Sd/-
(N. N. Thakur)
Director (Finance)
DIN- 08176571

Sd/-
(Gopal Singh)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN- 02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For **K. C. Tak & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No. 000216C)
Sd/-
(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 28th May 2019

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(₹ in Crores)

		Notes	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
(a)	Property, Plant & Equipments	3	2,496.09	2,421.09
(b)	Capital Work in Progress	4	2,355.18	1,640.62
(c)	Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	405.43	260.67
(d)	Intangible Assets	6	5.74	2.16
(e)	Intangible Assets under Development		—	—
(f)	Investment Property		—	—
(g)	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	7	32.00	32.00
	(ii) Loans	8	0.66	0.47
	(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	1,467.73	1,534.00
(h)	Deferred Tax Assets (net)		1,039.09	1,047.58
(i)	Other Non-current Assets	10	1,123.94	1,679.39
	Total Non-Current Assets (A)		**8,925.86**	**8,617.98**
Current Assets				
(a)	Inventories	12	1,353.66	1,349.23
(b)	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	7	52.56	—
	(ii) Trade Receivables	13	1,095.13	1,121.00
	(iii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	14	244.55	161.98
	(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	841.51	1,194.23
	(v) Loans	8	—	—
	(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	628.38	537.60
(c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)		—	—
(d)	Other Current Assets	11	2,575.01	2,093.56
	Total Current Assets (B)		**6,790.80**	**6,457.60**
	Total Assets (A+B)		**15,716.66**	**15,075.58**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019 (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

	Notes	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	940.00	940.00
(b) Other Equity	17	4,202.72	2,876.04
Equity attributable to Equityholders of the Company		5,142.72	3,816.04
Non-Controlling Interest		—	—
Total Equity (A)		**5,142.72**	**3,816.04**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	—	—
(ii) Trade Payables	19	—	—
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	70.61	60.09
(b) Provisions	21	3,411.37	3,324.05
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	540.84	438.46
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		**4,022.82**	**3,822.60**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	—	150.00
(ii) Trade Payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		—	—
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises		484.15	487.01
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	502.75	367.64
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	4,500.30	4,777.40
(c) Provisions	21	1,007.77	1,529.27
(d Current Tax Liabilities (net)		56.15	125.62
Total Current Liabilities (C)		**6,551.12**	**7,436.94**
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		**15,716.66**	**15,075.58**

Significant Accounting Policy	2
Additional Notes to the Financial Statements	38

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)	(A. K. Goswami)	(N. N. Thakur)	(Gopal Singh)
Company Secretary	General Manager (Finance)	Director (Finance)	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
		DIN- 08176571	DIN- 02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For **K. C. Tak & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No. 000216C)

Sd/-
(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 28th May 2019

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(₹ in Crores)

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Revenue from Operations	24		
A. Sales (Net of other levies but including excise duty)		11,273.99	11,013.30
B. Other Operating Revenue (Net of other levies but including excise duty)		905.91	537.41
(I) Revenue from Operations (A+B)		**12,179.90**	**11,550.71**
(II) Other Income	25	313.03	508.96
(III) Total Income (I+II)		**12,492.93**	**12,059.67**
(IV) Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	26	796.28	715.02
Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	27	(23.44)	512.66
Excise Duty on sale of coal		—	200.60
Employee Benefits Expense	28	5,128.86	5,478.55
Power Expenses		231.02	277.35
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	29	41.14	37.90
Repairs	30	374.57	326.69
Contractual Expenses	31	1,322.13	1,294.38
Finance Costs	32	75.25	170.81
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment		344.28	351.52
Provisions	33	93.95	1.01
Write off	34	—	0.72
Stripping Activity Adjustments		347.60	284.51
Other Expenses	35	1,069.09	1,020.46
Total Expenses (IV)		**9,800.73**	**10,672.18**
(V) Profit before Exceptional items and Tax (III-IV)		**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**
(VI) Exceptional Items		—	—
(VII) Profit before Tax (V-VI)		**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**
(VIII) Tax expense	36	987.73	579.71
(IX) Profit for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		**1,704.47**	**807.78**
(X) Profit from discontinued operations		—	—
(XI) Tax expenses of discontinued operations		—	—
(XII) Profit from discontinued operations (after Tax) (X-XI)		—	—
(XIII) Share in JV's/Associate's Profit/(Loss)		—	—
(XIV) Profit for the year (IX+XII+XIII)		**1,704.47**	**807.78**
Other Comprehensive Income	37		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(30.27)	155.59
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(10.58)	53.85
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—
(XV) Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(19.69)**	**101.74**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (Contd ...)

(₹ in Crores)

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(XVI) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XIV+XV) (Comprising Profit /(Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		**1,684.78**	**909.52**
Profit attributable to :			
Owners of the Company		1,704.47	807.78
Non-Controlling Interest		—	—
		1,704.47	**807.78**
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to :			
Owners of the Company		(19.69)	101.74
Non-Controlling Interest		—	—
		(19.69)	**101.74**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to :			
Owners of the Company		1,684.78	909.52
Non-Controlling Interest		—	—
(XVII) **Earnings per Equity Share (for continuing operation) :**			
(1) Basic		1,813.27	859.34
(2) Diluted		1,813.27	859.34
(XVIII) **Earnings per Equity Share (for discontinued operation) :**			
(1) Basic		—	—
(2) Diluted		—	—
(XIX) **Earnings per Equity Share (for discontinued & continuing operation) :**			
(1) Basic		1,813.27	859.34
(2) Diluted		1,813.27	859.34
Significant Accounting Policy	2		
Additional Notes to the Financial Statements	38		

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)	(A. K. Goswami)	(N. N. Thakur)	(Gopal Singh)
Company Secretary	General Manager (Finance)	Director (Finance)	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
		DIN- 08176571	DIN- 02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For **K. C. Tak & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No. 000216C)

Sd/-
(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 28th May 2019

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)
For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019

(₹ in Crores)

		For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Total Comprehensive Income before tax		2,661.93	1,543.08
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment expenses		341.63	357.81
Interest and Dividend Income		(120.21)	(215.56)
Finance cost		75.25	170.81
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		9.92	3.10
Other Provisions		93.95	238.05
Liability write back during the Year		(71.79)	(136.25)
Stripping Activity Adjustment		347.60	284.51
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		**3,338.28**	**2,245.55**
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables (Net of Provision)		25.87	(71.52)
Inventories		(4.43)	747.03
Loans and Advaces and other financial assets		57.79	(1,450.59)
Financial and Other Liabilities		(832.80)	2,834.01
Cash Generated from Operation		**2,584.71**	**4,304.48**
Income Tax Paid/Refund		(1,049.71)	(984.80)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(A)**	**1,535.00**	**3,319.68**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(1,289.45)	(889.37)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit		352.72	154.85
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.		(52.56)	—
Investment in Subsidiary		—	—
Interest from Investment		—	—
Interest and Dividend income		120.21	215.56
Net Cash from Investing Activities	**(B)**	**(869.08)**	**(518.96)**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)
For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019 (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

		For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment/Increase in Borrowings		(150.00)	(2,153.78)
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		(75.25)	(170.81)
Dividend on Equity shares		(297.04)	(531.10)
Tax on Dividend on Equity shares		(61.06)	(108.12)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(C)**	**(583.35)**	**(2,963.81)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)		**82.57**	**(163.09)**
Cash & cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		**161.98**	**325.07**
Cash & cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**244.55**	**161.98**

(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)	(A. K. Goswami)	(N. N. Thakur)	(Gopal Singh)
Company Secretary	General Manager (Finance)	Director (Finance)	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
		DIN- 08176571	DIN- 02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For **K. C. Tak & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No. 000216C)

Sd/-
(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 28th May 2019

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 – STANDALONE

(₹ in Crores)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2017	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2018	Balance as at 01.04.2018	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2019
9400000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each (9400000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each)	940.00	—	940.00	940.00	—	940.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2017	2,029.00	215.71	52.39	2297.10
Changes in Accounting Policy	—	—	—	—
Prior Period Errors	—	308.64	—	308.64
Restated balance as at 01.04.2017	**2,029.00**	**524.35**	**52.39**	**2,605.74**
Additions during the year	—	—	—	—
Adjustments during the year	—	—	—	—
Profit for the Year	—	807.78	101.74	909.52
Appropriations				
Transfer to / from General reserve	39.48	(39.48)	—	—
Transfer to / from Other reserves	—	—	—	—
Interim Dividend	—	(531.10)	—	(531.10)
Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
Corporate Dividend tax	—	(108.12)	—	(108.12)
Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	—
Pre-operative expenses	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**2,068.48**	**653.43**	**154.13**	**2,876.04**
Balance as at 01.04.2018	2,068.48	653.43	154.13	2,876.04
Additions during the year	—	—	—	—
Adjustments during the year	—	—	—	—
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	—	—	—	—
Profit for the Year	—	1,704.47	(19.69)	1,684.78
Adjustments during the year	—	—	—	—
Appropriations				
Transfer to / from General reserve	85.22	(85.22)	—	—
Transfer to / from Other reserves	—	—	—	—
Interim Dividend	—	(297.04)	—	(297.04)
Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
Corporate Dividend tax	—	(61.06)	—	(61.06)
Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	
Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	
Adjustment of Pre-operative expenses	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**2,153.70**	**1,914.58**	**134.44**	**4,202.72**

Significant Accounting Policies

NOTE 1 : CORPORATE INFORMATION

Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a Miniratna company, is a 100% subsidiary of Coal India Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) having its registered office at Darbhanga House, Ranchi, Jharkhand – 834029.

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.

CCL has a joint venture agreement with IRCON International Limited & Government of Jharkhand named Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL). The basic objective of JCRL is to build, construct, operate and maintain identified Rail Corridor Projects that are critical for evacuation of coal from mines in the State of Jharkhand which shall be used for both freight and passenger services and to develop required rail infrastructure including construction of railway lines together with all related facilities etc.

NOTE 2 : SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The Standalone financial statements of the company 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, unless otherwise indicated, have been rounded off to 'rupees in Crore' upto 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. Inter-company 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 CCL 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 CCL 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, 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 re-measured 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

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

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

2.4.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Coal India Limited is an Indian state controlled enterprise headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal, India and the largest coal producing company in the world. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

Step 1 : Identifying the contract

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combination of contracts

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

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

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

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

Contract modification

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

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, an Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non – cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 : Allocating the transaction price

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

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

Step 5 : Recognizing revenue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) the Company has a present right to payment for the good or service;

b) the customer has legal title to the good or service;

c) the Company has transferred physical possession of the good or service;

d) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good or service;

e) the customer has accepted the good or service.

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

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

2.4.2 Interest

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

2.4.3 Dividend

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

2.4.4 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.

2.4.5 Rendering of Services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

(b) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;

(c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and

(d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction 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 finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

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

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

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

2.7 Non-current assets held for sale

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

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of 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 de-recognition 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 de-recognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land)	:	Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building	:	3-60 years
Roads	:	3-10 years
Telecommunication	:	3-9 years
Railway Sidings	:	15 years
Plant and Equipment	:	5-15 years
Computers and Laptops	:	3 Years
Office equipment	:	3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	:	10 years
Vehicles	:	8-10 years

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 de-recognition 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.

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:

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 de-recognition 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 De-recognition

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:

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

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

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

2.15.3 Financial liabilities

2.15.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.15.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

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 de-recognition 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 re-classifications 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. Gratuity, leave encashment are defined benefit plans (with ceilings on benefits). The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in to the benefit to the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18.3 Other Employee Benefits

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

2.19 Foreign Currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.20 Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

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

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 First in First out 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 and by products are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of stock of coal.

2.21.2 Stores & Spares

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

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

2.21.3 Other Inventories

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationary at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost.

However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

2.22 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 has 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 judgment 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 judgment, 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 geo-mining 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 size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether omission or misstatement could individually or collectively influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. In particular circumstances either the nature or the amount of an item or aggregate of items could be the determining factor. Further the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

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 0.50% of total revenue from Operations (net of statutory levies) as per last audited financial statement of CIL Consolidated.

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	g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	h.	P&L	Profit and Loss
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss	j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles	k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards			

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 3 : PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Telecommu-nication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructures	Surveyed off Assets	Others	Total
Carrying Amount:															
As at 1st April, 2017	17.49	670.49	475.60	189.15	1,461.51	1.79	34.73	9.67	32.45	12.24	—	198.26	82.57	—	3,185.95
Additions	—	64.39	—	61.23	206.64	0.07	—	2.07	10.83	0.06	—	13.05	3.72	—	362.06
Deletions/Adjustments	—	—	—	—	(10.17)	—	—	—	(0.06)	(0.01)	—	(0.29)	(5.78)	—	(16.31)
As at 31st March, 2018	**17.49**	**734.88**	**475.60**	**250.38**	**1,657.98**	**1.86**	**34.73**	**11.74**	**43.22**	**12.29**	—	**211.02**	**80.51**	—	**3,531.70**
As at 1st April, 2018	17.49	734.88	475.60	250.38	1,657.98	1.86	34.73	11.74	43.22	12.29	—	211.02	80.51	—	3,531.70
Additions	—	26.57	—	46.24	144.78	1.75	234.05	3.34	13.68	0.12	—	55.86	6.70	—	533.09
Deletions/Adjustments	—	—	(2.97)	(0.87)	(24.37)	—	(43.54)	—	(7.26)	(0.01)	—	(3.43)	(21.99)	—	(104.44)
As at 31st March, 2019	**17.49**	**761.45**	**472.63**	**295.75**	**1,778.39**	**3.61**	**225.24**	**15.08**	**49.64**	**12.40**	—	**263.45**	**65.22**	—	**3,960.35**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment															
As at 1st April, 2017	—	69.63	95.07	17.38	466.24	0.37	6.86	4.24	12.16	2.49	—	42.32	46.39	—	763.15
Charge for the year	—	54.98	36.13	10.68	213.76	0.14	3.94	1.44	7.83	1.53	—	17.94	—	—	348.37
Impairment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.83	(1.65)	—	4.18
Deletions/Adjustments	—	0.78	—	(0.07)	(6.30)	—	—	(0.01)	0.06	—	—	0.48	(0.03)	—	(5.09)
As at 31st March, 2018	—	**125.39**	**131.20**	**27.99**	**673.70**	**0.51**	**10.80**	**5.67**	**20.05**	**4.02**	—	**66.57**	**44.71**	—	**1,110.61**
As at 1st April, 2018	—	125.39	131.20	27.99	673.70	0.51	10.80	5.67	20.05	4.02	—	66.57	44.71	—	1,110.61
Charge for the year	—	56.73	34.76	13.93	202.02	0.36	9.55	1.76	8.10	1.38	—	29.08	—	—	357.67
Impairment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.75	(19.75)	—	(14.00)
Deletions/Adjustments	—	0.78	2.47	0.82	(8.68)	0.11	11.56	(1.09)	(4.21)	—	—	8.53	(0.31)	—	9.98
As at 31st March, 2019	**—**	**182.90**	**168.43**	**42.74**	**867.04**	**0.98**	**31.91**	**6.34**	**23.94**	**5.40**	**—**	**109.93**	**24.65**	—	**1,464.26**
Net Carrying Amount															
As at 31st March, 2019	17.49	578.55	304.20	253.01	911.35	2.63	193.33	8.74	25.70	7.00	—	153.52	40.57	—	2,496.09
As at 31st March, 2018	17.49	609.49	344.40	222.39	984.28	1.35	23.93	6.07	23.17	8.27	—	144.45	35.80	—	2,421.09

1. In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

Particulars	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Telecommuni-cation	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastruc-tures	Surveyed off Assets	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:															
As at 1st April, 2015	16.87	630.42	656.05	437.66	3,335.00	16.90	88.08	20.77	50.16	32.79	—	759.19	71.73	—	6,115.62
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment															
As at 1st April, 2015	—	372.29	176.30	270.57	2,239.44	15.24	73.22	15.18	36.96	26.36	—	652.32	—	—	3,877.88
Net carrying Amount	**16.87**	**258.13**	**479.75**	**167.09**	**1,095.56**	**1.66**	**14.86**	**5.59**	**13.20**	**6.43**	**—**	**106.87**	**71.73**	—	**2,237.74**

2. Other Land includes Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and other Acts.
3. Depreciation is provided based on estimated useful life, reviewed at the end of each year by the empowerd committee as referred in Significant Accounting Policy para no. 2.8. There is no significant component having different useful life of value, hence component accounting has not been considered.
4. During the current period, impairment has been withdrawn in respect of Surveyed off Assets amounting to ₹ 19.75 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 1.65 Crs.).
5. In terms of lease agreements, the company has granted to its customers, a right to occupy and use of certain assets of the company having gross value of ₹ 88.09 Crs. and wdv of Rs. ₹ 2.50 Crs.
6. Total Depreciation amounting to ₹ 357.67 Crs. includes amortisation of ₹ 29.08 Crs. related to other Mining Infrastructures.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Development	Others	Total
Carrying Amount:						
As at 1st April, 2017	103.60	64.08	847.84	139.24	—	1,154.76
Additions	96.41	13.56	467.60	38.99	—	616.56
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(57.97)	(29.59)	—	(12.00)	—	(99.56)
As at 31st March, 2018	**142.04**	**48.05**	**1,315.44**	**166.23**	**—**	**1,671.76**
As at 1st April, 2018	142.04	48.05	1,315.44	166.23	—	1,671.76
Additions	127.99	16.22	779.95	144.64	—	1,068.80
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(65.87)	(29.06)	(165.08)	(106.86)	—	(366.87)
As at 31st March, 2019	**204.16**	**35.21**	**1,930.31**	**204.01**	**—**	**2,373.69**
Accumulated Provision and Impairment						
As at 1st April, 2017	1.60	3.11	7.70	9.82	—	22.23
Charge for the year	0.35	2.16	3.85	1.82	—	8.18
Impairment	—	—	—	1.45	—	1.45
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.01)	(0.20)	—	(0.51)	—	(0.72)
As at 31st March, 2018	**1.94**	**5.07**	**11.55**	**12.58**	**—**	**31.14**
As at 1st April, 2018	1.94	5.07	11.55	12.58	—	31.14
Charge for the year	0.03	0.65	0.12	3.52	—	4.32
Impairment	—	—	—	6.99	—	6.99
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.72)	(3.78)	(11.55)	(7.89)	—	(23.94)
As at 31st March, 2019	**1.25**	**1.94**	**0.12**	**15.20**	**—**	**18.51**
Net Carrying Amount						
As at 31st March, 2019	**202.91**	**33.27**	**1,930.19**	**188.81**	**—**	**2,355.18**
As at 31st March, 2018	**140.10**	**42.98**	**1,303.89**	**153.65**	**—**	**1,640.62**

1. In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Development	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:						
As at 1st April, 2015	62.53	132.02	136.74	188.12	—	519.41
Accumulated Provision and Impairment						
As at 1st April, 2015	10.52	12.29	45.74	36.84	—	105.39
Net Carrrying Amount	**52.01**	**119.73**	**91.00**	**151.28**	**—**	**414.02**

2. In case of machinery/assets, which could not be put to use for more than three years from the date of purchase/ acquisition, provision equivalent to depreciation w.e.f. the fourth year has been made during the year amounting to ₹ 4.32 Crs. (previous year ₹ 8.18 Crs.) shown under note 33 of the financial statements.

3. CIL Board in its 350th Board meeting approved the revised project cost of ₹ 2399.07 Crs. in respect of Tori Shivpur Rail line project for facilitating evacuation of coal against which ₹ 2431.13 Crs. has been deposited with East Central Railway. EC Railway has spent ₹ 1855.64 Crs. which has been recoginised as enabling Asset under the head " Railway Siding " in CWIP and the balance amount of ₹ 575.49 Crs. has been shown as Capital Advance in Note 10. The Company has received a grant of ₹ 536.55 Crs. till date from CCDAC against the said project.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April, 2017	237.83
Additions	23.51
Deletions/Adjustments	—
As at 31st March, 2018	**261.34**
As at 1st April, 2018	261.34
Additions	75.35
Deletions/Adjustments	69.41
As at 31st March, 2019	**406.10**
Accumulated Provision and Impairment	
As at 1st April, 2017	0.67
Charge for the year	—
Impairment	—
Deletions/Adjustments	—
As at 31st March, 2018	**0.67**
As at 1st April, 2018	0.67
Charge for the year	—
Impairment	—
Deletions/Adjustments	—
As at 31st March, 2019	**0.67**
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March, 2019	**405.43**
As at 31st March, 2018	**260.67**

In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April, 2015	176.04
Accumulated Provision and Impairment	
As at 1st April, 2015	2.21
Net Carrrying Amount	**173.83**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 201

NOTE 6 : OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Computer Software	Coal Blocks meant for Sale	Others	Total
Carrying Amount				
As at 1st April, 2017	5.21	1.71	—	6.92
Additions	0.01	—	—	0.01
Deletions/Adjustments	—	—	—	—
As at 31st March, 2018	**5.22**	**1.71**	**—**	**6.93**
As at 1st April, 2018	5.22	1.71		6.93
Additions	4.19	—	—	4.19
Deletions/Adjustments	—	—	—	—
As at 31st March, 2019	**9.41**	**1.71**	**—**	**11.12**
Accumulated Provision and Impairment				
As at 1st April, 2017	3.33	—	—	3.33
Charge for the year	1.44	—	—	1.44
Impairment	—	—	—	—
Deletions/Adjustments	—	—	—	—
As at 31st March, 2018	**4.77**	**—**	**—**	**4.77**
As at 1st April, 2018	4.77	—	—	4.77
Charge for the year	0.61	—	—	0.61
Impairment	—	—	—	—
Deletions/Adjustments	—	—	—	—
As at 31st March, 2019	**5.38**	**—**	**—**	**5.38**
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31st March, 2019	**4.03**	**1.71**	**—**	**5.74**
As at 31st March, 2018	**0.45**	**1.71**	**—**	**2.16**

1. Coal blocks meant for sale represents expenses incurred towards initial development on mines to be recovered on disposal of such blocks by the authority.
2. **In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.**

Gross Carrying Amount :				
As at 1st April, 2015	4.74	1.71	—	6.45
Accumulated Provision and Impairment				
As at 1st April, 2015	—	—	—	—
Net Carrrying Amount	**4.74**	**1.71**	**—**	**6.45**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 7 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crores)

	No. Shares Held	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non Current			
Investment in Shares			
Equity Shares in Subsidiary Company -JCRL	3,20,00,000 (3,20,00,000)	32.00	32.00
Other Investments			
Share Application Money		—	—
In Secured Bonds		—	—
In Co-operative Shares		—	—
Total		**32.00**	**32.00**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments :		—	—
Market value of quoted investments :		—	—
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments :		32.00	32.00
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments :		—	—

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 7 : INVESTMENTS (Contd...)

(₹ in Crores)

	Number of Units Current Year/ (Previous Year)	NAV/Face Value per unit (In ₹)	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current				
Mutual Fund Investment				
UTI Mutual Fund	515315.242/-	1019.4457/-	52.53	—
SBI Mutual Fund	271.885/-	1003.2500/-	0.03	—
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund			—	—
Union KBC Mutual Fund			—	—
BOI AXA Mutual Fund			—	—
Other Investments				
8.5% Tax Free Special Bonds (Fully Paid Up)			—	—
(On Securitisation of Trade Receivables)			—	—
Major State Wise Break Up				
— UP			—	—
— Haryana			—	—
Total			**52.56**	**—**
Aggregate of Quoted Investment :			—	—
Market value of Quoted Investment :			—	—
Aggregate of unquoted investments :			52.56	—
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments :			—	—

Details of Mutual Fund purchased and redeemed during the period :

(₹ in Crores)

PARTICULARS	TOTAL PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL REDEEMED DURING THE YEAR		DIVIDEND RECEIVED	
	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount
UTI MUTUAL FUND	14,71,387.830	150.00	9,75,726.320	99.47	19653.730	2.00
SBI MUTUAL FUND	22,42,711.190	225.00	22,71,517.570	227.89	29078.260	2.92
TOTAL	**37,14,099.020**	**375.00**	**32,47,243.890**	**327.36**	**48731.990**	**4.92**

The company invests in liquid scheme (daily dividend) of the above mutual funds. In the daily dividend scheme, dividends are received on daily basis in the form of units of mutual fund and the value of the NAV of the scheme remain constant.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 8 : LOANS

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current		
Loans to Employees		
— Secured, considered good	0.66	0.47
— Unsecured, considered good	—	—
— Have significant increase in credit risk	—	—
— Credit impaired	—	—
	0.66	0.47
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	—	—
	0.66	**0.47**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured, considered good	0.66	0.47
Unsecured, Considered good	—	—
Have significant increase in Credit risk	—	—
Credit impaired	—	—
Current		
Loans to Employees		
— Secured, considered good	—	—
— Unsecured, considered good	—	—
— Credit impaired	—	—
	—	—
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	—	—
	—	—
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured, considered good	—	—
Unsecured, Considered good	—	—
Have significant increase in credit risk	—	—
Credit impaired	—	—

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018
Non Current				
Bank Deposits		—		—
Deposits with bank under				
- Mine Closure Plan		1,182.01		1,019.85
- Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme		—		—
Other Deposit		145.09		100.99
Receivable from Escrow Account for Mine Closure Expenses		140.63		413.16
Other Deposit and Receivables		—		—
TOTAL		**1,467.73**		**1,534.00**
Current				
Receivable from Escrow Account for Mine Closure Expenses		272.54		-
Current Account with Holding Company		-		72.74
Current maturities of long term loan		-		-
Interest accrued		14.57		59.04
Claims & other receivables*	346.03		409.67	
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	4.76	341.27	3.85	405.82
TOTAL		**628.38**		**537.60**

1. Since coal became excisable w.e.f. 01.03.2011, Royalty and SED were considered as “Other Taxes” and excluded from the Transaction Value. Consequent upon the summon issued by the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI), New Delhi and discussion held thereon, CIL, Holding Company, who represented the issue, has advised to include Royalty and SED in the Transaction Value and pay Central Excise Duty under protest till the case pending in the Nine Member Bench of Hon’ble Supreme Court is disposed off. Accordingly ₹85.14 Crs.has been paid under protest against coal dispatched and on consumption of raw coal in washeries during the period from March’2011 to February’2013 and consequently supplementary bills have been raised for the said period to the tune of ₹79.95 Crs. Out of ₹79.95 Crs., balance realizable amount of ₹4.56 Crs. from cash sales customers has been shown under the head “Other Receivable”. Out of ₹4.56 Crs., customers have obtained stay order for ₹2.66 Crs. from Hon’ble High Courts of Kolkata and Jharkhand and against balance of ₹1.90 Crs., provision of ₹1.90 Crs. has been made.

