

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, 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 Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the company as at 31st March, 2024 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 of the IND AS financial statements 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 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 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 on the Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw attention to the following matters:

- a) Balances of Loans (Note No 4.2), other financial assets (Note No 4.6), other current assets (Note No 6.2), other non-current assets (Note No 6.1), trade payables (Note No 8.3), trade receivables (Note No 4.3), other financial liabilities (Note No 8.4) and other current liabilities (Note No 10.2) have not been confirmed in most of the cases. They also include old balances lying since last several years pending for final adjustment/square-up in the books of accounts. Consequential impact on confirmation/reconciliation/adjustment of such balances, if any, are not currently ascertainable.





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Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the 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.

S. No	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
	<p>Assessment of contingent liabilities & its provisions in respect of certain litigations including direct and indirect taxes, various claims filed by other parties not acknowledged as debt.</p> <p>A high level of judgment is required in estimating the level of provisioning. The company's assessment is supported by the facts of matter, their own judgment, past experience, and advice from legal and independent tax consultant wherever considered necessary. Accordingly, unexpected adverse outcomes may significantly impact the company's reported profit and net assets. Associated uncertainty relating to the outcome requires application of judgment in interpretation of law.</p> <p>Refer Note 16 para 4(a) to the Ind AS Financial Statements.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures:</p> <p>Our audit was focused on analyzing the facts of subject matter under consideration and judgments/ interpretation of relevant law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining List of contingent liabilities including direct tax/indirect tax/various claims filed by other parties. Examining on test check basis, the recent orders and/or communication received from various Tax authorities/ judicial forums and follow up action thereon. Understanding the current status of the litigation/tax assessments Evaluating the merit of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the grounds presented therein and available independent legal / tax advice Review and analysis of the contentions of the company through discussion, collection of details of the subject matter under consideration, the likely outcome and consequent potential outflows on those issues. <p>Audit Conclusion:</p> <p>Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.</p>



Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 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 Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. As the Other Information has not been provided to us, we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Responsibility of Management for the 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 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 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 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.



The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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 Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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 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

- a) It was observed that debtors include old outstanding balances of Rs. 65.71 Cr.(P. Y. Rs. 82.86 Cr.) against CIL subsidiaries, pending for realization for more than 1 year. As per circular no CIL/DT/ 2021/3093 issued by CIL; i) Payment of 70% of basic amount of bill value and 18% GST (i.e., total 75% of total bill value) thereon to be paid by subsidiaries to CMPDI within 15 days of receipt of bill; ii) Bill reconciliation in future shall be through a portal and CMPDI shall intimate the action on portal and communicate with subsidiaries; iii) Outstanding bills for more than one year shall be reviewed jointly by the CMPDI and the concerned subsidiary. However, during the course of our audit it was observed that the bills raised to subsidiaries are not being recovered as per the above -mentioned circular issued by CIL. Consequential impact on confirmation / reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any, are not currently ascertainable.
- b) CIL approved (July 2010) an R&D project relating to demonstration of coal Dry Beneficiation system using Radiometric Techniques at Madhuban washery, BCCL by two implementing agencies namely M/s Ardee Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd. (AHPL) and M/s Energo Engineering Projects Ltd. (EEPL) with an outlay of Rs. 25.56 crore.





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The nodal agency for this project was CMPDIL. The project was started in September 2010 and schedule to be completed by August 2012 but it was excessive delayed due to many reasons like delay in - tender finalisation for plant installation, equipment procurement, field trial at rated capacity (400 tph) due to unavailability of infrastructure etc. Trial test of the project was conducted in 2016-17, but the result of the test was inconsistent even at lower capacity (150 tph). After preparedness of BCCL to conduct trial at full load (400 tph), both agencies (AHPL and EEPL) showed unwillingness to validate the operation at full load.

In view of these, Apex committee of R&D Board of CIL held on 25.11.2021 recommended to foreclose the project and directed BCCL to own the plant. Thereafter, CMPDIL submitted project closure report in March 2022. R&D Board of CIL in July 2022 finally accorded approval to close the project and directed BCCL to take over the plant for future use. Till March 2024, CMPDIL had made payment of Rs. 12.17 crore to both of the implementing agencies against approved cost of Rs. 16.09 crore towards procurement of assets. CMPDIL booked this expenditure under Capital Work -in- Progress (CWIP) under CIL R&D WIP under broad head Projects temporary Suspended. In view of above that there has been a misclassification of assets, wrongly categorized as work-in-progress (CWIP), resulting in an overstatement of both CWIP assets and the Capital Reserve by Rs. 12.17 crore.

However, as per the information & explanations given by the management, the matter has been under process of approval of CMPDIL Board as the management of CMPDIL presented a proposal to the COFDs on March 5, 2024, seeking their approval. Following thorough review and approval by the COFDs, it was recommended for presentation to the CMPDIL Board via the Audit Committee for final approval. Subsequently, the proposal for write-off was deliberated upon during the 121st Audit Committee meeting on March 14, 2024. After detailed deliberation, the Audit Committee requested the management to submit a revised proposal with additional details and any other pertinent information. In light of the aforementioned outcomes, the CMPDIL management has decided to advance the matter for approval after incorporating the details requested by the Audit Committee. Pending matter as above, the assets has been shown as asset under capital-wip and not adjusted with capital reserve during the year.

- c) Non-current Assets under Property, Plant & Equipment's (PPE) includes non-current assets purchased from S&T and R&D grant/fund received from Gol/CIL. As on 31.03.2024, residual value (WDV) of 327 assets (Plant & Equipment's) purchased from these funds was Rs. 21.05 crore. It was noticed that life of 209 assets valuing Rs. 1.77 crore, out of 327 assets was beyond 15 years and was ranged up to 49 years (since 1975).

As per para 16 of IND AS-16 states that the cost of an item of PPE shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if: (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Further, an item of PPE is derecognised upon disposal or when non future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets.



The significant Accounting Policy of the company considers maximum useful life of any assets under Plant & Equipment assets as 15 years, therefore, the useful life of assets having 15 years or more have already been expired and these assets requires to be derecognised charged to Capital Reserve Account in which the funds/grants are maintained.

The CMPDIL management has, however, explained that the ownership of S&T and R&D Assets rests with the Ministry of Coal & CIL. CMPDIL being an implementing agency cannot take survey-off initiative on his own without prior permission of MoC/CIL and they have communicated the matter to MoC and CIL, requesting them to initiate the necessary steps for asset disposal and providing an update to CMPDIL. Despite reminders from CMPDIL management, as of now, directives from MoC and CIL regarding the disposal of these assets are still pending. Given this situation, CMPDIL management is awaiting further communication from MoC and CIL to proceed with the necessary course of action regarding the disposal of assets procured under S&T projects funded by MoC and R&D funded by CIL.

In view of the above, de-recognition of old assets whose useful life of assets having 15 years or more related to S&T and R&D and adjustment in non- current assets & capital reserves for Rs 1.77 crore, have not been done during the current financial year.

- d) Our Report on the Financial Statements dated April 25, 2024, as approved by the Board of Directors, has been revised to incorporate the observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG). The amendments are as follows:
- In "Paragraph 2" under the 'Opinion Paragraph,' the words "based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors" have been deleted.
 - The reference "Refer Note no.38 Para 4(a) to the Ind AS Financial Statements" has been replaced with "Refer Note no.16 Para 4(a) to the Ind AS Financial Statements" below the "Key Audit Matters" and with "Note 16 Para 4(a)" in place of "Note 38 Para 4(a)" in Paragraph-3(j)(i) of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements.
 - The auditor's reply in SL No.2 Annexure-A to the Independent Auditors' Report - CAG's Additional Directions – Part-II has been amended to:
"As per information and explanations given to us, there is no MOU between CMPDI and MOC/CIL/NMET. CMPDI is the nodal agency for all information related to exploration of coal and lignite in the country. CMPDI undertake the activities of detailed and promotional drilling as per the project/blocks sanctioned/approved by MOC/CIL/NMET either by itself or by agreements with MECL and private parties. On the basis of our examination of the samples on test check basis, it was observed that exploration of blocks was completed in compliance with agreements made with MECL and private parties and grant received for detailed and promotional drilling are being utilized and accounted for properly."
 - Point 'd' has been added under the "Other Matters Paragraph."





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This audit Report has no impact on the reported figures in the financial statements of the Company.
This audit report supersedes the original audit report on financial statements dated April 25, 2024.

Our audit procedures on events subsequent to the date of the original report are restricted solely to the amendments in "Paragraph 2" under the 'Opinion Paragraph,' the replacement of 'Note no. 16' in place of 'Note no.38' below the "Key Audit Matters" and in Paragraph-3(j)(i) of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements, the amendments in the "Auditor's reply column" in SL No.2 Annexure-A to the Independent Auditors' Report - CAG's Additional Directions – Part-II, and the addition of point 'd' under the "Other Matters Paragraph" of the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements.

Our Opinion is not modified with regard to above

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 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 Ind AS financial statements of the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 to the extent applicable.
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 Ind AS financial statements read with as reported in clause (a) 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 Ind AS financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. 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 are in agreement with the books of accounts.
 - d. In our opinion, we don't have any observation which has an adverse impact on functioning of the Company.
 - e. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rule issued thereunder.;



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- 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. We don't have any qualification, reservation or adverse remark relating to the maintenance of accounts and the matters connected therewith.
- h. 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.
- I. Being a Government Company pursuant to the Notification No. GSR 463 (E) dated 05th June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of Section 197 of the Act, are not applicable to the company.
- j. 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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The company has disclosed its pending litigations under Additional Note 16 para 4(a) of the 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 and the company did not have any derivative contracts.
 - iii. As per the written representation received from the management, there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;





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- (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused to believe that representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The dividend declared and paid during the financial year by the company is in compliance with section 123 of Companies Act 2013.
- Vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail feature has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



For K C Tak & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 000216C

CA Anil Jain

Partner

M No.: 079005

UDIN: 24079005BKGUAX2993

Place: Ranchi
Date: 24/05/2024

Annexure “A” referred to in paragraph 1 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of Independent Auditor’s Report on the Ind AS financial statements for the for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report that;

Part- I

S. No	Directions	Auditor’s reply
1.	<p>Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT systems?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>here is a system in place to process all the material accounting transaction and recording of all underlying business transactions is done in its SAP-ERP Software. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts. The information/ Data is flowing from various modules and captured in the financials through automation under SAP for the processes like Financial Accounting and Controlling (FICO), Sales and Distribution (S&D), Material Management (MM), Human Capital Management (HCM), Production Planning (PP), Project System (PS) and Plant Maintenance (PM).</p> <p>As per information and explanations given to us, Post completion of stabilization phase on 31stMarch 2022, the system is under AMC phase.</p> <p>During the course of our audit, it was observed that, following activities are performed, outside SAP:</p> <p>The current financial reporting process involves the preparation of the Balance Sheet (BS) and Profit & Loss (P&L) Accounts in SAP. However, for the presentation of Quarterly/Annual Accounts, each footnote retrieved from SAP is manually compiled into a separate Excel format. This is done to align with the disclosure requirements of Ind AS and Schedule III of the Companies Act. Additionally, the creation of supplementary notes to accounts is currently a manual process carried out in a Word document.</p> <p>In respect of the activities performed outside SAP, as above, in our opinion there is no material financial implications.</p>
2.	<p>Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write-off of debts / loans / interest etc. made by a</p>	<p>As per information and explanations given to us, the company has not received/no receivable any funds/grants except against detailed & promotional drilling, R&D & S&T and AMET as mentioned in clause 2 & 3 of Part-II - Additional directions (Annexure – ‘A’).</p>



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



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S. No	Directions	Auditor's reply
	lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)	
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.	As per information and explanations given to us, there is no case of any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write-off of debts / loans / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan.

Part-II - Additional directions

S. No	Directions	Action taken & Auditor's reply
1.	Whether any independent assessment and certification of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP had been done.	As per information and explanations given to us, independent assessment and certification of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP had not been done. As informed to us, the matter is taken up at CIL level.
2.	Whether exploration of blocks was completed in compliance of MOU and grant received for detailed and promotional drilling utilized and accounted properly. List the Cases of deviation.	As per information and explanations given to us, there is no MOU between CMPDI and MOC/CIL/NMET. CMPDI is the nodal agency for all information related to exploration of coal and lignite in the country. CMPDI undertake the activities of detailed and promotional drilling as per the project blocks sanctioned/approved by MOC/CIL/NMET either by itself or by agreements with MECL and private parties. On the basis of our

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S. No	Directions	Action taken & Auditor's reply
		examination of the samples on test check basis, it was observed that exploration of blocks was completed in compliance with agreements made with MECL and private parties and grant received for detailed and promotional drilling are being utilized and accounted for properly.
3.	Whether fund received for R&D and S&T were properly accounted for/utilized as per terms and condition? List the cases of deviations.	<p>As per the information and explanation provided to us, R&D and S&T projects are approved/sanctioned by the Technical committee of MOC/CIL with certain terms and condition based on the proposal submitted by the implementing agency/institute to CMPDI. CMPDI makes an estimate of fund requirement for all the ongoing or new R&D/S&T projects and make a consolidated requisition from MOC/CIL. Once the fund is received, CMPDI disburse the fund to implementing agency/institute in various installments based on the progress of the projects. Once the project is complete and Project completion report is approved by the technical committee, implementing agency/institute submit the utilization certificate to CMPDI and refund the unspent amount of the fund received on such projects to CMPDI along with the interest earned on those funds.</p> <p>On the basis of our examination of the samples on test check basis, it was observed that the fund received for R&D and S&T were properly accounted for/utilized as per terms and condition except the following deviations have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No MIS is maintained regarding compliance to terms and conditions, such as party wise Audited Financial Statements received or not, party wise interest earned details, project completion details, extension of project duration project wise etc. 2. Absence of Audited Financial Statements: It was noted that the audited financial statements related to the grants provided to different implementing agencies have not been maintained in the records. The lack of these financial statements raises concerns regarding the transparency and accountability of fund utilization. 

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



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S. No	Directions	Action taken & Auditor's reply
		<p>3. Lack of Documentation on Interest Earned: It was observed that suitable records pertaining to the interest earned on funds kept in bank accounts were not being maintained by the management. Specifically, the following details were not adequately documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Detailed information regarding the bank accounts held with the amount of interest earned in bank accounts, categorized by implementing agency.• Computation of interest earned by each implementing agency during the audit period.• Amounts adjusted towards further installments of funds based on interest earned.



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Annexure – “B” referred to in paragraph 2 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of Independent Auditor’s Report on the Ind AS financial statements for the for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report that;

- (I)a) (A) During the course of our audit, it was observed that the Company has generally maintained proper records of showing full particulars of Property plant and Equipment.
- (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
- b) According to the information as given to us, the management has conducted the Physical verification of Fixed Assets as per CIL policy, at reasonable intervals by its duly constituted team for this purpose. As informed to us, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the company is lessee and lease agreements are duly executed in favor of lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

However, during the course of our audit, title deed of land holdings in respect of CMPDI R11 (Asansol), could not be produced before us for our verification.

- (d) According to the information & explanations as provided to us and as observed by us, no revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment (including right to use assets) or intangible assets of both during the year has been carried out by the company.
- (e) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the benami transactions (prohibition) act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) a) As per the policy of the company, physical verification of stores and spares is done at reasonable intervals by an external agency duly appointed by the company and a report for position of stock as on 31st Dec 2023 has been obtained by the company. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such verification.
- (b) No working capital limit has been sanctioned to the Company during any point of time of the year from any Banks/ Financial Institutions
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investment provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loan, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, made investments, provided guarantees or security as defined in section 185 and 186 of Companies Act.





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- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit, in terms of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under. 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.
- (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 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 Goods & Service Tax, provident fund, Employees State Insurance, income-tax, service tax, pension fund, professional tax and other material statutory dues generally 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 Goods & Service Tax, provident fund, Employees State Insurance, income-tax, service tax pension fund, professional tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) Statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, the amounts involved and the forum where such dispute is pending is mentioned in "Appendix-1".
- (viii) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, no transaction has been identified or reported by the tax authorities under tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which requires to be surrendered or disclosed as income during the year.
- (ix)(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon.
- (b) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, the company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, no term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained during the year.
- (d) According to the information & explanations as provided to us the company has not raised any fund on short term basis which have been utilized as long-term basis.



- (e) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, the company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate company.
- (x)(a) 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) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) para (a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of books and records examined by us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (Fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) para (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi)a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management except fraud by way of unauthorised EL encashment by an employee at RI-7, Bhubaneswar, involving an amount of Rs. 0.17 crore, which has been recovered from the employee.
- (b) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies act has been filed by the auditors in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of companies (audit and auditors) rules, 2014 with the central government.
- (c) As per the information & explanation provided to us, the company has not received any whistle-blower complaints.
- (xii) (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



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- (xiv)(a) In our opinion, and according to information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business;
- (b) Yes, the reports of the internal auditors for the period under audit were considered by us;
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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.
- (xvi)(a) 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.
- (b) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, the Company has not conducted any non-banking or housing finance activities except, however, provided a Housing Loan to its employee 'Smt. Anamika Singh, Manager(bP-EE) (Transferred From CCL) under CIL House Building Advance Scheme.
- (c) The company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) The company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India neither it has more than one CIC.
- (xvii) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, the Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) According to the information & explanations as provided to us, there is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- (xix) In our opinion, and according to information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, no material uncertainty exist as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date;
- (xx)(a) In respect of ongoing project or other than ongoing projects, the company did not have any balance of unspent amount required to be transferred to a fund specified in schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said act;
- (xxi) This clause is not applicable.

