K C TAK & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 2025, 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, 2025 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

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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.**

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
1.	**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. 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	**Principal Audit Procedures:** Our audit was focused on analyzing the facts of subject matter under consideration and judgments/ interpretation of relevant law. • Obtaining List of contingent liabilities including direct tax/indirect tax/various claims filed by other parties.

	and independent tax consultant wherever considered necessary. Accordingly, unexpected adverse outcomes may significantly impact the company's reported profit and net assets. Associated uncertainty relating to the outcome requires application of judgment in interpretation of law. Refer Note 16 para 4(a)to the Ind AS Financial Statements.	• 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. **Audit Conclusion:** Our procedures did not identify any material exceptions.

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. 72.03 Crores (P. Y. Rs. 65.71 Crores) 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 within15 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) *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 31.03.2025, residual value (WDV) of 327 assets (Plant & Equipment's) purchased from these funds was Rs. 7.33 Crores. It was noticed that life of 217 assets valuing Rs. 1.81 Crores, out of 327 assets was beyond 15 years and was ranged up to 50 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 derecognized 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 derecognized 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.1.81 Crores, have not been done during the current financial year.

c) *We observed that the Company's current account with Coal India Limited (CIL) reflects a debit balance of Rs. 61.58 crores as at year-end, of which Rs. 60.58 crores pertains to prior years and has been carried forward. This balance is reportedly related to sales transactions with CIL. However, the management was unable to provide specific details or documentation to substantiate the transactions or explain the reasons for the non-realization of this balance. No reconciliation statement or confirmation of*

account from CIL has been presented to verify the correctness of the outstanding amount. In the absence of sufficient appropriate audit evidence, we are unable to verify the accuracy and recoverability of the balance. Consequently, we are also unable to ascertain the potential adjustments, if any, required in the financial statements and their impact on the company's financial position.

d) During the course of our audit, while verifying the Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) ledger, specifically the AUC Building account (Asset Code: 20101030) at RI–VII, we observed that the closing balance includes a sum of Rs. 0.14 Cr. relating to the construction of residential buildings at Lakhanpur for Gopalpur Camp.

Based on discussions with the management and review of supporting documents, it was noted that the project has been formally foreclosed by the company after issuance of a tender and incurring initial costs toward soil testing, survey, and forest land clearance.

As per Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, the carrying amount of an item of property, plant, and equipment shall be derecognized either on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) typically represents costs incurred on assets that are under construction and expected to result in future economic benefits. In the present case, since the project has been foreclosed and there is no likelihood of its revival, the continued capitalization of such expenditure is not in compliance with Ind AS 16.

As informed us the matter was presented in 24th meeting of the FD committee held on 01.11.2024 and the matter is pending in the TOC. It will be put-up in next COFDs meeting for approval. Pending such approval, consequential impact on final outcome is currently not ascertainable.

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.;

    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 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;
   (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, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of 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

AnJain

CA Anil Jain
Partner
M No.: 079005
UDIN: 25079005BMOKCP8577

Place: Ranchi
Date: 30/04/2025

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, 2025, we report that;*

Part- I

S. No	**Directions**	**Auditor's reply**
1.	*Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT systems?* *If yes, the implication of processing of accounting transactions outside IT systems on integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any may be stated*	*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).* *As per information and explanations given to us, Post completion of stabilization phase on 31st March 2022, the system is under AMC phase.* *During the course of our audit, it was observed that, following activities are performed, outside SAP:* ***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.*** ***In respect of the activities performed outside SAP, as above, in our opinion there is no material financial implications.***

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.*
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 NMET as mentioned in clause 2 & 3 of Part-II - Additional directions (Annexure – 'A').*

Part-II - Additional directions

S. No	Directions	Auditor's reply
1.	Whether any independent assessment and certification of migration process of data from Coalnet portal to SAP had been done.	Yes, an independent assessment and certification of the data migration process from the Coalnet portal to the SAP system was carried out during the year. A Data Migration Audit Report was issued by the external service provider, Ernst & Young (EY), covering various functional domains.

		As per EY's report, the data migration for most functional areas was validated and certified. Within the Human Capital Management (HCM) domain, reconciliation was achieved up to 99.63% for Employee Master data and 85.33% for Employee Master Module Reports. However, certain modules under HCM—namely the Loan Master, LIC Master, and Salary Master—could not be fully reconciled or assessed due to the non-availability of requisite source data from the Coalnet system. Consequently, EY was unable to independently verify the accuracy and completeness of data migration for these specific modules.
2.	Whether exploration of Coal 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.
3.	Whether funds received for R&D and S&T projects were properly accounted for/utilized as per terms and condition? List the cases of deviations.	*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. ***On the basis of our examination of selected samples on a test-check basis, it was observed that the funds received under the R&D Fund of Coal India Limited (CIL) and the S&T Fund of the Ministry of Coal (MoC) were, in general, properly accounted for and utilized in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in the respective project approvals. However, certain deviations from the "Guidelines for Research Projects" issued by the Ministry of Coal in 2021 were noted, as summarized below:*** • ***Maintain separate bank accounts for each individual project;*** • ***Refund any unutilized balance of project funds along with the applicable interest upon project completion;*** • ***Report the interest earned on project funds from the date of disbursement; and*** • ***Either adjust the reported interest against subsequent fund installments or remit it to CMPDI for onward credit to the Ministry of Coal at the end of the project.*** ***Additionally, the guidelines prohibit the parking of project funds in non-interest-bearing accounts, ensuring that all public funds are productively held and transparently managed.*** ***Audit Findings:*** ***During the course of the audit, it was observed that the management has not maintained proper documentation in relation to the interest earned on funds parked in various bank accounts. This lapse undermines the transparency and accuracy of financial reporting, particularly with respect to fund management by implementing agencies. The key observations are summarized below:*** ***1. There is no record being maintained detailing all bank accounts operated by each implementing agency, along***

		with the interest earned therein during the financial year. This impedes effective tracking of financial inflows from interest income. 2. *The interest income earned on project funds was neither properly computed nor substantiated with documentary evidence such as bank statements, interest certificates, or reconciliations. This raises concerns about the accuracy of reported interest figures.* 3. *The computation of interest income earned by individual implementing agencies was neither shared nor supported with verifiable documentation such as bank statements, interest certificates, or other financial records. This limits the ability to independently validate the reported figures.* 4. *There was no clear audit trail or supporting records to show how interest earned was adjusted against further fund disbursements or remitted back to the Fund upon project closure. In many cases, it could not be ascertained whether such interest had been utilized appropriately or refunded.* 5. *It was observed that the implementing agencies are not reporting the interest earned on project funds during the project period. Consequently, the accrued interest is not being considered while releasing subsequent instalments for ongoing projects. Instead, the entire amount of interest is adjusted only at the time of project completion. This practice results in the full disbursement of sanctioned project funds without interim adjustment for interest earned, potentially leading to excess release of funds during the project duration.* 6. *Cases were identified where unutilized project funds were not refunded in respect of the completed projects, and no interest was reported or remitted—even in cases where the entire disbursed amount was claimed to have been utilized, though follow up by management. The following Table- '1' herein below, summarizes cases of non-compliance identified.*

		7. Non-submission of Quarterly Progress Reports and Expenditure Statements *As per the Guidelines, the Principal Implementing and Sub-Implementing Agencies are required to submit Quarterly Progress Reports and expenditure statements (Forms III, IV & V) for the quarters ending March, June, September, and December. These are to be submitted to CMPDI by the 15th of the month following the close of each quarter for scrutiny.* *However, during the course of the audit, it was observed that the implementing agencies have not been submitting the required quarterly progress reports and expenditure statements on a regular basis, despite follow-up by the management.* *8. Delayed Submission of Form VII:* *As per the Guidelines, any request for extension of project duration is required to be submitted in Form VII, duly signed and routed through the Head of the Institution or an authorized person, preferably at least two months prior to the scheduled date of project completion. However, this timeline is not being adhered to.* *During the course of the audit, it was observed that in the following case, Form VII for extension was submitted after the project's scheduled completion date, indicating non-compliance with the prescribed procedure.* *The following Table- '2' herein below, summarizes cases of non-compliance identified.* *9. Non-Compliance with Audit Requirements:* *As per the Guidelines, it is the responsibility of the Principal Implementing and Sub-Implementing Agency(ies) to have the accounts related to the S&T Grant audited regularly and to furnish a copy of the audited statement to CMPDI. However, it has been observed that the implementing agencies have not been submitting the required audited statements, resulting in non-compliance with the prescribed guidelines.*

		Further, the Guidelines also stipulate that an audited expenditure statement or a duly certified fund utilisation certificate should be enclosed with the project completion report. It was noted that no such certificates are being submitted by the implementing agencies along with the project completion reports, despite follow-up by the management.

***Table 1:** Summary of Non-Compliance in Refund of Unutilized Funds and Interest Reporting*

Sl. No.	Project Code	Implementing Agencies	Project completion Date	Name of Fund	Fund Disbursed (₹ Cr)	Expended (₹ Cr)	Unutilized (₹ Cr)	Interest Received
1	CIL/R&D/02/10/2021	NML, Jamshedpur; CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi; BCCL, Dhanbad	31-12-2023	R&D	2.8	2.6	0.2	No
2	CIL/R&D/02/11/2021	CMPDI (HQ), Ranchi; BCCL, Dhanbad	28-02-2024	R&D	2.65	2.65	Nil	No
3	CIL/R&D/01/76/2021	IIT-ISM, Dhanbad; BCCL, Dhanbad	14-11-2023	R&D	0.7	0.61	0.09	No
4	CIL/R&D/01/74/2021	CMERI, Durgapur; ECL, Sanctoria	09-11-2023	R&D	4.8	4.6	0.2	No
5	MT – 172	IIT, Kharagpur; CMPDI	01-12-2020	S&T	4.71	3.44	1.27	No

***Table 2:** Summary of Non-Compliance in Timely Submission of Project Extension Requests (Form VII)*

Sl. No.	Project code	Implementing Agencies	Project completion Date	Name of Fund	Fund Disbursed (₹ Cr)	Expended (₹ Cr)
1	CIL/R&D/04/18/2022	ECL, Sanctoria & CIMFR, Dhanbad	31-03-2025	R&D	49.2	0.22

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, 2025, 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 and explanations given to us and based on our audit procedures, the Company has maintained records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment (PPE).