2. Deposit with banks under mine closure plan is ₹1182.01 Crs. (Previous Year ₹1019.85 Crs.) including interest on Escrow Account of ₹253.91 Crs. (Previous Year ₹198.81 Crs.) refer note no. 21.

3 *It includes fraudulent payment of ₹0.80 Crs. (refer para no. 7.10 of Note- 38)

4 Interest accrued on Bank Deposits includes accrued interest on deposits under mine closure plan of ₹5.38 Crs.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
(i)	Capital Advances	986.23		1,503.94	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.09	986.14	1.29	1,502.65
(ii)	Advances other than Capital Advances				
	(a) Security Deposit for utilities	1.21		1.16	
	Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	—	1.21	—	1.16
	(b) Other Deposits and advances	—		—	
	Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	—	—	—	—
	(c) Advances to related parties		136.59		175.58
	TOTAL		**1,123.94**		**1,679.39**

Particulars	Closing Balance		Maximum Amount Due at Any Time During	
	Current Year (₹ in crores)	Previous Year (₹ in crores)	Current Year (₹ in crores)	Previous Year (₹ in crores)
Due by the Companies in which Directors of the Company is also a Director/Member	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
JCRL	136.59	175.58	136.59	175.58
Due by the parties in which the Director(s) of Company is /are interested	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

1 Advance of ₹ 175.58 Crs. made to JCRL (a subsidiary Company) is in respect of Shivpur Kathotia Rail Line given during the FY 2016-17 and shown as Advances Recoverable since it is within the scope of work of JCRL. Subsiquently Dy. Cheif Engineer (Con.- II), East Central Railway vide Letter No-DCE/C/HZME/W/CCL/01/Pt.III/2142 Dt- 10.09.2018 informed that the earlier communicated amount of ₹ 175.58 Crs. includes expenditure on account of Hazaribagh-Bandag Siding amounting to ₹ 38.99 Crs. Accordingly ₹ 38.99 Crs. adjusted from the Advances to JCRL and transferred to Capital Advances . The decision to convert the advance to unsecured loan will be taken up by the management on receipt of revised DPR and banakebility report from IRCON.

2 Capital Advance of ₹ 986.23 Crs. Includes ₹ 575.49 Crs. given to EC Railway for construction of Tori — Shivpur Rail Line. (Refer Note-4)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
(a)	Advance for Revenue (for goods & services)	68.56		128.56	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.44	68.12	0.44	128.12
(b)	Advance payment of statutory dues	440.49		485.07	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.31	440.18	0.31	484.76
(c)	Advance to Related Parties		—		—
(d)	Other Advances and Deposits	1,239.75		1,017.32	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	18.17	1,221.58	18.26	999.06
(e)	Input Tax Credit Receivable	845.13		481.62	
	Less: Provision	—	845.13	—	481.62
(f)	MAT Credit Entitlement	—		—	
	Less: Provision	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL		**2,575.01**		**2,093.56**

Particulars	Closing Balance		Maximum Amount Due at Any Time during	
	Current Year (₹ in crores)	Previous Year (₹ in crores)	Current Year (₹ in crores)	Previous Year (₹ in crores)
Due by the Companies in which Directors of the Company is also a Director/Member (With name of the Companies)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Due by the parties in which the Director(s) of Company is /are interested	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

1 Advance for Revenue includes ₹ 8.74 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 11.73 Crs.) paid to various Govt. Agencies/ Departments against CSR activities.

2 By virtue of enactment of Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Act, 1992, the Company, in 1992-93, raised supplementary bills on customers up to 4th April, 1991 for ₹ 100.33 Crs. on account of Cess and Sales Tax thereon. The said amount is recoverable from customers and shown under the head Claim Receivable others and the corresponding amount has also been included in statutory dues payable for Royalty and Cess under the head “ Other Current Liabilities” (Note-23).

3 Goods and Service Tax has been implemented w.e.f. 01.07.2017 by subsuming all other taxes. Input Tax Credit receivables for ₹ 845.13 Crs. as on 31.03.2019 includes credit transit through GST TRAN-1 of ₹ 143.25 Crs. (Related to pre-GST era), which could not be utilized during the period due to inverted tax structure and pending scrutiny of GSTR TRAN-1 at Commercial Tax Department. The same shall be utilized/claimed in the subsequent periods on completion of the scruitiny.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 12 : INVENTORIES

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a)	Stock of Coal	1,229.85	1,206.37
	Coal under Development	—	—
		1,229.85	1,206.37
(b)	Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	110.39	133.50
	Add: Stores-in-transit	8.76	4.42
	Net Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	119.15	137.92
(c)	Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	0.58	0.82
(d)	Workshop Jobs and Press jobs	4.08	4.12
	Total	**1,353.66**	**1,349.23**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

ANNEXURE TO NOTE – 12

(Qty in Lakh tonnes) (Value in ₹ Crores)

Table – A

Reconciliation of Closing Stock of Raw Coal Adopted in the Financial Statements with Book Stock as at the end of the year

Particulars	OVERALL STOCK		NON-VENDABLE STOCK/ MIXED STOCK		VENDABLE STOCK	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. (A) Opening Stock as on 01.04.2018	135.90	952.31	1.21	–	134.69	952.31
(B) Adjustment in Opening Stock	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Production for the Year	687.22	14,693.02	–	–	687.22	14,693.02
3. Sub-Total (1+2)	823.12	15,645.33	1.21	–	821.91	15,645.33
4. Off- Take for the Year:						
(A) Outside Despatch	592.52	13,190.23	–	–	592.52	13,190.23
(B) Coal feed to Washeries	91.94	1,530.28	–	–	91.94	1,530.28
(C) Own Consumption	–	0.04	–	–	–	0.04
TOTAL (A)	**684.46**	**14,720.55**	**–**	**–**	**684.46**	**14,720.55**
5. Derived Stock	138.66	924.78	1.21	–	137.45	924.78
6. Measured Stock	135.26	903.86	1.18	–	134.08	903.86
7. Difference (5-6)	3.40	20.92	0.03	–	3.37	20.92
8. Break-up of Difference:						
(A) Excess within 5%	0.38	1.69	–	–	0.38	1.69
(B) Shortage within 5%	3.78	22.61	0.03	–	3.75	22.61
(C) Excess beyond 5%	–	–	–	–	–	
(D) Shortage beyond 5%	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Closing stock adopted in A/c.(6-8A+8B)	138.66	924.78	1.21	–	137.45	924.78

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

ANNEXURE TO NOTE – 12 (Contd...)

(Qty in Lakh tonnes) (Value in ₹ Crores)

Table – B

Summary of Closing Stock of Coal/Coke etc.

Particulars	Raw Coal		Washed/Deshaled Coal				Other Products*		Total	
			Coking		Non-Coking					
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Opening Stock (Audited)	135.90	952.31	0.72	36.49	0.34	3.73	14.34	213.84	151.30	1,206.37
Less: Non-vendable Coal/Mixed Stock	1.21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.21	–
Adjusted Opening Stock (Vendable)	134.69	952.31	0.72	36.49	0.34	3.73	14.34	213.84	150.09	1,206.37
Production	687.22	14,693.02	8.05	564.66	66.31	1,881.59	14.07	914.56	775.65	18,053.83
Offtake										
(A) Outside Despatch	592.52	13,190.23	8.07	571.56	66.37	1,882.94	13.28	855.30	680.24	16,500.03
(B) Coal feed to Washeries	91.94	1,530.28	–	–	–	–		–	91.94	1,530.28
(C) Own Consumption	–	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.04
Closing Stock	137.45	924.78	0.70	29.59	0.28	2.38	15.13	273.10	153.56	1,229.85
Less: Shortage	–	–			–	–			–	–
Closing Stock (Adopted)	137.45	924.78	0.70	29.59	0.28	2.38	15.13	273.10	153.56	1,229.85

1 Value of Despatch of Other Products includes value of Non Coking Slurry and Rejects, but quantity of Despatch does not include despatch of Non Coking Slurry 50963 MT (P.Y. 15886 MT) and Rejects (Both Coking & Non Coking) 597364 MT (P.Y. 1071303 MT).

2 Closing Stock of Non Coking Slurry and Coking and Non Coking Rejects as on 31.03.2019 is 258670 MT (P.Y. 275035 MT) and 7232847 MT (P.Y. 1516069 MT) repectively, valued at NIL in absence of availability of ready market. Sales are recognised on realisable basis.

3 Closing stock of coal is measured volumetrically and converted to weight (tonne) by applying the identified conversion factor. To take care of the inherent approximation error of volumetric measurement and subsequent conversion thereof to weight by applying a mathematically determined conversion factor, the variance of (+/-)5% between book stock and physical stock is ignored as per Accounting Policy of the Company being followed consistently over the years and the net shortage of Book Stock (Vendable) of 3.37 Lakh tonne valuing ₹ 20.92 Crs. remains unadjusted in the Books of Account.

4 Contaminated Clean Coal of 83795 MT lying since 1995-96 at Kathara washery is not included in the closing stock and valued at NIL.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
Current				
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the due date				
Secured considered good	—		—	
Unsecured considered good	100.34		595.01	
Have significant increase in credit risk	—		—	
Credit impaired	223.04		76.04	
	323.38		671.05	
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	223.04	100.34	76.04	595.01
Other Debts				
Secured considered good	—		—	
Unsecured considered good	994.79		525.99	
Have significant increase in credit risk	—		—	
Credit impaired	—		65.09	
	994.79		591.08	
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	—	994.79	65.09	525.99
Total		**1,095.13**		**1,121.00**

Particulars	Closing Balance		Maximum Amount Due at Any Time during	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
	(₹ in crores)	(₹ in crores)	(₹ in crores)	(₹ in crores)
Due by the Companies in which Directors of the Company is also a Director/Member	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Due by the parties in which the Director(s) of Company is /are interested	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Movement of Provision against Trade Receivables

(₹ In Crs.)

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
	Bad & Doubtful Debts	Quality Variance
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018	141.13	704.34
Add : Provision made during the year	155.80	491.05
Balance Provision	296.93	1,195.39
Less : Provision Withdrawn	73.89	334.94
Balance provision against Trade Receivables as on 31.03.2019	**223.04**	**860.45**

Against Trade Receivable, a Provision of ₹ 860.45 Crs. (₹ 704.34 Crs.) has been recognised as Coal Quality Variance for sampling results awaiited from referee samples.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a)	Balances with Banks		
	in Deposit Accounts	0.90	4.10
	in Current Accounts		
	- Interest Bearing	27.35	99.76
	- Non-interest Bearing	216.29	52.55
	in Cash Credit Accounts	—	—
(b)	Bank Balances outside India	—	—
(c)	Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.01	5.55
(d)	Cash on hand	—	0.02
(e)	Cash on hand outside India	—	—
(f)	Others (Remittance in transit)	—	—
	Sub-total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**244.55**	**161.98**
(g)	Bank Overdraft	—	—
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents (net of Bank Overdraft)	**244.55**	**161.98**

Note:

1. Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments is ₹ NIL.
2. Balance of Cash on Hand is as per Cash Verification Report certified by the management.
3. The bank guarantees issued by CCL on account of two court cases i.e. Ghisha Lal Goyal Vs CCL in case 08/01 and 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 ₹ 0.90 Crs.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balances with Banks		
Deposit Accounts	841.51	1,194.23
Mine Closure Plan	—	—
Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund scheme	—	—
Escrow Account for Buyback of Shares	—	—
Unpaid Dividend Accounts	—	—
Dividend Accounts	—	—
Total	**841.51**	**1,194.23**

Deposits includes —

(i) ₹ 5.97 Crs. deposited against the order of the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata against a claim from customer which includes interest of Rs. 1.84 Crs. with corresponding liability in Other Current Liability (Note-23).

(ii) ₹ 27.81 Crs. deposited as per order of Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata against 20% extra price charged form parties during the period Nov. 2006 to April 2008.

(iii) ₹ 15.96 Crs. Deposited against the order of the Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand, case no. WP(C) 4179 of 2016 against encashment of Bank Guarantee of M/s. Adhunik Alloys & Power Limited.

(iv) Short Term loan amounting to ₹ 150 Crs. was raised in 2017-18 against Fixed deposit of ₹ 162 Crs.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
AUTHORISED		
1,10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each (1,10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each)	1,100.00	1,100.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP		
94,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each (94,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each)	940.00	940.00
	940.00	940.00

1. Out of the above 9399997 Shares are held by the holding company, Coal India Limited (CIL) and balance 3 shares are held by its nominees.

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

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No.of Shares Held (Face value of ₹ 1000 each)	% of Total Shares	No.of Shares Held (Face value of ₹ 1000 each)	% of Total Shares
Coal India Limited	9399997	100	9399997	100

3. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 1000/- 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. No larger dividend shall be declared than is recommended by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2017	2,029.00	215.71	52.39	2,297.10
Changes in Accounting Policy	—	—	—	—
Prior Period Errors (Net of Tax)	—	308.64	—	308.64
Balance as at 01.04.2017	**2,029.00**	**524.35**	**52.39**	**2,605.74**
Additions during the year	—	—	—	—
Adjustments during the year	—	—	—	—
Profit for the Year	—	807.78	101.74	909.52
Appropriations			—	—
Transfer to / from General reserve	39.48	(39.48)	—	—
Transfer to / from Other reserves	—	—	—	—
Interim Dividend	—	(531.10)	—	(531.10)
Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
Corporate Dividend tax	—	(108.12)	—	(108.12)
Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	—
Pre-operative expenses	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**2,068.48**	**653.43**	**154.13**	**2,876.04**
Balance as at 01.04.2018	**2,068.48**	**653.43**	**154.13**	**2,876.04**
Additions during the year	—	—	—	—
Adjustments during the year	—	—	—	—
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	—	—	—	—
Profit for the year	—	1,704.47	(19.69)	1,684.78
Appropriations :				
Transfer to / from General reserve	85.22	(85.22)	—	—
Transfer to / from Other reserves	—	—	—	—
Interim Dividend	—	(297.04)	—	(297.04)
Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
Corporate Dividend tax	—	(61.06)	—	(61.06)
Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**2,153.70**	**1,914.58**	**134.44**	**4,202.72**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 18 : BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current		
Term Loans	–	–
Other Loans	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	–	–
Unsecured	–	–
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
– From Banks	–	150.00
– From Other Parties	–	–
Total	**–**	**150.00**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	–	150.00
Unsecured	–	–

Loan Guaranteed by Directors & Others

Particulars of Loan	Amount in ₹ crores	Nature of Guarantee
N.A.	NIL	NA

1. **CASH CREDIT FACILITY**

   The Company is having Cash Credit facility of ₹ 55 Crs. from Consortium of bankers (having State Bank of India as the lead Bank) through its holding Company CIL. The said facilities is collaterally secured by creating hypothecation charge over the current assets comprising of Book Debts and Stock of Raw materials, Semi-finished and finished goods, Stores and Spares not relating to Plant & Equipment (Consumable Stores & Spares) to the extent of ₹ 83.00 Crs.

2. Short Term loan amounting to ₹ 150 Crs. was raised in 2017-18 against Fixed deposit of ₹ 162 Crs.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 19 : TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current		
Trade Payables for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	—	—
Other Trade Payables for		
Stores and Spares	122.12	129.24
Power and Fuel	33.63	34.21
Salary Wages and Allowances	328.40	323.56
Others	—	—
TOTAL	**484.15**	**487.01**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	—	—
Unsecured	484.15	487.01

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non Current		
Security Deposits	59.47	52.03
Earnest Money	6.23	1.62
Others	4.91	6.44
TOTAL	**70.61**	**60.09**
Current		
Current Account with Holding Company	25.16	—
Current Maturities of long-term debt	—	—
Unpaid dividends	—	—
Security Deposits	174.85	119.71
Payable for Capital Expenditure	167.90	125.22
Earnest Money	130.48	117.23
Others	4.36	5.48
TOTAL	**502.75**	**367.64**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 21 : PROVISIONS

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	308.29	605.87
Leave Encashment	166.30	107.11
Other Employee Benefits	133.61	218.50
	608.20	931.48
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	1,087.26	1,024.26
Stripping Activity Adjustment	1,715.91	1,368.31
Others	—	—
TOTAL	**3,411.37**	**3,324.05**
Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	381.72	315.79
Leave Encashment	47.38	34.67
Ex- Gratia	225.25	223.67
Performance Related Pay	153.92	57.26
Other Employee Benefits	167.73	286.89
NCWA-X	13.57	474.73
Executive Pay Revision	18.20	136.26
	1,007.77	1,529.27
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	—	—
Others	—	—
TOTAL	**1,007.77**	**1,529.27**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 21 : PROVISIONS (Contd...)

Note :

1. Liability on account of NCWA-X amounting ₹ 14.63 Crs. has been netted off with advance of ₹ 1.06 Crs.

2. **Reconciliation of Relamation of Land/ Site restoraion /Mine Closure :**

Gross value of site restoration Asset as on 01.04.2015	664.75	664.75
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged (incl. Capitalised) Upto 31.03.2018/31.03.2017	359.50	307.28
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged (incl. Capitalised) For Current Year	69.53	68.42
Less: Mine Closure Provision withdrawn during the Year	6.52	16.19
Mine Closure Provision as on 31.03.2019	**1,087.26**	**1,024.26**
Escrow Account Balance		
Balance in Escrow Account (Current/ Non Current) on opening date	1,019.85	872.19
Add: Balance Deposited durign Current Year	112.46	111.57
Add: Interest Credited during the year	49.70	36.09
Less: Amount Withdrawn during Current Year	—	—
Balance in Escrow Account (Current/ Non Current) on Closing date	**1,182.01**	**1,019.85**

3. Provision for Ex-Gratia for Non-Executive has been made based on ₹ 60500/- (P.Y. ₹ 57000/-) per employee per annum as per the revised rate.

4. Leave Encashment Liabilities is netted off of ₹ 265.92 Crs., deposited with LIC against the Actuarial Liabilities.

5. Pursuant to the guidelines received from Ministry of Coal, Government of India, in connection to Mine Closure Plan, provision for Mine Closure Expenses is made in the accounts based on the technical assessment of CMPDIL, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited. The liability for such expenses as estimated by CMPDIL of each mine has been discounted @ 8% (i.e. G-Sec rate) and the same is capitalised to arrive at the Mine Closure Liability as on first year of making such provision. Thereafter, the provision is re-estimated in subsequent years by unwinding the discount to arrive at the provision as on 31.03.2019. Deposit in Escrow A/c is ₹ 1182.01 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 1019.85 Crs.) including interest of ₹ 253.91 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 198.81 Crs.) against the Mine Closure Provision of ₹ 1069.26 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 1007.59 Crs.).

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	—	—
Deferred Income*	540.84	438.46
Total	**540.84**	**438.46**

* It includes Grant received from CCDAC for Tori-Shivpur project amounting to ₹ 536.55 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 434.17 Crs.) and strengthening of road of NK Area of ₹ 4.29 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 4.29 Crs.).

NOTE 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Statutory Dues	879.49	725.06
Advance for Coal Import	—	—
Advance from customers / others	2,691.88	3,181.55
Cess Equalization Account	—	—
Others Liabilities	928.93	870.79
TOTAL	**4,500.30**	**4,777.40**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crores)

			For the Year ended 31.03.2019		For the Year ended 31.03.2018
A.	**Sales of Coal**		16,343.92		15,728.80
	Less : Other Statutory Levies		5,069.93		4,715.50
	Sale of Coal (Net) (A)		**11,273.99**		**11,013.30**
B.	**Other Operating Revenue**				
	Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works		—		1.05
	Loading and transportation charges	590.64		453.62	
	Less : Goods and Sevice Tax	28.13		17.38	
	Less : Other Statutory Levies	—	562.51	2.43	433.81
	Evacuation facility Charges	360.57		107.68	
Less : Goods and Sevice Tax		17.17	343.40	5.13	102.55
	Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)		**905.91**		**537.41**
	Revenue from Operations (A+B)		**12,179.90**		**11,550.71**

Refer point no 6 (m) of Note 38 for Disaggregated Revenue Information.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 25 : OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Interest Income	115.29	264.81
Dividend Income	4.92	10.59
Other Non-Operating Income		
Apex charges	—	—
Profit on Sale of Assets	—	—
Gain on Foreign exchange Transactions	—	—
Exchange Rate Variance	—	—
Lease Rent (Tax deducted at Source ₹ 0.06 Cr., P.Y. ₹ 0.08 Cr.)	4.06	4.02
Liability / Provision Write Backs	71.79	136.25
Miscellaneous Income	116.97	93.29
Total	**313.03**	**508.96**
Miscellaneous Income		
Penalty/LD Recovery	41.49	46.13
Recovery Siding Charges	8.63	5.77
Recovery from Employees	25.63	12.86
Others	41.22	28.53
Total	**116.97**	**93.29**

* Interest on Deposit with Banks includes interest on Escrow Account of ₹ 60.48 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 43.19 Crs.) including accrued interest of ₹ 5.38 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 3.08 Crs.) (Refer Note -21)

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 26 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Explosives	194.09	152.85
Timber	0.30	0.40
Oil & Lubricants	383.37	350.19
HEMM Spares	146.21	132.58
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	72.31	79.00
Total	**796.28**	**715.02**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

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

(₹ in Crores)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
	Opening Stock of Coal	1,206.37	1,717.42
	Closing Stock of Coal	1,229.85	1,206.37
A	**Change in Inventory of Coal**	**(23.48)**	**511.05**
	Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods, WIP and Press Jobs	4.12	5.73
	Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods and WIP and Press Jobs	4.08	4.12
B	**Change in Inventory of Workshop made finished goods ,WIP and Press Jobs**	**0.04**	**1.61**
	Change in Inventory of Stock in trade (A+B+C) { Decretion / (Accretion) }	**(23.44)**	**512.66**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	3,755.20	3,754.14
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	1,139.28	1,529.21
Staff welfare Expenses	234.38	195.20
Total	**5,128.86**	**5,478.55**

NOTE 29 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
CSR Expenses	41.14	37.90
Total	**41.14**	**37.90**

CSR Policy framed by Coal India Ltd. Incorporated the features of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant notifications. The fund for CSR, 2% of the average net profit for the three immediate preceding financial years or ₹ 2.00 per tonne of coal production of previous year, whichever is higher, comes to ₹ 45.78 Crs. (P. Y. ₹ 54.80 Crs.).

	Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i)	Construction/acquisition of any assets	6.27	23.44	29.71
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	10.26	1.17	11.43
	Total	**16.53**	**24.61**	**41.14**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 30 : REPAIRS

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Building	245.57	199.61
Plant & Machinery*	111.47	110.45
Others	17.53	16.63
Total	**374.57**	**326.69**

* Netted off with workshop Debit of ₹ 149.90 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 140.07 Crs.).

NOTE 31 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Transportation Charges	316.27	373.80
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	858.96	804.63
Other Contractual Work	146.90	115.95
Total	**1,322.13**	**1,294.38**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 32 : FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Borrowings	5.16	101.70
Unwinding of discounts	69.53	67.21
Others	0.56	1.90
Total	**75.25**	**170.81**

NOTE 33 : PROVISIONS (NET OF REVERSAL)

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(A) Allowance/Provision made for		
Doubtful debts	155.80	88.41
Doubtful Advances & Claims	1.60	1.35
Stores & Spares	1.11	0.09
Others (Prov. on CWIP)	11.31	8.18
Total (A)	**169.82**	**98.03**
(B) Allowance/Provision Reversal		
Doubtful debts	73.89	97.02
Doubtful Advances & Claims	1.98	—
Stores & Spares	—	—
Others	—	—
Total (B)	**75.87**	**97.02**
Total (A-B)	**93.95**	**1.01**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 34 : WRITE OFF (Net of Past Provisions)

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Doubtful debts	—	258.97
Less :- Provided earlier	—	258.25
		0.72
Doubtful advances	—	—
Less :- Provided earlier	—	—
	—	—
Total		**0.72**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Travelling expenses	21.35	19.77
Training Expenses	8.43	6.34
Telephone & Postage	3.38	3.05
Advertisement & Publicity	3.27	3.76
Freight Charges	—	0.02
Demurrage	35.61	25.88
Security Expenses	192.05	175.70
Service Charges of CIL	68.72	63.43
Hire Charges	53.96	44.43
CMPDI Charges	55.54	41.13
Legal Expenses	6.24	5.58
Consultancy Charges	1.43	1.10
Under Loading Charges	171.35	199.57
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	9.92	3.10
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
For Audit Fees	0.20	0.20
For Taxation Matters	—	—
For Other Services	0.23	0.21
For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.12	0.11

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES (Contd...)