For **K C Tak & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 000216C


CA Anil Jain
Partner

M No.: 079005

UDIN: 24079005BKGUAX2993

Place: Ranchi

Date: 24/05/2024

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Annexure – “C” referred to in paragraph 3(h) of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of Independent Auditor’s Report on the Ind AS financial statements for the for the year ended March 31, 2024, 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”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of ‘**Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited**’ (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 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 Ind AS 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.





K C TAK & Co.
Chartered Accountants



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 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 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material 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 2024, 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.

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

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

For K C Tak & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 000216C


CA Anil Jain

Partner

M No.: 079005

UDIN: 24079005BKGUAX2993

Place: Ranchi

Date: 24/05/2024

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Appendix– “1” referred to in clause vii to Annexure – “B” referred to in paragraph 2 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” of Independent Auditor’s Report on the Ind AS financial statements for the for the year ended March 31, 2024

DETAILS OF DISPUTED STATUTORY LIABILITIES AS ON 31.03.2024

Nature of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Pending period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. in Crores)	Amount Paid under protest (Rs. in Crores)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of prior period expenses	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2010-2011	1.05	0.59
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of CSR, Medical Expenses and profit from sale of asset	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2012-2013	0.33	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of CSR, Provision for NCWA, Medical expenses, grants, canteen, creche and other employee benefits	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2017-2018	31.67	25.12
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of employee benefits expenses like NCWA, Executive pay revision, Medical Expenses, grants to school & institutions, sports & recreation.	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2018-2019	55.02	16.02
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of subscription to club, funds and provision for gratuity.	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2019-2020	0.02	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of contingent, funds and provision for gratuity.	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2020-2021	25.69	19.13
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of Bonus or commission, leave encashment, gratuity, expense u/s 43b contribution to PF & depreciation.	CIT(A)	A.Y. 2021-2022	7.38	5.73
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowing the provision for medical post-retirement medical benefits of the employees of Rs.8,06,00,000	CIT (A)	A.Y. 2022-23	2.03	
Service Tax Act	Demand of arrears of service tax interest and penalty	Jharkhand High Court	A.Y. 1999-2005	5.05	5.05
Service Tax Act	Demand of Service Tax	Jharkhand High Court	A.Y. 1998-1999	3.82	-
Service Tax Act	Demand of Service Tax and penalty	CESTAT	A.Y. 2013-14 to 2017-18	60.16	2.26



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



Management Reply to The Revised Independent Auditors Report for the year ended 31st March, 2024

EMPHASIS OF MATTER	MANAGEMENT COMMENT
<p>a) Balances of Loans (Note No 4.2), other financial assets (Note No 4.6), other current assets (Note No 6.2), other non-current assets (Note No 6.1), trade payables (Note No 8.3), trade receivables (Note No 4.3), other financial liabilities (Note No 8.4) and other current liabilities (Note No 10.2) have not been confirmed in most of the cases. They also include old balances lying since last several years pending for final adjustment/ square-up in the books of accounts. Consequential impact on confirmation / reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any, are not currently ascertainable.</p>	<p>In case of Note 4.2, Rs 30.96 lakh represent interest on HBA loan of one employee (Anamika Singh) who has been transferred from ccl on inter subsidiary transfer and Rs 0.65 lakhs is of Nand Lal Prasad</p> <p>In case of Note 4.3 Trade receivables – Letters were sent to all the debtors for confirmation of balance. All the subsidiaries of CIL have confirmed the balance as on 31.03.2024</p> <p>In case of note 4.6 Out of total balance of 125.53 crores, Rs 60.58 crore represents current account transaction with CIL. This amount has already been reconciled and agreed by CIL.</p> <p>38.42 crores is receivable from IND AS 115 for which no confirmation is required</p> <p>Further the balance amount of Rs 26.53 crore represent interest accrued/security deposit paid/ claims receivable etc. There has not been any practice to obtain confirmation for such amount.</p> <p>In case of Trade payables, other current & non current assets, general Letters/ mails have already been sent to the concerned Domestic vendor/ creditors/Debtors for the confirmation of balances. The reply has been received from few parties.</p>
OTHER MATTER	MANAGEMENT COMMENT
<p>a) It was observed that debtors include old outstanding balances of Rs. 65.71 Cr.(P. Y. Rs. 82.86 Cr.) against CIL subsidiaries, pending for realization for more than 1 year. As per circular no CIL/DT/2021/3093 issued by CIL; i) Payment of 70% of basic amount of bill value and 18% GST (i.e., total 75% of total bill value) thereon to be paid by subsidiaries to CMPDI within 15 days of receipt of bill; ii) Bill reconciliation in future shall be through a portal and CMPDI shall intimate the action on portal and communicate with subsidiaries; iii) Outstanding bills for more than one year shall be reviewed jointly by the CMPDI and the concerned subsidiary. However, during the course of our audit it was observed that the bills raised to</p>	<p>It may be noted that there is decrease in the aged outstanding balance from Rs. 82.86 Cr to Rs. 65.71 Cr as compared to the previous year which shows that there is an improvement in the realisation of dues. Constant efforts are being taken at various levels for realization of dues.</p> <p>Sales Portal has been developed by CMPDIL and Bills are being regularly uploaded in the said portal by HQ as well as Regional institutes for all the Subsidiaries. However, the said portal is being used by BCCL, NCL & MCL for downloading and processing of the bills.</p> <p>Additionally, for remaining Subsidiaries the bills are being also submitted in physical copies or through email or e-office as per the request of the concerned Subsidiaries.</p>

OTHER MATTER	MANAGEMENT COMMENT
<p>subsidiaries are not being recovered as per the above-mentioned circular issued by CIL. Consequential impact on confirmation / reconciliation/ adjustment of such balances, if any, are not currently ascertainable.</p>	<p>CMPDIL is regularly following up for the recovery of the dues at the highest level of Coal India Ltd. and its Subsidiaries.</p> <p>CMD, CMPDIL has communicated to CMD of all sister concerns and Director(Technical), CIL vide E-Office dt.14.07.2022/25.07.2022 for payment of 75% advance of the total bill value as instructed by CIL vide office order Ref No. CIL/DT/2021/3093.</p> <p>Also during 162nd CMD Meet held on 19.07.2023, the issue of CMPDIL dues was deliberated and Subsidiaries were asked to clear the dues of CMPDIL. In this context TS to DT, CIL has also issued instructions vide reference no. CIL/TS-DT/23/4915 dated 02.08.2023 in which CP Division CIL/Subsidiaries were directed to take needful action.</p> <p>Recently, letters have been written by HOD (Finance), CMPDIL to GM (Finance) of ECL, BCCL, CCL, WCL, NCL, SECL, MCL and to GM (CP), CIL for CIL and GM, NEC for vide letter nos. E-1459570, 1459524, 1459547, 1459619, 1459614, 1459593, 1459584, 1459563 respectively on 16.04.2024 for clearing our pending dues as on 31.03.2024 at the earliest</p> <p>GM(Finance), CMPDIL had personally visited ECL, BCCL, CCL, WCL and SECL and requested the concerned authorities for payment of 75% advance on regular basis. GM(Finance) CMPDIL is regularly following up for the compliance of the said circular by subsidiaries of CIL.</p> <p>Further, GM(Finance) have also written letter to GM(P&P) of ECL, BCCL, CCL, WCL, SECL, NCL, MCL and CIL vide letter Nos. E-1460369, E-1398375, E-1332864, E-1305011, E-1126246, E-1057132 and E-837749 dated 16.04.2024, 23.01.2024, 13.10.2023, 06.09.2023, 13.12.2022, 24.08.2022 and 15.09.2021 respectively for 75% payment in advance against bills of CMPDIL.</p> <p>Copy of the above letters was also sent to respective Rds for necessary follow up.</p>



OTHER MATTER	MANAGEMENT COMMENT
	<p>Thus, action for implementation of the circular is being requested by CMPDIL to all the Subsidiaries at regular intervals and hopefully the same will be followed by the Subsidiaries in future.</p>
<p>b) CIL approved (July 2010) an R&D project relating to demonstration of coal Dry Beneficiation system using Radiometric Techniques at Madhuban washery, BCCL by two implementing agencies namely M/s Ardee Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd. (AHPL) and M/s Energo Engineering Projects Ltd. (EEPL) with an outlay of Rs. 25.56 crore. The nodal agency for this project was CMPDIL. The project was started in September 2010 and schedule to be completed by August 2012 but it was excessive delayed due to many reasons like delay in - tender finalisation for plant installation, equipment procurement, field trial at rated capacity (400 tph) due to unavailability of infrastructure etc. Trial test of the project was conducted in 2016-17, but the result of the test was inconsistent even at lower capacity (150 tph). After preparedness of BCCL to conduct trial at full load (400 tph), both agencies (AHPL and EEPL) showed unwillingness to validate the operation at full load.</p> <p>In view of these, Apex committee of R&D Board of CIL held on 25.11.2021 recommended to foreclose the project and directed BCCL to own the plant. Thereafter, CMPDIL submitted project closure report in March 2022. R&D Board of CIL in July 2022 finally accorded approval to close the project and directed BCCL to take over the plant for future use. Till March 2024, CMPDIL had made payment of Rs. 12.17 crore to both of the implementing agencies against approved cost of Rs. 16.09 crore towards procurement of assets. CMPDIL booked this expenditure under Capital Work -in- Progress (CWIP) under CIL R&D WIP under broad head</p>	<p>The management of CMPDIL had placed the proposal of Write off of WIP of RS 12.17 to the COFDs on March 5, 2024, seeking their approval.</p> <p>After approval by the COFDs, it was recommended for presentation to the CMPDIL Board via the Audit Committee for final approval.</p> <p>Subsequently, the proposal for write-off was placed in the 121st Audit Committee meeting on March 14, 2024.</p> <p>After detailed deliberation, the Audit Committee requested the management to submit a revised proposal with additional details and any other pertinent information.</p> <p>In light of the aforementioned outcomes, the CMPDIL management has decided to place the write off proposal for approval after incorporating the details requested by the Audit Committee.</p> <p>Pending matter as above, the assets has been shown as asset under capital-wip and not adjusted with capital reserve during the year</p>

OTHER MATTER	MANAGEMENT COMMENT
<p>Projects temporary Suspended. In view of above that there has been a misclassification of assets, wrongly categorized as work-in-progress (CWIP), resulting in an overstatement of both CWIP assets and the Capital Reserve by Rs. 12.17 crore.</p> <p>However, as per the information & explanations given by the management, the matter has been under process of approval of CMPDIL Board as the management of CMPDIL presented a proposal to the COFDs on March 5, 2024, seeking their approval. Following thorough review and approval by the COFDs, it was recommended for presentation to the CMPDIL Board via the Audit Committee for final approval. Subsequently, the proposal for write-off was deliberated upon during the 121st Audit Committee meeting on March 14, 2024. After detailed deliberation, the Audit Committee requested the management to submit a revised proposal with additional details and any other pertinent information. In light of the aforementioned outcomes, the CMPDIL management has decided to advance the matter for approval after incorporating the details requested by the Audit Committee. Pending matter as above, the assets has been shown as asset under capital-wip and not adjusted with capital reserve during the year.</p>	
<p>c) Non-current Assets under Property, Plant & Equipment's (PPE) includes non-current assets purchased from S&T and R&D grant/ fund received from GoI/CIL. As on 31.03.2024, residual value (WDV) of 327 assets (Plant & Equipment's) purchased from these funds was Rs. 21.05 crore. It was noticed that life of 209 assets valuing Rs. 1.77 crore, out of 327 assets was beyond 15 years and was ranged up to 49 years (since 1975).</p>	<p>The ownership of S&T and R&D Assets rests with the Ministry of Coal & CIL.</p> <p>CMPDIL being an implementing agency cannot take survey-off initiative on his own without prior permission of MoC/CIL and they have communicated the matter to MoC and CIL, requesting them to initiate the necessary steps for asset disposal and providing an update to CMPDIL.</p>



OTHER MATTER	MANAGEMENT COMMENT
<p>As per para 16 of IND AS-16 states that the cost of an item of PPE shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if: (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Further, an item of PPE is derecognised upon disposal or when non future economic benefits are expected from the continued use of assets.</p> <p>The significant Accounting Policy of the company considers maximum useful life of any assets under Plant & Equipment assets as 15 years, therefore, the useful life of assets having 15 years or more have already been expired and these assets requires to be derecognised charged to Capital Reserve Account in which the funds/grants are maintained.</p> <p>The CMPDIL management has, however, explained that the ownership of S&T and R&D Assets rests with the Ministry of Coal & CIL. CMPDIL being an implementing agency cannot take survey-off initiative on his own without prior permission of MoC/CIL and they have communicated the matter to MoC and CIL, requesting them to initiate the necessary steps for asset disposal and providing an update to CMPDIL. Despite reminders from CMPDIL management, as of now, directives from MoC and CIL regarding the disposal of these assets are still pending. Given this situation, CMPDIL management is awaiting further communication from MoC and CIL to proceed with the necessary course of action regarding the disposal of assets procured under S&T projects funded by MoC and R&D funded by CIL.</p> <p>In view of the above, de-recognition of old assets whose useful life of assets having 15 years or more related to S&T and R&D and adjustment in non- current assets & capital reserves for Rs 1.77 crore, have not been done during the current financial year.</p>	<p>Despite reminders from CMPDIL management, as of now, directives from MoC and CIL regarding the disposal of these assets are still pending. Given this situation, CMPDIL management is awaiting further communication from MoC and CIL to proceed with the necessary course of action regarding the disposal of assets procured under S&T projects funded by MoC and R&D funded by CIL.</p> <p>In view of the above, de-recognition of old assets whose useful life of assets having 15 years or more related to S&T and R&D and adjustment in non- current assets & capital reserves for Rs 1.77 crore, have not been done during the current financial year.</p>

Management Comment to Annexure “A” referred to in Paragraph 1 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of Independent Auditors Report for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024.

Directions	Audit Reply	Management Reply
<p>1) Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT systems?</p> <p>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</p>	<p>There is a system in place to process all the material accounting transaction and recording of all underlying business transactions is done in its SAP-ERP Software. Accordingly, there are no implications on the integrity of the accounts. The information/ Data is flowing from various modules and captured in the financials through automation under SAP for the processes like Financial Accounting and Controlling (FICO), Sales and Distribution (S&D), Material Management (MM), Human Capital Management (HCM), Production Planning (PP), Project System (PS) and Plant Maintenance (PM).</p> <p>As per information and explanations given to us, Post completion of stabilization phase on 31stMarch 2022, the system is under AMC phase.</p> <p>During the course of our audit, it was observed that, following activities are performed, outside SAP:</p> <p>The current financial reporting process involves the preparation of the Balance Sheet (BS) and Profit & Loss (P&L) Accounts in SAP. However,</p>	<p>There is no Financial Impact on the Financial Statements.</p>



Directions	Audit Reply	Management Reply
	<p>for the presentation of Quarterly/Annual Accounts, each footnote retrieved from SAP is manually compiled into a separate Excel format. This is done to align with the disclosure requirements of Ind AS and Schedule III of the Companies Act. Additionally, the creation of supplementary notes to accounts is currently a manual process carried out in a Word document.</p> <p>In respect of the activities performed outside SAP, as above, in our opinion there is no material financial implications.</p>	
2) Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write-off of debts / loans / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company)	As per information and explanations given to us, there is no case of any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write-off of debts / loans / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan.	No Further 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.	As per information and explanations given to us, the company has not received/no receivable any funds/grants except against detailed & promotional drilling, R&D & S&T and	No Further Comments.

Directions	Audit Reply	Management Reply
	NMET as mentioned in clause 2 & 3 of Part-II - Additional directions (Annexure – 'A').	
Part-II Additional Directions of C&AG		
1)Whether any independent assessment and certification of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP had been done	As per information and explanations given to us, independent assessment and certification of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP had not been done. As informed to us, the matter is taken up at CIL level.	No Further Comments.
2) Whether exploration of blocks was completed in compliance of MOU and grant received for detailed and promotional drilling utilized and accounted properly. List the Cases of deviation.	As per information and explanations given to us, there is no MOU between CMPDI and MOC/CIL/NMET. CMPDI is the nodal agency for all information related to exploration of coal and lignite in the country. CMPDI undertake the activities of detailed and promotional drilling as per the project/ blocks sanctioned/approved by MOC/CIL/NMET either by itself or by agreements with MECL and private parties On the basis of our examination of the samples on test check basis, it was observed that exploration of blocks was completed in compliance with agreements made with MECL and private parties and grant received for detailed and promotional drilling are being utilized and accounted for properly.	No Further Comments.