We have been informed that the management has conducted the physical verification of fixed assets at reasonable intervals in accordance with the policy laid down by Coal India Limited (CIL), and that such verification was carried out by a duly constituted team. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noted during such verification.

However, during our audit, we observed that number of assets across various asset classes, many of which were capitalized prior to Financial Year 2000 and individually carry a residual/written down value of less than INR 100.00, continue to be shown in the Fixed Asset Register. These assets do not appear in the physical verification report and, based on available information, may no longer be in existence or in active use. This indicates that while physical verification has been conducted, the Fixed Asset Register may not be fully reconciled with the physical verification results. In our view, this raises concerns regarding the existence and continuing recognition of certain assets, and suggests that the Company should undertake a detailed assessment for derecognition of such items, in line with the requirements of Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment, particularly where no future economic benefit is expected.

(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, we observed that as per the Gazette of India dated 14th April 1979 (Chaitra 24, 1901), Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) was vested with the title to certain immovable properties comprising land, office and residential buildings and premises known as the Coal Board Colonies at Lachipur and Asansol, including the pump house, rest house, Coal Board's office, and staff colony relating to CMPDI RI-I. The title deeds of the aforesaid properties were not produced before us for our verification. Accordingly, we are unable to comment on the validity of the title in respect of these immovable properties.

(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 2025 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) The Company has not independently been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 Crores from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of its current assets during the year. However, the Company is an individual borrower under a pooled consortium cash credit facility amounting to Rs. 140 Crores (fund-based) and Rs. 290 Crores (non-fund based), sanctioned in favour of Coal India Limited (CIL) for the benefit of itself and its subsidiaries, including the Company. As part of this arrangement, the current assets of the Company, along with those of other Group entities, have been mortgaged as collateral. During the year, there was a reconstitution of the consortium, with certain new banks being included; however, the overall sanctioned limit of Rs. 430 Crores (fund-based and non-fund-based combined) remained unchanged.

As informed to us, Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDI) has not filed any quarterly returns or statements of current assets with any lending institution during the year. Such filings, where applicable, are stated to be carried out by the Holding Company, Coal India Limited, on behalf of the Group.

(iii) **(a)** During the year, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties.

(b) The Company has provided a guarantee amounting to Rs. 0.14 Crores (Previous Year: Rs. 0.14 Crores) in favour of India Power Corporation Limited, towards a security deposit for availing electricity services. This guarantee is operational in nature and is not related to any financial accommodation or loan. In our opinion, the terms and conditions of the guarantee are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) Certain housing advances granted to employees in earlier years remain outstanding as at the balance sheet date. However, the Company has not granted any fresh housing advances during the year. Reference in this regard may be made to Clause (xvi) of this Report.

(d) While the Company has not stood guarantee for any financial loan during the year, it has provided security by mortgaging its current assets under a pooled consortium cash credit facility aggregating Rs. 430 Crores, sanctioned in favour of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, including the Company. In our opinion, the security so provided is not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(e) Apart from the operational guarantee referred to in Clause (b), the legacy employee housing advances mentioned in Clause (c), and the security provided as per Clause (d), the Company has not made any fresh investments nor provided any additional guarantees, securities, loans, or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, LLPs, or 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.

(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 2025 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 has not raised 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 in case of road tax payments at Mallarpur Camp,RI-1, it was noted that an advance was drawn for road tax payments for 5 numbers of vehicle from 2021 onwards, with Treasury receipts submitted to adjust the XA advance. However, the tax payment status had not been updated on the Parivahan website since 2021. Upon verification, trace the submitted Treasury receipts were found fabricated and could not be traced online. After the issue was raised, payments for the years 2021 and onward were finally made in July and August 2024. Additionally, it was observed that the advance drawn was inflated beyond the actual tax payable, resulting in the recovery of Rs. 0.02 Crores in August 2024.***

(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.

(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 and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activities requiring registration with the Reserve Bank of India under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

However, the Company has extended housing loans to certain employees under the Coal India Limited (CIL) House Building Advance Scheme, as part of its employee welfare initiatives. These advances are not in the nature of lending in the ordinary course of business and therefore do not fall within the scope of non-banking financial or housing finance activities.

(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) During the year, the Company did not have any unspent amount pursuant to Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of both ongoing and other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, no amount was required to be transferred either to a Fund specified in Schedule VII within a period of six months from the end of the financial year, in compliance with the second proviso to Section 135(5), or to a special account in compliance with Section 135(6) 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: 25079005BMOKCP8577

Place: Ranchi
Date: 30/04/2025

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, 2025, 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 2025 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.

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 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the 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: 25079005BMOKCP8577

Place: Ranchi
Date: 30/04/2025

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, 2025.*

DETAILS OF DISPUTED STATUTORY LIABILITIES AS ON 31.03.2025

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, crech 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	32.44
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)

BALANCE SHEET as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	3.1	240.57	237.73
Capital Work in Progress	3.2	8.31	12.47
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	3.3	-	-
Intangible Assets	3.4	6.38	9.02
Intangible Assets under Development	3.5		-
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4.1	-	-
(ii) Loans	4.2	0.58	0.34
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4.6	4.21	4.07
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	11.2	21.94	17.66
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1		
Other non-current assets	6.1	0.21	0.12
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		**282.20**	**281.41**
Current Assets			
Inventories	5.1	13.77	14.29
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4.1	-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	4.3	943.68	984.37
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	4.4	280.17	266.87
(iv) Other Bank Balances	4.5	800.00	330.00
(v) Loans	4.2	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	4.6	175.01	121.46
Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	39.55	71.27
Other Current Assets	6.2	148.42	101.70
Total Current Assets (B)		**2,400.60**	**1,889.96**
Total Assets (A+B)		**2,682.80**	**2,171.37**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7.1	142.80	142.80
Other Equity	7.2	1899.05	1448.81
Equity attributable to equityholders of the company		**2041.85**	**1591.61**
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	-	-
Total Equity (A)		**2041.85**	**1591.61**

K C TAK & Co.
RANCHI
FRN-000216C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
(A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LIMITED)

BALANCE SHEET as at 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8.1	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	8.2	0.86	1.08
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	75.30	73.14
Provisions	9.1	6.08	9.14
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	11.2	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	10.1	5.23	18.90
Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)		**87.47**	**102.26**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8.1	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	8.2	0.29	0.23
(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		200.12	104.64
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	98.69	97.96
Other Current Liabilities	10.2	140.31	128.31
Provisions	9.1	114.07	146.36
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	11.1	-	-
Total Current Liabilities (C)		**553.48**	**477.50**
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		**2682.80**	**2171.37**

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 15 and Note-16(Additional Notes) form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

(A.Mundhra)
Company Secretary

(Sudip Dasgupta)
CFO
DIN-10802727

(S. Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

(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

K.C. TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA Anil Jain)
PARTNER
Membership No. : 079005
UDIN: 25079005BMOKCP8577

Date : 30.04.2025
Place :Ranchi

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)			
Sales	12.1	2102.76	1732.69
Other Operating Revenue	12.1	-	-
Revenue from Operations (Net of levies)		2102.76	1732.69
Other Income	12.2	74.77	37.49
Total Income		2177.53	1770.18
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	13.1	30.63	31.49
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	614.25	642.91
Finance Costs	13.4	0.09	0.06
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment expense	13.5	33.48	31.54
Contractual Expense	13.6	-	-
Other Expenses	13.7	616.94	331.34
Total Expenses		1295.39	1037.34
Profit before exceptional items and Tax		882.14	732.84
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before Tax		882.14	732.84
Tax expenses	14.1		
Total tax expenses		215.23	229.61
Profit for the period from continuing operations		666.91	503.23
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		666.91	503.23
Other Comprehensive Income	15.1		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(20.83)	-13.73
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(5.24)	(3.46)
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		(15.59)	(10.27)

K C TAK & CO.
RANCHI
FRN-000216C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		651.32	492.96
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		666.91	503.23
Non-controlling interest			
		666.91	503.23
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		(15.59)	(10.27)
Non-controlling interest			
		(15.59)	(10.27)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		651.32	492.96
Non-controlling interest			
		651.32	492.96
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):			
(1) Basic		4,670.24	3,524.02
(2) Diluted		4,670.24	3,524.02
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):			
(1) Basic			-
(2) Diluted			-
Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation):			-
(1) Basic		4,670.24	3,524.02
(2) Diluted		4,670.24	3,524.02

The Accompanying Note No. 1 to 15 and Note-16(Additional Notes) form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

(A.Mundhra)
Company Secretary

(Sudip Dasgupta)
CFO
DIN-10802727

(S. Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

(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

K.C. TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA Anil Jain)
PARTNER
Membership No. : 079005

UDIN: 25079005BMOKCP8577

Date : 30.04.2025
Place :Ranchi

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
(A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW -INDIRECT METHOD
For the year ended 31.03.2025

(₹ in Crore)