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	2.58	2.56
Rehabilitation Charges	41.03	40.54
Rent	0.58	0.52
Rates & Taxes	285.06	308.50
Insurance	1.07	0.90
Loss on Exchange rate variance	—	—
Rescue/Safety Expenses	2.64	2.31
Dead Rent/Surface Rent	0.16	0.18
Siding Maintenance Charges	23.32	9.21
R & D expenses	—	0.38
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	4.19	3.02
Expenses on Buyback of shares	—	—
Miscellaneous expenses	76.66	58.96
Total	**1,069.09**	**1,020.46**

1. Rehabilitation Charges as per the directives of Ministry of Coal, ₹ 41.03 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 40.54 Crs.) is debited on the basis of debit memo received from CIL.

2. Service Charges amounting to ₹ 68.72 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 63.43 Crs.) levied by CIL, the Holding Company @ ₹ 10 per tonne of coal produced towards rendering various services like procurement, marketing, Corporate Service etc. based on debit memo received from CIL.

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 36 : TAX EXPENSE

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Current Year	979.24	855.41
Deferred tax	8.49	(275.70)
MAT Credit Entitlement	—	—
Earlier Years	—	—
Total	**987.73**	**579.71**

Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and Accounting profit multiplied by Indian's domestic Tax rate

Profit before Tax	**2,692.20**	**1,387.49**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 34.944% (P.Y. 34.608%)	940.76	480.33
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductable Tax Expenses	40.20	378.75
Tax-exempt Income	(1.72)	(3.66)
Adjustment in respect of current Income tax of Previous Year	—	—
Income Tax Expenses reported in Statement of Profit & Loss	**979.24**	**855.41**
Effective Income Tax Rate	**34.944%**	**34.608%**

Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liability)

Deferred Tax Liability :		
Related to Fixed Assets	(4.42)	3.60
Others	—	—
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**(4.42)**	**3.60**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims & Debts	386.92	301.32
Provision for Employee Benefits	514.01	635.43
Others	**133.74**	**114.43**
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**1,034.67**	**1,051.18**
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Deferred Tax Liability)	**1,039.09**	**1,047.58**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 37 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(₹ in Crores)

			For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(A)	**(i)**	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		
		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(30.27)	155.59
		Total (A)	**(30.27)**	**155.59**
	(ii)	**Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		
		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(10.58)	53.85
		Total (B)	**(10.58)**	**53.85**
		Total [C = A – B]	**(19.69)**	**101.74**

NOTE – 38

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

1. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crores)

	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets				
Investments* :	—	—	—	
Preference Shares	—	—	—	—
– Equity Component	—	—	—	—
– Debt Component		—	—	—
Mutual Fund/ICD	52.56	—	—	—
Other Investments	—	—	—	—
Loans	—	0.66	—	0.47
Deposits & receivable	—	2096.11	—	2071.60
Trade receivables	—	1095.13	—	1121.00
Cash & cash equivalents	—	244.55	—	161.98
Other Bank Balances	—	841.51	—	1194.23
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	—	—	—	150.00
Trade payables	—	484.15	—	487.01
Security Deposit and Earnest money	—	371.03	—	290.59
Other Liabilities	—	9.27	—	11.92

* Investment in Equity Shares in Subsidiary are measured at cost which stands at ₹ 32.00 Crore as on 31.03.2019 (₹ 32.00 Crore as on 31.03.2018) are not included above.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgments 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

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ICD	52.56	—	—	—
Financial Liabilities				
If any item	—	—	—	—

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31st March, 2019	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments:				
Preference Shares	—	—	—	—
– Equity Component	—	32.00	—	32.00
– Debt Component		—	—	—
Mutual Fund/ICD	52.56	—	—	—
Other Investments	—	—	—	—
Loans	—	0.66	—	0.47
Deposits & receivable	—	2096.11	—	2071.60
Trade receivables	—	1095.13	—	1121.00
Cash & cash equivalents	—	244.55	—	161.98
Other Bank Balances	—	841.51	—	1194.23
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	—	—	—	150.00
Trade payables	—	484.15	—	487.01
Security Deposit and Earnest money	—	371.03	—	290.59
Other Liabilities	—	9.27	—	11.92

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

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 unlisted equity securities, preference shares borrowings, security deposits and other liabilities taken included in level 3.

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

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

(d) Fair value measurements using Significant Unobservable Inputs

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

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

➢ The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

➢ The Company considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. The security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

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 and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of Public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.

The Company risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk management

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms.

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities ("PPUs") and independent power producers ("IPPs");
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

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 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

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

As on 31.03.2019

(₹ in Crs.)

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		390.66	742.93	380.74	237.15	269.60	157.54	2178.62
Expected Loss rate		23.85	32.21	44.94	79.41	87.54	98.74	49.73
Expected Credit Loss allowance	– Doubtful debts	—	—	—	56.53	18.63	147.88	223.04
	– Grade variance	93.19	239.30	171.12	131.80	217.37	7.67	860.45

As on 31.03.2018

(₹ in Crs.)

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		480.06	425.67	591.35	170.13	132.18	167.08	1966.47
Expected Loss rate		26.12	30.50	34.01	73.39	82.18	93.17	42.99
Expected Credit Loss allowance	– Doubtful debts	18.54	21.56	20.09	30.08	26.55	24.31	141.13
	– Grade variance	106.86	108.27	181.01	94.78	82.07	131.36	704.34

(₹ in Crore)

	Bad & Doubtful Debts	Quality Variance
Loss allowance on 01.04.2018	141.13	704.34
Change in loss allowance	81.91	156.11
Loss allowance on 31.03.2019	223.04	860.45

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

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.

A. 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 Central Coalfields Limited has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CCL is ₹ 55.00 Crore, of which fund based limit is ₹ 83.00 Crore. Further, ₹ 2000.00 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.

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

	As at 31.03.2019			As at 31.03.2018		
	less than one year	between one to five years	more than 5 years	less than one year	between one to five years	more than 5 years
Non- derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings including interest obligations	—	—	—	150.00	—	—
Trade payables	482.50	1.15	0.50	485.31	1.26	0.44
Other financial liabilities	503.57	64.41	5.38	367.77	54.65	5.31

B. Market Risk

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized 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 from Department of public enterprises (DPE), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

C. 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.

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

Capital Structure of the company is as follows :

(₹ in Crs)

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Equity Share capital	940.00	940.00
Long term debt	—	—

3. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT (IND AS-19)

(a) Gratuity

Gratuity is maintained as a defined benefit retirement plan and contribution is made to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans 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 annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

(b) Leave Encashment

The liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled 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. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(c) Provident Fund

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates to a separate trust named Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF). The contribution towards the fund during the year is ₹ 604.30 Crore (PY ₹ 332.14 Crore) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(d) The Company operates some defined benefit plans as follows which are valued on actuarial basis :

(a) Funded

- o Gratuity
- o Leave Encashment
- o Medical Benefits

(b) 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

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

Total liability as on 31.03.2019 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below is ₹ 3225.32 Crore.

(₹ in Crs.)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2018	Incremental Liability /Adjustment during the Year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2018
Gratuity	2388.71	70.33	2459.04
Earned Leave	370.38	51.16	421.54
Half Pay Leave	38.62	19.44	58.06
Life Cover Scheme	10.12	0.04	10.16
Settlement Allowance Executives	7.17	(0.41)	6.76
Settlement Allowance- Non-exe.	16.60	(0.15)	16.45
Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme	0.15	(0.01)	0.14
Leave Travel Concession	34.36	10.24	44.60
Medical Benefits Executives	174.14	3.52	177.66
Medical Benefits Non-Executives	4.82	2.12	6.94
Compensation to dependents in case of mine accidental death	25.09	(1.12)	23.97
Total	**3070.16**	**155.16**	**3225.32**

(e) 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 31.03.2019

CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ in Crs.)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the period	2388.71	1590.34
Current Service Cost	106.69	99.50
Interest Cost	171.01	116.35
Plan amendments : vested portion at end of period (past service)	—	900.33
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	28.56	(113.16)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	11.48	(42.10)
Benefits Paid	247.41	162.55
Present Value of obligation at end of the period	2459.04	2388.71

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

(₹ in Crs.)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the period	1516.49	1561.37
Interest Income	114.49	117.10
Employer Contributions	466.41	0.24
Benefits Paid	247.41	162.55
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	9.77	0.32
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the period	1859.75	1516.49

(₹ in Crs.)

Statement showing Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Funded Status	(599.29)	(872.22)
Unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss at end of the period	—	—
Fund Asset	1859.75	1516.49
Fund Liability	2459.04	2388.71

Statement showing Plan Assumptions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Discount Rate	7.75%	7.71%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	7.75%	7.71%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	Executives-9.00% Non-Executives- 6.25%	Executives-9.00% Non-Executives- 6.25%
Mortality Table	IALM 2006-2008 ULTIMATE	
Superannuation at Age	60	60
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.

(₹ in Crs.)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Current Service Cost	106.69	99.50
Past service cost (vested)	—	900.33
Net Interest Cost	56.51	(0.75)
Benefit Cost (Expense recognized in Statement of Profit/Loss)	163.21	999.08

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

(₹ in Crs.)

Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	28.56	(113.16)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	11.48	(42.10)
Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	40.04	(155.27)
Return on Plan Asset, excluding Interest Income	9.77	0.32
Net (Income) / Expense for the period recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	30.27	(155.59)

Mortality Table

Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000984
30	0.001056
35	0.001282
40	0.001803
45	0.002874
50	0.004946
55	0.007888
60	0.011534
65	0.0170085
70	0.0258545

(₹ in Crs.)

Statement Showing expected return on Plan Asset at end Measurement	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current liability	291.00	266.34
Non-Current Liability	2168.04	2122.36
Net Liability	2459.04	2388.70

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

Maturity Analysis of Gratuity Liability as on 31.03.2019	
Year	**(₹ in Crore)**
1	301.78
2	267.32
3	240.49
4	220.90
5	212.60
6 to 10	1320.32
More than 10 years	2351.31
Total Undiscounted Payments Past and Future Service	—
Total Undiscounted Payments related to Past Service	4914.71
Less Discount for Interest	2455.68
Projected Benefit Obligation	2459.04

Sensitivity Analysis of Gratuity Liability	31.03.2019	
	(₹ in Crore)	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	2371.64	2552.11
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-3.554%	3.785%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	2511.39	2400.98
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	2.129%	-2.361%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	2461.32	2456.75
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.093%	-0.093%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	2474.18	2443.89
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.616%	-0.616%

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE ENCASHMENT BENEFIT (EL/HPL) AS AT 31.03.2019

CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ in Crs.)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the period	409.01	467.75
Current Service Cost	45.47	43.33
Interest Cost	26.24	30.14
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	6.79	(23.89)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	115.10	45.35
Benefits Paid	123.01	153.67
Present Value of obligation at end of the period	479.60	409.01

(₹ in Crs.)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the period	267.23	276.57
Interest Income	20.18	21.32
Employer Contributions	121.70	125.13
Benefits Paid	123.01	153.67
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	(20.18)	(2.11)
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the period	265.92	267.23

(₹ in Crs.)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Funded Status	(213.68)	(141.77)
Fund Asset	265.92	267.23
Fund Liability	479.60	409.01

Statement showing Plan Assumptions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Discount Rate	7.75%	7.71%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	7.75%	7.71%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	Executives-9.00% Non-Executives- 6.25%	Executives-9.00% Non-Executives- 6.25%
Mortality Table	IALM 2006-2008 ULTIMATE	
Superannuation at Age	60	60
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.
Voluntary Retirement	—	—

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

(₹ in Crs.)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current Service Cost	45.47	43.33
Net Interest Cost	6.06	8.82
Net Actuarial Gain / Loss	142.07	23.57
Benefit Cost (Expense recognized in Statement of Profit/Loss)	193.60	75.72

Mortality Table	
Age	**Mortality (Per Annum)**
25	0.000984
30	0.001056
35	0.001282
40	0.001803
45	0.002874
50	0.004946
55	0.007888
60	0.011534
65	0.0170085
70	0.0258545

Statement Showing expected return on Plan Asset at end Measurement	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current liability	47.38	34.67
Non-Current Liability	432.22	374.34
Net Liability	479.60	409.01

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

Sensitivity Analysis of Leave Encashment Liability	31.03.2019	
	(₹ in Crore)	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	458.92	501.98
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-4.312%	4.668%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	501.85	458.85
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	4.639%	-4.325%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	479.67	479.53
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.015%	-0.015%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	479.61	479.58
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.003%	-0.003%

Maturity Analysis of Leave encashment Liability as on 31.03.2019	
Year	(₹ in Crore)
1	49.14
2	39.66
3	41.98
4	40.10
5	39.40
6 to 10	242.89
More than 10 years	734.37
Total Undiscounted Payments Past and Future Service	—
Total Undiscounted Payments related to Past Service	1187.54
Less Discount for Interest	707.94
Projected Benefit Obligation	479.60

Medical Benefits for Retired Employees

The Company provides Post-Retirement Medical Facility to the retired employees and their spouse. The facilityis 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

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

is administered through separate "Contributory Post-Retirement Medical Scheme for Executive Trust". Liability for the medical benefits are recognized based on actuarial valuation. For executive retired prior to 01.01.2007 - funded status as on 31.03.2019 ₹ 98.79 Crore (Nil) and liability for the same as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 177.66 Crore (₹ 174.14 Crore).

Pension

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees, which is administered through CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme-2007 trust. Funded status as on 31.03.2019 ₹ 129.89 Crore (Nil) and liability for the same as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 123.66 Crore (₹ 252.13 Crore).

4. Unrecognized items

(a) Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt

(₹ in Crores.)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Central Government Dept./Agencies	State Government Dept./ Agencies and Other Local Authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
1	Opening as on 01.04.2018	669.90	15926.92	—	643.56	17240.38
2	Addition during the year	204.60	990.68	—	5.80	1201.08
3	Claims settled during the year					
	a. From opening balance	167.26	169.46	—	90.10	426.82
	b. Out of addition during the year	—	—	—	—	—
	c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	167.26	169.46	—	90.10	426.82
4	**Closing as on 31.03.2019**	**707.24**	**16748.14**	**—**	**559.26**	**18014.64**

Demand for alleged, Production of coal beyond Environmental Clearance Limit

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 41 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 ₹ 13389.38 Crores) till further order.

The demand notice was issued in favour of CCL on behalf of 41 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.

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

Sl.No.	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
1	**Central Government :**		
	Central Excise	85.04	9.06
	Income Tax	600.11	559.96
	Clean Energy Cess	13.12	6.12
	Service Tax	8.97	94.76
	Others	—	—
2	**State Government and Local Authorities:**		
	Sales Tax, RE Cess, PE Cess , other matters	1491.04	1581.23
	Royalty	1412.94	558.31
	Others:		
	Entry Tax	25.00	25.00
	Electricity Duty	85.92	68.59
	MADA	343.86	304.41
	Environmental Department	13389.38	13389.38
3	**Central Public sector Enterprises**	—	—
	Suit against the company under litigation	—	—
4	**Others**	559.26	643.56
	TOTAL	**18014.64**	**17240.38**

II. Guarantee

Bank guarantee issued As on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 287.05 Crores (P.Y. ₹ 290.25 Crores).

III. Letter of Credit

Outstanding Letters of Credit as on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 1.02 Crores (P.Y. ₹ 32.58 Crores).

(b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 1143.72 Crores (P.Y. ₹ 1432.87 Crores).

Other Commitment as on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 9845.43 Crores (P.Y. ₹ 8615.11 Crores).

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

5. Group Information

Name	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
			31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Coal India Limited (Holding Company)	Mining & Production of Coal	India	100 %	100 %
Jharkhand Central Railway Ltd. (Subsidiary Company)	Development of Railway Infrastructure in Jharkhand	India	64 %	64 %

6. Other Information

(a) Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders	1704.47	807.78
(ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	94 Lakhs	94 Lakhs
(iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹1000/- per share)	1813.27	859.34

(b) Related Party Disclosures

A. List of Related Parties

(i) Holding Company

Coal India Limited

(ii) Sister Companies

1. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
2. Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
3. Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
4. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
5. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
6. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
7. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

(iii) Subsidiary Company

Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL)

(iv) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Mr. Gopal Singh	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.03.2012
Mr. D.K.Ghosh	Dirctor (Finance)	04.07.2013
Mr.R.S.Mahapatro	Director (Personnel)	08.06.2015
Mr. V.K.Srivastava	Director (Technical/Operations)	15.05.2018
Mr. Bhola Singh	Director (Technical/P&P)	15.01.2019
Mr. Bharat Bhusan Goyal	Independent Director	14.11.2015
Mr. Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Coal	Government Director	05.02.2018
Mr. Subhanu Kashyap	Independent Director	13.12.2018
Mr. Ram Prakash Srivastava.	Government Director	19.02.2018
Mr. Ravi Prakash	Company Secretary	13.07.2017

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 (Note 16). Pursuant to Paragraph 25 and 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. Transactions with these parties are carried out at market terms at arm length basis. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the financial statements.

(₹ in Crores.)

Name of the Entity	Transactions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
NTPC	Sale of Coal	2784.18	2116.80
	Outstanding Balance	346.81	291.47

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crores.)

Sl. No.	Remuneration to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	**Short Term Employee Benefits**		
	Gross Salary	3.17	2.40
	Medical Benefits	0.01	0.01
	Perquisites and Other Benefits	—	—
(ii)	**Post-Employment Benefits**		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	0.20	0.15
	Actuarial valuation of Gratuity and	0.66	0.60
	Leave encashment	0.76	0.83
	Contribution to NPS	0.58	
(iii)	**Termination/Retirement Benefits**	0.52	0.20
	TOTAL	**5.90**	**4.19**

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 Crores.)

Sl. No.	Payment to Independent Directors	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	Sitting Fees	0.21	0.22

Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crores.)

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

NOTE – 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (STANDALONE)

B. Related Party Transactions Within Company

(₹ in Crores.)

Name of Related Parties	Loan to Related Parties	Loan from Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked	IICM charges	Current Account transactions
Coal India Limited (CIL)	—	—	68.72	41.03	—	—	—	257.08
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.15
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.55
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.59
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.21
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128.48
Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) Ind AS, 116- Leases

Ministry Of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 30th March 2019 has notified Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116, Leases which shall come into force on the 1st day of April 2019.

This Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessor provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

Retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented applying IND AS 8 i.e. 1 April 2018.

Retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard on application date i.e. 1 April 2019.

Management is in the process of selecting the appropriate method of transition and estimating the impact in the Financial Statement.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 30th March 2019 has notified amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Management is in the process of estimating the impact of the above in the Financial Statement.

(d) 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.

(e) Insurance and escalation claims

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

(f) Provisions made in the Accounts

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

(g) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

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

(h) Current Liabilities

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

(i) Balance Confirmations

Balance confirmation/reconciliation is carried out for cash &bank balances, certain loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities. Provision is taken against all doubtful unconfirmed balances.

(j) Significant accounting policy

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

(k) Leases

(i) M/s. Imperial Fastners Pvt. Limited, In terms of lease agreement, 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 and progressive depreciation there on is ₹ 77.69 Crores and WDV is ₹ 2.50 Crores (reserve value). The future minimum lease payment receivable in the aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 28.32 Crores. The details of future lease payment receivables are as under :

(₹ in Crores.)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(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 period of lease	9.12	12.96
Total		**28.32**	**32.16**

(ii) Punjab State Electricity Board, In terms of lease agreement, 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 Crores and progressive depreciation there on is ₹ 7.90 Crores and WDV is Nil. The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 3.36 Crores. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under :

(₹ in Crores.)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	Not later than one year	0.19	0.19
(ii)	Later than one year and not later than five years	0.77	0.77
(iii)	Later than five years and till the period of lease	2.40	2.59
Total		**3.36**	**3.55**

(iii) EIPL, In terms of lease agreement, has been granted a right to occupy and use the assets of the company. The cost of gross carrying amount of the asset is ₹ 4968 and progressive depreciation there on is ₹ 4968 and WDV is Nil. The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 1.32 Lakhs. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
(i)	Not later than one year	0.12	0.12
(ii)	Later than one year and not later than five years	0.48	0.48
(iii)	Later than five years and till the period of lease	0.72	0.84
Total		**1.32**	**1.44**

(I) Segment Reporting

In accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 108 'operating segment', the operating segment used for presenting segment information are identified based on internal report used by Board to allocate resources to the segment and assess their performance. The Board is the group of Chief operating decision maker within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

The Board consider a business from a prospect of significant product offering and have decided that presently there is one single reportable segment being sale of Coal. Information of financial performance and assets is presented in the consolidated information to statement of profit and loss and balance sheet.

Revenue by destination is as follows :

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	India	Other countries
Revenue (Net)	11273.99	Nil

Revenue by customer is as follows :

(₹ In Crores)

Name of each parties having more than 10% of Revenue (Net)	Amount	Country
Customer - 1	2784.18	India
Customer - 2	2031.45	
Others	6458.36	
Total Revenue (Net)	**11273.99**	

Current Assets by location are as follows :

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	India	Other countries
Current Assets	6790.80	Nil

(m) Disaggregated Revenue information

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Types of Goods or Service		
— Coal	11273.99	11013.30
— Others	—	—
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**
Types of Customers		
— Power Sector	7539.22	7165.67
— Non-Power Sector	3734.77	3847.63
— Others or Services (CMPDIL)	—	—
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	11273.99	11013.30
Types of Contracts		
— FSA	8174.29	7639.29
— E-Auction	3099.70	3374.10
— Others	—	—
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**
Timing of Goods or Services		
— Goods transferred at a point of time	11273.99	11013.30
— Goods transferred over time	—	—
— Services transferred at a point of time	—	—
— Services transferred over time	—	—
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**

(n) 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 31.03.2019 are given below :

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018	Addition during the year	Write back/Adj./ Paid during the year	Unwinding of Discount	Closing Balance as on 31/03/2019
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :					
Impairment of Assets :	20.36	5.75	4.86	—	30.97
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :					
Against CWIP :	6.16	6.99	-4.86	—	8.29
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :					
Provision and Impairment :	0.66	—	—	—	0.66
Note 8:- Loans :					
Other Loans :	—	—	—	—	—
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:					
Other Deposits and Receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Security Deposit for utilities	—	—	—	—	—
Current Account with Subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—
Claims & other receivables	3.85	1.60	0.69	—	4.76
Note 10 :-Other Non-Current Assets					
Capital Advance	1.29	—	1.20	—	0.09
Note 11:- Other Current Assets					
Advances for Revenue	0.44	—	—	—	0.44
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.31	—	—	—	0.31
Other Advances and Deposits	18.26	—	0.09	—	18.17
Note13:-Trade Receivables :					
Provision for bad & doubtful debts:	141.13	155.80	73.89	—	223.04
Note 21 :- Non-Current & Current Provision :					
Ex- Gratia	223.67	225.25	223.67	—	225.25
Performance Related Pay	57.26	123.18	26.52	—	153.92
Provision for National Coal Wage Agreement X	474.73	—	461.16	—	13.57
Provision for Executive Pay Revision					
Others	136.26	—	118.06	—	18.20
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	1024.26	—	6.53	69.53	1087.26

7. GENERAL

7.1 Refund/Adjustment of tax from Tax Authorities are accounted for on cash basis. Additional demand for Income Tax, Royalty, Cess, Sales Tax, Entry Tax etc. are accounted for after receipt of final order except as otherwise not recognized under IND AS-37.

7.2 The Government of Jharkhand has demanded Royalty for ₹ 2.55 Crores in respect of 9 LT non-vendable coal at Rajrappa Area written-off in the year 1989. The company (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.

7.3 (a) 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.

(b) Pursuant to Interim Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14.09.12 and 23.11.12 passed in the said Appeal, the Company had accounted for a liability of ₹ 94.33 Crores in 2012-13 upto the period March, 2008. Out of which ₹ 83.03 Crores had been paid to EIPL (erstwhile DLF Ltd) as 25% deemed energy charges during the said period. Further, an ad-hoc payment of ₹ 75 Crores and ₹ 25 Crores had been made on 20.11.13 and 10.01.14 respectively as per directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court revised amount payable from April'08 to March'14 had been calculated based on the methodology adopted by JSERC in determining the revised tariff up to the period March' 08. Accordingly an amount of ₹ 23.25 Crores had been provided during the financial year 2013-14 in addition to ₹ 94.33 Crores, which was already provided in the Financial Statements of 2012-13. For the financial year 2014-15, additional liability of ₹ 3.26 Crores has been provided. For the financial year 2015-16 additional liability of ₹ 0.26 Crores has also been provided. The details of balance receivable amount from EIPL are as under :

(i)	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 Crores
(ii)	Differential Tariff for the period April'08- to March'14 in in respect of which liability has been provided in the year 2013-14.	₹ 23.25 Crore.
(iii)	Old keep back amount in respect of deemed energy charges	₹ 31.36 Crores
(iv)	Differential tariff for the year 2014-15	₹ 3.26 Crores
(v)	Differential tariff for the year 2015-16 (A/C-Rajrappa Area)	₹ 0.26 Crores
		₹ 152.46 Crores
	Less : Ad-hoc payment (as per Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court)	₹ 183.03 Crores
	Net Balance amount (shown in Note-9 under the head Other Receivables)	₹ 30.57 Crores

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.