Directions	Audit Reply	Management Reply
3) Whether fund received for R&D and S&T were properly accounted for/ utilized as per terms and condition? List the cases of deviations.	<p>As per the information and explanation provided to us, R&D and S&T projects are approved/sanctioned by the Technical committee of MOC/CIL with certain terms and condition based on the proposal submitted by the implementing agency/ institute to CMPDI. CMPDI makes an estimate of fund requirement for all the ongoing or new R&D/S&T projects and make a consolidated requisition from MOC/CIL. Once the fund is received, CMPDI disburse the fund to implementing agency/ institute in various installments based on the progress of the projects. Once the project is complete and Project completion report is approved by the technical committee, implementing agency/institute submit the utilization certificate to CMPDI and refund the unspent amount of the fund received on such projects to CMPDI along with the interest earned on those funds.</p> <p>On the basis of our examination of the samples on test check basis, it was observed that the fund received for R&D and S&T were properly accounted for/ utilized as per terms and condition except the following deviations have been identified:</p>	<p>1. A MIS is being maintained which contains information regarding project title, name of implementing agencies, date of start, date of completion, project objective, total approved cost etc. Also, project completion details, extension of project duration etc are maintained in the project specific files. A dedicated website (https://scienceandtech.cmpdi.co.in) has also been developed which includes details regarding ongoing & completed research projects. As advised, a communication has been sent to all the implementing agencies to provide required details related to Audited statements and interest earned details in addition to other information of research projects.</p> <p>. Efforts are also initiated for incorporating Audited statements and interest earned details in the same MIS.</p> <p>Every institute gets their account audited including interest earned details as statutorily required by the Government. The institute normally handles significant number of projects simultaneously which are funded by different ministries/agencies and an overall audit of the accounts is conducted by the institute. The report of the same is incorporated in the Annual Report of the institute which is published at the institute's website.</p> <p>Also, with regards to S&T and R&D projects, an expenditure statement in Form-III certified by the designated finance officer of each institute submits quarterly.</p> <p>As advised, a communication has been sent to all the implementing agencies to provide required details related to Audited statements and interest earned details in addition to other information of research projects</p>

Directions	Audit Reply	Management Reply
	<p>1. No MIS is maintained regarding compliance to terms and conditions, such as party wise Audited Financial Statements received or not, party wise interest earned details, project completion details, extension of project duration project wise etc.</p> <p>2. Absence of Audited Financial Statements: It was noted that the audited financial statements related to the grants provided to different implementing agencies have not been maintained in the records. The lack of these financial statements raises concerns regarding the transparency and accountability of fund utilization.</p> <p>3. Lack of Documentation on Interest Earned: It was observed that suitable records pertaining to the interest earned on funds kept in bank accounts were not being maintained by the management. Specifically, the following details were not adequately documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed information regarding the bank accounts held with the amount of interest earned in bank accounts, categorized by implementing agency. 	<p>After the project approval, the bank account information is sought by CMPDI in the form of a Bank Mandate with the condition that it must be an interest earning account. After receiving the same, vendor registration is done in the SAP platform of CIL. Funds are being transferred to those accounts only, verified through Finance Deptt. of CMPDI.</p> <p>Each institute submits the information regarding the interest earned on the project fund kept in their bank account through their designated finance officer in the prescribed format after completion of the project., For further fund requisition the interest earned is also indicated in the prescribed format by the implementing agencies. Also, the common savings bank account of institutes/organisations receives funding/ grant-in-aid from various sources and issuance of project wise bank account statement showing interest for individual project is not provided by the institute due to logical reasons. Therefore, certification of the institutes finance officer is considered for information regarding the interest earned by the institute by CMPDI.</p> <p>However, as suggested by the statutory auditor, a communication has been sent to all the implementing agencies to provide required details related the funded research projects.</p>

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



Directions	Audit Reply	Management Reply
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Computation of interest earned by each implementing agency during the audit period.• Amounts adjusted towards further installments of funds based on interest earned.	

Management Comment to Annexure “B” referred to in Paragraph 2 of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of Independent Auditors Report for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024.

Point No (i) (c) of Annexure “B”	Management Reply
<p>According to the information and explanation given to us, the title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the company is lessee and lease agreements are duly executed in favor of lease) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.</p> <p>However, during the course of our audit, title deed of land holdings in respect of CMPDI RI1 (Asansol), could not be produced before us for our verification.</p>	<p>No Further Comments.</p>

Management Comment to Annexure “C” referred to in Paragraph 3(h) of “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of Independent Auditors Report for the Year Ended 31st March, 2024.

Opinion of Auditor	Management Reply
<p>In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 2024, 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.</p> <p>However, further improvement is required in i) the documentation of Internal Financial Controls of the Company in respect of its risk assessment process, risk analysis of different functional areas and incorporating the process flows at departmental levels including risk mitigation in respect of insurance coverage, ii) strengthening of the monitoring of controls in respect of misc. expenses, iii) confirmation/ reconciliation/ adjustment of other financial assets, other current & non-current assets, trade payables & receivables, other financial liabilities and other current and non-current liabilities.</p>	<p>The Internal Financial control system presently available is already robust and adequate.</p> <p>All Necessary documentation and checks are available in the system.</p>

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Addendum - V



COMPANY SECRETARIES

INFINITY BENCHMARK, 18TH FLOOR, ROOM NO. 105, STREET NO 25, GP BLOCK, SECTOR-5
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FORM MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2024

{Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014}

To,
The Members,
CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Gondwana Place, Kanke Road
Ranchi, Jharkhand- 834008

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conduct /statutory compliance and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minutes books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2024, complied with the statutory provisions listed here under and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2024, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws Framed there under **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**



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COMPANY SECRETARIES

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- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 **(during the period under review not applicable to the company);**
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client **(during the period under review not applicable to the Company);**
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 **(during the period under review not applicable to the Company);**
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 **(during the period under review not applicable to the Company);**



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

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
- (ii) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (**during the period under review not applicable to the Company**);
- (iii) Other laws specifically applicable to the Company namely:
 - a) The Coal Mines Act, 1952
 - b) Indian Explosives Act, 1884
 - c) Colliery Control Order, 2000 and Colliery Control Rules, 2004
 - d) The Coal Mines Regulations, 2017
 - e) The Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956
 - f) Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998
 - g) Coal Mines Conservation and Development Act, 1974
 - h) The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966
 - i) The Mines Creche Rules, 1961
 - j) The Mines Rescue Rules, 1985
 - k) Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1946
 - l) Maternity Benefit (Mines and Circus) Rules, 1963
 - m) The Explosives Rules, 2008
 - n) Mineral Concession Rules, 1960
 - o) Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948
 - p) Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957
 - q) The Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989
 - r) Indian Electricity Act, 2003 and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956
 - s) Environment Protection Act, 1986 and Environment Protection Rules, 1986
 - t) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016
 - u) The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder
 - v) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - w) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 and Rules made thereunder.

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

We further report that:

During the Audit Period, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, etc. mentioned above **except** to the extent as mentioned below:



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COMPANY SECRETARIES

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1. Composition of the Board of Directors of the Company

The requisite number of Independent Directors were not on the Board of the Company as contemplated in Section 149(4) of the Act and the Clause 3.1.2 of DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) during the period under review. Further, as per the provisions of Section 149 of the Act, the Company did not have a Woman Director on its Board from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 for which requisite letters were sent for appointment of both Independent Directors including Women Director by the management from time to time to competent authority with copy to its Holding Company.

2. Composition of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company

As per the provisions of the Section 177 of the Act and Clause 4.1.1 of the DPE Guidelines for Corporate Governance on CPSE, during the period under review, the Audit Committee was constituted without Independent Directors for a period from 1st April, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 for which requisite letters has been submitted by the management from time to time.

3. *As per the provisions of the Section 149 of the Act no meeting of Independent Directors was held during the financial year 2023-24 in view of non-appointment of Independent Directors on the Board of CMPDIL by the Competent Authority.*

We further report that all the changes in the composition of the Board of Directors during the Audit Period, except the aforesaid, were made in due compliance of the various provisions of the Act and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSE.

Adequate notices are given to all Directors to schedule the Board / Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

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

We further report that during the financial year 2023-24.



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COMPANY SECRETARIES

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- 1) The Company at its Annual General Meeting held on July 21, 2023 declared final dividend of 13.306 % i.e. Rs. 133.06 per equity share of face value of Rs. 1000/- each i.e. Rs. 19.00 crores for the Financial Year 2022-2023.
- 2) The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on March 14, 2024 declared interim dividend at 70.02% i.e. Rs. 700.29 per equity share of face value of Rs. 1000/- each amounting to Rs. 100 crores for F.Y. 2023-24.

For Mehta & Mehta,
Company Secretaries
(ICSI Unique Code P1996MH007500)

Raveena Dugar Agarwal
Partner

ACS No: 51836

CP No: 26055

UDIN: A051836F000391879

PR No.: 3686/2023



Place: Kolkata

Date: 17.05.2024

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as 'ANNEXURE A' and forms an integral part of this report.

Mehtha & Mehta

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Annexure A

To,
The Members,
CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
Gondwana Place, Kanke Road
Ranchi, Jharkhand- 834008

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

- 1) Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
- 2) We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
- 3) We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
- 4) Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
- 5) The compliance of the provisions of corporate laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
- 6) As regard the books, papers, forms, reports and returns filed by the Company under the provisions referred to in our Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 the adherence and compliance to the requirements of the said regulations is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to checking the execution and timeliness of the filing of various forms, reports, returns and documents that need to be filed by the Company with various authorities under the said regulations. We have not verified the correctness and coverage of the contents of such forms, reports, returns and documents.



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- 7) The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Mehta & Mehta,
Company Secretaries

(ICSI Unique Code P1996MH007500)



Raveena Dugar Agarwal
Partner

ACS No: 51836

CP No: 26055

UDIN: A051836F000391879

PR No.: 3686/2023

Place: Kolkata

Date: 17.05.2024

Addendum - VI

Contracts or Arrangements with related parties U/s 188 (1).

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 arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Details of contracts or arrangement or transactions not at arm's length basis	NIL
a	Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	
b	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	
c	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	
d	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	
e	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions	
f	Date(s) of approval by the Board	
g	Amount paid as advances, if any:	
h	Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	
2.	Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis	As per Annexure -A
a	Name (s) of the related party and nature of relationship	
b	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	
c	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transactions	
d	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any:	
e	Date(s) of approval by the Board if any:	
f	Amount paid as advances, if any	

**Annexure -A****Related Party Transactions within Group as on 31.03.2024.**

The Company being a Government related entity is exempt from the general disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances with the controlling Governments and another entity under same Government.

As per Ind AS 24, following are the disclosures regarding nature and amount of significant transactions under same management.

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Company	Amount of transactions during the year	Nature of Transactions
Eastern Coalfields Limited	126.28	Sales
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	89.09	Sales
Central Coalfields Limited	237.02	Sales
Western Coalfields Limited	225.35	Sales
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	550.97	Sales
Northern Coalfields Limited	197.96	Sales
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	191.32	Sales
Coal India Limited (CIL) (100% Holding Company)	17.81	Sales
Grand Total	1635.8	

Addendum - VII

Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India



संख्या 171
No. CAR/CCL/A/c Audit/CMPDIL/2023-24

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

दिनांक / Dated 25 JUN 2024

To
The Chairman-cum-Managing Director
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited
Kanke Road, Ranchi

Subject: 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 Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024

Sir,

I forward herewith the 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 Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited for the year ended on 31 March 2024.

The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(Bibhudutta Basantia)
Director General of Audit (Coal)
Kolkata

Encl: As stated

Place: Kolkata
Date: 25 June 2024

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



**COMMENTS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
UNDER SECTION 143(6)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ON THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024.**

The preparation of financial statements of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 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 24 May 2024 which supersedes their earlier Audit Report dated 25 April 2024.

I, on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have conducted a supplementary audit of the financial statements of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited for the year ended 31 March 2024 under section 143(6)(a) of the Act. This supplementary audit has been carried out independently without access to the working papers of the statutory auditors and is limited primarily to inquiries of the statutory auditors and company personnel and a selective examination of some of the accounting records.

In view of revisions made in the statutory auditor's report, to give effect to some of my audit observations raised during supplementary audit, I have no further comments to offer upon or supplement to the statutory auditors' report under section 143(6)(b) of the Act.

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


(Bibhudutta Basantia)
Director General of Audit (Coal)
Kolkata

Place: Kolkata
Date: 25 June 2024

ADDENDUM - VIII

REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

CMPDIL is undertaking different developmental projects under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) following the latest DPE guidelines and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The minimum mandated expenditure in a particular financial year is allocated based on the 2% of the average net profit of the company in the three immediately preceding financial years in accordance with the Company's Act, 2013 and its Amendments thereof. The CSR policy of CMPDIL is uploaded on its website www.cmpdi.co.in.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	R. N. Jha (DIN: 05195902)	Chairman (till 31.8.23)	1	1
2.	Shankar Nagachari (DIN:-09729657)	Chairman (till 30.09.23)/Member	3	3
3.	Ajay Kumar (DIN:- 09774347)	Chairman (w.e.f. 1.10.23)/member	7	7
4.	Satish Jha (DIN:- 10299809)	Member	6	6
5.	Achyut Ghatak (DIN 08923591)	Member	4	4

3. Provide the web-link(s) where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR Projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company .

Composition of CSR committee	https://www.cmpdi.co.in/en/c-s-r
CSR Policy	https://www.cmpdi.co.in/en/c-s-r
CSR projects approved by the Board	https://www.cmpdi.co.in/en/c-s-r

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-link(s) of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable.

Not Applicable on CMPDIL as per Section 135 of the Companies Act.

5. (Rs. In crore)

a.	Average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135.	382.89
b.	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135.	7.66
c.	Surplus arising out of the CSR Projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	NIL
d.	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any.	NIL
e.	Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+(c)-(d)].	7.66

6. (Rs. In crore)

a.	Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project).	8.4482
b.	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	0.3601
c.	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable.	NIL
d.	Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+(b)+(c)].	8.8083

(e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹ crore)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per subsection (6) of section 135.		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135.		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of fund	Amount	Date of transfer
8.8083	NIL	Na	NA	NIL	NA

(f) Excess amount for set-off, if any:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs. Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per sub-section (5) of section 135	7.66
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year.	8.8083
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	1.1483
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	1.1483

7. Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
S. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under subsection (6) of section 135 (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to subsection (5) of section 135, if any	Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹)	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of transfer	
1.	FY 2022-23	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL
2.	FY 2021-22	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL
3.	FY 2020-21	NA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NA	NIL

8. Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the Financial Year:

No

9. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013

Not applicable

Sd/-

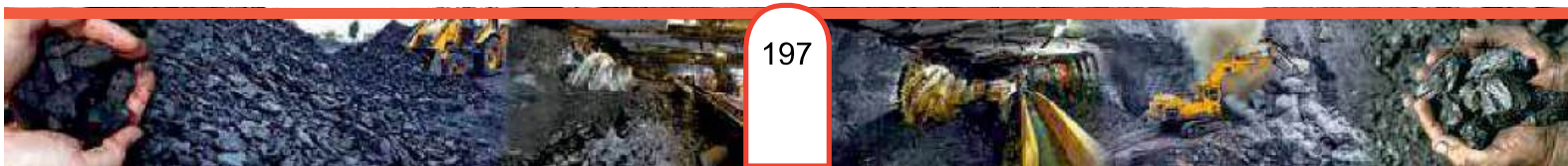
(Chief Executive Officer or
Managing Director or Director)

Sd/-

(Chairman CSR Committee)



ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2023-24



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

BALANCE SHEET as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	3.1	237.73	229.46
Capital Work in Progress	3.2	12.47	15.09
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	3.3	-	-
Intangible Assets	3.4	9.02	14.34
Intangible Assets under Development	3.5	-	-
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4.1	-	-
(ii) Loans	4.2	0.34	0.06
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4.6	4.07	4.12
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	11.2	17.66	57.89
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	-	-
Other non-current assets	6.1	0.12	0.07
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		281.41	321.03
Current Assets			
Inventories	5.1	14.29	16.01
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4.1	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	4.3	984.37	822.40
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	4.4	266.87	379.97
(iv) Other Bank Balances	4.5	330.00	90.00
(v) Loans	4.2	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	4.6	121.46	91.51
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	71.27	93.17
Other Current Assets	6.2	101.70	105.44
Total Current Assets (B)		1,889.96	1,598.50
Total Assets (A+B)		2,171.37	1,919.53
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7.1	142.80	142.80
Other Equity	7.2	1467.68	1094.98
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company		1610.48	1237.78
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	-	-
Total Equity (A)		1610.48	1237.78

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



BALANCE SHEET as at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.24	As at 31.03.23
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8.1	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	8.2	1.08	0.86
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	73.14	71.67
Provisions	9.1	9.14	10.01
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	11.2	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	10.1	0.03	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		83.39	82.54
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8.1	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	8.2	0.23	0.84
(iii) Trade payables	8.3	-	-
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises; and		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		104.64	145.33
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	83.09	88.09
Other Current Liabilities	10.2	128.31	130.23
Provisions	9.1	161.23	234.72
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	11.1	-	-
Total Current Liabilities (C)		477.50	599.21
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		2171.37	1919.53

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Sd/-
(A. Mundhra)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(S B Tiwari)
CFO