		For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
A.	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Profit before tax	882.14	732.84
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	33.48	31.54
	Interest Income	(55.21)	(31.96)
	Finance cost	0.09	0.06
	Profit / Loss on sale of Propert Plant & Equipment	0.02	
	Liability & Provision write back	(13.89)	(2.91)
	Allowances and Provisions	0.79	1.07
	Write off	12.29	
	Foreign Exchange rate variance	(0.03)	0.01
	Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	859.68	730.65
	Trade Receivable	39.90	(162.07)
	Inventories	0.96	0.75
	Loans and advances and other financial assets	(53.93)	(30.18)
	Other current and non current Assets	(46.81)	3.69
	Trade payables	95.48	(40.69)
	Other financial liabilities	2.89	(3.53)
	Other current and non current liabilities	11.77	1.02
	Provisions	(56.24)	(89.36)
	Cash generated from operations	853.70	410.28
	Income Tax paid	(182.56)	(164.02)
	Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	671.14	246.26
B.	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Payments for Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible assets	(41.90)	(31.87)
	Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	0.07	
	Realisation of deposits/(Deposits) with Banks	(470.00)	(240.00)
	Interest received on Investment	55.21	31.96
	Net Cash flow from Investing Activities	(456.62)	(239.91)
C.	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from/Repayment of Borrowings		
	Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(0.25)	(0.45)
	Dividend paid on Equity shares	(200.97)	(119.00)
	Net cash used in Financing Activities	(201.22)	(119.45)
	Net increase/ decrease in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)	13.30	(113.10)
	Cash & cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	266.87	379.97
	Cash & cash equivalents as at the end of the year.	280.17	266.87

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5.

Reconciliation of Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note 4.4)

Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts		
- in Current Accounts	280.15	266.86
Bank Balances outside India		
Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.01	
Cash on hand		
Cash on hand outside India		
Others	0.01	0.01
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**280.17**	**266.87**

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 period ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	**Finance Lease Liabilities**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	2.39
Cash flows during the year	
Non-cash changes due to:	
Acquisitions under finance lease	
Interest on borrowings	0.09
Adjustment	-1.33
Closing balance as at 31st March 2025	**1.15**

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

(A. Mundhra)
Company Secretary

(Sudip Dasgupta)
CFO
DIN-10802727

(S. Nagachari)
Director
DIN-09729657

(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

K C TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA Anil Jain)
PARTNER
Membership No. : 079005
UDIN-25079005BMOKCP8577

Date : 30.04.2025
Place :Ranchi

CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
(A SUBSIDIARY OF COAL INDIA LIMITED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2025

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

As at 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01.04.2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2025
14,28,000 Equity Shares of ₹1000/- each	142.8	0	142.80	-	142.80

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	0	142.80	-	142.80

K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

B. OTHER EQUITY

As at 31.03.2025 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Other Reserves					
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital Reserves	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2024	-		69.94	1331.1	47.77	1448.81
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01.04.2024	-		69.94	1331.1	47.77	1448.81
Additions during the period	-		33.34			33.34
Transfer to General reserve				- 33.34		- 33.34
Adjustments during the period	-			(0.11)		- 0.11
Interim Dividend	-			(150.00)		(150.00)
Final Dividend	-			(50.97)		(50.97)
Profit for the period				666.91	(15.59)	651.32
Issue of Bonus shares	-					-
Balance as at 31.03.2025	-	-	103.28	1,763.59	32.18	1,899.05

As at 31.03.2024

Particulars	Other Reserves					
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital Reserves	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2023	-		44.78	972.03	58.04	1,074.85
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-			-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2023	-		44.78	972.03	58.04	1,074.85
Additions during the year	-		25.16			25.16
Adjustments during the year	-		-	-	-	-
Transfer to General reserve				(25.16)		(25.16)
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(100.00)	-	(100.00)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(19.00)	-	(19.00)
Profit for the year				503.23	(10.27)	492.96
Issue of Bonus shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2024	-	-	69.94	1,331.10	47.77	1,448.81

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTE 3.1 : PROPERTY , PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Telecommunication	Railway Sidings	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Aircraft	Other Mining Infrastructure	Surveyed Off Assets	Others[315]	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:															
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**
As at 1 April 2024	**1.15**	**3.14**	-	**86.51**	**250.12**	**1.11**	-	**27.54**	**7.57**	**14.01**	-	-	**1.22**	-	**392.37**
Additions	-	-	-	1.48	26.35	0.58		3.05	0.66	1.81				-	33.93
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(0.09)	-	(0.03)	(3.76)			(0.14)	(0.01)	(1.49)			(0.02)	-	- 5.54
As at 31st March 2025	**1.15**	**3.05**	-	**87.96**	**272.71**	**1.69**	-	**30.45**	**8.22**	**14.33**	-	-	**1.20**	-	**420.76**
Accumulated Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment*															
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**
As at 1 April 2024	-	**0.75**	-	**13.91**	**113.44**	**0.48**	-	**12.91**	**3.76**	**9.39**	-	-	-	-	**154.64**
Charge for the year	-	0.23		2.03	23.78	0.21		2.26	0.87	0.92			-	-	30.30
Deletions/Adjustments	-	- 0.03		-	(3.31)			(0.13)	(0.01)	(1.27)				-	(4.75)
As at 31st March 2025	-	**0.95**	-	**15.94**	**133.91**	**0.69**	-	**15.04**	**4.62**	**9.04**	-	-	-	-	**180.19**
Net Carrying Amount															-
As at 31st March 2025	**1.15**	**2.10**	-	**72.02**	**138.80**	**1.00**	-	**15.41**	**3.60**	**5.29**	-	-	**1.20**	-	**240.57**
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

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 0.78 crores upto 31.03.2025.

4. Depreciation & Amortization& Impairment charged to Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended is Rs 33.48 Crores. Depreciation related to funded assets is Rs 1.55 crore

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

6. Details of Funded Assets which are funded by Ministry Of Coal [Promotional fund and Science & Technology Fund] and Coal India Ltd., (CIL) [Research & Development Fund]

Rs in cr

Funded assets class	Net Book Value as on 01-04-2024	Addition	Depreciation for the year	Net Book Value as on 31-03-2025
Buildings	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.18
Plant & Equip.	8.48	0.00	1.40	7.08
Fur. & Fix.	0.06	0.00		0.06
Intangible asset	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00
TOTAL	8.87	0.00	1.55	7.32

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7. Movement in accumulated Impairment

			Rs in cr
	Plant & Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
As at 1.04.2023	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charge for the year	0.02	0.04	0.06
Deletion/ Adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at 31.03.2024	0.02	0.04	0.06
As at 1.04.2024	0.02	0.04	0.06
Charge for the year	0.02	0.00	0.02
Deletion/ Adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at 31.03.2025	0.04	0.04	0.08

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
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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
Gross Carrying Amount:						
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**
As at 1 April 2024	0.30	12.17	-	-	-	12.47
Additions	7.53	2.00		-	-	9.53
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(0.54)	(13.15)	-	-	-	(13.69)
As at 31st March 2025	**7.29**	**1.02**	-	-	-	**8.31**
Accumulated Impairment						-
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amont						-
As at 31st March 2025	**7.29**	**1.02**	-	-	-	**8.31**
As at 31st March 2024	**0.30**	**12.17**	-	-	-	**12.47**

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

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PLANT & EQUPMENTS					-
					-
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				

1. Ageing schedule of Capital-work-in Progress (Gross):					
	Amount in Capital work in Progress as at 31-03-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
BUILDING					
New water supply pipeline to CMPDI Colony RI7	0.11				0.11
CONSTRUCTION OF SCARPYARD IN CMPDI COLONY	0.05				0.05
New Construction of class room for Gondwana School HQ	0.34				0.34
Rennovation of BDD floor - HQ CMPDIL	0.84				0.84
Construction of Quarters at CMPDI RI VI Colony HQ	4.58				4.58
WIP STC BUILDING HQ	0.64				0.64
Parking Shed with roof of polycarbonate Sheet RI4	0.51				0.51
RCC Storm Water Drain CMPDI Nagpur Phase II RI4	0.08				0.08

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PLANT & EQUIPMENT					
solar power plant HQ	0.66				0.66
Lift_C43 to C53 & B157-B178_Frankson Automation HQ	0.36				0.36
Projects temporarily suspended:					
BUILDING					
Lakhanpur Residential building for Gopalpur camp of RI-7				0.14	0.14
PLANT & EQUIPMENT					
GRAND TOTAL	**8.17**	-	-	**0.14**	8.31

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				

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CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED
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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 2023	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
As at 1 April 2024	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2025	-
Accumulated Impairment	
As at 1 April 2023	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
As at 1 April 2024	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2025	-
Net Carrying Amont	
As at 31st March 2025	-
As at 31 March 2024	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.4 : OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:			
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**
As at 1 April 2024	36.05	-	36.05
Additions	2.08	-	2.08
Deletions/Adjustments		-	-
As at 31st March 2025	**38.13**	**-**	**38.13**
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment			
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**
As at 1 April 2024	27.03	-	27.03
Charge for the year	4.73	-	4.73
Deletions/Adjustments	- 0.01	-	- 0.01
As at 31st March 2025	**31.75**	**-**	**31.75**
Net Carrying Amont			
As at 31st March 2025	**6.38**	**-**	**6.38**
As at 31st March 2024	9.02	-	9.02

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(`₹ in Crore)

	ERP under Development
Carrying Amount:	
As at 1 April 2023	-
Additions	-
Capitalisation/Deletions	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
As at 1 April 2024	-
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2025	-
Accumulated Impairment	
As at 1 April 2023	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2024	-
As at 1 April 2024	-
Charge for the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
As at 31st March 2025	-
Net Carrying Amont	
As at 31st March 2025	-
As at 31st March 2024	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
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:	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.1 (contd.)