(c) 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. 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.

7.4 Theft of goods during the year is ₹ 0.46 Crores (Previous year ₹ 0.44 Crores), which has been duly accounted for.

7.5 Compensation Receivable in terms of "Fuel Supply Agreement" (FSA) is accounted for on receipt basis.

7.6 M/s. Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineering Company had been awarded contracts for supply and repairs of equipment in the year 1990. Since, the work was not to the satisfaction, the company withheld the payment. Subsequently against the demand of ₹ 49.68 Crores, the company agreed to pay ₹ 12.58 Crores, and the same has been provided in the accounts.

7.7 The Company has signed a MOU with the President of India acting through Sri R. Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary, and Ministry of Human Resource Development on 12th December, 2015 as third industry partner for setting of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Ranchi (IIIT) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the state of Jharkhand. An amount of ₹ 3.20 Crores was remitted through RTGS to IIIT, Ranchi by the company

7.8 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.

7.9 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 (GoJ) for development, financing and implementation of Railway Infrastructure works in the State of Jharkhand, a Subsidiary Company named as "Jharkhand Central Railway Limited"(JCRL) was incorporated on 31.08.2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 with an authorized capital of ₹ 5 Crores, 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 ₹ 32.00 Crores to the company, ₹ 13.00 Crores to IRCON International Limited and ₹ 5.00 Crores to Government of Jharkhand. The paid-up capital of JCRL as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 50.00 Crores.

CCL has prepared Consolidated Financial Statements in addition to its Standalone Financial Statements for compliance of the Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

JCRL has earned a Profit before tax ₹ 1.77 Crores [P.Y. (Loss) ₹ 0.03 Crores] for the year ended 31st March 2019.

7.10 Alleged fraudulent payment to the tune of ₹ 0.80 Crores has been detected against 104 fake bills at Barkasayal area in 2015-16. The matter is still under investigation and pending before CBI.

7.11 For the purpose of valuation of inventories, power cost has been distributed on the basis of internal departmental certificate to the units of the area instead of actual consumption basis.

7.12 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 company (CCL) has deposited 50% of Upfront fees amounting to ₹ 20.65 Crores and fixed amount for ₹ 9.91 Crores as security deposit and furnished a Performance Bank Guarantee (Performance Security) amounting to ₹ 286.14 Crores, in designated bank account of Nominated Authority for allotment. ₹ 30.56 Crores (upfront fees ₹ 20.65 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 2nd and 3rd instalment is not yet fulfilled, the balance amount of ₹ 20.65 Crores is shown under Capital Commitment.

7.13 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 ₹ 169.37 Crore has been adjusted and balance amount of ₹ 116.94 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.

7.14 Against the demand of Income Tax Department under section 206 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for an amount of ₹ 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 has recovered ₹ 75.62 Crores from the customers as on balance sheet date and the balance ₹ 30.94 Crores is under process of recovery.

Out of the above ₹ 30.94 Crores, ₹ 26.85 Crores relates to the period of 01.04.2012 to 30.06.2012 when there was no TCS on Coal. As TCS was implemented on coal on and from 01.07.2012 a rectification petition u/s 154 of Income Tax Act, 1961 has already been filed on 02.02.2018to rectify the error, the hearing of which has not yet started.

7.15 As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal on Mine Closure Plan dated 07/01/2013, the company has submitted claims in respect of 64 mines to CMPDIL for audit and certification. Out of this, claims of 59 nos. mines have been audited and certified by CMPDIL whose first phase of five years has been completed and remaining five nos. claims are not audited / certified due to non-completion of 5 year period. As on Balance sheet date, claims of 59 mines amounting to Rs. 413.17 Crores duly certified by CMPDIL is shown in Receivable from Escrow Account for Mine Closure Expenses under Note-9.

Further, based on technical assessment by the areas, claim receivables against progressive mine closure expenditure for FY 16-17, FY 17-18 & FY 18-19, amounting to ₹ 145.09 Cr, has also been ascertained and shown under Note 9 (Non Current) under the head other deposits. Therefore, the total Mine closure receivables as on 31.03.2019, comes ₹ 558.26 Cr. Out of this, receivables up to FY 17-18, amounting to ₹ 514.15 Cr. has been accounted for through Retained Earnings in compliance with the clause no. 2.24.1.2 of Significant Accounting Policies.

7.16 In pursuance of Para 4 of Mine Closure Guide lines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India, "The money to be levied per hectare of total project Area is to be deposited every year after commencement of any activity on the land for the mine after opening Escrow account prior to obtaining mine operating permission from Coal Controller."

Production of two mines namely Argada OCP, Pindra UGP has not yet been started, though, the mine closure plan was approved by the board. Hence, the Site restoration Asset, Progressive Depreciation and Mine Closure Provision in respect of the above two mines created earlier has been withdrawn. Mine wise details are given below :

(₹ In Crores)

Name of Mine	Site Restoration Asset	Progressive Depreciation	Mine Closure Provision
Argada OCP	8.70	0	10.96
Pindra UGP	4.15	0.83	5.23
Total	12.85	0.83	16.19

7.17 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.

The proposal for engagement of external agency i.e M/s. PWC being the L1 bidder, has been forwarded to CIL for obtaining the approval of Coal India Board as the value of the proposal is beyond the financial power of CCL Board. After issuing the work order and acceptance of the report of the agency by the competent authority of CCL, provision if necessary, will be considered in the Financial Year 2019-20.

8. Reconciliation of Profit for the Quarter/Year due to restatement of Prior Period Adjustments

Particulars	**Quarter Ended 31.03.2018**			**2017 – 18**
Total Comprehensive Income of the company reported earlier			366.26	880.97
Adjustment for prior period items {Dr/(Cr)}			7.29	28.55
Each individual Head of expenditure adjusted for PPA	Depreciation	PL Face	1.00	4.20
	Hiring of Plant & Equipment	Note -31	2.94	9.69
	Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	Note -35	0.12	0.34
	Oil & Lubricants	Note -26	2.98	11.12
	Plant & Machinery Repair	Note -30	0.11	0.46
	Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc.	Note -28	2.66	11.76
	HEMM Spares	Note -26	1.20	5.12
	Unwinding of discounts	Note -32	0.20	1.20
	Tax Expense	Note -36	3.92	25.65
	Other Comp. Income	Note -37	—	(10.31)
Total Comprehensive income of the company (Restated)			**373.55**	**909.52**

Note : ₹ 474.42 Cr. Prior period adjustment relates to the period prior to 2017-18. Hence it has been adjusted with retained earnings in Note -17

Others

i. Previous year's figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.

ii. Previous Year's figures in Note No. 3 to 38 are in brackets.

iii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 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.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(Ravi Prakash)	(A. K. Goswami)	(N. N. Thakur)	(Gopal Singh)
Company Secretary	General Manager (Finance)	Director (Finance)	Chairman-cum-Managing Director
		DIN- 08176571	DIN- 02698059

As per our report annexed
For **K. C. Tak & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg.No. 000216C)
Sd/-
(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 28th May 2019

ADDENDUM TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

To

The Members
Central Coalfields Limited,
Darbhanga House,
Ranchi.

Report on the audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

This audit report supersedes the earlier audit report dated 28th May, 2019(The original Report), at New Delhi, on the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on even date and is being revised at the instance of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) of India. The revised report is being issued in view of amendment made in para 3(h)(ii) under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' to the Independent Auditor's Report , as per the directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India vide Audit Memo No. 03/3rd Phase Accounts Audit 2018-19 dated 07.06.2019. We confirm that the said amendment does not effect true and fair view and our opinion as expressed earlier.

Our audit procedure on events subsequent to the date of the original report is restricted solely to the amendment made to para no. 3(h)(ii) under " report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements to the Independent Auditor's Report.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **M/s. Central Coalfields Limited** ("the Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss(Including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in which are included the Returns for the year ended on that date audited by the Branch/ Area Auditors of the Company's branches/ areas located at Kathara, Dhori, Giridih, Bokaro & Kargali, Kuju, North Karanpura, Piparwar, Magadh & Amrapali, Rajhara, Charhi and remaining six (6) Branches/ areas audited by us.

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, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give true and fair view in conformity

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the company as at 31st March, 2019 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flow and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.	
Basis for Opinion	
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone IND AS 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 IND AS 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 Matters	
We draw attention to the following matters:	
a) Contingent liability of Rs.13389.38 crores (Previous year- Rs.13389.38 crores), towards penalty for mining of coal in excess of the environmental clearances limit in respect of 41 mines. (Note No 38 refer para 4(a)(1) to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements)	It is adequately disclosed under Contingent Liability in the Additional Note to the Financial Statements(Refer 4(a) of Note-38)
(b) Certain Balances of Loans, other financial assets, other current & non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities are subject to confirmation, however, letters seeking confirmation have been issued. Consequent impact on confirmation/ reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any is not ascertainable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.	Balance confirmation letters have been issued to the parties in respect of trade receivables, trade payables and advances. The balances with major Sundry Debtors are reconciled at regular intervals and Joint Reconciliation Statement are also signed by both the parties.
(c) 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 1/4/2017, 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/	It is adequately disclosed under Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Refer Point No. 7.17 of Note-38)

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

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 decided to appoint an External Agency for fixation of a transparent import parity-based price mechanism, which is under process of competent approval, and under an interim arrangement w.e.f 28/07/2018, CCL agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of Rs 6500/- per tonne. Engagement/ appointment of external agency for determination of price mechanism SAIL has requested to implement the recommendations of external agency to be made applicable from 01/04/2017 instead of 28.07.2018. However, CCL has decided that the price as determined by External Agency shall be applicable w.e.f 28/07/2018 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, quantification of amount of provision against the supplies made of WMCC by CCL to SAIL/ RINL for the period from 01/04/2017 to 30/06/2018, if any, is presently not ascertainable. (Para 7.17 to Note 38 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements).

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

(d) In reference Note No. 38.7.15 read with Significant Accounting Policy No. 2.24.1.2 of the company, the Company has accounted for a sum of Rs. 514.15 Cr. towards Mine closure receivables under Progressive Mines closure Plan Expenditure up to F.Y. 2017-18 through retained earnings Note No 17 by corresponding debit to Receivables from Escrow account, shown under Note 9, Other Financial Assets under the head receivable from Escrow Account and Other Deposits, as approved by CMPDIL & technical assessment by the areas.

It is adequately disclosed under Additional Notes to the Financial Statements(Refer 7.15 of Note-38)

(e) Pending analysis of grade of Contaminated clean coal of 83795 MT is lying at Kathara Washeries since 1995-96 presently valued at NIL (Annexure to Note No. 12)

It is adequately disclosed under foot note no. 4 of Annexure to Note-12.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone IND AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone IND AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and 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.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1.	**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. However, where the variance is beyond the permissible limits as above, the measured quantity is considered. Refer Statement of Profit & Loss and Note 21 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements	**Principal Audit Procedures** We followed the following substantive procedures: ● Obtained working data of Stripping Adjustment and checked that the total expense incurred during the year is allocated between Coal production and Overburden. Ensured about accuracy and completeness of expenses considered in calculation of ratio. ● Checked that the ratio variance is calculated on the basis of amount allocated to overburden and OB quantity extracted during the year correctly. ● Followed 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. **Conclusion** Based on the procedures followed, we noted no material issues during our audit.

Information Other than the Standaone Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone IND AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

No Comments.

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

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

When we are provided and read the other information, If we conclude that there is a material misstatement thereon, we are required to communicate the matter to those charge with the governance as required under SA720 "The auditors responsibilities relating to other information".

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone IND AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income and cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Ind AS 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone Ind AS 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone Ind AS financial statements that, Individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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.	
Other Matter	
We did not audit the financial statements / information of 10(Ten) branches/ areas included in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the company whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 5767.47 crores as at 31st March 2019 and total revenues of Rs.11379.04 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements. The financial statements/information of these branches/ areas have been audited by the Branch/ Area Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and in our opinion so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches/ areas, is based solely on the reports of such Branch/ Area Auditors.	No comments.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.	
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements	
1. As required under section 143(5) of the Companies Act 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the	

AUDITORS' REPORT

MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

Directions/Additional Directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India after complying the suggested methodology of Audit, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and the standalone IND AS financial statements of the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

3. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements read with as reported in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d),& (e) of the "Emphasis of Matters" paragraph above.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid standalone IND AS financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

   (c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by Branch/ Area Auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report.

   (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Change in Equity dealt with by this Report, including the statements of branches/ areas audited by Branch/ Area Auditors, are in agreement with the books of account.

   (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.;

   (f) In pursuance of the Notification No. G.S.R.463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate affairs, section 164(2) of the Act, pertaining to disqualification of Directors is not applicable to the Government company.

AUDITORS' REPORT **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

(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". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

(i) The company has disclosed its pending litigations under Additional Note 38 of the Standalone Ind AS financial statement. The impact, if any, of these litigations will be given effect to as and when the same are determined/settled.

(ii) The Company has made provisions as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

(iii) As per the written representation received from the management, there were no amount which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **K.C.Tak & CO.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
(Firm Registration No. 000216C)

(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
(M. NO. 079005)

Place: Ranchi.
Dated :11.06.2019

Annexure "A" referred to in paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, we report that; Report on directions under section 143(5) of the companies act, 2013 in respect of M/s Central Coalfields Limited for the year 2018-19.

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
1. Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT systems? If yes, the implication of processing of accounting transactions outside IT systems on integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any may be stated.	
The company has a system in place to process accounting transactions through CoalNet system that has been customized to integrate the various functional modules. The areas mostly covered in the applications are: Finance, Sales & Marketing, Payroll, Material Management, Personnel and others. However, full integration is not yet achieved and as informed the company is in the process of implementing ERP to ensure seamless movement of data across different modules with minimum intervention. ***The Financial implications, if any, are unascertainable***	All the accounting transactions are processed through Coal Net System
2. Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loan/interest etc. made by lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan?If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	
There is no such case of restructuring of an existing loans or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company's inability to repay the loan during the year or any period of time, hence not applicable	No Comments.
3. Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central/state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation	
Company 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.	No Comments.

Report on additional directions under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited for the year 2018-19.

	AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
1.	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 per information and explanation given to us, coal stock measurements is done as per guideline of CIL Annual Coal Stock Measurement keeping in view the contour map which is accompanied with the measurement report. Further, any new heap is created only after approval of the competent authority.	No Comments.
2.	Whether the company has conducted physical verification exercise of assets and properties at the time of merger/ split/re-structure of any area. If so, whether the concerned subsidiary followed the requisite procedure.	
	As per information and explanation and as represented to us, there is no such case of Split & merger/ re-structure of an area during the year, hence not applicable.	No Comments.
3.	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.	
	As per information and explanation given to us, Escrow Account for 64 mines has been maintained and there is no withdrawal from such Escrow Account till date. However, Escrow account in respect of 2 mines namely Tapin South OC and Rajhara OC have not yet been opened.	No Comments.
4.	Whether the impact of penalty for illegal mining as imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme court has been duly considered and accounted for?	
	Pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, certain District Mining Officers of Jharkhand had raised a demand of Rs. 13389.38 crores for mining in excess of the environmental clearances limit in 41 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 dt.16.01.2018 has stayed the execution of the demand till further order. The said demand has not been acknowledged as debt and included under Contingent Liability in para 4(a)(1) of Note 38 of the financial statement.	No Comments.

Annexure –"B"referred to in paragraph 2 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the for the year ended March 31, 2019, we report that;

AUDITORS' REPORT			MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
(i)	(a)	During the course of our audit, it was observed that the Company has generally maintained proper records of fixed assets showing full particulars except in some cases of furniture and fixtures and office equipment location and identification mark has not been mentioned. It was also observed that in respect of furniture and fixtures, light and fittings have not been linked up with the fixed assets register.	Noted
	(b)	According to the information as given to us, the management has conducted the Physical verification of Fixed Assets, each valuing Rs. 1.00 lakh and above, and of each asset irrespective of the value in case of additions during the last three years, has been conducted at reasonable intervals. As informed to us, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification	Physical verification of fixed assets is done for all the assets for last three years and assets valuing more than 1 lakh beyond three years through Committee constituted at area level as well as HQ level.
	(c)	According to the information and explanation given to us land transferred from erstwhile coal companies under pre-nationalisation period to CCL under Coal Mines (Nationalisation Act) 1973 were vested in Coal Mines Authority Limited by Statutory Order No. GSR/345.E dated 9th July 1973,New Delhi. The Deeds are kept in Land &Revenue department and also available at CCL website. Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act 1957 under section 9(1) of CB Act along with the S.O. are uploaded in CCL website. On payment of final land compensation to the land outstees, original land documents are kept in the Land & Revenue Department of CCL. In rest of the cases, the title deeds are kept with concerned department of the CCL.	No Comments
(ii)	(a)	As per policies of the company, physical Verification of Coal, Coke, etc. has been done by way of volumetric measurement with reference to contour map at each mine by the CIL measurement team at different location. The CIL team has given their report with respect to the same. The company is constantly following the accounting policy in this respect that in case of variance up to +/- 5 % between the Book Stock & Measured Stock, Book Stock is considered for valuation of closing stock and Variance, if any within the prescribed limit, found is ignored.	No Comments

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
(b) The physical verification of Stores and Spares of the company is done by External agency appointed by HQ in due interval. As per information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on during the course of such verification.	No Comments
(c) In our opinion, the present system of physical verification of stores and spares appears to be adequate considering the size of the company and the nature of its business.	No Comments
(d) In our opinion, the procedure of physical verification of coal, coke etc. followed by the management is reasonable in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business.	No Comments
(iiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited liability partnership of other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, except maintaining a Current Account with the holding Company.	No Comments
(a) Interest is allowed by the holding company on such account. Considering the holding and subsidiary relationship, we are unable to express our opinion on the rate of interest and other terms and conditions of such current account.	No Comments
(b) As per records, the receipts of interest are regular.	No Comments
(c) Since there is no overdue amount, hence, clause iii (c) of the Order is not applicable.	No Comments
(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect of the loans and investments made and guarantees and security provided by it.	No Comments
(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits during the year as per the provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act. However, balances in respect of amount received in the course of, or for the purpose of the business of the Company as Earnest Money Deposits, Security Deposits and Advance Deposits from Customers / Others, the Company is of the view that these deposits do not come under the purview of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2014.	No Comments
(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the company as prescribed by the Central Government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act,2013 and are	No Comments

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with the 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 the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.	No Comments
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of duty of customs which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However, the following dues of income tax, sales tax, duty of excise, service tax and value added tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes. (As per "Appendix-1")	No Comments
(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of books and records examined by us, we report that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks and government. The company has not issued any debentures.	No Comments
(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of books and records examined by us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.	No Comments
(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company and any fraud on the Company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit except a fraud, in earlier years, as reported in Para 7.10 of Note No. 38 of the financial statement.	No Comments

AUDITORS' REPORT		MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
(xi)	Section 197 of the Act regarding managerial remuneration is not applicable to Company by virtue of Notification No. G.S.R 463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Govt. of India.	No Comments
(xii)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.	No Comments
(xiii)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. Transactions entered into by the Company with its Holding Company, are exempted from the purview of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. These transactions took place in the regular course of business and at arm's length basis as has been disclosed by the management.	No Comments
(xiv)	According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.	No Comments
(xv)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.	No Comments
(xvi)	The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Clause 3(xvi) of the order is not applicable.	No Comments

For **K.C.Tak & CO.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
(Firm Registration No. 000216C)

(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
(M. NO. 079005)

Place:Ranchi.
Dated :11.06.2019

Annexure – "C" referred to in paragraph 3(f) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, we report that;

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **'Central Coalfields limited'** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone IND AS 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

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

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 standalone IND AS 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 standalone IND AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019, based on the internal

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **K.C.Tak & CO.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
(Firm Registration No. 000216C)

(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
(M. NO. 079005)

Place:Ranchi.
Dated :11.06.2019

APPENDIX – 1

DETAILS OF DISPUTED STATUTORY LIABILITIES AS ON 31.03.2019

(₹ in Crores)

TAX TYPE	NO. OF CASES	NAME OF COURT	PERIOD	DISPUTED AMOUNT	PAYMENT UNDER PROTEST	AMOUNT NOT DEPOSITED
ROYALTY CASES	50	Certificate Office - Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bokaro, Hazaribagh	1984-85 to 2016-17	817.77	3.47	814.29
ROYALTY CASES	5	Dy. Commissioner - Hazaribagh, Ramgarh	1995-96 to 2016-17	2.51	1.10	1.40
ROYALTY CASES	5	Commissioner - Hazaribagh	1992-93 to 2008-09	4.73	1.26	3.47
ROYALTY CASES	32	High Court, Jharkhand	1987-88 to 2017-18	533.89	16.32	517.57
ROYALTY CASES	6	Supreme Court, Delhi	91-92,98-99,99-00,08-09	54.04	12.98	41.06
SALES TAX CASES	226	Commercial Tax Officer - Ranchi, Ramgarh, Haz, Tenughat	1989-90 to 2016-17	665.52	109.75	555.78
SALES TAX CASES	169	JCCT(A), Hazaribagh	1989-90 to 2017-18	239.22	45.49	193.73
SALES TAX CASES	18	JCCT(A), Ranchi	1985-86 to 2015-16	2.68	0.21	2.47
SALES TAX CASES	78	Commissioner Commercial Tax, Ranchi	1996-97 to 2015-16	222.79	44.30	178.49
SALES TAX CASES	136	TRIBUNAL, Ranchi	1990-91 to 2014-15	356.95	85.74	271.21
SALES TAX CASES	1	High Court, Jharkhand	2011-12	3.87	3.87	-
ELECTRICITY DUTY CASES	13	DCCT	2006-07 to 2016-17	5.10	-	5.10
ELECTRICITY DUTY CASES	205	JCCT(A), Hazaribagh	1992-93 to 2017-18	60.35	15.95	44.41
ELECTRICITY DUTY CASES	7	CCT, Ranchi	2006-07 to 2011-12	3.07	0.50	2.57
ELECTRICITY DUTY CASES	25	TRIBUNAL, Ranchi	1993-94 to 2017-18	4.17	0.71	3.46
ELECTRICITY DUTY CASES	11	High Court, Jharkhand	1997-98 to 2015-16	13.22	3.92	9.30
ENTRY TAX CASES	1	Supreme Court, Delhi	2006-07	25	-	25
SERVICE TAX & EXCISE CASES	16	Commissioner, Ranchi	2008-09 to 2017-18	33.99	0.99	33.00
SERVICE TAX & EXCISE CASES	8	CESTAT, Kolkata	2005 to 2017-18	71.81	2.48	69.33
SERVICE TAX & EXCISE CASES	4	Others	2012-13 to 2017-18	1.33	-	1.33
INCOME TAX CASES	2	CIT(A), Ranchi	2004-05 & 2017-18	107.21	23	84.21
INCOME TAX CASES	11	ITAT	2006-07 to 2016-17	492.65	464	28.65
INCOME TAX CASES	12	Others	2007-08 to 2018-19	0.24	-	0.24
	1041	**TOTAL**		**3721.99**	**835.68**	**2886.08**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 (Audited)	As at 31.03.2018 (Audited)
A	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**		
1	**Shareholders' Funds**		
	a) Equity Share Capital	940.00	940.00
	b) Other Equity	4,203.04	2,875.61
	c) Money Received against Share Warrants	—	—
	Sub - total - Shareholder's Funds	**5,143.04**	**3,815.61**
2	**Share Application Money pending allotment**	—	—
3	**Non-Controlling Interest**	23.18	17.76
4	**Non-Current Liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities	70.61	60.09
	(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	—	—
	(c) Other Non-current Liabilities	540.84	438.46
	(d) Provisions	3,411.37	3,324.05
	Sub - total - Non-current Liabilities	**4,022.82**	**3,822.60**
5	**Current Liabilities**		
	(a) Financial Liabilities	986.90	1,008.08
	(b) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	56.18	125.41
	(c) Other Current Liabilities	4,500.31	4,777.48
	(d) Provisions	1,007.77	1,529.27
	Sub - total - Current Liabilities	**6,551.16**	**7,440.24**
	TOTAL - EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**15,740.20**	**15,096.21**
B	**ASSETS**		
1	**Non- current Assets**		
	(a) Fixed Assets	5,426.29	4,508.83
	(b) Goodwill on Consolidation	—	—
	(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1,039.09	1,047.58
	(d) Financial Assets	1,468.39	1,534.47
	(e) Other Non-current Assets	988.53	1,507.86
	Sub-total - Non-current Assets	**8,922.30**	**8,598.74**
2	**Current Assets**		
	(a) Financial Assets	2,889.02	3,054.68
	(b) Inventories	1,353.66	1,349.23
	(c) Other Current Assets	2,575.22	2,093.56
	(d) Current Tax Assets (net)	—	—
	Sub - Total - Current Assets	**6,817.90**	**6,497.47**
	TOTAL - ASSETS	**15,740.20**	**15,096.21**

(Ravi Prakash)
Company Secretary

(A.K. Goswami)
General Manager
(Finance)

(N.N. Thakur)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08176571

(Gopal Singh)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN-02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For K.C. TAK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No. 000216C)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28th May, 2019

(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

Statement of Consolidated Results for the Year Ended 31.03.2019

(₹ in Crores except Shares and EPS)

Sl. No:	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
				(Re-stated)		(Re-stated)
1	**Income from Operations**					
	Gross Sales	5,085.41	4,090.06	4,566.62	16,343.92	15,728.80
	Less: Levies	1,505.96	1,400.66	1,320.60	5,069.93	4,715.50
	(a) Net Sales/ Income from operations (Net of levies excluding excise duty)	3,579.45	2,689.40	3,246.02	11,273.99	11,013.30
	(b) Other operating income	270.65	237.77	236.64	905.91	537.41
	Total income from operations (Net) (a+b)	**3,850.10**	**2,927.17**	**3,482.66**	**12,179.90**	**11,550.71**
2	**Expenses**					
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	224.39	223.67	235.10	796.28	715.02
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-In-Trade	(480.21)	(51.40)	(462.98)	(23.44)	512.66
	(c) Excise Duty	—	200.60	—	—	200.60
	(d) Employee benefits Expenses	1,450.38	1,208.43	2,108.33	5,128.86	5,478.55
	(e) Depreciation/amortisation/impairment	93.75	90.61	96.69	344.28	351.52
	(f) Power & fuel Expenses	61.60	57.00	74.28	231.02	277.35
	(g) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	11.37	4.98	28.68	41.14	37.90
	(h) Repairs	197.89	71.20	195.83	374.57	326.69
	(i) Contractual Expenses	419.49	346.35	489.40	1,322.13	1,294.38
	(j) Other Expenses	354.80	248.26	268.37	1,069.11	1,022.21
	(k) Provisions/write off	38.39	(210.30)	(144.11)	93.95	1.73
	(l) Stripping Activity Adjustment	288.93	109.95	369.83	347.60	284.51
	Total expenses (a to l)	**2,660.78**	**2,299.35**	**3,259.42**	**9,725.50**	**10,503.12**
3	**Profit/ (Loss) from operations before other income, finance costs and exceptional items (1-2)**	**1,189.32**	**627.82**	**223.24**	**2,454.40**	**1,047.59**
4	Other income	130.47	42.47	302.82	314.82	510.68
5	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before finance costs and exceptional items (3+4)**	**1,319.79**	**670.29**	**526.06**	**2,769.22**	**1,558.27**
6	Finance costs	18.57	16.82	35.38	75.26	170.81
7	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities after finance costs but before exceptional items (5-6)**	**1,301.22**	**653.47**	**490.68**	**2,693.96**	**1,387.46**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

Statement of Consolidated Results for the Year Ended 31.03.2018 (Contd...)