Sd/-
(S.Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

Sd/-
(Manoj Kumar)
Chairman-Cum-
Managing Director
DIN-09225497

In terms of our report of even date attached

For K.C Tak & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000216C

Sd/-
(CA Anil Jain)
Partner

Date : 25th April 2024
Place: Ranchi

Membership No. : 079005
UDIN : 24079005BKGUAX2993

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)			
Sales	12.1	1732.69	1386.09
Other Operating Revenue	12.1	-	-
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)		1732.69	1386.09
Other Income	12.2	37.49	12.69
Total Income		1770.18	1398.78
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	13.1	31.49	33.09
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	13.1(a)		
Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress and Stock in trade	13.2	-	-
Employee Benefits Expense	13.3	642.91	698.33
Finance Costs	13.4	0.06	0.09
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment expense	13.5	31.54	28.61
Contractual Expense	13.7	191.86	142.75
Other Expenses	13.8	139.48	128.96
Total Expenses		1037.34	1031.83
Profit before exceptional items and Tax		732.84	366.95
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before Tax		732.84	366.95
Tax expenses	14.1		
Total tax expenses		229.61	70.29
Profit for the period from continuing operations		503.23	296.66
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax exp of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/Loss for the period from Discontinuing operations after Tax		-	-
Share in JV's/Associate's profit/(loss)		-	-
Profit for the Period		503.23	296.66
Other Comprehensive Income	15.1		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(13.73)	25.95
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3.46)	6.53
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			
Total other comprehensive income		(10.27)	19.42

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Crore)

Note No.	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)	492.96	316.08
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the company	503.23	296.66
Non-controlling interest	<u>503.23</u>	<u>296.66</u>
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	(10.27)	19.42
Non-controlling interest	<u>(10.27)</u>	<u>19.42</u>
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	492.96	316.08
Non-controlling interest	<u>492.96</u>	<u>316.08</u>
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):		
(1) Basic	3,524.02	2,077.45
(2) Diluted	3,524.02	2,077.45
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):		
(1) Basic	-	-
(2) Diluted	-	-
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):		
(1) Basic	3,524.02	2,077.45
(2) Diluted	3,524.02	2,077.45

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 16 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Sd/-
(A. Mundhra)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(S B Tiwari)
CFO

Sd/-
(S.Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

Sd/-
(Manoj Kumar)
Chairman-Cum-
Managing Director
DIN-09225497

In terms of our report of even date attached

For K.C Tak & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000216C

Sd/-
(CA Anil Jain)
Partner

Date : 25th April 2024
Place: Ranchi

Membership No. : 079005
UDIN : 24079005BKGUAX2993

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (INDIRECT METHOD) For the Year Ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit before tax	732.84	366.95
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	31.54	28.61
Interest Income	(31.96)	(7.47)
Finance cost	0.06	0.09
Profit / Loss on sale of Property Plant & Equipment		(0.02)
Liability & Provision write back	(2.91)	(0.77)
Allowances and Provisions	1.07	0.04
Write off		
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	730.64	387.43
Trade Receivable	(162.07)	(5.73)
Inventories	0.75	(2.98)
Loans and advances and other financial assets	(30.18)	20.39
Other current and non current Assets	3.69	71.97
Trade payables	(40.69)	(5.61)
Other financial liabilities	(3.52)	8.80
Other current and non current liabilities	1.02	(10.76)
Provisions	(89.35)	38.27
Cash generated from operations	410.29	501.78
Income Tax paid	(164.02)	(102.37)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	246.27	399.41
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible assets	(31.87)	(43.69)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments		0.02
Realisation of deposits/(Deposits) with Banks	(240.00)	(50.00)
Interest received on Investment	31.96	7.47
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities	(239.91)	(86.20)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from/Repayment of Borrowings		
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(0.46)	(0.16)
Dividend paid on Equity shares	(119.00)	(94.05)
Net cash used in Financing Activities	(119.46)	(94.21)
Net increase/ decrease in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)	(113.10)	219.00
Cash & cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	379.97	160.97
Cash & cash equivalents as at the end of the year	266.87	379.97

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 4.4)

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts		
- in Current Accounts	266.86	379.95
Bank Balances outside India		
Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Cash on hand outside India		
Others		
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	266.87	379.97

1. Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

For the period ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	Finance Lease Liabilities
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	1.70
Cash flows during the period	(0.46)
Non-cash changes due to:	
Acquisitions under finance lease	0.01
Interest on borrowings	0.06
Adjustment	
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	1.31

For the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Finance Lease Liabilities
Opening balance as at 1 April 2022	1.31
Cash flows during the year	(0.16)
Non-cash changes due to:	
Acquisitions under finance lease	0.46
Interest on borrowings	0.09
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	1.70

The above statement of cash flow is prepared in accordance with the Indirect Method prescribed in Ind AS 7 - 'Statement of Cash flows.

"Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure during the year ended 31.03.2024 by the company is as per Annexure to CSR Expenses"

Sd/-
(A. Mundhra)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(S B Tiwari)
CFO

Sd/-
(S.Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

Sd/-
(Manoj Kumar)
Chairman-Cum-
Managing Director
DIN-09225497

In terms of our report of even date attached

For K.C Tak & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000216C

Date : 25th April 2024
Place: Ranchi

Sd/-
(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
Membership No. : 079005
UDIN : 24079005BKGUAX2993



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2023	Changes In Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period errors	Restated Balance as at 01.04.2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital During The Year	Balance as at 31.03.2024
14,28,000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	142.8	-	142.80	-	142.80
As at 31.03.2023					
Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes In Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period errors	Restated Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital During The Year	Balance as at 31.03.2023
14,28,000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	142.8	-	142.80	-	142.80

B. OTHER EQUITY

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Other Reserves				OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 01.04.2022	-	18.90	29.95	784.25	38.62	871.72
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2022	-	18.90	29.95	784.25	38.62	871.72
Additions during the year	-	2.63	14.83	(14.83)	-	17.46
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	(70.00)	-	(14.83)
Adjustments during the year	-	(1.40)	-	(24.05)	-	(1.40)
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	296.66	-	(70.00)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(24.05)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	19.42	316.08
Issue of Bonus shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	-	20.13	44.78	972.03	58.04	1,094.98

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024 (contd.)

B. OTHER EQUITY (contd.)

As at 31.03.2024 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Other Reserves				OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 01.04.2023	-	20.13	44.78	972.03	58.04	1,094.98
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2023	-	20.13	44.78	972.03	58.04	1,094.98
Additions during the year	-	0.31	25.16	-	-	25.47
Adjustments during the year	-	(1.57)	-	(25.16)	-	(1.57)
Transfer to General reserve	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(25.16)
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(19.00)	-	(100.00)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	503.23	-	(19.00)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(10.27)	492.96
Issue of Bonus shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	-	18.87	69.94	1,331.10	47.77	1,467.68

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

NOTE - 3.1 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Telecommunication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed Off Assets	Others ^{3.1.5}	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:															
As at 1 April 2022	1.15	2.94	-	70.33	197.78	0.43	-	19.51	3.53	11.85	-	-	0.77	-	308.29
Additions	-	0.46	-	16.80	33.39	0.60	-	5.99	1.73	1.09	-	-	0.06	-	60.12
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-0.26	-	(0.07)	(3.00)	-	-	(0.75)	0.78	(0.12)	-	-	-	-	(3.42)
As at 31st March 2023	1.15	3.14	-	87.06	228.17	1.03	-	24.75	6.04	12.82	-	-	0.83	-	364.99
As at 1 April 2023	1.15	3.14	-	87.06	228.17	1.03	-	24.75	6.04	12.82	-	-	0.83	-	364.99
Additions	-	-	-	1.97	27.20	0.02	-	3.07	1.72	1.87	-	-	0.39	-	36.24
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	(2.52)	(5.25)	0.06	-	(0.28)	(0.19)	(0.68)	-	-	-	-	-8.86
As at 31st March 2024	1.15	3.14	-	86.51	250.12	1.11	-	27.54	7.57	14.01	-	-	1.22	-	392.37
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment*															
As at 1 April 2022	-	0.55	-	11.12	82.15	0.21	-	9.33	2.34	8.14	-	-	-	-	113.84
Charge for the year	-	0.22	-	3.20	17.29	0.09	-	2.07	0.45	1.04	-	-	-	-	24.36
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(0.26)	-	(0.03)	(2.24)	-	-	(0.49)	0.46	(0.11)	-	-	-	-	(2.67)
As at 31st March 2023	-	0.51	-	14.29	97.20	0.30	-	10.91	3.25	9.07	-	-	-	-	135.53
As at 1 April 2023	-	0.51	-	14.29	97.20	0.30	-	10.91	3.25	9.07	-	-	-	-	135.53
Charge for the year	-	0.24	-	2.08	20.87	0.15	-	2.25	0.68	0.77	-	-	-	-	27.04
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	(2.46)	(4.63)	0.03	-	(0.25)	(0.17)	(0.45)	-	-	-	-	(7.93)
As at 31st March 2024	-	0.75	-	13.91	113.44	0.48	-	12.91	3.76	9.39	-	-	-	-	154.64
Net Carrying Amount															
As at 31st March 2024	1.15	2.39	-	72.60	136.68	0.63	-	14.63	3.81	4.62	-	-	1.22	-	237.73
As at 31st March 2023	1.15	2.63	-	72.77	130.97	0.73	-	13.84	2.79	3.75	-	-	0.83	-	229.46

Notes :

- 1-Plant and Machinery above include Plant and machineries including Stand by Equipment and stores and spares which satisfies criteria for recognition as PPE but not yet issued from stores
- 2-Depreciation has been provided as per Company's accounting policy.(Refer to note No 2)
3. Other Land includes Right of use Asset amounting to Rs 1.72 cr and accumulated amortization on the same is Rs 0.57 crores upto 31.03.2024.
4. Depreciation & Amortization& Impairment charged for the year ended is Rs 33.10 Crores.(This includes Impairment of Plant & Equipment is Rs. 0.02 cr and Furniture and Fixture is Rs 0.04 crores. Depreciation related to funded assets is Rs 1.56 crore

5. Movement in accumulated impairment*

(₹ in Crore)

	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
As at 1st April, 2023	0	0	0
Charge for the year	0.02	0.04	0.06
Deletions/Adjustments	0	0	0
As at 31st March, 2024	0.02	0.04	0.06

6. In pursuance of Ind AS, Gross value less accumulated depreciation as on 01.04.2015 was considered as carry value on transaction date.

7. Details of Funded Assets are as given below

(₹ in Crore)

Funded assets class	Net Book Value as on 01-04-2023	Addition	Depreciation for the year	Net Book Value as on 31-03-2024
Buildings	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.19
Plant & Equip.	9.56	0.31	1.38	8.48
Office Equip.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fur. & Fix.	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.06
Intangible asset	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.14
TOTAL	10.13	0.31	1.56	8.88

Directives for Survey-off, of the Funded assets which have completed their life was requested from the Ministry. The directives is awaited to further Proceed in this matter.



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.2 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Crore)

	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining infrastructure/ Development	Others	Total
As at 1 April 2022	24.43	12.23	-	-	-	36.66
Additions	1.66	0.76	-	-	-	2.42
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(24.11)	0.12	-	-	-	(23.99)
As at 31st March 2023	1.98	13.11	-	-	-	15.09
As at 1 April 2023	1.98	13.11	-	-	-	15.09
Additions	0.24	0.02	-	-	-	0.26
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(1.92)	(0.96)	-	-	-	(2.88)
As at 31st March 2024	0.30	12.17	-	-	-	12.47
Accumulated Impairment						-
As at 1 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount						-
As at 31st March 2024	0.30	12.17	-	-	-	12.47
As at 31st March 2023	1.98	13.11	-	-	-	15.09

1. Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in Progress (Gross):

	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31-03-2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
BUILDING					
Construction of Storage room for keeping radiation RI-4		0.04			0.04
New water supply pipeline to CMPDI colony RI7		0.11			0.11
CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE SHED FOR ETP	0.01				0.01
PLANT & EQUIPMENTS					-
					-
Projects temporarily suspended:					-
BUILDING					
Lakhanpur Residential building for Gopalpur camp of RI-7				0.14	0.14
Plant and Equipments					-
CIL R&D WIP	-	-	-	12.17	12.17
					-
Total	0.01	0.15	-	12.31	12.47

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) (Gross)

2. Overdue for material capital-work-in progress (Gross):

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Plant and Equipments				
Railway Sidings				
Total				

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



1. Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in Progress (Gross):

	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31-03-2023				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
BUILDING					
Construction of Badminton court at CMPDI	-	0.74	-	-	0.74
Construction of Civil and Allied work	0.35	-	-	-	0.35
Construction of Storage room for keeping radiation	0.03	-	-	-	0.03
DRAIN COVERAGE	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
SHOPPING COMPLEX	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
2 SOURCE ROOMS	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
Construction of new boundary wall at CMPDI Colony RI-7	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
New water supply pipeline to CMPDI colony RI7	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
PLANT & EQUIPMENT					-
WIP for Automatic Drum Composter	0.16	-	-	-	0.16
EFFLUENT TREATMENT PLAN (ETP)	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
SOLAR PLANT	0.49	-	-	-	0.49
REWIRING OF B1 B2 C D BLOCK QUARTERS CMPDI COLONY	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
Projects temporarily suspended:					
BUILDING					
Lakhanpur Residential building for Gopalpur camp of RI-7	-			0.14	0.14
PLANT & EQUIPMENT					-
CIL R&D WIP	-	-	-	12.17	12.17
					-
GRAND TOTAL	2.04	0.74	-	12.31	15.09

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) (Gross)

2. Overdue for material capital-work-in progress (Gross):

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress:				
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)				
Plant and Equipments				
Railway Sidings				
Total				

Out of the total WIP of RS 12.47 cr CIL R& D WIP is for RS 12.17 crore

The proposal for write off of Rs 12.17 crore was put up in the Board through COFDs. However the Board Deferred the proposal and has sought for more details. In the FY 2024-25 the WIP will be written off after competent approval by board



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.3 : Exploration and Evaluation Assets

(₹ in Crore)

	Exploration and Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2022	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2023	-
As at 1 April 2023	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
Accumulated Impairment	
As at 1 April 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2023	-
As at 1 April 2023	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
Net Carrying Amount	
As at 31st March 2024	-
As at 31 March 2023	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.4 : OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:			
As at 1 April 2022	25.71	-	25.71
Additions	9.60	-	9.60
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	35.31	-	35.31
As at 1 April 2023	35.31	-	35.31
Additions	1.52	-	1.52
Deletions/Adjustments	(0.78)	-	(0.78)
As at 31st March 2024	36.05	-	36.05
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment			
As at 1 April 2022	15.31	-	15.31
Charge for the year	5.66	-	5.66
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	20.97	-	20.97
As at 1 April 2023	20.97	-	20.97
Charge for the year	6.06	-	6.06
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	27.03	-	27.03
Net Carrying Amount			
As at 31st March 2024	9.02	-	9.02
As at 31st March 2023	14.34	-	14.34



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

ERP under Development

Carrying Amount :

As at 1 April 2022	2.30
Additions	1.06
Capitalisation/Deletions	(3.36)
As at 31st March 2023	-

As at 1 April 2023	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-

Accumulated Impairment

As at 1 April 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2023	-

As at 1 April 2023	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-

Net Carrying Amount

As at 31st March 2024	-
As at 31st March 2023	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non Current		
Investment in Shares	-	-
Equity Shares in Joint Venture Companies	-	-
Other Investments	-	-
In Secured Bonds	-	-
In Co-operative Shares	-	-
Total	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	-	-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments:	-	-
Market value of quoted investments:	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.1 (contd.)

INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Current		
Mutual Fund Investment		
UTI Mutual Fund	-	-
UTI Liquid Cash Plan	-	-
LIC Mutual Fund	-	-
SBI Mutual Fund	-	-
Canara Robeco Mutual Fund	-	-
Union KBC Mutual Fund	-	-
BOI AXA Mutual Fund	-	-
Total	-	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	-	-
Aggregate of unquoted investments:	-	-
Market value of Quoted Investment:	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non Current		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good		
- Unsecured, considered good		
- Have significant increase in credit risk		
- Credit impaired		
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans ^{4.2.1}		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	0.34	0.06
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk		
- Credit impaired		
	0.34	0.06
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
	0.34	0.06
Total	0.34	0.06
Current		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good		
- Unsecured, considered good		
- Have significant increase in credit risk		
- Credit impaired		
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans ^{4.2.1}		
	-	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

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(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Loans to other than related parties		
Loans to body corporate and employees		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-
- Doubtful	-	-
	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.3 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Crore)

Current	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Trade receivables		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	984.37	822.40
Have significant increase in credit risk		
Credit impaired	2.68	2.58
	987.05	824.98
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	2.68	2.58
Total	984.37	822.40

The company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix in determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of receivables that are due and the rates used in provision matrix.

The details of movement in allowance for expected credit loss

Balance at the beginning of the year	2.58	3.35
Recognised during the year	0.10	
Writeback during the year	-	(0.77)
Balance at the end of the year	2.68	2.58

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

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As at 31.03.2024

Trade Receivables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	770.95	95.70	44.72	20.08	55.60	987.05
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good						
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
Total						
Total	770.95	95.70	44.72	20.08	55.60	987.05
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	2.68
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %						0.27%

As at 31.03.2023

Trade Receivables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	598.96	96.71	51.32	19.32	58.67	824.98
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good						
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
Total	598.96	96.71	51.32	19.32	58.67	824.98
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	2.58
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %						0.31%

Trade Receivables includes dues from CIL and Subsidiaries within group ₹ 805.63 cr. (Previous Year ₹ 663.85 cr.) and allowances recognised thereon Nil (Previous Year Nil). Dues from outside group include ₹ 181.42 cr. (Previous Year ₹ 161.13 cr.) and allowances recognised thereon ₹ 2.68 cr. (Previous Year ₹ 2.58 cr.).