INVESTMENTS

(`₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
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:	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS

(`₹ in Crore)

Non Current	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
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	0.58	0.34
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk		
- Credit impaired		
	0.58	0.34
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-
	0.58	0.34
Total	**0.58**	**0.34**

Current		
Loans to related parties		
- Secured, considered good		
- Unsecured, considered good		
- Have significant increase in credit risk		
- Credit impaired		
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans4.2.1		
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	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.3 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Current		
Trade receivables		
- Secured, considered good	-	-
- Unsecured, considered good	943.68	984.37
Have significant increase in credit risk		
Credit impaired	3.47	2.68
	947.15	987.05
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	3.47	2.68
Total	943.68	984.37

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	2.68	2.58
Recognised during the year	0.79	0.10
Writeback during the year		-
Balance at the end of the year	3.47	2.68

As at 31.03.2025

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	692.51	122.16	28.23	36.64	67.61	947.15
(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	692.51	122.16	28.23	36.64	67.61	947.15
Allowance for expected credit loss					3.47	3.47
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %					5.13%	0.37%

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	770.95	95.70	44.72	20.08	55.60	987.05
Allowance for expected credit loss					2.68	2.68
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %					4.82%	0.27%

Trade Receivables includes dues from CIL and Subsidiaries within group ₹ 746.36 (Previous Year ₹ 805.63 cr.) and allowances recognised thereon Nil (Previous Year Nil). Dues from outside group include ₹ 200.79 cr (Previous Year ₹ 181.42 cr.) and allowances recognised thereon ₹ 3.47cr (Previous Year ₹ 2.68 cr.)

* Refer xviii of Additional Notes 16

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(`₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts		
- in Current Accounts	280.15	266.86
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.01	-
(d) Cash on hand		
(e) Cash on hand outside India	-	-
(f) Others	0.01	0.01
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**280.17**	**266.87**

Out of the Balance with Bank of Rs 280.15 Cr., (Previous Year of Rs.266.86 Cr.,) fund related bank balance is Rs 7.59 Cr., (Previous Year of Rs.58.04 Cr.,) as given below

(`₹ in Crore)

Name of funds	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
MOC(Promotional+Non CIL)	1.62	22.66
MOC(R&D)	2.96	2.93
NMET	0.52	8.84
CIL (R& D)	2.49	23.61
Total	**7.59**	**58.04**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.5 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(`₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balances with Banks		
- Deposit accounts	800.00	330.00
- CSR fund for Ongoing projects	-	-
- Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund scheme	-	-
- Escrow Account for Buyback of Shares	-	-
- Unpaid dividend accounts	-	-
- Dividend accounts	-	-
Total	**800.00**	**330.00**

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

		As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
1	**Non Current**		
	Security Deposit	4.11	3.97
	Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	0.04	0.04
		4.07	3.93
a	Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	0.14	0.14
	Deposits with bank under		
c	- Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme	-	-
e	Other Deposit and Receivables	-	-
	Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	-
			-
	TOTAL	**4.21**	**4.07**
2	**Current**		
	Security Deposit		
	Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits		
c	Current Account Balance with CIL	**61.58**	**60.58**
b			
c	Balance with IICM	-	-
d	Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	-
g	Interest accrued	30.93	17.92
j	Other Deposit and Receivables*	82.50	42.96
	Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	-	-
		82.50	42.96
	TOTAL	**175.01**	**121.46**

4.6.1 The details of movement in Allowance for Security Deposit (Current and Non-Current)	**31.03.2025**	**31.03.2024**
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*	**31.03.2025**	**31.03.2024**
Receivable From Ind AS 115 - Contractual Asset	69.90	38.42
Claims Receivable & Others	12.60	4.54
TOTAL	**82.50**	**42.96**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 5.1 : INVENTORIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Coal (Finished Goods)		
Coal at Development Projects		
Less: Provision for diminution in value	-	-
	-	-
(b) Stores, Spares and other inventories	14.50	15.46
Less: Provision for slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete inventories	0.73	1.17
	13.77	**14.29**

5.1 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 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	1.17	0.20
Recognised during the year/period		0.97
Derecognised during the year/period	0.44	
Balance at the end of the year/period	0.73	1.17

* Refer xviii of Additional Notes 16

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6.1 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
(i) Capital Advances	0.21	0.12
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-
	0.21	0.12
(ii) Advances other than capital advances		
(a) Other Deposits and Advances	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-
	-	-
(b) Advances to related parties	-	-
Total	**0.21**	**0.12**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE -6.2 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Advance payment of statutory dues	0.04	0.04
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues	-	-
	0.04	**0.04**
Other Advances and Deposits *	126.58	80.82
Less : Allowance for doubtful other depsoits and advances	0.24	0.25
	126.34	**80.57**
Input Tax Credit Receivable	22.04	21.09
	22.04	**21.09**
Total	**148.42**	**101.70**

Note:6.2

1) **Other Advances and Deposits ***

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
PAY ADVANCE	0.40	0.44
T.A.	1.88	1.22
MEDICAL ADVANCE	0.24	0.55
INCOME TAX UNDER PROTEST**	83.00	66.58
OTHERS	41.06	12.03
Total	**126.58**	**80.82**

2) ** Income tax paid under protest is Rs 83 crs.Out of this Rs 0.59 Cr relates to A.Y 2010-11, Rs. 25.12 Cr relates to 2017-18, Rs.32.44 Cr relates to 2018-19, Rs. 19.13 Crore related AY 2020-21, Rs. 5.72 Crore relates to A.Y 2021-22.

3) Other Advance & Deposit Includes deposit under protest and refund yet to be received for Service Tax cases ₹7.31etc.

4) * included excess CSR of Rs.2.30 crore

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

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	0.25	0.25
Recognised during the year/period	-	-
Utilised during the year/period	0.01	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	0.24	0.25

K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
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%

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

(₹ in Crore)

Particular	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 01.04.2020	3,80,800	38.08
Changes During the F.Y 2020-21	10,47,200	104.72
(Issue of Bonus Shares during the FY:2020-21)		
Balance as on 01.04.2021	14,28,000	142.80
Changes During the F.Y 2021-22	-	-
Balance as on 01.04.2022	14,28,000	142.80
Changes During the F.Y 2022-23	-	-
Balance as on 01.04.2023	14,28,000	142.80
Changes During the F.Y 2023-24	-	-
Balance as on 01.04.2024	14,28,000	142.80
Changes During the F.Y 2024-25	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	14,28,000	142.80

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a face value of Rs.1000/- per share

K C TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 7.2 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Capital Redemption reserve	-	-
Capital Reserve	-	-
General Reserve	103.28	69.94
Retained Earnings	1,795.77	1,378.87
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
TOTAL	**1,899.05**	**1,448.81**

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Addition during the year/period	-	-
Adjustment during the year/period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

(b) Capital Reserve

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Addition during the year/period		
Adjustment during the year/period		
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	

(c) General Reserve

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	69.94	44.78
Addition during the year/period	33.34	25.16
Adjustment during the year/period		
Transfer to / from General reserve		
Balance at the end of the year	**103.28**	**69.94**

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(d) (i) Retained Earnings

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,331.10	972.03
Profit for the year	666.91	503.23
Interim Dividend	(150.00)	(100.00)
Final Dividend	(50.97)	(19.00)
Adjustment during the year/period	(0.11)	
Transfer to General reserve	(33.34)	(25.16)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,763.59**	**1,331.10**

An interim dividend of ₹1,050.42 per share was paid in FY 2024–25, compared to ₹700.28 per share in FY 2023–24.
A final dividend of ₹356.93 per share for FY 2023–24 was paid in FY 2024–25, compared to ₹133.05 per share for FY 2022–23, which was paid in FY 2023–24.
The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting

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

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	47.77	58.04
Other Comprehensive Income during the period	(15.59)	(10.27)
Adjustment during the year/period		
Balance at the end of the year	**32.18**	**47.77**
Total (d(i) + (ii))	**1,795.77**	**1,378.87**

(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/period		
Adjustment during the year/period		
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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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8.1: BORROWINGS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
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	-	-

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Note - 8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

Non - Current	**As at 31.03.2025**	**As at 31.03.2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.08	0.86
Additions during the period		0.01
Finance cost accrued during the period	0.09	0.06
Payment/Adjustment of lease liabilities	(0.31)	0.15
Balance at the closing of the period	**0.86**	**1.08**
Current		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.31	0.84
Additions during the period		-
Finance cost accrued during the period		-
Payment/Adjustment of lease liabilities	(1.02)	(0.61)
Balance at the closing of the year	**0.29**	**0.23**
Grand Total	**1.15**	**1.31**

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

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Upto 1 Year	0.27	0.29
1-5 Years	0.71	1.05
More than 5 Years	0.37	0.40

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	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

Changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets as at 31.03.2025					
Particular	Net Carrying Value at the beginning of the year	Addition during the year / period	Deletion during the year / period	Net Carrying Value at the closing of the year	Depreciation/ Amortisation for the year
Land	1.15			0.93	0.22
Building					
Plant and					
Furniture and	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Sidings	-	-	-	-	-
Rail Corridor	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-

8.2.3 Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024
Depreciation and amortisation expense for right-of-use assets	0.22	0.22
Interest expense on lease liabilities	0.09	0.06
Expense relating to short-term leases		-
Gain or loss arising from sale and leaseback transaction	-	-
Total	0.31	0.28