(₹ in Crores except Shares and EPS)

Sl. No:	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2019	31.12.2018	31.03.2018	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
				(Re-stated)		(Re-stated)
8	Exceptional items	—	—	—	—	—
9	**Profit / (Loss) from ordinary activities before tax (7-8)**	**1,301.22**	**653.47**	**490.68**	**2,693.96**	**1,387.46**
10	Tax expense	258.32	475.82	172.11	988.32	579.71
11	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (9-10) [A]**	**1,042.90**	**177.65**	**318.57**	**1,705.64**	**807.75**
12	Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)(net of tax) [B]	(12.16)	(45.34)	55.48	(19.69)	101.74
13	**Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) [A + B]**	**1,030.74**	**132.31**	**374.05**	**1,685.95**	**909.49**
14	Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value of share ₹ 1000/- each)	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00	940.00
15	**Earnings per share (EPS) (Face Value of share ₹ 1000 /-each) (not annualised)**					
	(a) Basic	**1,109.47**	**188.99**	**338.90**	**1,814.06**	**859.32**
	(b) Diluted	**1,109.47**	**188.99**	**338.90**	**1,814.06**	**859.32**

(Ravi Prakash)
Company Secretary

(A.K. Goswami)
General Manager
(Finance)

(N.N. Thakur)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08176571

(Gopal Singh)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN-02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For K.C. TAK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No. 000216C)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28th May, 2019

(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

(₹ in Crores)

	Notes	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	3	2,496.09	2,421.09
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	2,519.03	1,824.91
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	405.43	260.67
(d) Intangible Assets	6	5.74	2.16
(e) Intangible Assets under Development		—	—
(f) Investment Property		—	—
(g) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	—	—
(ii) Loans	8	0.66	0.47
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	1,467.73	1,534.00
(h) Deferred Tax Assets (net)		1,039.09	1,047.58
(i) Other Non-current Assets	10	988.53	1,507.86
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		**8,922.30**	**8,598.74**
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	12	1,353.66	1,349.23
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	52.56	—
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	1,095.13	1,121.00
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	244.79	162.34
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	868.16	1,233.74
(v) Loans	8	—	—
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	628.38	537.60
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		—	—
(d) Other Current Assets	11	2,575.22	2,093.56
Total Current Assets (B)		**6,817.90**	**6,497.47**
Total Assets (A+B)		**15,740.20**	**15,096.21**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019 (Contd.)

(₹ in Crores)

	Notes	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	940.00	940.00
(b) Other Equity	17	4,203.04	2,875.61
Equity attributable to Equityholders of the Company		**5,143.04**	**3,815.61**
Non-Controlling Interests		23.18	17.76
Total Equity (A)		**5166.22**	**3833.37**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	—	—
(ii) Trade Payables	19	—	—
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	70.61	60.09
(b) Provisions	21	3,411.37	3,324.05
(c) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	540.84	438.46
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		**4,022.82**	**3,822.60**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	—	150.00
(ii) Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		—	—
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro and small enterprises		484.15	487.01
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	502.75	371.07
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	4500.31	4777.48
(c) Provisions	21	1007.77	1529.27
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (net)		56.18	125.41
Total Current Liabilities (C)		**6,551.16**	**7,440.24**
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		**15,740.20**	**15,096.21**
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
Additional Notes to the Financial Statements	38		

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

(Ravi Prakash) Company Secretary	(A.K. Goswami) General Manager (Finance)	(N.N. Thakur) Director (Finance) DIN-08176571	(Gopal Singh) Chairman-cum-Managing Director DIN-02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For K.C. TAK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No. 000216C)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28th May, 2019

(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(₹ in Crores)

				Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Revenue from Operations				24		
A.	Sales (Net of other levies but including Excise Duty)				11,273.99	11,013.30
B.	Other Operating Revenue (Net of other levies but including Excise Duty)				905.91	537.41
(I)	**Revenue from Operations (A+B)**				**12,179.90**	**11,550.71**
(II)	Other Income			25	314.82	510.68
(III)	**Total Income (I+II)**				**12.494.72**	**12,061.39**
(IV)	**EXPENSES**					
	Cost of Materials Consumed			26	796.28	715.02
	Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade			27	(23.44)	512.66
	Excise Duty on sale of coal				—	200.60
	Employee Benefits Expense			28	5,128.86	5,478.55
	Power Expenses				231.02	277.35
	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses			29	41.14	37.90
	Repairs			30	374.57	326.69
	Contractual Expenses			31	1,322.13	1,294.38
	Finance Costs			32	75.26	170.81
	Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment				344.28	351.52
	Provisions			33	93.95	1.01
	Write off			34	—	0.72
	Stripping Activity Adjustments				347.60	284.51
	Other Expenses			35	1,069.11	1,022.21
	Total Expenses (IV)				**9,800.76**	**10,673.93**
(V)	**Profit before Exceptional items and Tax (III-IV)**				**2,693.96**	**1,387.46**
(VI)	Exceptional Items				—	—
(VII)	**Profit before Tax (V-VI)**				**2,693.96**	**1,387.46**
(VIII)	Tax expense			36	988.32	579.71
(IX)	**Profit for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)**				**1,705.64**	**807.75**
(X)	Profit from discontinued operations				—	—
(XI)	Tax expenses of discontinued operations				—	—
(XII)	Profit from discontinued operations (after Tax) (X-XI)				—	—
(XIII)	Share in JV's/Associate's Profit/(Loss)				—	—
(XIV)	**Profit for the year (IX+XII+XIII)**				**1,705.64**	**807.75**
	Other Comprehensive Income			37		
	A	(i)	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(30.27)	155.59
		(ii)	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(10.58)	53.85
	B	(i)	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—
		(ii)	Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		—	—
(XV)	**Total Other Comprehensive Income**				**(19.69)**	**101.74**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (Contd..)

(₹ in Crores)

	Notes	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(XVI) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XIV+XV) (Comprising Profit/ (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		**1,685.95**	**909.49**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,705.22	807.76
Non-Controlling Interest		0.42	(0.01)
		1,705.64	**807.75**
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(19.69)	101.74
Non-Controlling Interest		–	–
		(19.69)	**101.74**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,685.53	909.50
Non-Controlling Interest		0.42	(0.01)
(XVII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		1,814.06	859.32
(2) Diluted		1,814.06	859.32
(XVIII) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic		—	—
(2) Diluted		—	—
(XIX) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		1,814.06	859.32
(2) Diluted		1,814.06	859.32
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
Additional Notes to the Financial Statements	38		

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

(Ravi Prakash)	(A.K. Goswami)	(N.N. Thakur)	(Gopal Singh)
Company Secretary	General Manager (Finance)	Director (Finance) DIN-08176571	Chairman-cum-Managing Director DIN-02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For K.C. TAK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No. 000216C)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28th May, 2019

(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

(₹ in Crores)

		For the Year Ended 31.03.2019	For the Year Ended 31.03.2018
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Total Comprehensive Income before tax		2,663.69	1,543.05
Adjustments for :			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses		341.63	357.81
Interest and dividend income		(122.00)	(277.12)
Finance cost		75.26	170.81
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		9.92	3.10
Other Provisions		93.95	238.05
Liability write back during the Year		(71.79)	(136.25)
Stripping Activity Adjustment		347.60	284.51
Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities		**3,338.26**	**2,183.96**
Adjustment for :			
Trade Receivables (Net of Provision)		25.87	(71.52)
Inventories		(4.43)	747.03
Loans and advances and other financial assets		21.46	(1,473.57)
Financial and other Liabilities		(836.06)	2,837.51
Cash Generated from Operation		**2,545.10**	**4,223.41**
Income Tax Paid/Refund		(1,050.30)	(984.80)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(A)	**1,494.80**	**3,238.61**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(1,269.01)	(898.08)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit		365.58	166.73
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.		(52.56)	-
Issue of Share Capital/Share Application Money		5.00	16.70
Interest from Investent		-	-
Interest and dividend income		122.00	277.12
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(B)	**(828.99)**	**(437.53)**

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(CIN: U10200JH1956GOI000581)
Regd. Office: Ranchi, Jharkhand

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONTD.)

(₹ in Crores)

		For the Year Ended 31.03.2019	For the Year Ended 31.03.2018
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment/Increase in Borrowings		(150.00)	(2,153.78)
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities		(75.26)	(170.81)
Dividend on Equity Shares		(297.04)	(531.10)
Tax on Dividend on Equity Shares		(61.06)	(108.12)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	**(C)**	**(583.36)**	**(2,963.81)**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)		**82.45**	**(162.73)**
Cash & Cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		**162.34**	**325.07**
Cash & Cash equivalents as at the end of the year		**244.79**	**162.34**

(All figures in bracket represent outflow.)

(Ravi Prakash)
Company Secretary

(A.K. Goswami)
General Manager
(Finance)

(N.N. Thakur)
Director (Finance)
DIN-08176571

(Gopal Singh)
Chairman-cum-Managing Director
DIN-02698059

In terms of our Report of even date
For K.C. TAK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No. 000216C)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28th May, 2019

(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 - CONSOLIDATED

(₹ in Crores)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2017	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2018	Balance as at 01.04.2018	Changes In Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2019
9400000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each (9400000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each)	940.00	—	940.00	940.00	—	940.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI	Equity Attributable to Equity Shareholders	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2017	**2,029.00**	**215.26**	**52.39**	**2,296.65**	**1.12**	**2,297.77**
Changes in Accounting Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior Period Errors	-	308.64	-	308.64	-	308.64
Restated balance as at 01.04.2017	**2,029.00**	**523.90**	**52.39**	**2,605.29**	**1.12**	**2,606.41**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment during the year	-	-	-	-	16.69	16.69
Adjustments during the year	-	0.04	-	0.04	(0.04)	-
Profit for the Year	-	807.76	101.74	909.50	(0.01)	909.49
Appropriations						-
Transfer to / from General reserve	39.48	(39.48)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from Other reserves	-	-	-	-		-
Interim Dividend	-	(531.10)	-	(531.10)	-	(531.10)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	(108.12)	-	(108.12)	-	(108.12)
Buyback of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pre-operative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**2,068.48**	**653.00**	**154.13**	**2,875.61**	**17.76**	**2,893.37**
Balance as at 01.04.2018	2,068.48	653.00	154.13	2,875.61	17.76	2,893.37
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share application money pending allotment	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Year	-	1,705.22	(19.69)	1,685.53	0.42	1,685.95
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations						-
Transfer to / from General reserve	85.22	(85.22)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from Other reserves	-	-		-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	(297.04)	-	(297.04)	-	(297.04)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	(61.06)	-	(61.06)	-	(61.06)
Buyback of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment of Pre-operative expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**2,153.70**	**1,914.90**	**134.44**	**4,203.04**	**23.18**	**4,226.22**

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NOTE : 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a Miniratna company, is a 100% subsidiary of Coal India Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) having its registered office at Darbhanga House, Ranchi, Jharkhand – 834029.

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.

CCL has a joint venture agreement with IRCON International Limited & Government of Jharkhand named Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL). The basic objective of JCRL is to build, construct, operate and maintain identified Rail Corridor Projects that are critical for evacuation of coal from mines in the State of Jharkhand which shall be used for both freight and passenger services and to develop required rail infrastructure including construction of railway lines together with all related facilities etc.

NOTE 2: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The Consolidated financial statements of the company 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, unless otherwise indicated, have been rounded off to 'rupees in Crore' upto 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. Inter-company 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 CCL 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 CCL 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, 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 re-measured 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

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

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

2.4.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Coal India Limited is an Indian state controlled enterprise headquartered in Kolkata, West Bengal, India and the largest coal producing company in the world. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

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

Step 1 : Identifying the contract:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Combination of contracts

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

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

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

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

Contract modification

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

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

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

Step 2 : Identifying performance obligations:

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

a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or

b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

Step 3 : Determining the transaction price

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

When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non – cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 4 : Allocating the transaction price:

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

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

Step 5 : Recognizing revenue:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) the Company has a present right to payment for the good or service;

b) the customer has legal title to the good or service;

c) the Company has transferred physical possession of the good or service;

d) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good or service;

e) the customer has accepted the good or service.

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

Contract assets:

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

Trade receivables:

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

Contract liabilities:

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

2.4.2 Interest

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

2.4.3 Dividend

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

2.4.4 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.

2.4.5 Rendering of Services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

(b) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;

(c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and

(d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction 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 finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be transferred.

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

2.6.1 Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.2 Company as a lessor

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

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

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

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

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

2.7 Non-current assets held for sale

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

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

2.8 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of 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 de-recognition 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 de-recognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land)	:	Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building	:	3-60 years
Roads	:	3-10 years
Telecommunication	:	3-9 years
Railway Sidings	:	15 years
Plant and Equipment	:	5-15 years
Computers and Laptops	:	3 Years
Office equipment	:	3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	:	10 years
Vehicles	:	8-10 years

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 de-recognition 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.

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:

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 de-recognition 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 De-recognition

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:

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

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

c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

2.15.3 Financial liabilities

2.15.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.15.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

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 de-recognition 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 re-classifications 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. Gratuity, leave encashment are defined benefit plans (with ceilings on benefits). The company’s net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company’s obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in to the benefit to the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.18.3 Other Employee Benefits

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

2.19 Foreign Currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

2.20 Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

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

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 First in First out 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 and by products are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of stock of coal.

2.21.2 Stores & Spares

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

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

2.21.3 Other Inventories

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationary at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost.

However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

2.22 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 has 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 judgment 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 judgment, 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 geo-mining 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 size and nature of the item. The deciding factor is whether omission or misstatement could individually or collectively influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. In particular circumstances either the nature or the amount of an item or aggregate of items could be the determining factor. Further the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

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 0.50% of total revenue from Operations (net of statutory levies) as per last audited financial statement of CIL Consolidated.

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	g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	h.	P&L	Profit and Loss
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss	j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles	k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards			

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Recla-mation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Tele-commu-nication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equip-ments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastruc-tures	Surveyed off Assets	Others	Total
Carrying Amount:															
As at 1st April, 2017	17.49	670.49	475.60	189.15	1,461.51	1.79	34.73	9.67	32.45	12.24	-	198.26	82.57	-	3,185.95
Additions	-	64.39	-	61.23	206.64	0.07	-	2.07	10.83	0.06	-	13.05	3.72	-	362.06
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(10.17)	-	-	-	(0.06)	(0.01)	-	(0.29)	(5.78)	-	(16.31)
As at 31st March, 2018	**17.49**	**734.88**	**475.60**	**250.38**	**1,657.98**	**1.86**	**34.73**	**11.74**	**43.22**	**12.29**	**-**	**211.02**	**80.51**	**-**	**3,531.70**
As at 1st April, 2018	17.49	734.88	475.60	250.38	1,657.98	1.86	34.73	11.74	43.22	12.29	-	211.02	80.51	-	3,531.70
Additions	-	26.57	-	46.24	144.78	1.75	234.05	3.34	13.68	0.12	-	55.86	6.70	-	533.09
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	(2.97)	(0.87)	(24.37)	-	(43.54)	-	(7.26)	(0.01)	-	(3.43)	(21.99)	-	(104.44)
As at 31st March, 2019	**17.49**	**761.45**	**472.63**	**295.75**	**1,778.39**	**3.61**	**225.24**	**15.08**	**49.64**	**12.40**	**-**	**263.45**	**65.22**	**-**	**3,960.35**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment															
As at 1st April, 2017	-	69.63	95.07	17.38	466.24	0.37	6.86	4.24	12.16	2.49	-	42.32	46.39	-	763.15
Charge for the year	-	54.98	36.13	10.68	213.76	0.14	3.94	1.44	7.83	1.53	-	17.94	-	-	348.37
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.83	(1.65)	-	4.18
Deletions/Adjustments	-	0.78	-	(0.07)	(6.30)	-	-	(0.01)	0.06	-	-	0.48	(0.03)	-	(5.09)
As at 31st March, 2018	-	**125.39**	**131.20**	**27.99**	**673.70**	**0.51**	**10.80**	**5.67**	**20.05**	**4.02**	-	**66.57**	**44.71**	-	**1,110.61**
As at 1st April, 2018	-	125.39	131.20	27.99	673.70	0.51	10.80	5.67	20.05	4.02	-	66.57	44.71	-	1,110.61
Charge for the year	-	56.73	34.76	13.93	202.02	0.36	9.55	1.76	8.10	1.38	-	29.08	-	-	357.67
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.75	(19.75)	-	(14.00)
Deletions/Adjustments	-	0.78	2.47	0.82	(8.68)	0.11	11.56	(1.09)	(4.21)	-	-	8.53	(0.31)	-	9.98
As at 31st March, 2019	-	**182.90**	**168.43**	**42.74**	**867.04**	**0.98**	**31.91**	**6.34**	**23.94**	**5.40**	-	**109.93**	**24.65**	-	**1,464.26**
Net Carrying Amount															
As at 31st March, 2019	**17.49**	**578.55**	**304.20**	**253.01**	**911.35**	**2.63**	**193.33**	**8.74**	**25.70**	**7.00**	-	**153.52**	**40.57**	-	**2,496.09**
As at 31st March, 2018	**17.49**	**609.49**	**344.40**	**222.39**	**984.28**	**1.35**	**23.93**	**6.07**	**23.17**	**8.27**	-	**144.45**	**35.80**	-	**2,421.09**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS (Contd.)

1. In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

(₹ in Crores

Particulars	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 Infrastructures	Surveyed off Assets	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount :															
As at 1st April, 2015	16.87	630.42	656.05	437.66	3,335.00	16.90	88.08	20.77	50.16	32.79	-	759.19	71.73	-	6,115.62
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment															
As at 1st April, 2015	-	372.29	176.30	270.57	2,239.44	15.24	73.22	15.18	36.96	26.36	-	652.32	-	-	3,877.88
Net carrying Amount	**16.87**	**258.13**	**479.75**	**167.09**	**1,095.56**	**1.66**	**14.86**	**5.59**	**13.20**	**6.43**	**-**	**106.87**	**71.73**	**-**	**2,237.74**

Note :

2. Other Land includes Land acquired under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 , Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and other Acts.
3. Depreciation is provided based on estimated useful life, reviewed at the end of each year by the empowerd committee as referred in Significant Accounting Policy para no. 2.8. There is no significant component having different useful life of value, hence component accounting has not been considered.
4. During the current year, impairment has been withdrawn in respect of Surveyed off Assets amounting to ₹ 19.75 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 1.65 Crs.).
5. In terms of lease agreements, the company has granted to its customers, a right to occupy and use of certain assets of the company having gross value of ₹ 88.09 Crs. and wdv of ₹ 2.50 Crs.
6. Total Depreciation amounting to ₹ 357.67 Crs. includes amortisation of ₹ 29.08 Crs. related to other Mining Infrastructures.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Development	Others	Total
Carrying Amount:						
As at 1st April, 2017	103.60	64.08	1,023.42	139.24	-	1,330.34
Additions	96.41	13.56	476.31	38.99	-	625.27
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(57.97)	(29.59)	-	(12.00)	-	(99.56)
As at 31st March, 2018	**142.04**	**48.05**	**1,499.73**	**166.23**	**-**	**1,856.05**
As at 1st April, 2018	142.04	48.05	1,499.73	166.23	-	1,856.05
Additions	127.99	16.22	798.50	144.64	-	1,087.35
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(65.87)	(29.06)	(204.07)	(106.86)	-	(405.86)
As at 31st March, 2019	**204.16**	**35.21**	**2,094.16**	**204.01**	**-**	**2,537.54**
Accumulated Provision and Impairment						
As at 1st April, 2017	1.60	3.11	7.70	9.82	-	22.23
Charge for the year	0.35	2.16	3.85	1.82	-	8.18
Impairment	-	-	-	1.45	-	1.45
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.01)	(0.20)	-	(0.51)		(0.72)
As at 31st March, 2018	**1.94**	**5.07**	**11.55**	**12.58**	**-**	**31.14**
As at 1st April, 2018	1.94	5.07	11.55	12.58	-	31.14
Charge for the year	0.03	0.65	0.12	3.52	-	4.32
Impairment	-	-	-	6.99	-	6.99
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.72)	(3.78)	(11.55)	(7.89)	-	(23.94)
As at 31st March, 2019	**1.25**	**1.94**	**0.12**	**15.20**	**-**	**18.51**
Net Carrying Amount						
As at 31st March, 2019	**202.91**	**33.27**	**2,094.04**	**188.81**	**-**	**2,519.03**
As at 31st March, 2018	**140.10**	**42.98**	**1,488.18**	**153.65**	**-**	**1,824.91**

1. In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

Particulars	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Development	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:						
As at 1st April, 2015	62.53	132.02	136.74	188.12	-	519.41
Accumulated Provision and Impairment						
As at 1st April, 2015	10.52	12.29	45.74	36.84	-	105.39
Net Carrrying Amount	**52.01**	**119.73**	**91.00**	**151.28**	**-**	**414.02**

Note :

2. In case of machinery/assets, which could not be put to use for more than three years from the date of purchase/ acquisition, provision equivalent to depreciation w.e.f. the fourth year has been made during the year amounting to ₹4.32 Crs. (previous year ₹8.18 Crs.) shown under note 33 of the financial statements.