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts		
- in Current Accounts	266.86	379.95
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	-	-
(d) Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
(e) Cash on hand outside India	-	-
(f) Others	-	0.01
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	266.87	379.97

Out of the Balance with Bank of Rs 266.86 Cr., fund related bank balance is Rs 58.04 Crores as given below

Name of funds	Amount Rs cr
MOC(Promotional+Non CIL)	22.66
MOC(R&D)	2.93
Nmet	8.84
CIL (R& D)	23.61
Total	58.04



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.5 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balances with Banks		
- Deposit accounts	330.00	90.00
- CSR fund for Ongoing projects	-	-
- Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund scheme	-	-
- Escrow Account for Buyback of Shares	-	-
- Unpaid dividend accounts	-	-
- Dividend accounts	-	-
Total	330.00	90.00

4.5. Other Bank Balances comprise Deposits - for specific purposes and bank deposits which are expected to realise in cash within 12 months after the reporting date.

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non Current		
Security Deposit	3.97	4.02
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	0.04	0.04
	3.93	3.98
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	0.14	0.14
Deposits with bank under		
- Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme	-	-
Other Deposit and Receivables	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	-
TOTAL	4.07	4.12
Current		
Security Deposit		
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits		
Current Account Balance with CIL	60.58	57.85
Balance with IICM	-	-
Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-
Interest accrued	17.92	4.92
Other Deposit and Receivables*	42.96	28.74
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	-	-
	42.96	28.74
TOTAL	121.46	91.51

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(₹ in Crore)

4.6.1 The details of movement in Allowance for Security Deposit (Current and Non-Current)

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	0.04	0.04
Recognised during the year/period		
Writeback during the year/period		
Balance at the end of the year/period	0.04	0.04

Claims & other receivables*

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Receivable From Ind AS 115	38.42	26.29
Claims Receivable & Others	4.54	2.45
TOTAL	42.96	28.74

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 5.1 : INVENTORIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Coal (Finished Goods)		
Coal at Development Projects		
Less: Provision for diminution in value	-	-
	-	-
(b) Stores, Spares and other inventories	15.46	16.21
Less: Provision for slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete inventories	1.17	0.20
	14.29	16.01

The inventory of stores and spares comprises items that fall into the categories of slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete. Impairment allowances are recognized for these items as per the company's policy.

The details of movement in impairment allowance for slow-moving, non-moving and obsolete Stores, Spares, and other inventories :

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	0.20	0.16
Recognised during the year/period	0.97	0.04
Derecognised during the year/period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	1.17	0.20



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6.1 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(i) Capital Advances	0.12	0.07
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-
	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.07</u>
(ii) Advances other than capital advances		
(a) Other Deposits and Advances	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(b) Advances to related parties	-	-
Total	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.07</u>

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6.2 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	(₹ in Crore)	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a) Advance payment of statutory dues	0.04	0.04
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues	-	-
	0.04	0.04
(c) Other Advances and Deposits *	80.82	84.52
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances	0.25	0.25
	80.57	84.27
(d) Input Tax Credit Receivable	21.09	21.13
	21.09	21.13
Total	101.70	105.44

Note:

6.2-(c) Other Advances and Deposits *

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
PAY ADVANCE	0.44	0.36
T.A.	1.22	1.92
MEDICAL ADVANCE	0.55	0.83
INCOME TAX UNDER PROTEST**	66.58	68.03
OTHERS	12.03	13.38
Total	80.82	84.52

** Income tax paid under protest is Rs 66.58 crs. Out of this Rs 0.61 Cr relates to A.Y 2010-11, Rs. 25.11 Cr relates to 2017-18, Rs. 16.01 Cr relates to 2018-19, Rs. 19.13 Crore related AY 2020-21, Rs. 5.72 Crore relates to A.Y 2021-22.

Other Deposit and advances above includes Excess CSR of Rs 2.77 Cr

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Other Advance & Deposit Includes deposit under protest and refund yet to be received for Income tax ₹66.58 cr and Service Tax cases ₹7.31cr.

6.2.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful advances and deposits (Current and Non-Current)

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	0.25	0.25
Recognised during the year/period	-	-
Utilised during the year/period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	0.25	0.25

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Authorised		
15,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	150.00	150.00
	150.00	150.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
(Held by Coal India Ltd. , the Holding Co. & its nominees)		
8 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000/- each fully paid in Cash (Previous Year 8 Equity shares of ₹ 1,000/- each)	-	-
1322992 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000/- each allotted as fully paid up for consideration received other than cash	132.30	132.30
105000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each allotted as fully paid for Cash to Holding Company by converting loan in equity	10.50	10.50
Total	142.80	142.80

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

Name of Shareholder	No.of Shares held (Face value of ₹1000 each)	% of Total Shares
Coal India Limited	1428000	100%

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

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2. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period:-

Particular	Number of Share	Amount Rs cr
Balance as on 01.04.2022	14,28,000	142.80
Addition During the F.Y 2022-23	-	-
Balance as on 01.04.2023	14,28,000	142.80
Addition During the F.Y 2023-24	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	14,28,000	142.80

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
Capital Reserve	18.87	20.13
General Reserve	69.94	44.78
Retained Earnings	1,378.87	1,030.07
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
TOTAL	1,467.68	1,094.98

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Addition during the year	-	-
Adjustment during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

(b) Capital Reserve

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	20.13	18.90
Addition during the year	0.31	2.63
Adjustment during the year	(1.57)	(1.40)
Balance at the end of the year	18.87	20.13

(c) General Reserve

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	44.78	29.95
Addition during the year	25.16	14.83
Adjustment during the year		
Transfer to / from General reserve		
Balance at the end of the year	69.94	44.78

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(d) (i) Retained Earnings

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	972.03	784.25
Profit for the year	503.23	296.66
Interim Dividend	(100.00)	(70.00)
Final Dividend	(19.00)	(24.05)
Adjustment during the year		-
Transfer to General reserve	(25.16)	(14.83)
Balance at the end of the year	1,331.10	972.03

(d) (ii) Other Comprehensive Income items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss 1

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	58.04	38.62
Other Comprehensive Income during the period	(10.27)	19.42
Adjustment during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	47.77	58.04
Total (d(i) + (ii))	1,378.87	1,030.07

(e) Items of other comprehensive income

(Other Comprehensive Income items that will be reclassified to profit or loss)

(i) Exchange differences on translating

Balance at the beginning of the year		
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year		
Adjustment during the year		
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

(ii) Share of other comprehensive

Balance at the beginning of the year/period		
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year/period		
Adjustment during the year/period		
Balance at the end of the year/period	-	-

Total [(i)+(ii)]

-	-
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Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8.1: BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non-Current		
Term Loans		
-From Banks	-	-
-From Other Parties	-	-
Loans from Related Parties	-	-
Other Loans	-	-
Total	-	-
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
Current		
Loans repayable on demand		
-From Banks	-	-
-From Other Parties	-	-
Loans from Related Parties	-	-
Other Loans	-	-
Total	-	-
CLASSIFICATION		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured	-	-



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non - Current		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.86	1.31
Additions during the period	0.01	0.46
Finance cost accrued during the period	0.06	0.09
Payment/Adjustment of lease liabilities	0.15	(1.00)
Balance at the closing of the period	1.08	0.86
Current		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.84	-
Additions during the period	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	-	-
Payment/Adjustment of lease liabilities	(0.61)	0.84
Balance at the closing of the year	0.23	0.84
Grand Total	1.31	1.70

8.2.1 Maturity Analysis of Lease Liability on an undiscounted basis (Non-Current and Current):

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Upto 1 Year	0.29	0.52
1-5 Years	1.05	0.35
More than 5 Years	0.40	1.03

8.2.2 Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2024

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the period	Deletion during the period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the period	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the period
Land	1.36	0.01		1.15	0.22
Building					
Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2023

Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the period	Deletion during the period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the period	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the period
Land	1.04	0.46	0	1.36	0.14
Building	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment					
Furniture and Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



8.2.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Depreciation and amortisation expense for right-of-use assets	0.22	0.14
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.06	0.09
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	-
Gain or loss arising from sale and leaseback transaction	-	-
Total	0.28	0.23

8.2.4 Total Cash outflow for Leases disclosed in the cash flow statement

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Payment of finance lease liabilities	0.45	0.16
Cash Outflow relating to short term leases	-	-
TOTAL	0.45	0.16

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8.3 : TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	104.64	145.33
Total	104.64	145.33

Trade payables - Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
a) Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due as at period end	Nil	Nil
b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	Nil	Nil
c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment(which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006,	Nil	Nil
d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at period end	Nil	Nil
e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	Nil	Nil

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As at 31.03.2024

Trade Payables aging schedule	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	92.20	7.45	4.92	0.07	104.64
ii) Others					
iii) Disputed dues -MSME					
iv) Disputed dues -Others					
Unbilled dues					

As at 31.03.2023

Trade Payables aging schedule	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	133.14	12.05		0.14	145.33
ii) Others					
iii) Disputed dues -MSME					
iv) Disputed dues -Others					
Unbilled dues					

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8.4 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non Current		
Security Deposits	73.14	71.67
Others		
Total	73.14	71.67
Current		
Surplus fund from Subsidiaries	-	-
Current Account with	-	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-
- IICM	0.20	0.20
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-
Unpaid dividends	-	-
Security Deposits	12.01	26.08
Earnest Money	9.34	2.91
Payable for Capital Expenditure	13.37	14.44
Liability for Employee Benefits	44.08	39.22
Others	4.09	5.24
Total	83.09	88.09



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9.1 : PROVISIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity*		-
- Leave Encashment**		0.72
- Post Retirement Medical Benefits***	4.01	3.87
- Other Employee Benefits	5.12	5.41
Other Provisions		
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	-	-
Stripping Activity Adjustment	-	-
Others	0.01	0.01
Total	9.14	10.01
Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity*	(5.68)	4.17
- Leave Encashment**	11.26	8.55
- Post Retirement Medical Benefits***	6.32	5.97
- Other Employee Benefits	149.33	216.03
	161.23	234.72
Other Provisions	-	-
Others		
Total	161.23	234.72

NOTE:

* Gratuity Liabilities is netted off to the extent Rs 167.18 Cr.

** Leave Encashment Liabilities is netted off of to the extent Rs 112.92 Cr.

*** Post Retirement Medical Benefit Liability is netted off to the extent Rs 83.63 Cr

9.1.1 The details of movement in Provisions (Current and Non-Current)

The position and movement of various provisions except those relating to Gratuity, Leave encashment and Post-Retirement Medical benefits

As at 31.03.2024	Balance at the beginning of the year	Charged during the year	Utilised/adjusted during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Other Employee Benefit	221.44	99.85	-166.84	154.45

As at 31.03.2023	Balance at the beginning of the year	Charged during the year	Utilised/adjusted during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Other Employee Benefit	112.18	167.21	-57.95	221.44



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10.1 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	-	-
Deferred Income	-	-
Others	0.03	-
Total	0.03	-

NOTE 10.2 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Statutory Dues:		
Statutory Dues	79.99	80.33
Advance for Coal Import	-	-
Advance from customers / others	7.74	3.23
Cess Equalization Account	-	-
*Others liabilities	40.58	46.67
Total	128.31	130.23

*

Other Liabilities includes funds received from Ministry of Coal & Ministry of Mines. It includes bills passed but payments not made due to fund receivable is awaited from Ministry.

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 11.1 : TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Income Tax Assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	175.70	312.34
Recognised during the period	164.03	154.34
Reversal/refund during the period	-	(290.98)
Balance at the Closing of the period	339.73	175.70
Income Tax Liabilities		
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	82.53	253.80
Recognised during the period	185.93	67.75
Reversal/Adjustment during the period		(239.02)
Balance at the Closing of the period	268.46	82.53
Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	71.27	93.17
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Disclosed as:		
Non Current	-	-
Income Tax Assets (net)	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities (net)		
Current	71.27	93.17
Income Tax Assets (net)		
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	71.27	93.17



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 11.2 : DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	Balance as on 01.04.2023	Recognised /(reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2024
Deferred Tax Assets:(A)				
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims and Debts	0.65	0.02		0.67
Employee Benefits	68.05	(38.23)		29.82
Others	0.05	0.01		0.06
TOTAL OF (A)	68.75	(38.20)	-	30.55
Deferred Tax Liability:(B)				
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	10.86	2.03		12.89
Others			-	
TOTAL OF (B)	10.86	2.03		12.89
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C= A-B)	57.89	(40.23)	-	17.66
Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/DTA(-) (D)				
Net Deferred Tax Asset (E=C+D)	57.89	(40.23)		17.66

Disclosed as:

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred Tax Liability

As at 31.03.2024

As at 31.03.2023

30.55

12.89

17.66

68.75

10.86

57.89

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 12.1 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	(₹ in Crore)	
	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
A.Sales of Services	2,041.36	1,637.76
Less : Statutory Levies	308.67	251.67
Net Sales (A)	1,732.69	1,386.09
B.Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	-	-
Loading and additional transportation charges	-	-
Less : Statutory Levies (excluding Excise)	-	-
	-	-
Evacuation Facility Charges	-	-
Less: Statutory Levies	-	-
	-	-
Revenue from services	-	-
Less: Statutory Levies	-	-
	-	-
Other Operating Revenue (B)	-	-
Revenue From Operations (A+B)	1,732.69	1,386.09

* Sales includes services to CIL and Subsidiaries within Group Gross amount Rs 1635.81 Crores (Previous year Rs 1352.58 crores) and levies thereon Rs 248.09 Crores (Previous Year Rs 206.48 crores); Services outside group includes Gross Rs. 405.55 crores (Previous year Rs 285.18 crores) and levies thereon recognised Rs 60.58 Crores (Previous year Rs 45.19 crores).



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12.2 : OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Income	31.96	7.47
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)	-	
Profit on Sale of Assets		0.02
Gain on Foreign exchange Transactions	0.03	0.02
Lease Rent	-	-
Provision written back	-	0.77
Liabilities written back	2.91	
Miscellaneous Income	2.59	4.41
Total	37.49	12.69

12.2.2 Details of provision written back

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)

For trade receivables (4.3.1) - 0.77

For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)

For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)

For other non current deposits and advances (6.1.1)

For other current deposits and advances (6.2.1)

Total provision written back during the period/year - **0.77**

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.1 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Explosives	-	-
Timber	-	-
Oil & Lubricants	14.11	16.60
HEMM Spares	0.36	0.30
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	17.02	16.19
Total	31.49	33.09



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.2 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Opening Stock of Coal		
Add: Adjustment of opening stock	-	-
Less: Deterioration of Coal	-	-
	-	-
Closing Stock of Coal	-	-
Less: Deterioration of Coal	-	-
	-	-
A Change in Inventory of Coal	-	-
WIP	-	-
Add: Adjustment of Opening Stock	-	-
Less: Provision	-	-
	-	-
WIP	-	-
Less: Provision	-	-
	-	-
B Change in Inventory of workshop	-	-
Press Opening Job		
i)Finished Goods	-	-
ii)Work in Progress	-	-
	-	-
Less: Press Closing Job		
i)Finished Goods	-	-
ii)Work in Progress	-	-
	-	-
C Change in Inventory of Closing Stock of Press Job	-	-
Change in Inventory of Stock in trade (A+B+C) { Decretion / (Accretion) }	-	-

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.3 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Salary and Wages	498.75	554.48
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	122.22	122.87
Staff welfare Expenses	21.94	20.98
Total	642.91	698.33

- 13.3.1 Including allowances, bonus, incentives, performance related pay, overtime pay, sitting fees to independent directors etc.
- 13.3.2 National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XI) for the Non-Executives has been implemented in June 2023, and salary is being paid at a revised rate. Arrear salary has also been paid except disputed cases and some other cases.
- 13.3.3 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits except those covered under actuarial valuation, are provided in Note 9.1.1.
- 10.3.4 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefit plans which are covered under actuarial valuation are disclosed in Note 9.1

NOTE 13.4 : FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	0.06	0.09
Other Borrowing Costs		
Total	0.06	0.09



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.5: Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment		
Property , Plant And Equipment (Note 3.1)	27.04	24.36
Capital Work In Progress (Note 3.2)	-	-
Exploration And Evaluation Assets (Note 3.3)	-	-
Intangible Assets (Note 3.4)	6.06	5.66
Intangible Assets Under Development (Note 3.5)	-	-
Less:		
Depreciation on funded assets	1.56	1.41
TOTAL	31.54	28.61

NOTE 13.7 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Transportation Charges :		
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	13.18	7.69
Other Contractual Work	20.71	16.42
Contractual expenses in CMPDI	157.97	118.64
Total	191.86	142.75

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Power Expenses	3.18	3.70
Repairs and Maintenance		
-Building	17.58	14.96
-Plant and Equipment	13.33	12.28
-Others	3.78	4.09
Travelling expenses	21.92	22.24
Training Expenses	1.75	1.75
Telephone & Internet	5.56	3.99
Advertisement & Publicity	1.94	1.56
Freight Charges	-	-
Demurrage	-	-
Security Expenses	24.36	24.89
Service Charges of CIL	-	-
Legal Expenses	0.33	0.32
Consultancy Charges	1.36	1.28
Under Loading Charges	-	-
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	-	-
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
- For Audit Fees	0.08	0.09
- For Taxation Matters	0.01	-
- For Other Services		
- For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.34	0.28
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	0.92	0.96
Rehabilitation Charges		
Lease Rent & Hiring Charges	18.65	15.12
Rates & Taxes	1.57	1.24
Insurance	0.50	0.44
Loss on Exchange Rate Variance	0.04	0.05