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

Particulars	As at 31-03-2025	As at 31-03-2024
Payment of finance lease liabilities	0.25	0.45
Cash Outlow relating to short term leases	-	-
TOTAL	0.25	0.45

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 8.3 :TRADE PAYABLES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	200.12	104.64
Total	**200.12**	**104.64**

Trade payables - Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
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) Interst due and payable for the period of delay in making payment(which have been paid but beyound 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

As at 31.03.2025

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					
ii) Others	194.02	1.23	0.36	4.51	200.12
iii) Disputed dues -MSME					
iv) Disputed dues -Others					
Unbilled dues					

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					
ii) Others	92.20	7.45	4.92	0.07	104.64
iii) Disputed dues -MSME					
iv) Disputed dues -Others					
Unbilled dues					

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 8.4 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Non Current		
Security Deposits	75.30	73.14
Others		
Total	**75.30**	**73.14**
Current		
Surplus fund from Subsidiaries	-	-
Current Account with	-	-
- Subsidiaries	-	-
- IICM	0.20	0.20
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-
Unpaid dividends	-	-
Security Deposits	22.45	21.35
Payable for Capital Expenditure	7.11	13.37
Liability for Employee Benefits	64.69	58.95
Others	4.24	4.09
Total	**98.69**	**97.96**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Non Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity*		-
- Leave Encashment**		
- Post Retirement Medical Benefits***		4.01
- Other Employee Benefits	6.07	5.12
Other Provisions		
Site Restoration/Mine Closure	-	-
Stripping Activity Adjustment	-	-
Others	0.01	0.01
Total	**6.08**	**9.14**
Current		
Employee Benefits		
- Gratuity*	9.53	(5.68)
- Leave Encashment**	1.64	11.26
- Post Retirement Medical Benefits***	-	6.32
- Other Employee Benefits	102.90	134.46
	114.07	**146.36**
Other Provisions	-	-
Others		
Total	**114.07**	**146.36**

NOTE:

9.1. The liability of Gratuity (net of plan assets) is inclusive of amount recoverable from the gratuity trust for beneift paid.

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

(₹ in Crore)

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	220.26	96.41	-177.09	139.58

As at 31.03.2025	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	139.58	39.84	-70.45	108.97

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 10.1 :OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Deferred Income	-	-
Others*	5.23	18.90
Total	**5.23**	**18.90**

* Includes CIL R&D Capital Reserve, Promotional Regional Exploration Capital Reserve & UNDP

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 10.2 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ in Crore)

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Statutory Dues	94.15	79.99
Advance for Coal Import	-	-
Advance from customers / others	5.22	7.74
Cess Equalization Account	-	-
*Others liabilities	40.94	40.58
Total	**140.31**	**128.31**

* Other Liabilities includes funds received from Ministry Of Coal & Ministry of Mines.

10.2.3 Management anticipates that no additional future liabilities, including interest, will arise beyond those disclosed in the financial statements.

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NOTE - 11.1 : TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Income Tax Assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	339.73	175.70
Recognised during the period	237.30	164.03
Reversal/refund during the period	(134.16)	-
Balance at the Closing of the period	**442.87**	**339.73**
Income Tax Liabilities		
Balance at the beginning of the year/period	268.46	82.53
Recognised during the period	217.40	185.93
Reversal/Adjustment during the period	(82.54)	
Balance at the Closing of the period	403.32	268.46
Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	**39.55**	**71.27**

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Disclosed as:		
Non Current		
Income Tax Assets (net)	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-
Current		
Income Tax Assets (net)	39.55	71.27
Income Tax Liabilities (net)		
	39.55	**71.27**

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NOTE - 11.2 : DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	Balance as on 01.04.2024	Recognised/(reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2025
Deferred Tax Assets:(A)				
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims and Debts	0.67	0.20		0.87
Employee Benefits	29.82	4.57		34.39
Others	0.06	0.12		0.18
TOTAL OF (A)	30.55	4.89	-	35.44
Deferred Tax Liability:(B)				
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	12.89	0.61		13.50
Others				
TOTAL OF (B)	12.89	0.61	-	13.50
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C= A-B)				
Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/DTA(-) (D)				
Net Deferred Tax Asset (E=C+D)	17.66	4.28	-	21.94

	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Disclosed as:		
Deferred Tax Assets	35.44	30.55
Deferred Tax Liability	13.50	12.89
	21.94	17.66

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 12.1 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
A. Sales of Services	2,478.18	2,041.36
Less : Statutory Levies	375.42	308.67
Net Sales (A)	**2,102.76**	**1,732.69**
B. Other Operating Revenue		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective	-	-
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)	**2,102.76**	**1,732.69**

1) Sales includes services to CIL and Subsidiaries within Group Gross amount Rs 1636.25 Crores (Previous year Rs 1635.81 crores) and levies thereon Rs 249.60 Crores (Previous Year Rs 248.09 crores); Services outside group includes Gross Rs.841.93 crores (Previous year Rs 405.55 crores) and levies thereon recognised Rs 125.82 Crores (Previous year Rs 60.58 crores). Total sales include provisional sales of Rs16.03 crores

2) Contract Assets – Unbilled Revenue (Ind AS 115 Disclosure)

As of 31st March 2025, unbilled revenue of Rs. 16.03 crores (Previous Year: Rs. 11.88 crores) (without GST) has been recognized under Contract Assets as per Ind AS 115. This represents revenue from completed performance obligations where billing and acceptance are pending. Under legally enforceable contracts, margins on such unbilled revenue are recognized at cost in line with the Company's conservative policy. The Company expects to bill and collect these amounts within the next operating cycle based on contractual terms and historical experience. Contract assets were assessed for recoverability with no impairment indicators noted. The Company applies the simplified Ind AS 109 approach based on credit risk and historical recoveries.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12.2 : OTHER INCOME

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Interest Income	55.21	31.96
Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)		-
Profit on Sale of Assets	0.04	
Gain on Foreign exchange Transactions	0.04	0.03
Lease Rent	-	-
Provision written back	0.44	-
Liabilities written back	13.45	2.91
Miscellaneous Income	5.59	2.59
Total	**74.77**	**37.49**

12.2.2 Details of provision written back

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)		
For trade receivables (4.3.1)		
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)		
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)	0.44	
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	**0.44**	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.1 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

(`₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Explosives	-	-
Timber	-	-
Oil & Lubricants	13.91	14.11
HEMM Spares	0.31	0.36
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	16.41	17.02
Total	**30.63**	**31.49**

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

(`₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year end^d 31.03.2024
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) }	-	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.3 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(`₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Salary and Wages	494.20	498.75
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	95.06	122.22
Staff welfare Expenses	24.99	21.94
Total	**614.25**	**642.91**

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 acturial valuation, are provided in Note 9.1.1.

13.3.4 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 acturial valuation are disclosed in Note 9.1

13.3.5 Expenses recognised during the year for Provident Fund Rs 42.06 (P.Y. Rs 45.70), Pension Fund Rs 23.14(P.Y. Rs 25.08) and CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS) Rs 10.89 (P.Y Rs 10.82)

K C TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.4 : FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Interest Expenses		
Unwinding of discounts	0.09	0.06
Other Borrowing Costs		
Total	**0.09**	**0.06**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE - 13.5: Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment		
Property , Plant And Equipment (Note 3.1)	30.30	27.04
Capital Work In Progress (Note 3.2)		-
Exploration And Evaluation Assets (Note 3.3)		-
Intangible Assets (Note 3.4)	4.73	6.06
Intangible Assets Under Development (Note 3.5)		-
Less:		
Depreciation on funded assets	1.55	1.56
TOTAL	**33.48**	**31.54**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13.6 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(`₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Transportation Charges :		
Hiring of Plant and Equipments		
Other Contractual Work		
	-	-
Total	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NOTE 13.7 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Power Expenses	3.60	3.18
Repairs and Maintenance		
-Building	21.28	17.58
-Plant and Equipment	15.10	13.33
-Others	4.33	3.78
Travelling expenses	29.18	21.92
Training Expenses	2.24	1.75
Telephone & Internet	4.00	5.56
Advertisement & Publicity	2.56	1.94
Freight Charges		-
Demurrage		-
Security Expenses	24.51	24.36
Service Charges of CIL	-	-
Legal Expenses	0.21	0.33
Consultancy Charges*	434.30	193.22
Under Loading Charges	-	-
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	0.06	-
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
- For Audit Fees	0.06	0.08
- For Taxation Matters	0.01	0.01
- For Other Services	0.04	
- For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.48	0.34
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	0.95	0.92
Rehabilitation Charges		
Lease Rent & Hiring Charges	24.12	18.65
Rates & Taxes	1.58	1.57
Insurance	0.49	0.50
Loss on Exchange Rate Variance	0.01	0.04
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses		
Siding Maintenance Charges	-	-
R & D expenses	0.03	0.04
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	2.77	2.17
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses	9.79	7.66
Donations, Rewards & Grant		-
Provisions	0.79	1.07
Write off (Net of Write back of provisions recognized earlier)	12.29	
Miscellaneous expenses	22.16	11.34
Total	**616.94**	**331.34**

13.4.1 Details of provisions

For loans to body corporate and employees (4.2.1)		
For trade receivables (4.3.1)	0.79	0.10
For financial deposits and receivables (4.6.1)		
For coal and store inventories (5.1.1 and 5.1.2)		0.97
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	0.79	1.07

* includes contracts with MECL & other drilling parties for detailed exploration activities such as core drilling, geophysical logging, borehole testing, and other field-based technical services. These activities, while operational in nature, are integral components of the CMPDIs broader consultancy assignments related to geological reporting, mine planning, and resource assessment.