3. CIL Board in its 350th Board meeting approved the revised project cost of ₹2399.07 Crs. in respect of Tori Shivpur Rail line project for facilitating evacuation of coal against which ₹2431.13 Crs. has been deposited with East Central Railway. EC Railway has spent ₹1855.64 Crs. which has been recoginised as enabling Asset under the head " Railway Siding " in CWIP and the balance amount of ₹575.49 Crs. has been shown as Capital Advance in Note 10. The Company has received a grant of ₹536.55 Crs. till date from CCDAC against the said project.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April, 2017	237.83
Additions	23.51
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2018	**261.34**
As at 1st April, 2018	261.34
Additions	75.35
Deletions/Adjustments	69.41
As at 31st March, 2019	**406.10**
Accumulated Provision and Impairment	
As at 1st April, 2017	0.67
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2018	**0.67**
As at 1st April, 2018	0.67
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March, 2019	**0.67**
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March, 2019	**405.43**
As at 31st March, 2018	**260.67**

In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1st April, 2015	176.04
Accumulated Provision and Impairment	
As at 1st April, 2015	2.21
Net Carrrying Amount	**173.83**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE 6 : OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Computer Software	Coal Blocks meant for sale	Others	Total
Carrying Amount:				
As at 1st April, 2017	5.21	1.71	-	6.92
Additions	0.01	-	-	0.01
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	**5.22**	**1.71**	**-**	**6.93**
As at 1st April, 2018	5.22	1.71	-	6.93
Additions	4.19	-	-	4.19
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	**9.41**	**1.71**	-	**11.12**
Accumulated Provision and Impairment				
As at 1st April, 2017	3.33	-	-	3.33
Charge for the year	1.44	-	-	1.44
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	**4.77**	**-**	**-**	**4.77**
As at 1st April, 2018	4.77	-	-	4.77
Charge for the year	0.61	-	-	0.61
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	**5.38**	**-**	**-**	**5.38**
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31st March, 2019	**4.03**	**1.71**	**-**	**5.74**
As at 31st March, 2018	**0.45**	**1.71**	**-**	**2.16**

1. Coal blocks meant for sale represents expenses incurred towards initial development on mines to be recovered on disposal of such blocks by the authority.

2. In pursuance of compliance of IND AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carrying value on transition date.

Gross Carrying Amount:				
As at 1st April, 2015	4.74	1.71	-	6.45
Accumulated Provision and Impairment				
As at 1st April, 2015	-			-
Net Carrrying Amount	**4.74**	**1.71**	**-**	**6.45**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 7 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crores)

	No. of Shares Held	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non Current			
Investment in Shares			
Equity Shares in Subsidiary Company	—	—	—
Other Investments			
Share Application Money	—	—	—
In Secured Bonds	—	—	—
In Co-operative Shares	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:	—	—	—
Market value of quoted investments:	—	—	—
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	—	—	—
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	—	—	—

(₹ in Crores)

Current	Number of units current year/ (previous year)	NAV/ Face Value per unit (In ₹)	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Mutual Fund Investment				
UTI Mutual Fund	515315.242/-	1019.4457/-	52.53	—
SBI Mutual Fund	271.885/-	1003.2500/-	0.03	—
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund			—	—
Union KBC Mutual Fund			—	—
BOI AXA Mutual Fund			—	—
Other Investments				
8.5% Tax Free Special Bonds (Fully Paid Up)			—	—
(On Securitisation of Trade Receivables)			—	—
Major State Wise Break Up				
– UP			—	—
– Haryana			—	—
Total			**52.56**	—
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:			—	—
Market value of Quoted Investment:			—	—
Aggregate of unquoted investments:			52.56	—
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:			—	—

Details of Mutual Fund purchased and redeemed during the year : (₹ in Crores)

PARTICULARS	TOTAL PURCHASED DURING THE YEAR		TOTAL REDEEMED DURING THE YEAR		DIVIDEND RECEIVED	
	NO. OF UNITS	AMOUNT	NO. OF UNITS	AMOUNT	NO. OF UNITS	AMOUNT
UTI MUTUAL FUND	1,471,387.830	150.00	975,726.320	99.47	19653.730	2.00
SBI MUTUAL FUND	2,242,711.190	225.00	2,271,517.570	227.89	29078.260	2.92
TOTAL	**3,714,099.020**	**375.00**	**3,247,243.890**	**327.36**	**48731.990**	**4.92**

Note :

The company invests in liquid scheme (daily dividend) of the above mutual funds. In the daily dividend scheme, dividends are received on daily basis in the form of units of mutual fund and the value of the NAV of the scheme remain constant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 8 : LOANS

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current		
Loans to Employees		
— Secured, considered good	0.66	0.47
— Unsecured, considered good	—	—
— Have significant increase in credit risk	—	—
— Credit Impaired	—	—
	0.66	0.47
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans	—	—
	0.66	**0.47**
CLASSIFICATION		
— Secured, considered good	0.66	0.47
— Unsecured, considered good	—	—
— Have significant increase in credit risk	—	—
— Credit Impaired	—	—
Current		
Loans to Employees		
— Secured, considered good	—	—
— Unsecured, considered good	—	—
— Credit Impaired	—	—
	—	—
Less : Allowance for doubtful loans	—	—
	—	—
CLASSIFICATION		
— Secured, considered good	—	—
— Unsecured, considered good	—	—
— Have significant increase in credit risk	—	—
— Credit Impaired	—	—

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018
Non Current				
Bank Deposits		—		—
Deposits with bank under				
– Mine Closure Plan		1,182.01		1,019.85
– Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme		—		—
Other Deposit		145.09		100.99
Receivable from Escrow Account for Mine Closure Expenses		140.63		413.16
Other Deposit and Receivables		—		—
TOTAL		**1,467.73**		**1,534.00**
Current				
Receivable from Escrow Account for Mine Closure Expenses		272.54		—
Current Account with Holding Company		—		72.74
Current maturities of long term loan		—		—
Interest accrued		14.57		59.04
Claims & other receivables*	346.03		409.67	
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	4.76		3.85	
		341.27		405.82
TOTAL		**628.38**		**537.60**

Note :

1. Since coal became excisable w.e.f. 01.03.2011, Royalty and SED were considered as "Other Taxes" and excluded from the Transaction Value. Consequent upon the summon issued by the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI), New Delhi and discussion held thereon, CIL, Holding Company, who represented the issue, has advised to include Royalty and SED in the Transaction Value and pay Central Excise Duty under protest till the case pending in the Nine Member Bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court is disposed off. Accordingly ₹85.14 Crs.has been paid under protest against coal dispatched and on consumption of raw coal in washeries during the period from March'2011 to February'2013 and consequently supplementary bills have been raised for the said period to the tune of ₹79.95 Crs. Out of ₹79.95 Crs., balance realizable amount of ₹4.56 Crs. from cash sales customers has been shown under the head "Other Receivable ". Out of ₹4.56 Crs., customers have obtained stay order for ₹2.66 Crs. from Hon'ble High Courts of Kolkata and Jharkhand and against balance of ₹1.90 Crs., provision of ₹1.90 Crs. has been made.
2. Deposit with banks under mine closure plan is ₹1182.01 Crs. (Previous Year ₹1019.85 Crs.) including interest on Escrow Account of ₹253.91 Crs. (Previous Year ₹198.81 Crs.) refer note no. 21.
3 *It includes fraudulent payment of ₹0.80 Crs. (refer para no. 7.10 of Note- 38)
4. Interest accrued on Bank Deposits includes accrued interest on deposits under mine closure plan of ₹5.38 Crs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE – 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
(i)	**Capital Advances**	987.41		1,507.99	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.09	987.32	1.29	1,506.70
(ii)	**Advances other than capital advances**				
(a)	Security Deposit for utilities	1.21		1.16	
	Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	—	1.21	—	1.16
(b)	Other Deposits and advances	—		—	
	Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	—	—	—	—
(c)	Advances to related parties		—		—
	TOTAL		**988.53**		**1,507.86**

Particulars	Closing Balance		Maximum Amount Due At Any Time During	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
	(₹ in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)
Due by the Companies in which Directors of the Company is also a Director/Member	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Due by the parties in which the Director(s) of Company is /are interested	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Note :

1. Capital Advance of ₹987.41 Crs. Includes ₹575.49 Crs. given to EC Railway for construction of Tori-Shivpur Rail Line. (Refer Note-4)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE – 11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
(a)	Advance for Revenue (for goods & services)	68.56		128.56	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.44		0.44	
			68.12		128.12
(b)	Advance payment of statutory dues	440.49		485.07	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	0.31		0.31	
			440.18		484.76
(c)	Advance to Related Parties		—		—
(d)	Other Advances and Deposits	1,239.96		1,017.32	
	Less : Provision for doubtful advances	18.17		18.26	
			1,221.79		999.06
(e)	Input Tax Credit Receivable	845.13		481.62	
	Less: Provision	—		—	
			845.13		481.62
(f)	MAT Credit Entitlement	—		—	
	Less: Provision	—		—	
			—		—
	TOTAL		**2,575.22**		**2,093.56**

Particulars	Closing Balance		Maximum Amount Due at any time During	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)
Due by the Companies in which Directors of the Company is also a Director/Member (With name of the Companies)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Due by the parties in which the Director(s) of Company is /are interested	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note :

1. Advance for Revenue includes ₹11.88 Crs. (P.Y. ₹11.73 Crs.) paid to various Govt. Agencies/ Departments against CSR activities.

2. By virtue of enactment of Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Act, 1992, the Company, in 1992-93, raised supplementary bills on customers up to 4th April, 1991 for ₹100.33 Crs. on account of Cess and Sales Tax thereon. The said amount is recoverable from customers and shown under the head Claim Receivable others and the corresponding amount has also been included in statutory dues payable for Royalty and Cess under the head “ Other Current Liabilities” (Note-23).

3. Goods and Service Tax has been implemented w.e.f. 01.07.2017 by subsuming all other taxes. Input Tax Credit receivables for ₹845.13 Crs. as on 31.03.2019 includes credit transit through GST TRAN-1 of ₹143.25 Crs. (Related to pre-GST era), which could not be utilized during the period due to inverted tax structure and pending scrutiny of GSTR TRAN-1 at Commercial Tax Department. The same shall be utilized/ claimed in the subsequent periods on completion of the scruitiny.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE -12 : INVENTORIES

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a)	Stock of Coal	1,229.85	1,206.37
	Coal under Development	—	—
		1,229.85	**1,206.37**
(b)	Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	110.39	133.50
	Add: Stores-in-transit	8.76	4.42
	Net Stock of Stores & Spares (at cost)	119.15	137.92
(c)	Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	0.58	0.82
(d)	Workshop Jobs and Press Jobs	4.08	4.12
	Total	**1,353.66**	**1349.23**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

ANNEXURE TO NOTE - 12

(Qty in lakh tonnes) (₹ in Crores)

Table:A

Reconciliation of Closing Stock of Raw Coal adopted in the Financial Statements with Book Stock as at the end of the year :

PARTICULARS	OVERALL STOCK		NON-VENDABLE STOCK/ MIXED STOCK		VENDABLE STOCK	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. (a) Opening Stock as on 01.04.2018	135.90	952.31	1.21	-	134.69	952.31
(b) Adjustment in Opening Stock			-	-		
2. Production for the Year	687.22	14,693.02	-	-	687.22	14,693.02
3. Sub-Total (1+2)	823.12	15,645.33	1.21	-	821.91	15,645.33
4. Off- Take for the Year :						
(a) Outside Despatch	592.52	13,190.23	-	-	592.52	13,190.23
(b) Coal feed to Washeries	91.94	1,530.28	-	-	91.94	1,530.28
(c) Own Consumption	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
TOTAL(A)	684.46	14,720.55	-	-	684.46	14,720.55
5. Derived Stock	138.66	924.78	1.21	-	137.45	924.78
6. Measured Stock	135.26	903.86	1.18	-	134.08	903.86
7. Difference (5-6)	3.40	20.92	0.03	-	3.37	20.92
8. Break-up of Difference :						
(a) Excess within 5%	0.38	1.69	-	-	0.38	1.69
(b) Shortage within 5%	3.78	22.61	0.03	-	3.75	22.61
(c) Excess beyond 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Shortage beyond 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Closing stock adopted in A/c.(6 – 8(a) + 8(b))	138.66	924.78	1.21	-	137.45	924.78

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

ANNEXURE TO NOTE - 12

(Qty in lakh tonnes) (₹ in Crores)

Table : B

Summary of Closing Stock of Coal/Coke etc

PARTICULARS	Raw Coal		Washed / Deshaled Coal				Other Products		Total	
			Coking		Non-Coking					
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Opening Stock (Audited)	135.90	952.31	0.72	36.49	0.34	3.73	14.34	213.84	151.30	1,206.37
Less: Non-vendable Coal/Mixed Stock	1.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.21	—
Adjusted Opening Stock (Vendable)	134.69	952.31	0.72	36.49	0.34	3.73	14.34	213.84	150.09	1,206.37
Production	687.22	14,693.02	8.05	564.66	66.31	1,881.59	14.07	914.56	775.65	18,053.83
Offtake										
(A) Outside Despatch	592.52	13,190.23	8.07	571.56	66.37	1,882.94	13.28	855.30	680.24	16,500.03
(B) Coal feed to Washeries	91.94	1,530.28	-	-	-	-		-	91.94	1,530.28
(C) Own Consumption	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
Closing Stock	137.45	924.78	0.70	29.59	0.28	2.38	15.13	273.10	153.56	1,229.85
Less: Shortage	-	-			-	-			-	-
Closing Stock (Adopted)	137.45	924.78	0.70	29.59	0.28	2.38	15.13	273.10	153.56	1,229.85

Note :

1. Value of Despatch of Other Products includes value of Non Coking Slurry and Rejects, but quantity of Despatch does not include despatch of Non Coking Slurry 50963 MT (P.Y. 15886 MT) and Rejects (Both Coking & Non Coking) 597364 MT (P.Y. 1071303 MT).
2. Closing Stock of Non Coking Slurry and Coking and Non Coking Rejects as on 31.03.2019 is 258670 MT (P.Y. 275035 MT) and 7232847 MT (P.Y. 1516069 MT) repectively, valued at NIL in absence of availability of ready market. Sales are recognised on realisable basis.
3. Closing stock of coal is measured volumetrically and converted to weight (tonne) by applying the identified conversion factor. To take care of the inherent approximation error of volumetric measurement and subsequent conversion thereof to weight by applying a mathematically determined conversion factor, the variance of (+/-)5% between book stock and physical stock is ignored as per Accounting Policy of the Company being followed consistently over the years and the net shortage of Book Stock (Vendable) of 3.37 Lakh tonne valuing ₹20.92 Crs. remains unadjusted in the Books of Account.
4. Contaminated Clean Coal of 83795 MT lying since 1995-96 at Kathara washery is not included in the closing stock and valued at NIL.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 13 - TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
Current				
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the due date				
Secured considered good	—		—	
Unsecured considered good	100.34		595.01	
Have significant increase in credit risk	—		—	
Credit impaired	223.04		76.04	
	323.38		671.05	
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	223.04	100.34	76.04	595.01
Other Debts				
Secured considered good	—		—	
Unsecured considered good	994.79		525.99	
Have significant increase in credit risk	—		—	
Credit impaired	—		65.09	
	994.79		591.08	
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	—	994.79	65.09	525.99
Total		**1,095.13**		**1,121.00**

Particulars	Closing Balance		Maximum Amount Due at any time During	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)	(₹ In Crores)
Due by the Companies in which Directors of the Company is also a Director/Member	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Due by the parties in which the Director(s) of Company is /are interested	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Movement of Provision against Trade Receivables

(₹ In Crores.)

Particulars	Amount	
	Bad & Doubtful Debts	Quality Variance
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018	141.13	704.34
Add : Provision made during the year	155.80	491.05
Balance Provision	296.93	1,195.39
Less : Provision Withdrawn	73.89	334.94
Balance provision against Trade Receivables as on 31.03.2019	223.04	860.45

Note :

Against Trade Receivable, a Provision of ₹860.45 Crs. (₹704.34 Crs.) has been recognised as Coal Quality Variance for sampling results awaiited from referee samples.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 14 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(a)	Balances with Banks		
	in Deposit Accounts	0.90	4.10
	in Current Accounts		
	- Interest Bearing	27.35	99.76
	- Non-interest Bearing	216.53	52.91
	in Cash Credit Accounts	—	—
(b)	Bank Balances outside India	—	—
(c)	Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.01	5.55
(d)	Cash on hand	—	0.02
(e)	Cash on hand outside India	—	—
(f)	Others (Remittance in transit)	—	—
	Sub-Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**244.79**	**162.34**
(g)	Bank Overdraft	—	—
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents(net of Bank Overdraft)	**244.79**	**162.34**

Note:

1. Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments is ₹ NIL.
2. Balance of Cash on Hand is as per Cash Verification Report certified by the management.
3. The bank guarantees issued by CCL on account of two court cases i.e. Ghisha Lal Goyal Vs CCL in case 08/01 and 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 ₹ 0.90 Crs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 15 - OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Balances with Banks		
Deposit Accounts	868.16	1,233.74
Mine Closure Plan	—	—
Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund scheme	—	—
Escrow Account for Buyback of Shares	—	—
Unpaid Dividend Accounts	—	—
Dividend Accounts	—	—
Total	**868.16**	**1,233.74**

Deposits includes :

(i) ₹ 5.97 Crs. deposited against the order of the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata against a claim from customer which includes interest of ₹ 1.84 Crs. with corresponding liability in Other Current Liability (Note-23).

(ii) ₹ 27.81 Crs. deposited as per order of Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata against 20% extra price charged form parties during the period Nov. 2006 to April 2008.

(iii) ₹ 15.96 Crs. Deposited against the order of the Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand, case no. WP (C) 4179 of 2016 against encashment of Bank Guarantee of M/s. Adhunik Alloys & Power Limited.

(iv) Short Term loan amounting to ₹ 150 Crs. was raised in 2017-18 against Fixed deposit of ₹ 162 Crs.

NOTE - 16 - EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
AUTHORISED		
1,10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each (1,10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each)	1,100.00	1,100.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP		
94,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each (94,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each)	940.00	940.00
	940.00	940.00

Note :

1. Out of the above 9399997 Shares are held by the holding company, Coal India Limited (CIL) and balance 3 shares are held by its nominees.
2. Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No.of Shares Held (Face value of ₹ 1000 each)	% of Total Shares	No.of Shares Held (Face value of ₹ 1000 each)	% of Total Shares
Coal India Limited	9399997	100	9399997	100

3. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 1000/- 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. No larger dividend shall be declared than is recommended by the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 17 - OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2017	2,029.00	215.26	52.39	2,296.65
Changes in Accounting Policy	—	—	—	—
Prior Period Errors (Net of Tax)	—	308.64	—	308.64
Balance as at 01.04.2017	**2,029.00**	**523.90**	**52.39**	**2,605.29**
Additions during the year	—	—	—	—
Adjustments during the year	—	0.04	—	0.04
Profit for the year	—	807.76	101.74	909.50
Appropriations				
Transfer to / from General reserve	39.48	(39.48)	—	—
Transfer to / from Other reserves	—	—	—	—
Interim Dividend	—	(531.10)	—	(531.10)
Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
Corporate Dividend tax	—	(108.12)	—	(108.12)
Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	—
Pre-operative expenses	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31.03.2018	**2,068.48**	**653.00**	**154.13**	**2,875.61**
Balance as at 01.04.2018	2,068.48	653.00	154.13	2,875.61
Additions during the Year	—	—	—	—
Adjustments during the Year	—	—	—	—
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	—	—	—	—
Profit for the Year	—	1,705.22	(19.69)	1,685.53
Appropriations			—	—
Transfer to / from General reserve	85.22	(85.22)	—	—
Transfer to / from Other reserves	—	—	—	—
Interim Dividend	—	(297.04)	—	(297.04)
Final Dividend	—	—	—	—
Corporate Dividend tax	—	(61.06)	—	(61.06)
Buyback of Equity Shares	—	—	—	—
Tax on Buyback	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement of Defined Benefit Plan (Net of Tax)	—	—	—	—
Balance as at 31.03.2019	**2,153.70**	**1,914.19**	**134.44**	**4,203.04**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 18 - BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non-Current		
Term Loans	—	—
Other Loans	—	—
Total	**—**	**—**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	—	—
Unsecured	—	—
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
– From Banks	—	150.00
– From Other Parties	—	—
Total	**—**	**150.00**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	—	150.00
Unsecured	—	—

Loan Guaranteed by Directors & Others

Particulars of Loan		₹ in crores	Nature of Guarantee
N.A.		NIL	NA

Note :

1 **CASH CREDIT FACILITY:**

The Company is having Cash Credit facility of ₹ 55 Crs. from Consortium of bankers (having State Bank of India as the lead Bank) through its holding Company CIL. The said facilities is collaterally secured by creating hypothecation charge over the current assets comprising of Book Debts and Stock of Raw materials, Semi-finished and finished goods, Stores and Spares not relating to Plant & Equipment (Consumable Stores & Spares) to the extent of ₹ 83.00 Crs.

2 Short Term Loan amounting to ₹ 150 Crs. was raised in 2017-18 against Fixed Deposit of ₹ 162 Crs.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 19 - TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current		
Trade Payables for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	—	—
Other Trade Payables for		
Stores and Spares	122.12	129.24
Power and Fuel	33.63	34.21
Salary Wages and Allowances	328.40	323.56
Others	—	—
TOTAL	**484.15**	**487.01**
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	—	—
Unsecured	484.15	487.01

NOTE - 20 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non Current		
Security Deposits	59.47	52.03
Earnest Money	6.23	1.62
Others	4.91	6.44
TOTAL	**70.61**	**60.09**
Current		
Current Account with Holding Company	25.16	—
Current Maturities of Long-term debt	—	—
Unpaid dividends	—	—
Security Deposits	174.85	119.71
Payable for Capital Expenditure	167.90	128.65
Earnest Money	130.48	117.23
Others	4.36	5.48
TOTAL	**502.75**	**371.07**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 21 - PROVISIONS

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	308.29	605.87
Leave Encashment	166.30	107.11
Other Employee Benefits	133.61	218.50
	608.20	931.48
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	1,087.26	1,024.26
Stripping Activity Adjustment	1,715.91	1,368.31
Others	—	—
TOTAL	**3,411.37**	**3,324.05**
Current		
Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	381.72	315.79
Leave Encashment	47.38	34.67
Ex- Gratia	225.25	223.67
Performance Related Pay	153.92	57.26
Other Employee Benefits	167.73	286.89
NCWA-X	13.57	474.73
Executive Pay Revision	18.20	136.26
	1,007.77	1,529.27
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	—	—
Others	—	—
TOTAL	**1,007.77**	**1,529.27**

Note :

1. Liability on account of NCWA-X amounting ₹ 14.63 Crs. has been netted off with advance of ₹ 1.06 Crs.
2. **Reconciliation of Relamation of Land/ Site restoraion /Mine Closure :**

Gross value of site restoration Asset as on 01.04.2015	664.75	664.75
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged (incl. Capitalised) Upto 31.03.2018/31.03.2017	359.50	307.28
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged (incl. Capitalised) For Current Year	69.53	68.42
Less: Mine Closure Provision withdrawn during the Year	6.52	16.19
Mine Closure Provision as on 31.03.2019	1,087.26	1,024.26
Escrow Account Balance		
Balance in Escrow Account (Current/ Non Current) on opening date	1,019.85	872.19
Add: Balance Deposited durign Current Year	112.46	111.57
Add: Interest Credited during the year	49.70	36.09
Less: Amount Withdrawn during Current Year	-	-
Balance in Escrow Account (Current/ Non Current) on Closing date	1,182.01	1,019.85

3. Provision for Ex-Gratia for Non-Executive has been made based on ₹ 60500/- (P.Y. ₹ 57000/-) per employee per annum as per the revised rate.
4. Leave Encashment Liabilities is netted off of ₹ 265.92 Crs., deposited with LIC against the Actuarial Liabilities.
5. Pursuant to the guidelines received from Ministry of Coal, Government of India, in connection to Mine Closure Plan, provision for Mine Closure Expenses is made in the accounts based on the technical assessment of CMPDIL, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited. The liability for such expenses as estimated by CMPDIL of each mine has been discounted @ 8% (i.e. G-Sec rate) and the same is capitalised to arrive at the Mine Closure Liability as on first year of making such provision. Thereafter, the provision is re-estimated in subsequent years by unwinding the discount to arrive at the provision as on 31.03.2019. Deposit in Escrow A/c is ₹1182.01 Crs. (P.Y. ₹1019.85 Crs.) including interest of ₹ 253.91 Crs.(P.Y. ₹ 198.81 Crs.) against the Mine Closure Provision of ₹ 1069.26 Crs. (P.Y. ₹1007.59 Crs.).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 22 - OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	—	—
Deferred Income*	540.84	438.46
Total	**540.84**	**438.46**

* It includes Grant received from CCDAC for Tori-Shivpur project amounting to ₹ 536.55 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 434.17 Crs.) and strengthening of road of NK Area of ₹ 4.29 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 4.29 Crs.).