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

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Other Rescue/Safety Expenses		
Siding Maintenance Charges	-	-
R & D expenses	0.04	0.04
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	2.17	2.66
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses	7.66	7.30
Donations, Rewards & Grant	-	0.01
Provisions	1.07	0.04
Write off (Net of Write back of provisions recognized earlier)		
Miscellaneous expenses	11.34	9.67
Total	139.48	128.96

13.4.1 Details of provisions

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)		
For trade receivables (4.3.1)	0.10	
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)		
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)	0.97	0.04
For other non current deposits and advances (6.1.1)		
For other current deposits and advances (6.2.1)		
Total provision during the period/year	1.07	0.04

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Annexure to CSR Expenses

(₹ in Crore)

For the year ended
31.03.2024

For the year ended
31.03.2023

A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (including excess spent):		
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	5.54	4.51
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	2.78	3.01
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	0.07	0.07
Environmental sustainability	0.06	0.99
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	-	-
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents		
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports		
Contribution to fund set up by the Central government for socio economic development		
Contribution to incubators or research and development projects		
Contributions to Universities and Research Institutes		
Rural development projects		
Slum area development		
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities		
Administrative expenses	0.42	0.34
Liability Write back	(0.06)	
Total	8.81	8.92

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

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B. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure Break-up		
(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year (2% of Average net profits of the holding and subsidiary companies made during the three immediately preceding financial years under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)	7.66	7.30
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	10.00	10.00
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset		
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	8.81	8.92
Total	8.81	8.92

C. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent	2023-24	2022-23
CSR Expenses Spent	8.81	8.92
Less: Excess carried forward/(Utilised) during the year	1.15	1.62
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects		
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing		
Amount recognised in P&L	7.66	7.30

D. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]	2023-24	2022-23
Opening Balance		
Deposited in specific fund of sch. VII within 6 months		
Amount required to be spent during the year		
Amount Spent During the year		

E. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]

Yearwise Details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2021-22		6.61	6.86	0.25
2022-23				
2023-24				
Total				

Refer footnote to Other Advances and Deposits under Other Current Assets

F. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)		2023-24	2022-23
Opening balance	With Company		
	In Separate CSR Account		
Amount required to be spent during the year			
Amount spent during the year	from companies bank account		
	In Separate CSR Account		
Closing balance	With Company		
	In Separate CSR Account		

G. Provision for Liability of CSR Expenses	2023-24
Opening Balance	3.16
Addition during the period	1.44
Adjustment during the year	3.16
Closing Balance	1.44



Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14.1 : Tax Expense

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Current Year	189.38	76.00
Earlier Years	-	(14.78)
Total current tax	189.38	61.22
Deferred tax	40.23	9.07
Total	229.61	70.29

(₹ in Crore)

Reconciliation of tax Expenses and the accounting profit	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Profit Before Tax	732.84	366.95
At incometax rate of 25.168%	184.44	92.35
Less: Tax on exempted Income	13.57	55.57
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses	58.74	48.29
Adjustment for earlier year tax	-	(14.78)
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit and Loss	229.61	70.29
Effective income tax rate :	31.33	19.16

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15.1 : Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans 15.1.1	(13.73)	25.95
	(13.73)	25.95
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(3.46)	6.53
	(3.46)	6.53
Total (A)	(10.27)	19.42
(B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Total (B)	-	-
Total (A+B)	(10.27)	19.42

15.1.1 Represents figure in respect of Gratuity ₹- 6.3 crores (P.Y. ₹- 2.86 crores) and for post retirement medical benefits ₹ -7.43 crores (P.Y. ₹ 28.82crores)



NOTE 1 : NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Corporate Information

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) was incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 to provide consultancy support in coal and mineral exploration including geological, geophysical, hydrological and environmental data generation to CIL and its Subsidiaries and to other outside companies. CMPDIL is a schedule ' B' / Miniratna-Cat-I CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal. CMPDIL is a 100% subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. (CIL). Its Registered office is situated at Gondwana Place, Kanke Road, Ranchi - 834 031, Jharkhand, India. The authorized and paid up share capital of the Company is Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 142.80 crore respectively as on March 31, 2024.

B. Statement of Compliance and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

i) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Ind ASs issued, notified and made effective till the financial statements are authorized and have been considered for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements.

The accounting policies are applied consistently except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Note 2: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain financial instruments that are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at amortized costs or fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the 'rupees in crore' up to two decimal points.

2.2 Current and non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when:

- (a) It expects to recognize 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;
- I It expects to recognize 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;
- I 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.

Having regard to the nature of the business being carried out by the Company, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is principally derived from the sale of related ancillary services, and products. Revenue from sales of products is recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, and the risks of loss have been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company is or expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variable consideration as per the sales contract, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The amount of consideration does not contain a significant financing component as payment terms are less than one year as per the sales contracts.

The company has a number of long-term contracts to supply products to customers in future periods. Generally, revenue is recognized on an invoice basis, as each unit sold is a separate performance obligation, and therefore the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with our performance completed to date.

2.4 Grants from Government

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

Government grants are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related expenses or costs against which the grants are intended to compensate.



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

A government grant/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 is recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.5 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

2.5.1 Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

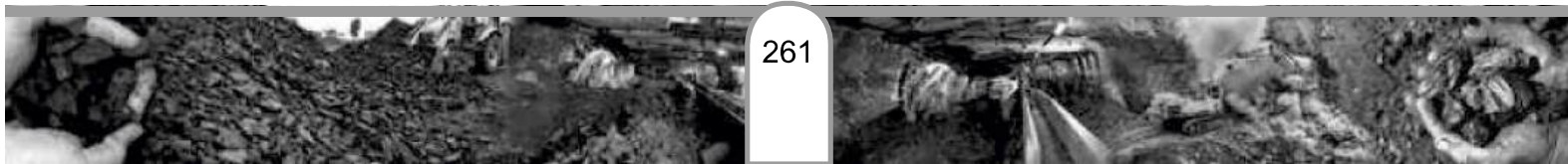
At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.

Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates of these leases. Lease liabilities are premeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset are separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as financing cash flows. Lease liability obligations is presented separately under the head "Financial Liabilities".

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise,



the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

2.5.2 Company as a lessor

Assets are given on lease either as finance lease or operating lease

Finance Lease: A lease is classified as finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Initially, asset held under finance lease is recognised in Balance Sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Company's net investment in the lease.

Operating Lease: A lease which is not classified as a finance lease is an operating lease. The Company recognises lease payments in case of assets given on operating leases as income on a straight line basis.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Depreciation

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset 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.

PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. Cost of land includes expenditures 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:

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 the management.
- (c) The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.
- (d) Interest on Borrowings utilized to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

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 is 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 '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 which are significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the continuing use of assets. Any gain or loss arising on such derecognition of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in profit and Loss.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, except freehold land, is provided as per cost model on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

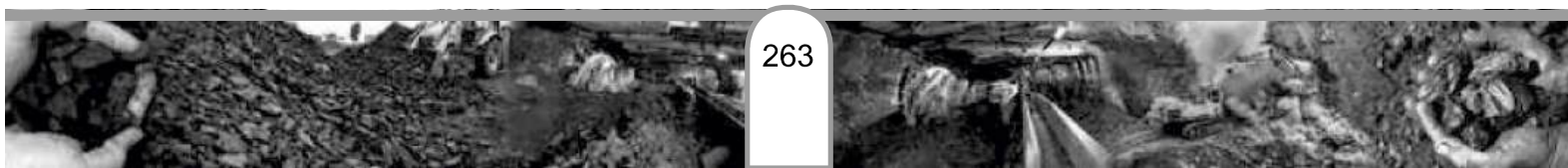
Other Land	: Life of the project or lease term
(incl. Leasehold Land)	whichever is lower
Building (incl. Roads)	: 3-60 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 1-40 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represent the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the 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 for some items of assets such as other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets.

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 are 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.

Assets that are fully depreciated, and retired from active use are disclosed separately as surveyed off assets at its residual value under Property, Plant Equipment and are tested for impairment.

Capital Expenses incurred by the company on the 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 the 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

2.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated recognized and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of Intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.



An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.

Expenditure on research is charged to expenditure as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

2.8 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 Company's 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 a 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.9 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.

2.9.1 Financial assets

2.9.1 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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

2.9.2 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)

2.9.2.1 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company 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.

2.9.2.2 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.



2.9.3 Financial liabilities

2.9.3.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company 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.

2.9.3.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.9.3.3 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.

2.9.3.4 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.

2.9.3.5 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, shall be recognised in profit or loss.

2.9.4 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 senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal

changes which are significant to the Company operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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

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

2.9.5 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.

2.9.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.



The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed for such measurement:

- (a) Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly for the asset or liability.
- I Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements who regularly review significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and fair value hierarchy under which the valuation should be classified.

2.9.7 Cash and 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.

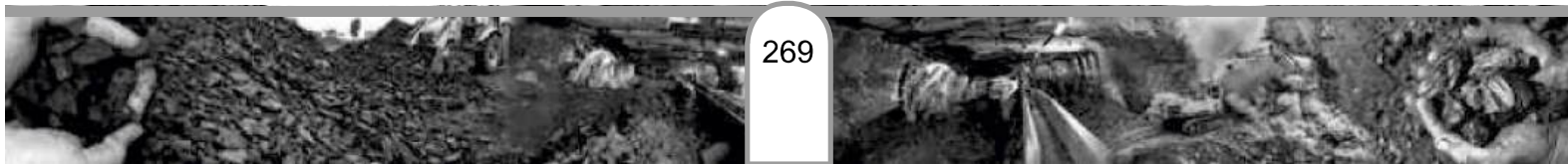
2.10 Taxation

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 or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences.



The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rate (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that 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.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.11 Employee Benefits

2.11.1 Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

All short term employee benefits are recognized in the period in which the services are rendered by employees.

2.11.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.11.2.1 Defined contributions plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate 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.

2.11.2.2 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.

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 the 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 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 comprises 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 an expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

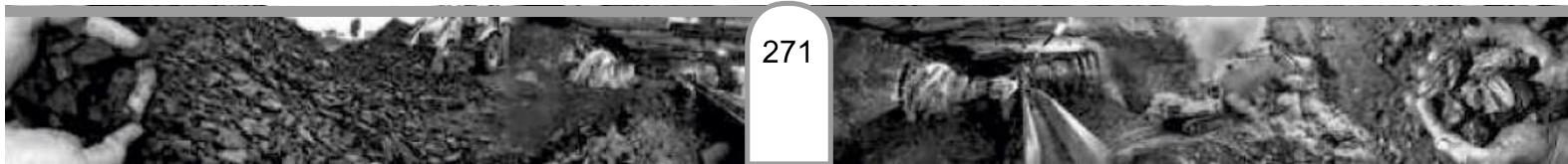
2.11.3 Other Long Term Employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are all employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

Other long-term employee benefits include items which are not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

For other long-term employee benefits, net total of the following amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

(a) Service cost



(b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)

(c) Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)

2.12 Foreign Currency

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.

2.13 Inventories

2.13.1 Stores, Spares and Other Inventories

The Stock of stores and spares including other inventories are valued at cost calculated on the basis of the weighted average method.

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.

2.14 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and 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 possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of the judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.



2.15 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.

2.16 Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Application of accounting policies involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimate are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.16.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Company accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

2.16.2 Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results 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 and :
- (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity;
 - (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form;
 - (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias;
 - (iv) are prudent; and
 - (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

In making the judgement management refers to, and considers the applicability of, the following sources in descending order:

- (a) The requirements in Ind Ass dealing with similar and related issues; and
- (b) The definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the Framework.

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of the International Accounting Standards Board and in the 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 Indian accounting Standard and accounting policies and practices as stated in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, and 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.

2.16.3 Materiality

Ind AS applies to items which are material. Management uses judgement in deciding whether individual items or group of item are material in the financial statements. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the items. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the financial statements. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Company may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

With effect from 01.04.2019 Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the company.

2.16.3.1 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

The application of accounting policies that require critical judgements and accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed here in below:

2.16.3.2 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.

2.16.3.3 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.

2.16.3.4 Defined benefit plans

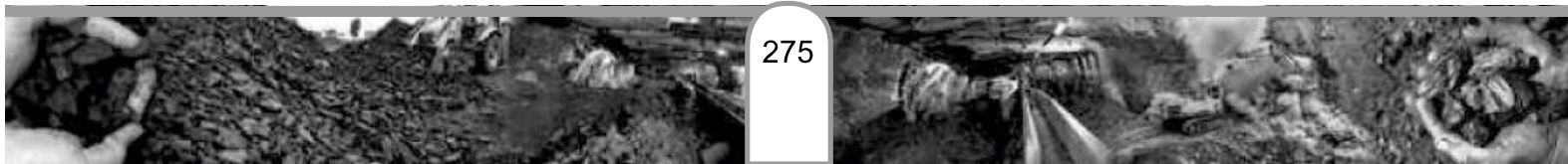
The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates.

Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes.

2.16.3.5 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.



NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st MARCH, 2024.

1. Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in Crore)

	31 st March 2024		31 st March 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets				-
Investments :		-		-
Secured Bonds		-		-
Loans		0.34		0.06
Deposits & receivable		125.53		95.63
Trade receivables		984.37		822.40
Cash & cash equivalents		266.87		379.97
Other Bank Balances		330.00		90.00
				-
Financial Liabilities				-
Borrowings		-		-
Trade payables		104.64		145.33
Security Deposit and Earnest money		94.49		100.66
Other Liabilities		63.05		60.80

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows Judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31 st March 2024		31 st March 2023	
	Level I	Level III	Level I	Level III
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :	-	-	-	-
Mutual Fund/ICD	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
If any item	-	-	-	-

(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed.	31 st March 2024		31 st March 2023	
	Level I	Level III	Level I	Level III
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Preference Shares				
- Equity Component				
- Debt Component				
- Other Investments		-		-
Loans		0.34		0.06
Deposits & receivable		125.53		95.63
Trade receivables		984.37		822.40
Cash & cash equivalents		266.87		379.97
Other Bank Balances		330.00		90.00
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		-		-
Trade payables		104.64		145.33
Security Deposit and Earnest money		94.49		100.66
Other Liabilities		63.05		60.80

Level 1: hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for investments, security deposits and other liabilities included in level 3.

Provision for expected credit loss: The Group provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach). Refer Note - 4.3, Trade Receivables

(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 amortized 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 amortized 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 principal financial liabilities, comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company 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 senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company 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 financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company 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 Analysis	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, recognized 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 principals for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

- A. Credit Risk:** Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

Provision for Expected credit loss: Company provides for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/ credit impaired assets, by lifetime expected credit losses (Simplified approach). Refer Note - 13, Trade Receivables.

Significant estimates and judgments Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company 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, group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors forecasts of the Company liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

C. Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Company also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Company has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

The Company 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 Crore)

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Equity Share capital	142.80	142.80
Preference share capital	NIL	NIL
Long term debt	NIL	NIL

3.EmployeeBenefits:RecognitionandMeasurement(Ind AS-19)

Defined Benefit Plans:

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. Gratuity payment is made as per policy of the company subject to maximum of Rs 0.20 Crores at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting Year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).



b) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives, their spouses and fully financially dependent Divyang child(ren) suffering from not less than 40% of any disability in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives, spouse and dependent Divyang child (ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India . The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date..

c) Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post-Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE) to provide medical care to the non-executives and their spouses and Divyang Child(ren) in Company hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the company at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life of Divyang child would be ₹ 2.5 lakh. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India . The liability for the scheme is recognized based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plans:

a) Provident Fund and Pension

Company pays fixed contribution towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund at pre-determined rates based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employee's salary i.e. 12% and 7% of Basic salary and Variable Dearness Allowance towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively. These funds are governed by a separate statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, named Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO).The contribution towards the fund for the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as “CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007” (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, Leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

As a part of the social security scheme, the Group has a Life Cover Scheme known as “Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited” (LCS) which covers all the executive and non-executive cadre employees. In case of death in service, an amount of Rs 1,56,250/- is paid to the nominees under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The expected cost of the benefits is recognized when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

c) Settlement Allowances

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of Rs 12000/- is paid to all the non-executive cadre employees governed under NCWA on their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010 as settling-in allowance. The liability under the scheme is borne by the Company as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken group insurance scheme from United India Insurance Company Limited to cover the executives of the CIL Group against personal accident known as “Coal India Executives Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme” (GPAIS). GPAIS covers all types of accident on 24 hour basis worldwide. Premium for the scheme is borne by the CIL.

e) Leave Travel Concession (LTC)

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for “Bharat Bhraman” once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs.10000/- and Rs.15000/- is paid for visiting Home town and “Bharat Bhraman”, respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

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Funding status of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded-

- Gratuity
- Leave Encashment
- Post-Retirement Medical Benefit - Executive (CPRMSE)
- Post-Retirement Medical Benefit - Non Executive (CPRMSE-NE)

(ii) Unfunded

- Life Cover Scheme
- Settlement Allowance
- Group Personal Accident Insurance
- Leave Travel Concession

Total liability as on 31.03.2024 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below.