K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

13.8.2 **Annexure to CSR Expenses**

(₹ in Crore)

A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expneses (including excess spent):

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	7.04	5.54
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	1.80	2.78
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	0.00	0.07
Environmental sustainability	0.04	0.06
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	0.44	0.42
Liability Write back		(0.06)
Total	**9.32**	**8.81**

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 company made during the three immediately preceding financial years under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)	9.78	7.66
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	15.72	10.00
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset		
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	9.32	8.81
Total	**9.32**	**8.81**

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C. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent	2024-25	2023-24
CSR Expenses Spent	9.32	8.81
Add: Utilised during the year	2.77	
Less: Excess carried forward	2.30	1.15
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects		
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing		
Amount recognised in P&L	9.79*	7.66

* 9.79 crore includes Rs 9.78 crore as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (i.e. 2% of Average net profit of the company made during the three immeditiately preceeding financial years) and Rs. 0.01 crore (absolute value Rs 56,500) interest received on fund given for CSR activity.

D. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5]	2024-25	2023-24
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
2022-23		7.30	8.92	1.62
2023-24		7.66	8.81	1.15
2024-25	2.77	9.79	9.32	2.30

Refer footnote to Other Advances and Deposits under Other Current Assets

F. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)		2024-25	2023-24
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	2024-25	2023-24
Opening Balance	1.44	3.16
Addition during the period	0.47	1.44
Adjustment during the year	1.44	3.16
Closing Balance	0.47	1.44

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14.1 : Tax Expense

(₹ in Crore)

	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Current Year	222.64	189.38
Earlier Years	**(3.13)**	-
Total current tax	**219.51**	**189.38**
Deferred tax	(4.28)	40.23
Total	**215.23**	**229.61**

Reconciliation of tax Expenses and the accounting profit	**For the year ended 31.03.25**	**For the year ended 31.03.24**
Profit Before Tax	882.14	732.84
At incometax rate of 25.168%	222.02	184.44
Less: Tax on allowed Income	20.55	13.57
Add: Tax on non-deductible expenses	16.89	58.74
Adjustment for Tax under MAT provisions		-
Adjustment for earlier year tax	(3.13)	-
Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit and Loss	**215.23**	**229.61**
Effective income tax rate :	**24.40**	**31.33**

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 15.1 : Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Crore)

		For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
(A)	**(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(20.83)	(13.73)
		(20.83)	**(13.73)**
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	Remeasureemnt of defined benefit plans	(5.24)	(3.46)
		(5.24)	**(3.46)**
	Total (A)	**(15.59)**	**(10.27)**
(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)	**(15.59)**	**(10.27)**

15.1. Represents figure in respect of Gratuity ₹- 15.19 crores (P.Y. ₹- 6.30 crores) and for post retirement medical benefits ₹ -5.64 crores (P.Y. ₹ -7.43 crores)

K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Central Mine Planning &Design Institute Limited

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited / Govt. of India Public Sector Undertaking)

CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER - U14292JH1975GOI001223

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: 1

A.CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (**CMPDIL**), being a government of India company, was incorporated under the 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. 150.00 Crore and Rs. 142.80 Crore respectively as on March 31, 2025.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of the company on April,30,2025

B. Statement of Compliance and Recent Accounting Pronouncement

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.

ii) Application of new and revised standards:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards which are effective from 1 April 2025.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policy Information

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 realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
b) It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) It expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

a) It expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;
b) It holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) It does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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 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 provide services to customers in future periods. Generally, revenue is recognized on an invoice basis, as each service rendered is a separate performance obligation, and therefore the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with our performance completed to date

Interest

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other Claims

Revenue in respect of Other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are recognized only when there is reasonable certainty as to the ultimate collection and the amount can be measured reliably.

2.4.Grants from Government

Government Grants are not recognized 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 recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognizes the related expenses or costs against which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

Grants related to income (i.e. grant related to other than assets) are presented as part of statement of profit 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 recognized 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 recognized directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

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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 recognize 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 recognized 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 recognized in Balance Sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognized 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 recognizes 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:

a) Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

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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 capitalized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 derecognized in accordance with the derecognition policy mentioned below.

When major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized 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 derecognized.

An item of Property, plant or equipment is derecognized 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 recognized 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:

Assets	Useful Life
Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land)	Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building (incl. Roads)	3-60 years
Telecommunication	3-9 years
Plant and Equipment	1-15 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 amortized on the basis of the balance life of

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the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortization 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.

Transition to IndAS

The company elected to continue with the carrying value as per the cost model (for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to IndAS, measured as per the previous GAAP.

2.7. Intangible Assets and Amortisation:

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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized. Instead, the related expenditure is recognized 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 amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization 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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Amortization of intangible asset is provided on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset as follows:

Intangible Assets	Useful Life
SAP/ERP	6 years
Other Computer Software	License period

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized 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 Companies 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.

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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

2.9.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized 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 recognized 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.

2.9.1.2 Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized 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)

2.9.1.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.9.1.2.2 Debt instrument at FVTOCI
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

2.9.1.2.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.9.1.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures
In accordance of Ind AS 101 (First time adoption of Ind AS), the carrying amount of these investments as per previous GAAP as on the date of transition is considered to be the deemed cost. Subsequently Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost.

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In case of financial statement, Equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted as per equity method as prescribed in para 10 of Ind AS 28.

2.9.1.2.5 Other Equity Investment
All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit or loss.
The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All fair value changes of an equity instrument classified at FVTOCI, are recognized in OCI. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as "other income" when the Comapnys right to receive payments is established.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2.9.1.3 Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

2.9.1.4 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 amortized 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 recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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2.9.2 Financial liabilities

2.9.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

The Company financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.9.2.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.9.2.2.1 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 recognized in the profit or loss.

2.9.2.2.2 Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

2.9.2.3 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in profit or loss.

2.9.2.4 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 recognized 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
Amortized cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortized Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.

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FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortized 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 amortized 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.

2.9.2.5 Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.9.2.6 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.
c) 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.

2.9.3. 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 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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized 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 utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize 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. Unrecognized

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deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting year and are recognized 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 realized, 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 recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized 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 Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate body and the company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized 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 Benefit Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about 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 recognized 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 realizable 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized as an expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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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:

i. Service cost
ii. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)
iii. 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 recognized 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.

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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 recognized 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 recognized in the financial statements:

2.16.1.1 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 AS 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.

2.16.1.2 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.

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2.16.2 Estimates and Assumptions

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

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 recognized 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 financial statements have been disclosed here in below:

2.16.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to other mining infrastructures. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in respective notes.

2.16.2.2 Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.16.2.3 Defined benefit plans and long term employee benefits

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.

2.16.2.4 Intangible asset under development

The Company capitalizes intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalization of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a project report is formulated and approved.

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NOTE – 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION:

1. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed.	31st March 2025		31st March 2024	
	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTPL	Amortized cost
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Preference Shares -Equity Component -Debt Component				
-Other Investments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans	Nil	0.58	Nil	0.34
Deposits & receivable	Nil	179.22	Nil	125.53
Trade receivables	Nil	943.68	Nil	984.37
Cash & cash equivalents	Nil	280.17	Nil	266.87
Other Bank Balances	Nil	800.00	Nil	330.00
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowing & Lease	Nil	1.15	Nil	1.31
Trade payables	Nil	200.12	Nil	104.64
Security Deposit and Earnest money	Nil	97.75	Nil	94.49
Other Liabilities	Nil	76.24	Nil	76.61

(b) Fair value hierarchy

Table below shows judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31st March 2025		31st March 2024	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mutual Fund/ICD	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Financial Liabilities				
If any item	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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(₹ in crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost for which fair values are disclosed.	31st March 2025		31st March 2024	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Preference Shares -Equity Component -Debt Component				
-Other Investments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loans	Nil	0.58	Nil	0.34
Deposits & receivable	Nil	179.22	Nil	125.53
Trade receivables	Nil	943 68	Nil	984.37
Cash & cash equivalents	Nil	280.17	Nil	266.87
Other Bank Balances	Nil	800.00	Nil	330.00
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	Nil	1.15	Nil	1.31
Trade payables	Nil	200.12	Nil	104.64
Security Deposit and Earnest money	Nil	97.75	Nil	94.49
Other Liabilities	Nil	76.24	Nil	76.61

A brief of each level is given below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

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. This includes Mutual fund which is valued using closing Net Asset Value (NAV) as at the reporting date.

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

(C) Valuation technique used in determining fair value

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

The use of quoted market prices (NAV) of instruments in respect of investment in Mutual Funds.

(d)Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

At present there are no fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at 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.

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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	Trade receivables and financial asset	Ageing analysis/Credit Analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities; Counterparty deafult risk of trade receivables is managed by financial assurances like Secutirty Deposits, Advances, Bank Gaurantee etc.
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. Counterparty deafults risk of trade receivables is managed by financial assurances like Secutirty Deposits, Advances, Bank Guarantee etc.

B. **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 – 4.3, 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.

C. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors forecasts of the Company liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal , stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is ₹430.00 Crore, of which fund based limit is ₹ 140.00 Crore and non-fund based limit is ₹ 290.00 crore. Refer j-Other Significant Matters for details of the arrangement.

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D. Market risk

(a) Foreign currency risk

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

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

The Company 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)

	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Equity Share capital	142.80	142.80
Long term debt	NIL	NIL

3. Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement (Ind AS – 19)

Defined Benefit Plans:

a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. Gratuity payment is made as per policy of the comapny subject to maximum of ₹ 20 lacs at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Gratuity Scheme is funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. LIC also provides an insurance coverage (Life Cover Sum Assured- "LCSA") in case of death of a member during service, to compensate the shortfall in gratuity amount from estimated payable at normal retirement date based on last drawn salary subject to ceiling of maximum of ₹ 20 lacs.