NOTE - 23 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Statutory Dues	879.49	725.14
Advance for Coal Import	—	—
Advance from customers / others	2,691.88	3,181.55
Cess Equalization Account	—	—
Others Liabilities	928.94	870.79
TOTAL	**4,500.31**	**4,777.48**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 24 - REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crores)

			For the year ended 31.03.2019		For the year ended 31.03.2018
A.	**Sales of Coal**		**16,343.92**		**15,728.80**
	Less : Statutory Levies		5,069.93		4,715.50
	Sale of Coal (Net) (A)		**11,273.99**		**11,013.30**
B.	**Other Operating Revenue**				
	Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works		—		1.05
	Loading and transportation charges	590.64		453.62	
	Less : GST	28.13		17.38	
	Less : Other Statutory Levies	—		2.43	
			562.51		433.81
	Evacuation facility Charges	360.57		107.68	
	Less : Goods and Service Tax	17.17		5.13	
			343.40		102.55
	Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)		**905.91**		**537.41**
	Revenue from Operations (A+B)		**12,179.90**		**11,550.71**

Refer point no 6 (m) of Note 38 for Disaggregated Revenue Information.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 25 - OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Interest Income	117.08	266.53
Dividend Income	4.92	10.59
Other Non-Operating Income		
Apex charges	—	—
Profit on Sale of Assets	—	—
Gain on Foreign exchange Transactions	—	—
Exchange Rate Variance	—	—
Lease Rent (Tax deducted at Source ₹ 0.06 Cr., P.Y. ₹ 0.08 Cr.)	4.06	4.02
Liability / Provision Write Backs	71.79	136.25
Miscellaneous Income	116.97	93.29
Total	**314.82**	**510.68**
Miscellaneous Income		
Penalty/LD Recovery	41.49	46.13
Recovery Siding Charges	8.63	5.77
Recovery from Employees	25.63	12.86
Others	41.22	28.53
Total	**116.97**	**93.29**

Note :

* Interest on Deposit with Banks includes interest on Escrow Account of ₹60.48 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 43.19 Crs.) including accrued interest of ₹ 5.38 Crs. (P.Y. 3.08 Crs.) (Refer Note -21)

NOTE - 26 - COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Explosives	194.09	152.85
Timber	0.30	0.40
Oil & Lubricants	383.37	350.19
HEMM Spares	146.21	132.58
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	72.31	79.00
Total	**796.28**	**715.02**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

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

(₹ in Crores)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
	Opening Stock of Coal	1,206.37	1,717.42
	Closing Stock of Coal	1,229.85	1,206.37
A.	**Change in Inventory of Coal**	**(23.48)**	**511.05**
	Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods, WIP and Press jobs	4.12	5.73
	Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods, WIP and Press jobs	4.08	4.12
B.	**Change in Inventory of workshop made finished goods, WIP and Press Jobs**	**0.04**	**1.61**
	Change in Inventory of Stock in trade (A+B+C) { Decretion / (Accretion) }	**(23.44)**	**512.66**

NOTE - 28 - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)	3,755.20	3,754.14
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	1,139.28	1,529.21
Staff welfare Expenses	234.38	195.20
Total	**5,128.86**	**5,478.55**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 29 - CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
CSR Expenses	41.14	37.90
Total	**41.14**	**37.90**

CSR Policy framed by Coal India Ltd. Incorporated the features of the Companies Act, 2013 and othe relevant notifications. The fund for CSR, 2% of the average net profit for the three immediate preceding financial years of ₹2.00 per tonne of coal production of previous year, whichever is higher, comes to ₹ 45.78 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 54.80 Crs.)

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any assets	6.27	23.44	29.71
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	10.26	1.17	11.43
TOTAL	**16.53**	**24.61**	**41.14**

NOTE - 30 - REPAIRS

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Building	245.57	199.61
Plant & Machinery*	111.47	110.45
Others	17.53	16.63
Total	**347.57**	**326.69**

* Netted off with workshop Debit of ₹ 149.90 Crores (P.Y. ₹ 140.07 Crores).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 31- CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Transportation Charges	316.27	373.80
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	858.96	804.63
Other Contractual Work	146.90	115.95
Total	**1,322.13**	**1,294.38**

NOTE - 32- FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Borrowings	5.16	101.70
Unwinding of discounts	69.53	67.21
Others	0.57	1.90
Total	**75.26**	**170.81**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 33 - PROVISIONS (NET OF REVERSAL)

(₹ in Crores)

		For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(A)	**Allowance/Provision made for**		
	Doubtful debts	155.80	88.41
	Doubtful Advances & Claims	1.60	1.35
	Stores & Spares	1.11	0.09
	Others (Prov. On CWIP)	11.31	8.18
	Total (A)	**169.82**	**98.03**
(B)	**Allowance/Provision Reversal**		
	Doubtful debts	73.89	97.02
	Doubtful Advances & Claims	1.98	—
	Stores & Spares	—	—
	Others	—	—
	Total (B)	**75.87**	**97.02**
	Total (A-B)	**93.95**	**1.01**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 34 - WRITE OFF (NET OF PAST PROVISIONS)

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Doubtful debts	—	258.97
Less :- Provided earlier	—	258.25
	—	0.72
Doubtful advances	—	—
Less :- Provided earlier	—	—
Total	**—**	**0.72**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 35 - OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Travelling expenses	21.35	19.77
Training Expenses	8.43	6.34
Telephone & Postage	3.38	3.05
Advertisement & Publicity	3.27	3.76
Freight Charges	—	0.02
Demurrage	35.61	25.88
Security Expenses	192.05	175.70
Service Charges of CIL	68.72	63.43
Hire Charges	53.96	44.43
CMPDI Charges	55.54	41.13
Legal Expenses	6.24	5.58
Consultancy Charges	1.43	1.10
Under Loading Charges	171.35	199.57
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed off Assets	9.92	3.10
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
For Audit Fees	0.21	0.21
For Taxation Matters	—	—
For Other Services	0.23	0.21
For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.12	0.11
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	2.58	2.56
Rehabilitation Charges	41.03	40.54
Rent	0.58	0.52
Rates & Taxes	285.06	310.24
Insurance	1.07	0.90
Loss on Exchange rate varience	—	—
Rescue/Safety Expenses	2.64	2.31
Dead Rent/Surface Rent	0.16	0.18
Siding Maintenance Charges	23.32	9.21
R&D expenses	—	0.38
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	4.19	3.02
Expenses on Buyback of shares	—	—
Miscellaneous expenses	76.67	58.96
Total	**1,069.11**	**1,022.21**

Note :

1. Rehabilitation Charges as per the directives of Ministry of Coal, ₹ 41.03 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 40.54 Crs.) is debited on the basis of debit memo received from CIL.

2. Service Charges amounting to ₹ 68.72 Crs. (P.Y. ₹ 63.43 Crs.) levied by CIL, the Holding Company @ ₹10 per tonne of coal produced towards rendering various services like procurement , marketing, Corporate Service etc. based on debit memo received from CIL.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 36 - TAX EXPENSES

(₹ in Crores)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
Current Year	979.83	855.41
Deferred tax	8.49	(275.70)
MAT Credit Entitlement of earlier Years	—	—
earlier Years	—	—
Total	**988.32**	**579.71**

Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and Accounting profit multiplied by Indian domestic Tax rate :

Profit before Tax	**2,693.96**	**1,387.46**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 34.944% (P.Y. 34.608%)	**941.38**	**480.32**
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductable Tax Expenses	40.17	378.76
Tax-exempt Income	(1.72)	(3.66)
Adjustment in respect of current Income tax of Previous Year	—	—
Income Tax Expenses reported in Statement of Profit & Loss	**979.83**	**855.41**
Effective Income Tax Rate	**34.944%**	**34.608%**

Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liability)

Deferred Tax Liability:		
Related to Fixed Assets	(4.42)	3.60
Others	—	—
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**(4.42)**	**3.60**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims & Debts	386.92	301.32
Provision for Employee Benefits	514.01	635.43
Others	133.74	114.43
Total Deferred Tax Assets	**1,034.67**	**1,051.18**
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Deferred Tax Liability)	**1,039.09**	**1,047.58**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2019

NOTE - 37 - OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(₹ in Crores)

			For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
(A)	(i)	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		
		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(30.27)	155.59
		Total (A)	**(30.27)**	**155.59**
	(ii)	**Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		
		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(10.58)	53.85
		Total (B)	**(10.58)**	**53.85**
		Total [C = A-B]	**(19.69)**	**101.74**

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

1. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crores)

	31st March, 2019		31st March, 2018	
	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST	FVTPL	AMORTISED COST
Financial Assets				
Investments :	—	—	—	—
Preference Shares -Equity Component -Debt Component	 — —	 — —	 — —	 — —
Mutual Fund/ICD	52.56	—	—	—
Other Investments	—	—	—	—
Loans	—	0.66	—	0.47
Deposits & receivable	—	2096.11	—	2071.60
Trade receivables	—	1095.13	—	1121.00
Cash & cash equivalents	—	244.79	—	162.34
Other Bank Balances	—	868.16	—	1233.74
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	—	—	—	150.00
Trade payables	—	484.15	—	487.01
Security Deposit and Earnest money	—	371.03	—	290.59
Other Liabilities	—	9.27	—	11.92

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(b) Fair Value Hierarchy

Table below shows judgments 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 Crores)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31st March 2019		31st March 2018	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund/ICD	52.56	—	—	—
Financial Liabilities				
If any item	—	—	—	—

(₹ in Crores)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at 31st March, 2019	31st March, 2019		31st March, 2018	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Preference Shares				
-Equity Component	—	—	—	—
-Debt Component	—	—	—	—
Mutual Fund/ICD	52.56	—	—	—
Other Investments	—	—	—	—
Loans	—	0.66	—	0.47
Deposits & receivable	—	2096.11	—	2071.60
Trade receivables	—	1095.13	—	1121.00
Cash & cash equivalents	—	244.79	—	162.34
Other Bank Balances	—	868.16	—	1233.74
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	—	-	—	150.00
Trade payables	—	484.15	—	487.01
Security Deposit and Earnest money	—	371.03	—	290.59
Other Liabilities	—	9.27	—	11.92

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

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 unlisted equity securities, preference shares borrowings, security deposits and other liabilities taken included in level 3.

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

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

(d) Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

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

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

- The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.
- The Company considers that the Security Deposits does not include a significant financing component. The security deposits coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract. Accordingly, transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant estimates: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of Public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.

The Company risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

A. CREDIT RISK:

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

Macro - economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms.

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP), the company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities ("PPUs") and independent power producers ("IPPs");
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

E-Auction Scheme

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who were not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Coal.

Credit risk arises when 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

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

As on 31.03.2019 (₹ in Crores)

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	390.66	742.93	380.74	237.15	269.60	157.54	2178.62
Expected Loss rate %	23.85	32.21	44.94	79.41	87.54	98.74	49.73
Expected Credit Loss allowance – Doubtful debts	-	-	-	56.53	18.63	147.88	223.04
–Grade Variance	93.19	239.30	171.12	131.80	217.37	7.67	860.45

As on 31.03.2018

(₹ in Crores)

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	480.06	425.67	591.35	170.13	132.18	167.08	1966.47
Expected Loss rate %	26.12	30.50	34.01	73.39	82.18	93.17	42.99
Expected Credit Loss allowance – Doubtful debts	18.54	21.56	20.09	30.08	26.55	24.31	141.13
–Grade Variance	106.86	108.27	181.01	94.78	82.07	131.36	704.34

(₹ in Crores)

	Bad & Doubtful Debts	Quality Variance
Loss allowance on 01.04.2018	141.13	704.34
Change in loss allowance	81.91	156.11
Loss allowance on 31.03.2019	223.04	860.45

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

B. LIQUIDITY RISK

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. The bank borrowings of Central Coalfields Limited has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CCL is ₹55.00 Crore, of which fund based limit is ₹83.00 Crore. Further, ₹2000.00 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.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

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

(₹ in Crores)

	As at 31.03.2019			As at 31.03.2018		
	less than one year	between one to five years	more than 5 years	less than one year	between one to five years	more than 5 years
Non- derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings including interest obligations	-	-	-	150.00	-	-
Trade payables	482.50	1.15	0.50	485.31	1.26	0.44
Other financial liabilities	503.57	64.41	5.38	371.20	54.65	5.31

C. MARKET RISK

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized 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 from Department of public enterprises (DPE), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

Capital management

The company being a government entity manages its capital as per the guidelines of Department of investment and public asset management under Ministry of Finance.

Capital Structure of the company is as follows:

(₹ in Crores.)

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Equity Share capital	940.00	940.00
Long term debt	—	—

3. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT (IND AS-19)

(a) Gratuity :

Gratuity is maintained as a defined benefit retirement plan and contribution is made to the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans 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 annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(b) Leave encashment :

The liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled 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. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in other comprehensive income

(c) Provident Fund :

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates to a separate trust named Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF). The contribution towards the fund during the year is ₹ 604.30 Crore (PY ₹ 332.14 Crore) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(d) The Company operates some defined benefit plans as follows which are valued on actuarial basis:

(i) **Funded**

- Gratuity
- Leave Encashment
- Medical Benefits

(ii) **Unfunded**

- Life Cover Scheme
- Settlement Allowance
- Group Personal Accident Insurance
- Leave Travel Concession
- Compensation to dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

Total liability as on 31.03.2019 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below is ₹ 3225.32 Crore.

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2018	Incremental Liability /adjustment during the Year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2019
Gratuity	2388.71	70.33	2459.04
Earned Leave	370.38	51.16	421.54
Half Pay Leave	38.62	19.44	58.06
Life Cover Scheme	10.12	0.04	10.16
Settlement Allowance Executives	7.17	(0.41)	6.76
Settlement Allowance Non-executives	16.60	(0.15)	16.45
Gross Personal Accident Insurance Scheme	0.15	(0.01)	0.14
Leave Travel Concession	34.36	10.24	44.60
Medical Benefits Executives	174.14	3.52	177.66
Medical Benefits Non-Executives	4.82	2.12	6.94
Compensation to dependents in case of mine accidental death	25.09	(1.12)	23.97
Total	**3070.16**	**155.16**	**3225.32**

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(e) 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 31.03.2019
CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ In Crores)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the period	2388.71	1590.34
Current Service Cost	106.69	99.50
Interest Cost	171.01	116.35
Plan amendments : vested portion at the end of period (past service)	-	900.33
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	28.56	(113.16)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	11.48	(42.10)
Benefits Paid	247.41	162.55
Present Value of obligation at end of the period	2459.04	2388.71

(₹ In Crores)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the period	1516.49	1561.37
Interest Income	114.49	117.10
Employer Contributions	466.41	0.24
Benefits Paid	247.41	162.55
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	9.77	0.32
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the period	1859.75	1516.49

(₹ In Crores)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Funded Status	(599.29)	(872.22)
Unrecognized actuarial (gain) / loss at end of the period	-	-
Fund Asset	1859.75	1516.49
Fund Liability	2459.04	2388.71

Statement showing Plan Assumptions:	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Discount Rate	7.75%	7.71%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	7.75%	7.71%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	Executives-9.00% Non-Executives- 6.25%	Executives-9.00% Non-Executives- 6.25%
Mortality Table	IALM 2006-2008 ULTIMATE	
Superannuation at Age	60	60
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(₹ In Crores)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Current Service Cost	106.69	99.50
Past Service cost (vested)	-	900.33
Net Interest Cost	56.51	(0.75)
Benefit Cost (Expense recognised in Statement of Profit/Loss)	163.21	999.08

(₹ In Crores)

Other Comprehensive Income	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	28.56	(113.16)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	11.48	(42.10)
Total Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	40.04	(155.27)
Return on Plan Asset, excluding Interest Income	9.77	0.32
Net (Income) / Expense for the period recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	30.27	(155.59)

Mortality Table	
Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000984
30	0.001056
35	0.001282
40	0.001803
45	0.002874
50	0.004946
55	0.007888
60	0.011534
65	0.0170085
70	0.0258545

Statement Showing expected return on Plan Asset at end Measurement	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current liability	291.00	266.34
Non-Current Liability	2168.04	2122.36
Net Liability	2459.04	2388.70

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(₹ In Crores)

Maturity Analysis of Gratuity Liability as on 31.03.2019	
Year	(₹ in Crore)
1	301.78
2	267.32
3	240.49
4	220.90
5	212.60
6 to 10	1320.32
More than 10 years	2351.31
Total Undiscounted Payments Past and Future Service	-
Total Undiscounted Payments related to Past Service	4914.71
Less Discount for Interest	2455.68
Projected Benefit Obligation	2459.04

Sensitivity Analysis of Gratuity Liability	31.03.2019	
	(₹ in Crore)	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	2371.64	2552.11
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-3.554%	3.785%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	2511.39	2400.98
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	2.129%	-2.361%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	2461.32	2456.75
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.093%	-0.093%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	2474.18	2443.89
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.616%	-0.616%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE ENCASHMENT BENEFIT (EL/HPL) AS AT 31.03.2019 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ In Crores)

Changes in Present Value of defined benefit obligations	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Present Value of obligation at beginning of the period	409.01	467.75
Current Service Cost	45.47	43.33
Interest Cost	26.24	30.14
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to change in financial assumption	6.79	(23.89)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on obligations due to unexpected experience	115.10	45.35
Benefits Paid	123.01	153.67
Present Value of obligation at end of the period	479.60	409.01

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(₹ In Crores)

Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Fair Value of Plan Asset at beginning of the period	267.23	276.57
Interest Income	20.18	21.32
Employer Contributions	121.70	125.13
Benefits Paid	123.01	153.67
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest income	(20.18)	(2.11)
Fair Value of Plan Asset as at end of the period	265.92	267.23

(₹ In Crores)

Statement showing reconciliation to Balance Sheet	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Funded Status	(213.68)	(141.77)
Fund Asset	265.92	267.23
Fund Liability	479.60	409.01

(₹ In Crores)

Statement showing Plan Assumptions:	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Discount Rate	7.75%	7.71%
Expected Return on Plan Asset	7.75%	7.71%
Rate of Compensation Increase (Salary Inflation)	Executives 9.00% Non-Executives 6.25%	Executives 9.00% Non-Executives 6.25%
Mortality Table	IALM 2006-2008 ULTIMATE	
Superannuation at Age	60	60
Early Retirement and Disablement	0.30% p.a.	0.30% p.a.
Voluntary Retirement	-	-

(₹ In Crores)

Expense Recognized in Statement of Profit / Loss	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Current Service Cost	45.47	43.33
Net Interest Cost	6.06	8.82
Net Actuarial Gain / Loss	142.07	23.57
Benefit Cost (Expense recognized in Statement of Profit/Loss)	193.60	75.72

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

Mortality Table	
Age	Mortality (Per Annum)
25	0.000984
30	0.001056
35	0.001282
40	0.001803
45	0.002874
50	0.004946
55	0.007888
60	0.011534
65	0.0170085
70	0.0258545

(₹ In Crores)

Statement Showing expected return on Plan Asset at end Measurement	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Current liability	47.38	34.67
Non-Current Liability	432.22	374.34
Net Liability	479.60	409.01

(₹ In Crores)

Sensitivity Analysis of Leave Encashment Liability	31.03.2019	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	458.92	501.98
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-4.312%	4.668%
Salary Growth (-/+ 0.5%)	501.85	458.85
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	4.639%	-4.325%
Attrition Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	479.67	479.53
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.015%	-0.015%
Mortality Rate (-/+ 10%)	479.61	479.58
%Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.003%	-0.003%

Maturity Analysis of Leave encashment Liability as on 31.03.2019	
Year	(₹ in Crore)
1	49.14
2	39.66
3	41.98
4	40.10
5	39.40
6 to 10	242.89
More than 10 years	734.37
Total Undiscounted Payments Past and Future Service	-
Total Undiscounted Payments related to Past Service	1187.54
Less Discount for Interest	707.94
Projected Benefit Obligation	479.60

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

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. For executive retired prior to 01.01.2007 - funded status as on 31.03.2019 ₹ 98.79 Crore (Nil) and liability for the same as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 177.66 Crore (₹ 174.14 Crore).

Pension

The company has a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees, which is administered through CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme-2007 trust. Funded status as on 31.03.2019 ₹ 129.89 Crore (Nil) and liability for the same as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 123.66 Crore (₹ 252.13 Crore).

4. UNRECOGNIZED ITEMS

(a) Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt :

(₹ In Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Central Government Dept./Agencies	State Government Dept./ Agencies and other local authorities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
1	**Opening as on 01.04.2018**	**669.90**	**15926.92**	**-**	**643.56**	**17240.38**
2	Addition during the year	204.60	990.68	-	5.80	1201.08
3	Claims settled during the year					
	a. From opening balance	167.26	169.46	-	90.10	426.82
	b. Out of addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
	c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	167.26	169.46	-	90.10	426.82
4	**Closing Balance as on 31.03.2019**	**707.24**	**16748.14**	**-**	**559.26**	**18014.64**

Demand for alleged, Production of coal beyond Environmental Clearance Limit

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 41 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 ₹13389.38 Crores) till further order.

The demand notice was issued in favour of CCL on behalf of 41 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.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(₹ In Crores)

Sl.No.	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
1	**Central Government :**		
	Central Excise	85.04	9.06
	Income Tax	600.11	559.96
	Clean Energy Cess	13.12	6.12
	Service Tax	8.97	94.76
	Others	-	-
2	**State Government and Local Authorities:**		
	Sales Tax, RE Cess, PE Cess , other matters	1491.04	1581.23
	Royalty	1412.94	558.31
	Others :		
	Entry Tax	25.00	25.00
	Electricity Duty	85.92	68.59
	MADA	343.86	304.41
	Environmental Department	13389.38	13389.38
3	**Central Public sector Enterprises**	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	-	-
4	**Others**	559.26	643.56
	TOTAL	18014.64	17240.38

II. Guarantee

Bank guarantee issued As on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 287.05 Crores (P.Y ₹ 290.25 Crores).

III. Letter of Credit :

Outstanding Letters of Credit as on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 1.02 Crores (P.Y ₹ 32.58 Crores).

(b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 1149.84 Crores (P.Y ₹1432.87 Crores).

Other Commitment as on 31.03.2019 : ₹ 9845.43 Crores (P.Y ₹ 8615.11 Crores).

5. GROUP INFORMATION

Name	Principal activities	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest	
			31st March, 2019	31st March 2018
Coal India Limited (Holding Company)	Mining & Production of Coal	India	100 %	100 %
Jharkhand Central Railway Ltd. (Subsidiary Company)	Development of Railway Infrastructure in Jharkhand	India	64 %	64 %

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

Additional Information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiary / Associates / Joint Ventures.

(₹ In Crores)

Name of Enterprises	Net Assets i.e. Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in OCI	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (₹ in Crs.)	As % of consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount (₹ in Crs.)	As % of Other Comprehensive Income	Amount (₹ in Crs.)
Central Coalfields Limited	99.37	5110.72	99.95	1684.78	100.00	(19.69)
Jharkhand Central Railway Limited	1.08	55.50	0.07	1.17	—	—
Less : Minority interest in all subsidiaries	0.45	23.18	0.02	0.42	—	—
Total	**100.00**	**5143.04**	**100.00**	**1685.53**	**100.00**	**(19.69)**

6. OTHER INFORMATION

(a) Earnings per share

(₹ In Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2019	For the Year ended 31.03.2018
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share Holders	1705.22	807.76
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	94 Lakhs	94 Lakhs
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹1000/- per share)	1814.06	859.32

(b) Related Party Disclosures

A. List of Related Parties

i) Holding Company

Coal India Limited

ii) Sister Companies

1) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
2) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
3) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
4) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
5) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
6) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
7) Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)

iii) Subsidiary Company

Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL)

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

iv) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Mr. Gopal Singh	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	01.03.2012
Mr. D.K.Ghosh	Dirctor (Finance)	04.07.2013
Mr.R.S.Mahapatro	Director (Personnel)	08.06.2015
Mr. V.K.Srivastava	Director (Technical/Operations)	15.05.2018
Mr. Bhola Singh	Director (Technical/P&P)	15.01.2019
Mr. Bharat Bhusan Goyal	Independent Director	14.11.2015
Mr. Ashish Upadhyay, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Coal	Government Director	05.02.2018
Mr. Subhanu Kashyap	Independent Director	13.12.2018
Mr. Ram Prakash Srivastava.	Government Director	19.02.2018
Mr. Ravi Prakash	Company Secretary	13.07.2017

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 (Note 16). Pursuant to Paragraph 25 and 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence, then the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. Transactions with these parties are carried out at market terms at arm length basis. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and has made limited disclosures in the financial statements.

(₹ In Crores)

Name of the Entity	Transactions	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
NTPC	Sale of Coal	2784.18	2116.80
	Balance Outstanding	346.81	291.47

Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ In Crores)

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
(i)	**Short Term Employee Benefits**		
	Gross Salary	3.17	2.40
	Medical Benefits	0.01	0.01
	Perquisites and other benefits	-	-
(ii)	**Post-Employment Benefits**		
	Contribution to P.F. & other fund	0.20	0.15
	Actuarial valuation of Gratuity and	0.66	0.60
	Leave encashment	0.76	0.83
	Contribution to NPS	0.58	
(iii)	**Termination / Retirement Benefits**	0.52	0.20
	TOTAL	5.90	4.19

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.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

Payment to Independent Directors

(₹ In Crores)

Sl. No.	Payment to Independent Directors	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
i)	Sitting Fees	0.21	0.22

Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel.

(₹ In Crores)

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

B. Related Party Transactions within Group

Transactions with Related Parties

(₹ In Crores)

Name of Related Parties	Loan to Related Parties	Loan from Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked	IICM charges	Current Account transactions
Coal India Limited (CIL)	-	-	68.72	41.03	-	-	-	257.08
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.15
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.94
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128.48
Jharkhand Central Railway Limited (JCRL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

c) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

i) Ind AS, 116- Leases

Ministry Of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 30th March 2019 has notified Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116, Leases which shall come into force on the 1st day of April 2019.

This Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessor provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition :

Retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented applying IND AS 8 i.e. 1 April 2018.

Retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard on application date i.e. 1 April 2019.