(₹ in Crore)

Head	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2022	Incremental Liability during the Year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2023	Incremental Liability during the Year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2024
Gratuity	162.86	(7.86)	155.00	6.50	161.50
Leave Executive	81.02	3.60	84.62	10.16	94.78
Leave Non-Executive	20.00	4.00	24.00	5.40	29.40
Settlement Allowance Executives	3.95	(0.10)	3.85	0.09	3.94
Settlement Allowance Non-executives	0.50	(0.06)	0.44	(0.02)	0.42
Leave Travel Concession	1.78	0.68	2.46	(0.01)	2.45
Medical Benefits Executives	88.09	(25.97)	62.12	4.40	66.52
Medical Benefits Non-Executives	26.66	(0.46)	26.20	1.24	27.44
Total	384.86	(26.17)	358.69	27.76	386.45

(iii) Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY LIABILITY AS AT 31.03.2024
CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)
Table 1 :

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A. Profit & Loss (P&L)	31.03.2024
4.90	Current service cost	4.46
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	6.17
-	Curtailment cost / (credit)	0.00
-	Settlement cost / (credit)	0.00
4.90	Service cost	10.64
2.07	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(0.65)
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-
6.97	Cost recognised in P&L	9.99

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2024
11.00	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	1.57
(7.44)	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	4.85
3.56	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	6.42
(0.70)	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(0.13)
2.86	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	6.30

(₹ in Crores)

31.03.2023	C : Defined Benefit Cost	31.03.2024
4.90	Service cost	10.64
2.07	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(0.65)
2.86	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	6.30
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-
9.83	Defined Benefit Cost	16.28

31.03.2022	D: Assumptions as at	31.03.2023
6.80%	Discount Rate	7.30%
Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%	Rate of salary increase	Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



Table 2:

(₹ in Crores)

31.03.2023	A: Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2024
(155.00)	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(161.50)
150.83	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	167.18
(4.17)	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	5.68
-	Effect of Asset ceiling	-
(4.17)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	5.68

(₹ in Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2024
(66.51)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(4.17)
(4.90)	Service cost	(10.64)
(2.07)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.65
(2.86)	Amount recognised in OCI	(6.30)
72.17	Employer contributions	26.14
-	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-
-	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-
-	Divestitures	-
-	Cost of termination benefits	-
(4.17)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	5.68

(₹ in Crores)

31.03.2023	C: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2024
7.30%	Discount Rate	7.00%
Executive: 9%	Rate of salary increase	Executive: 9%
Non Executive:6.25%		Non-Executive:6.25%

Table 3:

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A:Change in Defined Benefit Obligation DBO)	31.03.2024
162.86	DBO at end of prior period	155.00
4.90	Current service cost	4.46
10.17	Interest cost on the DBO	10.54
-	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-
-	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	6.17

-	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00
11.00	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	1.57
-	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-
(7.44)	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	4.86
-	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-
(26.49)	Benefits paid from plan assets	(21.10)
155.00	DBO at end of period	161.50

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Change in Fair Value of Assets	31.03.2024
96.35	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	150.83
-	Acquisition adjustment	-
8.10	Interest income on plan assets	11.18
72.17	Employer contributions	26.14
0.70	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.13
(26.49)	Benefits paid	(21.10)
150.83	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	167.18

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

(₹ in Crores)

A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
March 31, 2025	25.12
March 31, 2026	17.62
March 31, 2027	13.20
March 31, 2028	11.44
March 31, 2029	10.79
March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	39.26
Beyond 10 years	318.86
B. Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2025	4.95
C. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	11 years
D. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	112.99
E. Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2024	
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%
High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%
Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%
Property	0.00%

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Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%
Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
Other	0.00%
Total	100.00%
F. Current and Non-Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2024	
Current Liability	24.29
Non-Current Liability	137.21
Liability as at 31 March 2024	161.50

Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis

Disclosure Item

DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	161.50
Discount Rate	
Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7.00%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(7.93)
Percentage Impact	(5%)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	8.75
Percentage Impact	5%

Salary Escalation Rate	Increase
Salary Escalation Rate as at 31st March 2024	Executive: 9% Non - Executive : 6.25%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	3.47
Percentage Impact	2%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	(3.77)
Percentage Impact	(2)%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE BENEFIT SCHEME AS AT 31.03.2024
CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)
Table 1 :

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A. Profit & Loss (P&L)	31.03.2024
16.41	Current service cost	17.52
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	3.63
-	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-
-	Settlement cost / (credit)	-
16.41	Service cost	21.15
(0.14)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(0.34)
5.39	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	8.94
21.67	Cost recognised in P&L	29.75

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2024
12.18	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	4.61
(6.50)	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	4.37
5.68	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	8.97
(0.29)	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(0.03)
-	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-

(₹ In

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	C: Defined Benefit Cost	31.03.2024
16.41	Service cost	21.15
(0.14)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-0.34
-	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-
5.39	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	8.94
21.67	Defined Benefit Cost	29.75

31.03.2022	D: Assumptions as at	31.03.2023
6.80%	Discount Rate	7.30%
Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%	Rate of salary increase	Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%



Table 2:

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A: Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2024
(108.63)	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(124.18)
99.35	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	112.92
(9.27)	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(11.26)
-	Effect of Asset ceiling	-
(9.27)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(11.26)

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2024
(8.27)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(9.27)
(16.41)	Service cost	(21.15)
0.14	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.34
(5.39)	Actuarial (losses)/ gains	(8.94)
20.66	Employer contributions	27.76
-	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-
-	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-
-	Divestitures	-
-	Cost of termination benefits	-
(9.27)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(11.26)

31.03.2023	C: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2024
7.30%	Discount Rate	7.00%
Executive: 9% Non Executive: 6.25%	Rate of salary increase	Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%

Table 3:

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	31.03.2024
101.02	DBO at end of prior period	108.63
16.42	Current service cost	17.52
6.17	Interest cost on the DBO	7.14
-	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-
-	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	3.63

-	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-
12.18	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	4.61
-	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-
(6.50)	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	4.36
-	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-
(20.66)	Benefits paid from plan assets	(21.71)
108.63	DBO at end of period	124.18

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B:Change in Fair Value of Assets	31.03.2024
92.75	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	99.39
-	Acquisition adjustment	-
6.31	Interest income on plan assets	7.47
20.66	Employer contributions	27.74
0.29	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.03
(20.66)	Benefits paid	(21.71)
99.35	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	112.92

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

(₹ in Crores)

A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
March 31, 2025	13.11
March 31, 2026	12.72
March 31, 2027	7.38
March 31, 2028	9.94
March 31, 2029	7.73
March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	30.21
Beyond 10 years	302.22
B. Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2025	
	19.38
C. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	13 years
D. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	60.00
E. Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2024	
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%
High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%
Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%
Property	0.00%

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Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%
Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
Other	0.00%
Total	100.00%
F. Current and Non-Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2024	
Current Liability	12.67
Non-Current Liability	111.50
Liability as at 31 March 2024	124.18

Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis

(₹ In Crores)

Disclosure Item

DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	124.18
Discount Rate	
Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7.00%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	7.13
Percentage Impact	(6%)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	7.92
Percentage Impact	6%

Salary Escalation Rate	Increase
Salary Escalation Rate as at 31st March 2024	Executive: 9% Non - Executive : 6.25%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	7.78
Percentage Impact	6%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	(7.08)
Percentage Impact	(6)%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF POST RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT AS AT 31.03.2024

CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

Table 1:

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A. Profit & Loss (P&L)	31.03.2024
1.37	Current service cost	1.65
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	-
-	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-
-	Settlement cost / (credit)	-

1.37	Service cost	1.65
2.77	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.39
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-
4.14	Cost recognised in P&L	2.04

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2024
(24.26)	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	4.02
(4.70)	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	2.83
(28.96)	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	6.86
0.14	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	0.58
(28.82)	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	7.43

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	C: Defined Benefit Cost	31.03.2024
1.37	Service cost	1.65
2.77	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.39
(28.82)	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	7.43
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-
(24.68)	Defined Benefit Cost	9.47

31.03.2022	D: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2023
6.85%	Discount Rate	7.30%
0.00%	Medical Inflation Rate	0.00%

Table 2:

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A: Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2024
(88.32)	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(93.96)
78.48	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	83.63
(9.84)	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(10.33)
-	Effect of Asset ceiling	-
(9.84)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	-

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(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2024
(46.89)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(9.84)
(1.37)	Service cost	(1.65)
(2.77)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(0.39)
28.82	Amount recognised in OCI	(7.43)
12.37	Employer contributions	8.99
-	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-
-	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-
-	Divestitures	-
-	Cost of termination benefits	-
(9.84)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(10.33)

31.03.2023	C: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2024
7.30%	Discount Rate	7.00%
0.00%	Medical Inflation Rate	0.00%

Table 3:

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	A: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	31.03.2024
114.75	DBO at end of prior period	88.32
1.37	Current service cost	1.65
7.58	Interest cost on the DBO	6.12
-	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-
-	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	-
-	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-
(24.26)	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	4.02
-	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-
(4.70)	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	2.84
-	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-
(6.42)	Benefits paid from plan assets	(8.99)
88.32	DBO at end of current period	93.96

(₹ In Crores)

31.03.2023	B: Change in Fair Value of Assets	31.03.2024
67.86	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	78.48
-	Acquisition adjustment	-
4.81	Interest income on plan assets	5.73
12.37	Employer contributions	8.99
(0.14)	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(0.58)
(6.42)	Benefits paid	(8.99)
78.48	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	83.63

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

(₹ in Crores)

A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
March 31, 2025	6.54
March 31, 2026	6.93
March 31, 2027	7.17
March 31, 2028	7.29
March 31, 2029	7.42
March 31, 2030 to March 31, 2034	37.60
Beyond 10 years	159.73
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	11 years
Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2024	93.96

Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis
Disclosure Item

DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2024	93.96
Discount Rate	
Discount Rate as at 31 March 2024	7%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(4.64)
Percentage Impact	(5)%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	5.10
Percentage Impact	5%

4. Unrecognised Items:

a) Contingent Liabilities (Ind AS-37)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (including interest, wherever applicable)

(₹ in Crore)

SI No.	Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	CPSE	Others	Total
1	Opening as on 01.04.2022	169.50			4.24	173.74
2	Addition during the period	33.42			8.24	41.66
3	Claims settled during the period	11.53			1.48	13.01
	a. From opening balance	11.53			1.01	12.54
	b. Out of addition during the period ended	0			0.47	0.47
	c. Total claims settled during the period ended (a+b)	11.53			1.48	13.01
4	Closing as on 31.03.2023	191.39			11.00	202.39

(₹ in Crore)

SI No.	Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	CPSE	Others	Total
1	Opening as on 01.04.2023	191.39			11.00	202.39
2	Addition during the period	2.03			-	2.03
3	Claims settled during the period	-			-	-
	a. From opening balance	1.19			6.83	8.02
	b. Out of addition during the period ended	-			-	-
	c. Total claims settled during the period ended (a+b)	1.19			6.83	8.02
4	Closing as on 31.03.2024	192.23			4.17	196.40

Contingent Liability

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount as on 31.03.2024	Amount as on 31.03.2023
1	Central Government Income Tax Central Excise Clean Energy Cess Central Sales Tax Service Tax Others(Please Specify) Sub-Total	123.20 69.03 192.23	122.36 69.03 191.39
2	State Government and Local Authorities Royalty Environment Clearance Sales Tax/VAT Entry Tax Electricity Duty MADA Others(Please Specify) Sub-Total		
3	Central Public Sector Enterprises Arbitration Proceedings Suit against the company under litigation Others(Please Specify) Sub-Total		
4	Others: (If any) Miscellaneous Sub-Total	4.17 4.17	11.00 11.00
	Grand Total	196.40	202.39

No interest is expected in the settlement of cases under Contingent Liabilities except where the management has an adverse view.

b) Commitments (Ind AS-37)

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for others is ₹ 14.99 Crores (₹ 6.77 Crores).

Other Commitments amounts to ₹ 299.23 Crores (₹ 167.49 Crores).

c) Guarantee

The Company has given Bank Guarantees of 0.14 Crore (0.14 Crore) for which there is a floating charge on Current Assets of the Company

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(₹ in Crore)

d) Earnings per share (IndAS 33)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
i)	Net profit after tax in Rupees (Crores) attributable to Equity Share Holders	503.23	296.66
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	1428000	1428000
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value Rs.1000/- per share)	3524.02	2077.45

e) Related Party Disclosure (Ins AS-24)

List of Related Parties

i) Sister Companies

- 1) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)
- 2) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)
- 3) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)
- 4) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)
- 5) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)
- 6) Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)
- 7) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
- 8) Coal India Limited (CIL)Holding Company

ii) Post Employment Benefit Fund and others:

- 1) Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund
- 2) Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)
- 3) Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust
- 4) Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives Modified
- 5) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust

iii) Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Manoj Kumar	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	04.10.2021
B. Veera Reddy	Part Time Official Director	24.02.2022
Manoj Kumar Gupta	Part Time Official Director	22.02.2023 to 27.12.2023
R N Jha	Director Technical	30.01.2019 to 31.08.2023
Satendra Kumar Gomasta	Director Technical	25.02.2020 to 30.09.2023
Shankar Nagachari	Director Technical	02.09.2022
Satish Jha	Director Technical	01.09.2023
Ajay Kumar	Director Technical	26.10.2022
P.K Prasad	Chief Financial Officer	01.04.2021 to 31.08.2023
Ujjal Chatterjee	Chief Financial Officer	01.09.2023 to 31.10.2023
Abhishek Mundhra	Company Secretary	18.02.2016
Ajitesh Kumar	Part Time Official Director	27.12.2023
Achyut Ghatak	Director(Technical)	01.10.2023
S.B. Tiwari	Chief Financial Officer	01.11.2023

iv) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
I)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
a)	Payment to Chairman cum Managing Directors, Whole Time Directors, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary	4.27	2.85
b)	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	0	0.05
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	0.76	0.56
iii)	Other Long Term Benefits	4.56	2.43
iv)	Termination Benefits	-	-
v)	Share Based Payments	-	-
	TOTAL	9.59	5.89

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.

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Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2024	As on 31.03.2023
i)	Amount Payable	Nil	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil

- No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member. Further there is no loans to related parties (Directors, Key Managerial Persons and others).

Related Party Transactions within Group

The Company being a Government related entity is exempt from the general disclosure requirements in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances with the controlling Government and another entity under same Government.

As per Ind AS 24, following are the disclosures regarding nature and amount of significant transactions.

Transactions with Related Parties for the Year Ended 31.03.2023

Transactions with Related Parties for the Year Ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Loan to Related Parties	Loan from Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	IICM charges	Any Other (Sales)	Current Account Balances (Payable/Receivable)	Outstanding Balances (Payable/Receivable)
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)								94.62		94.81
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)								53.02		35.28
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)								192.87		146.43
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)								175.13		41.79
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)								380.01		259.37
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)								126.57		18.55
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)								110.80		49.17
Coal India Limited (CIL)								13.07	57.85	18.45

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Transactions with Related Parties for the Year Ended 31.03.2024

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Related Parties	Loan to Related Parties	Loan from Related Parties	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Lease Rent Income	Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries	IICM charges	Any Other (Sales)	Current Account Balances (Payable/ Receivable)	Outstanding Balances (Payable/ Receivable)
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)								126.28		102.25
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)								89.09		53.07
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)								237.02		127.56
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)								225.35		68.85
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)								550.97		324.87
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)								197.96		29.47
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)								191.32		77.96
Coal India Limited (CIL)								17.81	60.58	21.61

f) Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.

The value on realisation on current assets, loans and advances in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance sheet.

g) Balance Confirmations

The Company has a procedure for obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to other parties, reconciliations are made and the balance confirmation letters/emails are also sent on a periodic basis. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, and are not anticipated to materially affect the results.

h) Segment Reporting

The Company's main business is consultancy services. All activities of the company revolve around the main business. As such, there are no separate reportable segments for the company.

i) Disaggregated revenue information:-

(₹ in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2024	For the Year ended 31.03.2023
Types of goods or service		
- Coal		
- Others	1732.69	1386.09
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1732.69	1386.09
Types of customers		
- Power sector	20.27	43.53
- Non-Power Sector	1712.43	1342.56
- Others or services (CMPDIL)	-	
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1732.69	1386.09
Types of contract		
- FSA		
- E Auction		
- Others	1732.69	1386.09
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1732.69	1386.09
Total Revenue	1732.69	1386.09
CIL Groups	1387.72	1146.10
Outsider	344.97	239.99
Timing of goods or service		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	856.00	
- Goods transferred over time		
- Service transferred at a point in time	876.69	394.14
- Service transferred over time		991.95
Total revenue from contracts with customers	1732.69	1386.09



(j) Ratios

a) Current Ratio

For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	Variance
3.96	2.67	1.29

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures the current resources to meet its short-term obligations. Current ratio has been calculated as Current Assets divided by Current liabilities.

b) Return on Equity ratio

For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	Variance
35.83%	26.81%	9.02%

Return on equity (ROE) is a measure of financial performance calculated by dividing PAT by Average shareholders' equity. Where average shareholders' equity = (Opening Equity + Closing Equity)/2. Other Equity excludes Capital Reserve.

c) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio

For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	Variance
1.91	1.69	0.22

The receivables turnover ratio is an accounting measure used to quantify a company's effectiveness in collecting its accounts receivable, or the money owed by customers. Account receivables Turnover = Net Credit Sales/Average trade receivables.

d) Net Capital Turnover ratio

For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	Variance
1.23	1.39	(0.16)

Net Capital turnover is the measure that indicates organization's efficiency in relation to the utilization of capital employed in the business and it has been calculated as a ratio of net sales divided by the average amount of working capital during the same period. Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital

Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.

Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.

e) Net Profit Ratio

For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	Variance
29.04%	21.40%	7.64%

It measures the relationship between net profit and sales of the business.

Net Profit Ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales

Net profit shall be after tax.

Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns

f) Return on capital Employed

For The year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023	Variance
43.93%	29.61%	14.32%

Return on capital employed indicates the ability of a company's management to generate returns for both the debt holders and the equity holders. Higher the ratio, more efficiently is the capital being employed by the company to generate returns.

ROCE = Earnings before interest and taxes / Capital Employed

Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

(k) Lease

Vide Notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 30th March, 2019 Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116, Leases has become effective for the company from 01.04.2019 replacing Ind AS 17, Leases. The accounting policy on leases has been changed as per Ind AS 116. The principal change of Ind AS 116, Leases is change in the accounting treatment by lessees of leases currently classified as operating leases. Lease agreements has given rise to the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for future lease payments in case of company being lessee.

For calculation of the lease liability recognised in the balance sheet 6.80% & 7.30 % has been used as lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liability commitment regarding operating lease as on 31.03.2024, discounted using above lessee's incremental borrowing rate were ₹1.56 Crore whereas lease liability as on 31.03.2024 recognised in the Balance sheet is ₹1.31 Crore.

(l) Updation in Accounting Policy:

Updation in accounting policy has been done in line with updation done by Coal India Limited, which is in accordance with Amendment in IndAS notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs made effective from 01st April, 2022 or voluntary. These changes has been done for better understanding and better presentation of Financial Statement of Company.

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/REMARKS
1.	NIL	<p>B. <u>Statement of Compliance and Recent Accounting Pronouncements</u></p> <p>ii) Statement of Compliance</p> <p>These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Ind ASs issued, notified and made effective till the financial statements are authorized and have been considered for the purpose of preparation of these financial statements.</p> <p>The accounting policies are applied consistently except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.</p> <p>iii) Application of new and revised standards:</p> <p>Effective April 01, 2022, the Company has adopted the amendments vide Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2022 notifying amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments to the extent relevant to the Company's operation were relating to Ind AS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" which clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of the cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment and Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" which specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts</p>	<p>i) Statement of Compliance and Recent accounting Pronouncement</p> <p>ii) Application of new and revised standards</p> <p>Both the paras are new addition which highlights about the compliance to the statutory requirements of policy and highlights the application of new and revised standards and the impact.</p>	NIL IMPACT

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		<p>(an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).</p> <p>There were other amendments in various standards including Ind AS 101 "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards", Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations", Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", and Ind AS 41 "Agriculture" which have not been listed herein above since these are not relevant to the Company.</p> <p>Revision in these standards did not have any material impact on the profit/loss and earnings per share for the year.</p>		
2.	<p>Note-2 Significant Accounting Policy</p> <p><u>2.1 Basis of preparation</u></p> <p>The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under under the section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.</p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis of measurement, except for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. 	<p>Note-2 Material Accounting Policy</p> <p>2.1 Basis of preparation</p> <p>The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain financial instruments that are measured in terms of relevant Ind AS at amortized costs or fair value at the end of each reporting period.</p> <p>Historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.</p>	<p>Compliance to the Companies Act, 2013 para underlined in old policy column removed from here and added in statement of compliance at point no-1 and para related to the historical cost convention has been changed. It is in conformity with the INDAS.</p>	<p>There is no financial impact during the current year or in the following year.</p>



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3.	2.1.1 Rounding of amounts Amounts in these financial statements have, unless otherwise indicated, have been rounded off to the 'rupees in crore' up to two decimal points	The functional currency of the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the 'rupees in crore' up to two decimal points.	Here the Para of 2.12 Foreign Currency regarding functional currency underlined in new policy column has been added. It is in conformity with the INDAS.	There is no financial impact.
4.	2.2 Current and non-current Classification	Having regard to the nature of the business being carried out by the Company, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.	New para underlined in new policy column at end of existing policy has been added, regarding operating cycle. It is in conformity with the INDAS.	There is no financial impact.
5.	2.3 Revenue recognition Revenue from contracts with customers Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The principles in Ind AS 115 are applied using the following five steps: Step 1 : Identifying the contract:	2.3 Revenue recognition Revenue from contracts with customers Revenue is principally derived from the sale of related ancillary services, and products. Revenue from sales of products is recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, and the risks of loss have been transferred in accordance with the sales contract. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration to which the Company is or expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variable consideration as per the sales contract, using the most likely method, and revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. The amount of consideration does not contain a significant financing component as payment terms are less than one year as per the sales contracts. The company has a number of long-term contracts to supply products to customers in future periods. Generally, revenue is recognized on an invoice basis, as each	Step wise detail of Revenue Recognition has been removed. Simplified Para underlined in new policy column for revenue recognition has been introduced.	There is no financial Impact from this change

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	<p>The Company account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:</p> <p>a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;</p> <p>b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;</p> <p>c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>unit sold is a separate performance obligation, and therefore the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with our performance completed to date.</p>		



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	<p>Combination of contracts</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;</p> <p>b) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contract modification</p> <p>The Company account for a contract modification as a separate contract if both of the following conditions are present:</p> <p>a) the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services that are distinct and</p> <p>b) the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the company's stand-alone selling prices of the</p>			

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	<p>additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.</p> <p>Step 2 : Identifying performance obligations:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or</p> <p>b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.</p> <p>Step 3 : Determining the transaction price</p> <p>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.</p>			



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	<p>When determining the transaction price, a Company consider the effects of all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Variable consideration; -Constraining estimates of variable consideration; -The existence of significant financing component; -Non – cash consideration; -Consideration payable to a customer. <p>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.</p> <p>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 forms part of variable consideration.</p> <p>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.</p>			

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			



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	<p>Step 4 : Allocating the transaction price:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Step 5 : Recognizing revenue:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes</p>			

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	<p>revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:</p> <p>a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the Company performs;</p> <p>b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For each performance obligation satisfied over time, the Company recognizes revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.</p> <p>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.</p>			

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited

(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)



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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>			

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	<p>estimates of variable consideration that are constrained that is allocated to that performance obligation.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) the Company has a present right to payment for the good or service;</p> <p>b) the customer has legal title to the good or service;</p> <p>c) the Company has transferred physical possession of the good or service;</p> <p>d) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good or service;</p> <p>e) the customer has accepted the good or service.</p> <p>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</p>			



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	<p>the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. The Company present any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.</p> <p>Contract assets:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Trade receivables:</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Contract liabilities:</p> <p>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</p>			

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Interest Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.</p> <p>Dividend Dividend income from investments is recognised when the rights to receive payment is established.</p> <p>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.</p>			
6.	2.4 Grants from Government	The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution is recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".	New Para underlined in new policy column has been added regarding Government Grant or Grant in the nature of Promoters contribution. It is in conformity with INDAS.	Since there is no such grants or grants in the nature of Promoters contribution, hence no financial impact.
7.	2.5 Leases A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an	2.5 Leases A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.	In case the company is lessee, the right to control the use of an identified assets has been made more clear through inclusion of	There is no financial impact.



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	<p>identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.</p> <p>2.5.1 Company as a lessee</p> <p>At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.</p> <p>Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.</p> <p>Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.</p> <p>Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use</p>	<p>2.5.1 Company as a lessee</p> <p>The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.</p> <p>At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset is of low value.</p> <p>Subsequently, right-of-use asset is measured using cost model whereas, the lease liability is measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.</p> <p>The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates of these leases. Lease liabilities are premeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset are separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are classified as financing cash flows. Lease liability obligations is presented separately under the head "Financial Liabilities".</p>		

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	<p>asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.</p> <p>2.5.2 Company as a lessor</p> <p>All leases are either an operating lease or a finance lease.</p> <p>A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset</p> <p>Operating leases- lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on either a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.</p> <p>Finance leases- assets held under a finance lease is initially recognised in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease using the interest rate</p>	<p>Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.</p> <p>Right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-to-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.</p> <p>2.5.2 Company as a lessor</p> <p>Assets are given on lease either as finance lease or operating lease</p> <p>Finance Lease: A lease is classified as finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Initially, asset held under finance lease is recognised in Balance Sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Company's net investment in the lease.</p> <p>Operating Lease: A lease which is not classified as a finance lease is an operating lease. The Company recognises lease payments in case of assets given on operating leases as income on a straight line basis.</p>		



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	<p>implicit in the lease to measure the net investment in the lease.</p> <p>Subsequently, finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.</p>			
8.	<p>2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) & Depreciation</p> <p>An item of PPE is recognized as an asset 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.</p> <p>PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. Cost of land includes expenditures 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.</p> <p>(d) Interest on Borrowings utilized to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.</p>	<p>A para for capitalization of Rehabilitation expenses in case of Land acquisition is added which is underlined in new policy column. In most of the cases these transaction occurs in production subsidiary, hence no impact.</p> <p>A para for capitalization of Interest on Borrowing has been added.</p> <p>It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	No Financial Impact.
9.	<p>2.7 Intangible Assets</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>2.7 Intangible Assets</p> <p>Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost includes any directly attributable expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use. After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.</p>	<p>Three para has been (underlined in the New policy Column) added :</p> <p>1) Recognition of subsequent expenditure in intangible assets.</p> <p>2) Derecognition of Intangible assets and treatment of Profit/Loss.</p>	No Financial Impact.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on</p>	<p>Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.</p> <p>An item of Intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.</p> <p>Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.</p>	<p>3)Treatment of expenditure in case of research & development.</p> <p>All this forms part of Ind AS and it has been added for better clarity. It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	



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	<p>intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.</p> <p>An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.</p> <p>Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss</p>	<p>An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date.</p> <p>Expenditure on research is charged to expenditure as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.</p>		
10.	<p>2.9.1 Financial assets</p> <p>2.9.1 Initial recognition and measurement</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2.9.1 Financial assets</p> <p>2.9.1 Initial recognition and measurement</p> <p>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. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.</p>	<p>Few Lines (underlined in New Policy column) has been added at end regarding adoption of transaction price in case of trade receivables since there is no financing component.</p> <p>It has been added in the policy for better understanding. It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	<p>There is no financial impact.</p>

SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/ REMARKS
11.	<p>2.9.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.9.3.3 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.</p>	<p>Last para of old policy (underlined in old policy column) has been removed, since the essence of the policy is clear from the above para only.</p>	<p>no financial impact.</p>



SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/REMARKS
	changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.			
12.	<p>2.16.3.5 Fair value measurement of financial instruments</p> <p>When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments</p>	<p>2.9.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments</p> <p>Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.</p> <p>The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed for such measurement:</p> <p>(a) Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.</p> <p>(b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly for the asset or liability.</p> <p>(c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).</p> <p>The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing</p>	Order of this policy has been changed in the new policy. It has been brought above. The method of three levels for measuring fair value was already being followed & included in the table of financial assets & financial liabilities. It was brought in the policy part for better clarity. It is in conformity with INDAS.	There is no financial impact.

SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/ REMARKS
		all significant fair value measurements who regularly review significant unobservable inputs, valuation adjustments and fair value hierarchy under which the valuation should be classified.		
13.	<p>2.10 Taxation</p> <p>Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.</p> <p>Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from “profit before income tax” as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.10 Taxation</p> <p>Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.</p> <p>Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from “profit before income tax” as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>A Para has been added (underlined in new policy column) at the end regarding offset of deferred income tax assets & deferred income tax liability when there is legally enforceable right for offset of Current Tax assets & liability. It has been for better understanding of the provision. It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	<p>There is no financial impact.</p>



SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/REMARKS
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally</p>		

SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/REMARKS
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.</p>		



SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/REMARKS
	combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.			
14.	<p>2.12 Foreign Currency</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.</p>	<p>2.12 Foreign Currency</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions</p>	<p>One para (underlined in the old policy column) for functional currency has been shifted to the heading Rounding off of Amount at Pt 2.1.1</p>	<p>There is no financial impact.</p>

SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/ REMARKS
15.	<p>2.13.1 Stores & Spares</p> <p>The Stock of stores & spare parts (which also includes loose tools) at central & area stores are considered as per balances appearing in priced stores ledger and are valued at cost calculated on the basis of weighted average method. The inventory of stores & spare parts lying at collieries / sub-stores / drilling camps/ consuming centres are considered at the year end only as per physically verified stores and are valued at cost.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.13.2 Other Inventories</p> <p>However, Stock of stationery are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.</p>	<p>2.13 Inventories</p> <p>2.13.1 Stores, Spares and Other Inventories</p> <p>The Stock of stores and spares including other inventories are valued at cost calculated on the basis of the weighted average method.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Earlier stock of Stationery, Medicine and other Consumables was not being taken in stock as per policy of the company. But as per revised policy it has to be taken in Stock.</p> <p>Para for other Inventories (underlined in old policy column) has been removed. It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	There is no material Impact.
16.	<p>2.14 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.14 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>New Para (underlined in new policy column) has been added regarding contingent assets. It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	Since there is no contingent assets hence no financial Impact.

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SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/REMARKS
	<p>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.</p> <p>All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of the judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.</p>		

SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/ REMARKS
17.	<p>2.16.2 Formulation of Accounting Policies</p> <p>In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.</p>	<p>2.16.2 Formulation of Accounting Policies</p> <p>In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of the International Accounting Standards Board and in the 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 Indian accounting Standard and accounting policies and practices as stated in above paragraph.</p>	<p>Few lines (highlighted in new policy column) has been added to refer to the Indian accounting standard and practices for better understanding.</p>	<p>There is no financial Impact.</p>
18.	<p>2.16.3.1 Estimates and assumptions</p> <p>The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company.</p>	<p>2.16.3.1 Estimates and assumptions</p> <p>The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.</p> <p>The estimates, judgements and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.</p> <p>Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>Three new para (underlined in the new policy column) have been added for better assessment of estimate that, refers to the historical experience, other factor, revision in the estimate and assumption that requires critical judgments for estimates. It is in conformity with INDAS.</p>	<p>There is no financial Impact.</p>

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SI No	OLD POLICY	NEW POLICY	CHANGE	IMPACT/ REMARKS
	Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.	Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected. The application of accounting policies that require critical judgements and accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed here in below:		
19.	NIL	2.16.3.5 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.	New para (underlined in the new policy column) has been added for Intangible assets under development. It is in conformity with INDAS.	There is no financial Impact.

Table below highlights the changes by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in Indian Accounting standards and its impact on the company.

SI No	Change in INDAS	CHANGE	IMPACT
01	IndAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment	<u>Accounting for Proceeds before Intended Use.</u> Excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of the cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment	There is no financial impact of this change.
02	IndAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	<u>Determining costs to fulfill a Contract</u> 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).	There is no financial impact of this change.

SI No	Change in INDAS	CHANGE	IMPACT
03	IndAS 103 Business Combination	Reference to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	Not relevant to the company hence no financial impact.
04	IndAS 101 First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards	Subsidiary as first time adopter of IndAS	Not relevant to the company hence no financial impact.
05	IndAS 109 Financial Instruments	Fees in '10 percent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities	Not relevant to the company hence no financial impact.
06	IndAS 41, Agriculture	Taxation in Fair Value Measurement	Not relevant to the company hence no financial impact.
07	IndAS 01, Presentation of Financial Statements	This amendment requires that the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than the significant accounting policies	The same has been duly incorporated in the Accounting Policy
08	IndAS 08, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors	This amendment introduced a definition of accounting estimate	The same has been duly incorporated in the Accounting Policy
09	IndAS 12, Income Taxes	This amendment narrowed a scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.	This amendment doesn't have any impact in the financial statements.

(m) (A) Misc. Information

Material Accounting Policies and Notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements are intended to serve as a means of informative disclosure and a guide for better understanding the consolidated position of the group. Recognizing this purpose, the Company has disclosed only such Policies and Notes from individual financial statements, which fairly present the needed disclosure.

(B) Others

- i. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company on the date of the Balance Sheet for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.
- ii. Based on the information to the extent available with the Company, there were no transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iii. Previous year/period's figures have been restated, regrouped and rearranged wherever considered necessary.
- iv. Note—1 and 2 represents Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies respectively, note 3 to 11 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 and 12 to 15 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended on that date. Note – 16 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

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- v. The Financial Statement, have been approved by the Board of Directors of the company in their meeting dated.

Signature to Note 1 to 16.

Sd/-
(A. Mundhra)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(S B Tiwari)
CFO

Sd/-
(S.Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

Sd/-
(Manoj Kumar)
Chairman-Cum-
Managing Director
DIN-09225497

In terms of our report of even date attached

For K.C Tak & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 000216C

Sd/-
(CA Anil Jain)
Partner
Membership No. : 079005
UDIN : 24079005BKGUAX2993

Date : 25th April 2024
Place: Ranchi