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 recognized based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date..

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

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Company is providing Contributory Post- Retirement Medicare Scheme for non-executives (CPRMSE-NE) to provide medical care to the non- executives and their spouses and Divyang Child(ren) in Company hospital/empaneled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the company at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives 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 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 Organization (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). The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave Encashment

The company provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the company, accrued and credited proportionately on half yearly basis on the first day of January and July of every year. During the service, 75% EL credited balance is one time encashable in each calendar year subject to ceiling of maximum 60 days EL encashment. Accumulated HPL is not permitted for encashment during the period of service. On superannuation, EL and HPL together is considered for encashment subject to the overall limit of 300 days without commutation of HPL. In case of non-executives, leave encashment is governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA) and at present the workmen are entitled to get encashment of earned leave at the rate of 15 days per year and on discontinuation of service due to death, retirement, superannuation and VRS, the balance leave or 150 days whichever is less, is allowed for encashment. Therefore, the liabilities for earned leave are expected to be settled during the service as well as after the retirement of employee. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The scheme is funded by qualifying insurance policies from Life Insurance Corporation of India. 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 ₹ 1,25,000 (executive) and ₹ 1,56,250 (non-executive w.e.f 01.06.2023) is paid to the nominees under the scheme . 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) Travel Allowance Scheme

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 recognized 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	(ii) Unfunded
➢ Gratuity	➢ Life Cover Scheme
➢ Leave Encashment	➢ Settlement Allowance
➢ Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)	➢ Group Personal Accident Insurance
➢ Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Non Executive (CPRMS -NE)	➢ Leave Travel Concession

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

(₹ in crore)

Head	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01.04.2023	Incremental Liability during the year	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2024	Incremental Liability during the year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31.03.2025
Gratuity	155.00	6.50	161.50	4.56	166.06
Leave Executive	84.62	10.16	94.78	-0.76	94.02
Leave Non-Executive	24.00	5.4	29.40	3.15	32.55
Settlement Allowance Executives	3.85	0.09	3.94	0.07	4.01
Settlement Allowance Non-executives	0.44	-0.02	0.42	-0.01	0.41
Leave Travel Concession	2.46	-0.01	2.45	1.2	3.65
Medical Benefits Executives	62.12	4.40	66.52	1.90	68.42
Medical Benefits Non- Executives	26.20	1.24	27.44	3.32	30.76
Total	**358.69**	**27.76**	**386.45**	**13.43**	**399.88**

(iii) Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF GRATUITY LIABILITY AS AT 31.03.2025 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A. Profit & Loss (P&L)	31.03.2025
4.46	Current service cost	4.95
6.17	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00
-	Curtailment cost / (credit)	0.00
-	Settlement cost / (credit)	0.00
10.64	Service cost	4.95
(0.65)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-0.55
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	0.00
9.99	Cost recognized in P&L	4.40

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Central Mine Planning &Design Institute Limited
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited / Govt. of India Public Sector Undertaking)
CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER - U14292JH1975GOI001223

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	B: Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2025
1.57	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	7.61
4.85	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	7.38
6.42	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	14.98
(0.13)	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	0.20
6.30	**Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI**	15.18

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	C: Defined Benefit Cost	31.03.2025
10.64	Service cost	4.95
(0.65)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-0.55
6.30	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	15.18
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	0.00
16.28	Defined Benefit Cost	19.59

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2023	D: 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 2:

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A: Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2025
(161.50)	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	-166.06
167.18	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	156.53
5.68	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	-9.53
-	Effect of Asset ceiling	0.00
5.68	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	-9.53

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	B: Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2025
(4.17)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	5.68
(10.64)	Service cost	-4.95
0.65	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.55
(6.30)	Amount recognized in OCI	-15.18
26.14	**Employer contributions**	4.37
-	Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.00
-	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00
-	Divestitures	0.00
-	Cost of termination benefits	0.00
5.68	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	-9.53

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31.03.2024	C: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2025
7.00%	Discount Rate	6.60%
Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%	Rate of salary increase	Executive: 9% Non-Executive:6.25%

Table 3:

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	31.03.2025
155.00	DBO at end of prior period	161.50
4.46	Current service cost	4.95
10.54	Interest cost on the DBO	10.40
-	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00
-	Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00
6.17	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00
-	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00
1.57	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	7.61
-	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00
4.86	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	7.38
-	Benefits paid directly by the Company	0.00
(21.10)	Benefits paid from plan assets	-25.78
161.50	DBO at end of period	166.06

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	B: Change in Fair Value of Assets	31.03.2025
150.83	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	167.18
-	Acquisition adjustment	0.00
11.18	Interest income on plan assets	10.95
26.14	Employer contributions	4.37
0.13	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	-0.20
(21.10)	Benefits paid	-25.78
167.18	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	156.53

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

(₹ In crore)

A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
March 31, 2026	17.48
March 31, 2027	12.87
March 31, 2028	10.93
March 31, 2029	10.50
March 31, 2030	6.97
March 31, 2031 to March 31, 2035	34.98
Beyond 10 years	345.11
B. Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2026	5.11
C. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	12 Years
D. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2025	109.43
E. Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2025	
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 2025	
Current Liability	16.93
Non-Current Liability	149.13
Liability as at 31 March 2025	166.06

Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis

Disclosure Item

(₹ In crore)

DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2025	166.06
Discount Rate	
Discount Rate as at 31st March 2025	6.60%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	-9.13
Percentage Impact	-6%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	10.08
Percentage Impact	6%

Salary Escalation Rate	
Salary Escalation Rate as at 31st March 2025	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	3.45
Percentage Impact	2%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	-3.98
Percentage Impact	-2%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE BENEFIT SCHEME AS AT 31.03.2025 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)
Table 1:

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A. Profit & Loss (P&L)	31.03.2025
17.52	Current service cost	19.38
3.63	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00
-	Curtailment cost / (credit)	0.00
-	Settlement cost / (credit)	0.00
21.15	Service cost	19.38
(0.34)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-0.10
8.94	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-3.40
29.75	Cost recognized in P&L	15.87

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(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	B: Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2025
4.61	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	-11.78
4.37	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	6.78
8.97	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	-5.01
(0.03)	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	1.60
-	**Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI**	0.00

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	C: Defined Benefit Cost	31.03.2025
21.15	Service cost	19.38
-0.34	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-0.10
-	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	0.00
8.94	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-3.40
29.75	Defined Benefit Cost	15.87

31.03.2023	D: 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 2:

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A: Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2025
(124.18)	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	-126.56
112.92	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	124.92
(11.26)	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	-1.64
-	Effect of Asset ceiling	0.00
(11.26)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	-1.64

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	B: Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2025
(9.27)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	-11.26
(21.15)	Service cost	-19.38
0.34	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.10
(8.94)	Actuarial (losses)/ gains	3.40
27.76	Employer contributions	25.49
-	Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.00
-	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00
-	Divestitures	0.00
-	Cost of termination benefits	0.00
(11.26)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	-1.64

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31.03.2024	C: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2025
7.00%	Discount Rate	6.60%
Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%	Rate of salary increase	Executive: 9% Non-Executive: 6.25%

Table 3:

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	31.03.2025
108.63	DBO at end of prior period	124.18
17.52	Current service cost	19.38
7.14	Interest cost on the DBO	7.99
-	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00
-	Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00
3.63	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00
-	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00
4.61	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	-11.78
-	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00
4.36	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	6.78
-	Benefits paid directly by the Company	0.00
(21.71)	Benefits paid from plan assets	-19.98
124.18	DBO at end of period	126.56

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	B:Change in Fair Value of Assets	31.03.2025
99.39	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	112.92
-	Acquisition adjustment	0.00
7.47	Interest income on plan assets	8.10
27.74	Employer contributions	25.49
0.03	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	-1.60
(21.71)	Benefits paid	-19.98
112.92	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	124.92

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

(₹ In crore)

A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
March 31, 2026	10.21
March 31, 2027	6.13
March 31, 2028	7.98
March 31, 2029	6.17
March 31, 2030	5.12
March 31, 2031 to March 31, 2035	24.27
Beyond 10 years	334.33
B. Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2026	23.21
C. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	15 Years
D. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2025	52.96
E. Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2025	
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%
Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%
Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%

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Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
Other	0.00%
Total	100.00%
F. Current and Non-Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2025	
Current Liability	9.88
Non-Current Liability	116.68
Liability as at 31 March 2025	126.56

Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis

Disclosure Item **(₹ In Crore)**

DBO on base assumptions as at 31st March 2025	126.56
Discount Rate	
Discount Rate as at 31st March 2025	6.60%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	-8.39
Percentage Impact	-7%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	9.32
Percentage Impact	7%

Salary Escalation Rate	
Salary Escalation Rate as at 31st March 2025	Executive:9% Non- Executive:6.25%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	9.13
Percentage Impact	7%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	-8.30
Percentage Impact	-7%

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF POST RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT AS AT 31.03.2025 CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

Table 1:

(₹ In crore)

31.03.2024	A. Profit & Loss (P&L)	31.03.2025
1.65	Current service cost	1.64
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00
-	Curtailment cost / (credit)	0.00
-	Settlement cost / (credit)	0.00
1.65	Service cost	1.64
0.39	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.05
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses other long term employee benefit plans	0.00
2.04	Cost recognized in P&L	1.69