Management is in the process of selecting the appropriate method of transition and estimating the impact in the Financial Statement.

ii) Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-

Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 30th March 2019 has notified amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Management is in the process of estimating the impact of the above in the Financial Statement.

d) 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.

e) Insurance and escalation claims

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

f) Provisions made in the Accounts

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

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

g) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

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

h) Current Liabilities

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

i) Balance Confirmations

Balance confirmation/reconciliation is carried out for cash &bank balances, certain loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities. Provision is taken against all doubtful unconfirmed balances.

j) Significant accounting policy

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

k) Leases

i) M/s. Imperial Fastners Pvt. Limited, In terms of lease agreement, 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 and progressive depreciation there on is ₹ 77.69 Crores and WDV is ₹ 2.50 Crores (reserve value). The future minimum lease payment receivable in the aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 28.32 Crores. The details of future lease payment receivables are as under :

(₹ In Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(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 period of lease	9.12	12.96
	Total	**28.32**	**32.16**

ii) Punjab State Electricity Board, In terms of lease agreement, 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 Crores and progressive depreciation there on is ₹ 7.90 Crores and WDV is Nil. The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 3.36 Crores. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under :

(₹ In Crores)

		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	Not later than one year	0.19	0.19
(ii)	Later than one year and not later than five years	0.77	0.77
(iii)	Later than five years and till the period of lease	2.40	2.59
	Total	**3.36**	**3.55**

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

iii) EIPL, In terms of lease agreement, has been granted a right to occupy and use the assets of the company. The cost of gross carrying amount of the asset is ₹ 4968 and progressive depreciation there on is ₹ 4968 and WDV is Nil. The future minimum lease payment receivable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 1.32 Lakhs. The details of future lease payments receivable are as under :

(₹ In Lakhs)

		As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
(i)	Not later than one year	0.12	0.12
(ii)	Later than one year and not later than five years	0.48	0.48
(iii)	Later than five years and till the period of lease	0.72	0.84
	Total	**1.32**	**1.44**

I) Segment Reporting

In accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 108 'operating segment', the operating segment used for presenting segment information are identified based on internal report used by Board to allocate resources to the segment and assess their performance. The Board is the group of Chief operating decision maker within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

The Board consider a business from a prospect of significant product offering and have decided that presently there is one single reportable segment being sale of Coal. Information of financial performance and assets is presented in the consolidated information to statement of profit and loss and balance sheet.

Revenue by destination is as follows:

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	India	Other countries
Revenue (Net)	11273.99	Nil

Revenue by customer is as follows:

(₹ In Crores)

Name of each parties having more than 10% of Revenue (Net)	Amount	Country
Customer - 1	2784.18	India
Customer - 2	2031.45	
Others	6458.36	
Total Revenue (Net)	**11273.99**	

Current Assets by location are as follows :

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	India	Other countries
Current Assets	6817.90	Nil

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

m) Disaggregated Revenue information

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
Types of Goods or Service		
- Coal	11273.99	11013.30
- Others	-	-
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**
Types of Customers		
- Power Sector	7539.22	7165.67
- Non-Power Sector	3734.77	3847.63
- Others or Services (CMPDIL)	-	-
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**
Types of Contracts		
- FSA	8174.29	7639.29
- E-Auction	3099.70	3374.10
- Others	-	-
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**
Timing of Goods or Services		
- Goods transferred at a point of time	11273.99	11013.30
- Goods transferred over time	-	-
- Services transferred at a point of time	-	-
- Services transferred over time	-	-
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**11273.99**	**11013.30**

n) 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 31.03.2019 are given below :

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

(₹ In Crores)

Provisions	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2018	Addition during the year	Write back/ Adj./ Paid during the year	Unwinding of Discount	Closing Balance as on 31/03/2019
Note 3:- Property, Plant and Equipments :					
Impairment of Assets :	20.36	5.75	4.86	-	30.97
Note 4:- Capital Work in Progress :					
Against CWIP :	6.16	6.99	-4.86	-	8.29
Note 5:- Exploration And Evaluation Assets :					
Provision and Impairment :	0.67	-	-	-	0.67
Note 8:- Loans :					
Other Loans :	-	-	-	-	-
Note 9:- Other Financial Assets:					
Other Deposits and Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit for utilities	-	-	-	-	-
Current Account with Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Claims & other receivables	3.85	1.60	0.69	-	4.76
Note 10 :-Other Non-Current Assets					
Capital Advance	1.29	-	1.20	-	0.09
Note 11:- Other Current Assets					
Advances for Revenue	0.44	-	-	-	0.44
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.31	-	-	-	0.31
Other Advances and Deposits	18.26	-	0.09	-	18.17
Note13:-Trade Receivables :					
Provision for bad & doubtful debts:	141.13	155.80	73.89	-	223.04
Note 21 :- Non-Current & Current Provision :					
Ex- Gratia	223.67	225.25	223.67	-	225.25
Performance Related Pay	57.26	123.18	26.52	-	153.92
Provision for National Coal Wage Agreement X	474.73	-	461.16	-	13.57
Provision for Executive Pay Revision	136.26	-	118.06	-	18.20
Others					
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	1024.26	-	6.53	69.53	1087.26

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

7. GENERAL

7.1 Refund/Adjustment of tax from Tax Authorities are accounted for on cash basis. Additional demand for Income Tax, Royalty, Cess, Sales Tax, Entry Tax etc. are accounted for after receipt of final order except as otherwise not recognized under IND AS-37.

7.2 The Government of Jharkhand has demanded Royalty for ₹ 2.55 Crores in respect of 9 LT non-vendable coal at Rajrappa Area written-off in the year 1989. The company (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.

7.3 (a) 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.

(b) Pursuant to Interim Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 14.09.12 and 23.11.12 passed in the said Appeal, the Company had accounted for a liability of ₹ 94.33 Crores in 2012-13 upto the period March, 2008. Out of which ₹ 83.03 Crores had been paid to EIPL (erstwhile DLF Ltd) as 25% deemed energy charges during the said period. Further, an ad-hoc payment of ₹ 75 Crores and ₹ 25 Crores had been made on 20.11.13 and 10.01.14 respectively as per directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court revised amount payable from April' 08 to March'14 had been calculated based on the methodology adopted by JSERC in determining the revised tariff up to the period March' 08. Accordingly an amount of ₹ 23.25 Crores had been provided during the financial year 2013-14 in addition to ₹ 94.33 Crores, which was already provided in the Financial Statements of 2012-13. For the financial year 2014-15, additional liability of ₹ 3.26 Crores has been provided. For the financial year 2015-16 additional liability of ₹ 0.26 Crores has also been provided. The details of balance receivable amount from EIPL are as under:

(i)	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 Crores.
(ii)	Differential Tariff for the period April' 08- to March'14 in in respect of which liability has been provided in the year 2013-14.	₹ 23.25 Crores.
(iii)	Old keep back amount in respect of deemed energy charges	₹ 31.36 Crores.
(iv)	Differential tariff for the year 2014-15	₹ 3.26 Crores.
(v)	Differential tariff for the year 2015-16 (A/C-Rajrappa Area)	₹ 0.26 Crores.
		₹152.46 Crores.
	Less: Ad-hoc payment (as per Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court)	₹183.03 Crores.
	Net Balance amount (shown in Note-9 under the head Other Receivables)	₹ 30.57 Crores.

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

(c) 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.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

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. 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.

7.4 Theft of goods during the year is ₹ 0.46 Crores (Previous year ₹ 0.44 Crores), which has been duly accounted for.

7.5 Compensation Receivable in terms of "Fuel Supply Agreement" (FSA) is accounted for on receipt basis.

7.6 M/s. Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineering Company had been awarded contracts for supply and repairs of equipment in the year 1990. Since, the work was not to the satisfaction, the company withheld the payment. Subsequently against the demand of ₹ 49.68 Crores, the company agreed to pay ₹ 12.58 Crores, and the same has been provided in the accounts.

7.7 The Company has signed a MOU with the President of India acting through Sri R. Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary, and Ministry of Human Resource Development on 12th December, 2015 as third industry partner for setting of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Ranchi (IIIT) under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the state of Jharkhand. An amount of ₹ 3.20 Crores was remitted through RTGS to IIIT, Ranchi by the company

7.8 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.

7.9 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 (GoJ) for development, financing and implementation of Railway Infrastructure works in the State of Jharkhand, a Subsidiary Company named as "Jharkhand Central Railway Limited"(JCRL) was incorporated on 31.08.2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 with an authorized capital of ₹ 5 Crores, 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 ₹ 32.00 Crores to the company, ₹ 13.00 Crores to IRCON International Limited and ₹ 5.00 Crores to Government of Jharkhand. The paid-up capital of JCRL as on 31.03.2019 is ₹ 50.00 Crores.

CCL has prepared Consolidated Financial Statements in addition to its Standalone Financial Statements for compliance of the Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

JCRL has earned a Profit before tax ₹ 1.77 Crores [P.Y. (Loss) ₹ 0.03 Crores] for the year ended 31st March 2019.

7.10 Alleged fraudulent payment to the tune of ₹ 0.80 Crores has been detected against 104 fake bills at Barkasayal area in 2015-16. The matter is still under investigation and pending before CBI.

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

7.11 For the purpose of valuation of inventories, power cost has been distributed on the basis of internal departmental certificate to the units of the area instead of actual consumption basis.

7.12 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 company (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. ₹30.56 Crores (upfront fees ₹20.65 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 2nd and 3rd instalment is not yet fulfilled, the balance amount of ₹20.65 Crores is shown under Capital Commitment.

7.13 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 ₹169.37 Crore has been adjusted and balance amount of ₹116.94 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.

7.14 Against the demand of Income Tax Department under section 206 C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, for an amount of ₹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 has recovered ₹75.62 Crores from the customers as on balance sheet date and the balance ₹30.94 Crores is under process of recovery.

Out of ₹30.94 Crores, ₹26.85 Crores relates to the period of 01.04.2012 to 30.06.2012 when there was no TCS on Coal. As TCS was implemented on coal on and from 01.07.2012 a rectification petition u/s 154 of Income Tax Act, 1961 has already been filed on 02.02.2018 to rectify the error, the hearing of which has not yet started.

7.15 As per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal on Mine Closure Plan dated 07/01/2013,

the company has submitted claims in respect of 64 mines to CMPDIL for audit and certification. Out of this, claims of 59 nos. mines have been audited and certified by CMPDIL whose first phase of five years has been completed and remaining five nos. claims are not audited / certified due to non-completion of 5 year period. As on Balance sheet date, claims of 59 mines amounting to ₹ 413.17 Crores duly certified by CMPDIL is shown in Receivable from Escrow Account for Mine Closure Expenses under Note-9.

Further, based on technical assessment by the areas, claim receivables against progressive mine closure expenditure for FY 16-17, FY 17-18 & FY 18-19, amounting to ₹145.09 Cr, has also been ascertained and shown under Note 9 (Non Current) under the head other deposits. Therefore, the total Mine closure receivables as on 31.03.2019, comes ₹ 558.26 Cr. Out of this, receivables up to FY 17-18, amounting to ₹ 514.15 Cr. has been accounted for through Retained Earnings in compliance with the clause no. 2.24.1.2 of Significant Accounting Policies.

7.16 In pursuance of Para 4 of Mine Closure Guide lines issued by Ministry of Coal, Government of India, "The money to be levied per hectare of total project Area is to be deposited every year after commencement of any activity on the land for the mine after opening Escrow account prior to obtaining mine operating permission from Coal Controller."

Production of two mines namely Argada OCP, Pindra UGP has not yet been started, though, the mine closure plan was approved by the board. Hence, the Site restoration Asset, Progressive Depreciation and Mine Closure Provision in respect of the above two mines created earlier has been withdrawn. Mine wise details are given below:

(₹ In Crores)

Name of Mine	Site Restoration Asset	Progressive Depreciation	Mine Closure Provision
Argada OCP	8.70	0	10.96
Pindra UGP	4.15	0.83	5.23
Total	12.85	0.83	16.19

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

7.17 CCL used to supply Washed Medium Coking Coal (WMCC) to M/S SAIL & RINL at the price mutually agreed in MOU entered between CCL & SAIL / RINL, duly signed by the representatives of CCL & SAIL/RINL with validity upto 31.03.2017. As per CIL's guidelines, CCL had notified the price of WMCC at ₹ 11,500 per tonne with effect from 14/01/2017 in compliance with doctrine of Import Parity as envisaged by New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of Government with bonus/penalty clause variable in line with ash content.

As the MOU was valid up to 31/03/2017, but the Price Notification was issued on 14/01/2017, a provision for the period from 14/01/2017 to 31/03/2017 for the difference of MOU price and Notified price on the quantity despatched, amounting to ₹ 155.80 Crores (₹ 126.16 Crore in respect of SAIL and ₹ 29.64 Crore in respect of RINL) has been made in the accounts during the year 2018-19.

After repetitive requests of M/S SAIL, CCL Board dated 28/07/2018 agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of ₹ 6,500 per tonne with a condition that the report of the external agency to be appointed/engaged for establishment of fair and transparent Price Determination Mechanism shall be applicable and accordingly SAIL/RINL has agreed with the decision of CCL Board.

The proposal for engagement of external agency i.e M/s. PWC being the L1 bidder, has been forwarded to CIL for obtaining the approval of Coal India Board as the value of the proposal is beyond the financial power of CCL Board. After issuing the work order and acceptance of the report of the agency by the competent authority of CCL, provision if necessary, will be considered in the Financial Year 2019-20.

8. Reconciliation of Profit for the Quarter/Year due to restatement of Prior Period Adjustments

(₹ In Crores)

Particulars	Quarter Ended 31.03.2018			2017-18
Total Comprehensive Income of the company reported earlier			366.76	880.94
Adjustment for prior period items {Dr/(Cr)}			7.29	28.55
Each individual Head of expenditure adjusted for PPA	Depreciation	PL Face	1.00	4.20
	Hiring of Plant & Equipment	Note -31	2.94	9.69
	Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	Note -35	0.12	0.34
	Oil & Lubricants	Note -26	2.98	11.12
	Plant & Machinery Repair	Note -30	0.11	0.46
	Salary, Wages, Allowances, Bonus etc.	Note -28	2.66	11.76
	HEMM Spares	Note -26	1.20	5.12
	Unwinding of discounts	Note -32	0.20	1.20
	Tax Expense	Note -36	3.92	25.65
	Other Comp. Income	Note -37	-	(10.31)
Total Comprehensive income of the company (Restated)			374.05	909.49

Note:- ₹ 474.42 Cr. Prior period adjustment relates to the period prior to 2017-18. Hence it has been adjusted with retained earnings in Note -17

NOTE - 38 : ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019 (CONSOLIDATED)

Others

i. Previous year's figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.

ii. Previous Year's figures in Note No. 3 to 38 are in brackets.

iii. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 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.

(Ravi Prakash) Company Secretary	(A.K. Goswami) General Manager (Finance)	(N.N. Thakur) Director (Finance) DIN-08176571	(Gopal Singh) Chairman-cum-Managing Director DIN-02698059

As per our report annexed

For K.C. TAK & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(Firm Reg. No. 000216C)

Place : New Delhi
Date : 28th May, 2019

(Anil Jain)
Partner
(Membership No. 079005)

Form AOC – 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section(3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statemnet of Subsidiaries/ associate companies/Joint ventures

Part "A" : Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in ₹ Crores)

1.	Sl. No.	:	1
2.	Name of the subsidiary	:	Jharkhand Central Railway Limited.
3.	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	:	31.08.2015.
4.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	:	NA.
5.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	:	NA
6.	Share Capital	:	₹ 50.00 Crores
7.	Reserves & Surplus	:	₹ (0.51) Crores
8.	Total Assets	:	₹ 192.14 Crores
9.	Total Liabilities	:	₹ 141.63 Crores (incl. Share application money of ₹ 5 Crores)
10.	Investments	:	—
11.	Turnover	:	—
12.	Profit before Taxation	:	₹ 1.77 Crores
13.	Provision for Taxation	:	0.59 Crores
14.	Profit after Taxation	:	₹ 1.18 Crores
15.	Proposed Dividend	:	—
16.	Extent of Share holding (in percentage)	:	64 %

Co-Secretary ***General Manager (Finance)***

ADDENDUM TO DIRECTORS' REPORT

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

To

The Members
Central Coalfields Limited,
Darbhanga House,
Ranchi.

Report on the audit of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

This audit report supersedes the earlier audit report dated 28th May, 2019(The original Report), at New Delhi, on the Consolidated IND AS Financial Statements as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on even date and is being revised at the instance of Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) of India. The revised report is being issued in view of amendment made in para 3(h)(ii) under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" to the Independent Auditor's Report , as per the directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India vide Audit Memo No. 04/3rd Phase Accounts 2018-19 dated 07.06.2019. We confirm that the said amendment does not effect true and fair view and our opinion as expressed earlier.

Our audit procedure on events subsequent to the date of the original report is restricted solely to the amendment made to para no. 3(h)(ii) under "report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" to the Independent Auditor's Report.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of **Central Coalfields Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries **Jharkhand Central Railway Limited** (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), its associates and jointly controlled entities, which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flows Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements"). In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, of consolidated profit/loss, 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

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS 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 Matters	
We draw attention to the following matters:	
(a) Contingent liability of Rs.13389.38 crores (Previous year- Rs.13389.38 crores), towards penalty for mining of coal in excess of the environmental clearances limit in respect of 41 mines. (Note No 38 refer para 4(a)(1) to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements)	It is adequately disclosed under Contingent Liability in the Additional Note to the Financial Statements(Refer 4(a) of Note-38)
(b) Certain Balances of Loans, other financial assets, other current & non-current assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other current liabilities are subject to confirmation, however, letters seeking confirmation have been issued. Consequent impact on confirmation/ reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any is not ascertainable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.	Balance confirmation letters have been issued to the parties in respect of trade receivables, trade payables and advances. The balances with major Sundry Debtors are reconciled at regular intervals and Joint Reconciliation Statements are also signed by both the parties.
(c) 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 1/4/2017, 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 decided to appoint an External Agency for fixation of a transparent import parity-based price mechanism, which is under process of competent approval, and under an interim arrangement w.e.f 28/07/2018, CCL agreed to supply WMCC at an ad hoc price of Rs 6500/- per tonne. Engagement/appointment of external agency for determination of price mechanism SAIL has requested to implement the recommendations of external agency to be made applicable from 01/04/2017 instead of 28.07.2018. However, CCL has decided that the price as determined by External Agency shall be applicable w.e.f 28/07/2018 and not retrospectively and accordingly, sales prior to applicability of ad hoc price, has been recognized at the quarterly revised notified price.	It is adequately disclosed under Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Refer Point No. 7.17 of Note-38).

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
In view of the above, quantification of amount of provision against the supplies made of WMCC by CCL to SAIL/ RINL for the period from 01/04/2017 to 30/06/2018, if any, is presently not ascertainable. (Para 7.17 to Note 38 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.	
(d) In reference Note No. 38.7.15 read with Significant Accounting Policy No. 2.24.1.2 of the company, the Company has accounted for a sum of Rs. 514.15 Cr. towards Mine closure receivables under Progressive Mines closure Plan Expenditure up to F.Y. 2017-18 through retained earnings Note No 17 by corresponding debit to Receivables from Escrow account, shown under Note 9, Other Financial Assets under the head receivable from Escrow Account and Other Deposits, as approved by CMPDIL & technical assessment by the areas.	It is adequately disclosed under Additional Notes to the Financial Statements(Refer 7.15 of Note-38)
(e) Pending analysis of grade of Contaminated clean coal of 83795 MT is lying at Kathara Washeries since 1995-96 presently valued at NIL (Annexure to Note No. 12)	It is adequately disclosed under foot note no. 4 of Annexure to Note-12.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated IND AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated IND AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and 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.

Sr. No	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1.	**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. However, where the variance is beyond the permissible limits as above, the measured quantity is considered. Refer Statement of Profit & Loss and Note 21 to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements	**Principal Audit Procedures** We followed the following substantive procedures: ● Obtained working data of Stripping Adjustment and checked that the total expense incurred during the year is allocated between Coal production and Overburden. Ensured about accuracy and completeness of expenses considered in calculation of ratio. ● Checked that the ratio variance is calculated on the basis of amount allocated to overburden and OB quantity extracted during the year correctly. ● Followed 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. **Conclusion** Based on the procedures followed, we noted no material issues during our audit.

Management's Reply: No Comments.

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

Information Other than the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the

Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

When we are provided and read the other information, If we conclude that there is a material misstatement thereon, we are required to communicate the matter to those charge with the governance as required under SA720 "The auditors responsibilities relating to other information".

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS 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 Associates and Jointly controlled entities 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 associates and jointly controlled entities 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid. In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities 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 associates and jointly controlled entities are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its associates and jointly controlled entities.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Ind AS 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements that, Individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Consolidated Ind AS 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.

Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements / financial information of subsidiary company, whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 192.14 Cr. as at 31st March, 2019, total revenues of Rs. 1.79 Cr. and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 12.73 Cr. for the year ended on that date, as

AUDITORS' REPORT

considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements These financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements / financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 143(3) of the Act. We report, to the extent applicable, that,

1. 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 Act, is not applicable on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as referred in proviso to para 2 of the said order.

2. As required by Section 143(5) of the Act, directions and sub-directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we give our comments thereon, action taken and impact on the Financial Statements of the group in Annexure A annexed herewith.

3. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought & obtained all the information & explanation which to best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements read with as reported in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the "Emphasis of Matters" paragraph above.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

   (c) The reports on the accounts of the Holding company (including areas which are audited by branch auditors) audited by us and its subsidiary company incorporated in India audited under section 143(8) of the Act by other auditor have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with in preparing this report.

MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

No comments.

AUDITORS' REPORT **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

(d) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and 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 Ind AS financial statements.

(e) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(f) In pursuance of the Notification No. G.S.R.463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate affairs, section 164(2) of the Act, pertaining to disqualification of Directors is not applicable to the Government company.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B, and

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

    (i) The Company has disclosed its pending litigations under Additional Note 38 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statement. The impact, if any, of these litigations will be given effect to as and when the same are determined/settled.

    (ii) The Company has made provisions as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

    (iii) As per written representation received from the management, there were no amount which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **K.C.Tak & CO.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
(Firm Registration No. 000216C)

(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
(M. NO. 079005)

Place: RANCHI.
Dated :11.06.2019

Annexure "A" referred to in paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, we report that;

Report on directions under section 143(5) of the companies act, 2013 in respect of M/s Central Coalfields Limited for the year 2018-19.

	AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
1.	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT systems?	
	If yes, the implication of processing of accounting transactions outside IT systems on integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any may be stated.	
	The company has a system in place to process accounting transactions through CoalNet system that has been customized to integrate the various functional modules. The areas mostly covered in the applications are: Finance, Sales & Marketing, Payroll, Material Management, Personnel and others. However, full integration is not yet achieved and as informed the company is in the process of implementing ERP to ensure seamless movement of data across different modules with minimum intervention.	All the accounting transactions are processed through Coal Net System
	The Financial implications, if any, are unascertainable	
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loan/interest etc. made by lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan?If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	
	There is no such case of restructuring of an existing loans or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company's inability to repay the loan during the year or any period of time, hence not applicable	No Comments.
3.	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central/state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its terms and conditions?	
	List the cases of deviation	
	Company 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.	No Comments.

Report on additional directions under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited for the year 2018-19.

	AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY
1.	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 per information and explanation given to us, coal stock measurements is done as per guideline of CIL Annual Coal Stock Measurement keeping in view the contour map which is accompanied with the measurement report. Further, any new heap is created only after approval of the competent authority.	No Comments.
2.	Whether the company has conducted physical verification exercise of assets and properties at the time of merger/ split/re-structure of any area. If so, whether the concerned subsidiary followed the requisite procedure.	
	As per information and explanation and as represented to us, there is no such case of Split & merger/ re-structure of an area during the year, hence not applicable.	No Comments.
3.	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.	
	As per information and explanation given to us, Escrow Account for 64 mines has been maintained and there is no withdrawal from such Escrow Account till date. However, Escrow account in respect of 2 mines namely Tapin South OC and Rajhara OC have not yet been opened.	No Comments.
4.	Whether the impact of penalty for illegal mining as imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme court has been duly considered and accounted for?	
	Pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, certain District Mining Officers of Jharkhand had raised a demand of Rs. 13389.38 crores for mining in excess of the environmental clearances limit in 41 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 dt.16.01.2018 has stayed the execution of the demand till further order. The said demand has not been acknowledged as debt and included under Contingent Liability in para 4(a)(1) of Note 38 of the financial statement.	No Comments.

Annexure – "B" referred to in paragraph 3(f) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company of even date on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, we report that;

AUDITORS' REPORT	MANAGEMENT'S REPLY

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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, 2019, We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of 'Central Coalfields Limited'(hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the of the Holding company, its subsidiary company, which are companies incorporated in India, are 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 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.

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

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 have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in 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.

AUDITORS' REPORT | **MANAGEMENT'S REPLY**

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company, its subsidiary company which are companies incorporated in india has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid reports 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 one subsidiary company, which is company incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such company incorporated in India.

For **K.C.Tak & CO.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
(Firm Registration No. 000216C)

(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
(M. NO. 079005)

Place:Ranchi.
Dated :11.06.2019