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	B: Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31.03.2025
4.02	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	1.67
2.83	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	4.06
6.86	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	5.72
0.58	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	-0.08
7.43	**Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI**	5.64

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(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	C: Defined Benefit Cost	31.03.2025
1.65	Service cost	1.64
0.39	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.05
7.43	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	5.64
-	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	0.00
9.47	Defined Benefit Cost	7.33

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

Table 2:

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	A: Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2025
(93.96)	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	-99.18
83.63	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	100.73
(10.33)	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	1.55
-	Effect of Asset ceiling	0.00
(10.33)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	1.55

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	B: Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31.03.2025
(9.84)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	-10.33
(1.65)	Service cost	-1.64
(0.39)	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	-0.05
(7.43)	Amount recognized in OCI	-5.64
8.99	Employer contributions	19.21
-	Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.00
-	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00
-	Divestitures	0.00
-	Cost of termination benefits	0.00
(10.33)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	1.55

31.03.2024	C: Assumptions as at:	31.03.2025
7.00%	Discount Rate	6.60%
0.00%	Medical Inflation Rate	0.00%

Table 3:

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	A: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	31.03.2025
88.32	DBO at end of prior period	93.96
1.65	Current service cost	1.64
6.12	Interest cost on the DBO	6.28
-	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00
-	Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00
-	Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00
-	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00
4.02	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	1.67
-	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00

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2.84	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	4.06
-	Benefits paid directly by the Company	0.00
(8.99)	Benefits paid from plan assets	-8.42
93.96	DBO at end of current period	99.18

(₹ In Crore)

31.03.2024	B: Change in Fair Value of Assets	31.03.2025
78.48	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	83.63
-	Acquisition adjustment	0.00
5.73	Interest income on plan assets	6.23
8.99	Employer contributions	19.21
(0.58)	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	0.08
(8.99)	Benefits paid	-8.42
83.63	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	100.73

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

(₹ In Crore)

A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending	
March 31, 2026	6.97
March 31, 2027	7.23
March 31, 2028	7.36
March 31, 2029	7.47
March 31, 2030	7.56
March 31, 2031 to March 31, 2035	37.79
Beyond 10 years	159.70
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	11 Years
Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2025	99.18

Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis

Disclosure Item	**(₹ In Crore)**
DBO on base assumptions as at 31st March 2025	99.18
Discount Rate	
Discount Rate as at 31st March 2025	6.60%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	-5.02
Percentage Impact	-5.0%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	5.54
Percentage Impact	6.0%

a) Contingent Liabilities (Ind AS-37)

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

(₹ in Crore)

Sl 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

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Central Mine Planning &Design Institute Limited
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited / Govt. of India Public Sector Undertaking)
CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER - U14292JH1975GOI001223

(₹ in Crore)

Sl No.	Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	CPSE	others	Total
1	Opening as on 01.04.2024	192.23			4.17	196.40
2	Addition during the Period				2.21	2.21
3	Claims settled during the period					
	a. From opening balance				1.20	1.20
	b. Out of addition during the period ended					
	c.Total claims settled during the period ended (a+b)				1.20	1.20
4	Closing as on 31.03.2025	192.23			5.18	197.41

Contingent Liability

S.No	Particulars	Amount in Crore as on 31.03.2025	Amount in Crore as on 31-03-2024
1.	**Central Government**		
	Income Tax	123.20	123.20
	Central Excise		
	Clean Energy Cess		
	Central Sales Tax		
	Service Tax	69.03	69.03
	Others(Please Specify)		
	Sub-Total	192.23	192.23
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	5.18	4.17
	Sub-Total	5.18	4.17
	Grand Total	197.41	196.40

* The Company is contesting demands raised by tax authorities in respect of direct and indirect taxes, which are currently under dispute and pending before various appellate forums. As at 31st March 2025, contingent liabilities have been disclosed, excluding interest and penalties. Interest, where applicable, from the date of the respective orders up to the reporting date, is currently unascertainable and will be accounted for upon final adjudication.

** For details regarding the charge created on the Company's current assets as part of a pooled consortium arrangement, Refer j-Other Significant Matters for details of the arrangement.

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b) Commitments (Ind AS-37)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for others	69.81	14.99
Lease Commitment	1.36	1.56

c) **Contingent Assets:** A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises 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 entity. During the normal course of business, several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainties that surround the related events and circumstances.

d) **Guarantee**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
The Company has given Bank Guarantees - for which there is a floating charge on Current Assets of the Company	0.14	0.14

e) **Earnings Per Share (IndAS 33)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Net profit after tax in Rupees (Crore) attributable to Equity Share Holders	666.91	503.23
Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	1428000	1428000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value Rs.1000/- per share) (Rs.)	4670.24	3524.02

f) **Related Party Disclosures (IndAS 24)**

List of Related Parties

i)	**Sister Companies**	ii)	**Post-Employment Benefit Fund and others**
1	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	1	Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund
2	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	2	Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)
3	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	3	Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust
4	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	4	Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non-Executives Modified
5	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	5	CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust
6	Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)		
7	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)		
8	Coal India Limited (CIL) – **Holding Company**		

iii) Key Managerial Personnel

31-03-2025

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri Manoj Kumar	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director	04.10.2021
Shri B. Veera Reddy	Part Time Official Director	24.02.2022 to 31.08.2024
Shri Mukesh Agrawal	Part Time Official Director	17.10.2024
Shri Ajitesh Kumar	Part Time Official Director	27.12.2023 to 31.12.2024
Shri Marapally Venkateshwarlu	Part Time Official Director	01.01.2025
Shri Shankar Nagachari	Director (Technical)	02.09.2022
Shri Ajay Kumar	Director (Technical)	26.10.2022
Shri Satish Jha	Director (Technical)	01.09.2023 to 19.12.2024
Shri Achyut Ghatak	Director (Technical)	01.10.2023 to 23.01.2025
Shri S.B. Tiwari	Chief Financial Officer	From 01.11.2023 to 30.09.2024
Shri Sudip Dasgupta	Chief Financial Officer	01.10.2024
Shri Abhishek Mundhra	Company Secretary	18.02.2016

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iv) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits		
a)	Payment to Chairman cum Managing Directors, Whole Time Directors, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary	4.29	4.27
b)	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	-	-
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	0.72	0.76
iii)	Other Long Term Benefits*	0.13	1.75
iv)	Termination Benefits	-	-
v)	Share Based Payments	-	-
	TOTAL	**5.14**	**6.78**

* Actuarial Valuation of defined benefits for KMPs like Leave Encashment and Gratuity has been excluded from Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel for the period ended 31.03.2024.

Note : Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed to use of cars for private journey up to a ceiling of 1000 KMs on payment of ₹2000 per month as per service conditions.

v) Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	As on 31.03.2025	As on 31.03.2024
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).

Transactions with Related Parties for the period Ended 31.03.2025

(₹ 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)	Dividend paid	Current Account Balances(Payable/ Receivable)	Outstanding Balances(Payable/ Receivable
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)								173.33			160.87
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)								88.22			50.93
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)								193.47			137.53
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)								265.81			87.58
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)								542.75			192.30
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)								177.28			32.04
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)								178.12			65.18
Coal India Limited (CIL)								18.27	200.97**	61.58	19.93

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*The Company has not availed any portion of the consortium credit facility availed by CIL during the year. However, its current assets have been provided as collateral in support of the facility. For further details, refer j-Other Significant Matters for details of the arrangement.

** In FY 2024–25, the company disbursed an interim dividend amounting to ₹150.00 crore, in addition to the final dividend of ₹50.97 crore for FY 2023–24.

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	HCM charges	Any Other (Sales)	Dividend paid	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	119.00*	60.58	21.61

* In FY 2023–24, the company disbursed an interim dividend amounting to ₹100.00 crore, in addition to the final dividend of ₹19.00 crore for FY 2022–23.

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g) **Disaggregated revenue information:**

(₹in Crore)

	For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the Year ended 31.03.2024
Types of goods or service		
-Coal		
-Others	2102.76	1732.69
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2102.76	1732.69
Types of customers		
-Power sector	21.40	20.27
-Non-Power Sector	2081.36	1712.42
-Others or services (CMPDIL)	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2102.76	1732.69
Types of contract		
-FSA	-	-
-E Auction	-	-
-Others	2102.76	1732.69
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2102.76	1732.69
Total Revenue	**2102.76**	**1732.69**
CIL Groups	1386.65	1387.72
Outsider	716.11	344.97
Timing of goods or service		
-Goods transferred at a point in time	-	-
-Goods transferred over time	-	-
-Service transferred at a point in time	2102.76	1732.69
-Service transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	2102.76	1732.69

h) **Ratios:**

i) **Current Ratio**

For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024	Variance
4.34	3.96	0.38

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.

K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ii) **Return on Equity ratio**

For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024	Variance
36.71%	35.83%	0.88%

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.

iii) **Trade Receivable Ratio**

For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024	Variance
2.17	1.91	0.26

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

iv) **Net Capital Turnover ratio**

For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024	Variance
1.14	1.23	-0.09

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 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.

v) **Net Profit Ratio**

For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024	Variance
31.72%	29.04%	2.68%

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.

vi) **Return on capital Employed**

For the Year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024	Variance
40.36%	43.93%	-3.57%

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 C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

i) Updation in Accounting Policy:

Updation in accounting policy has been done in the FY:2024-25 in line with updation done by Coal India Limited. These changes have been done for better understanding and better presentation of Financial Statement of Company.

Sl. No.	Previous Accounting Policy (March 31, 2024)	Updated Accounting Policy (March 31, 2025)	Changes
1.	***Note 1 B: Statement of Compliance and Recent Accounting Pronouncement*** **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 authorised 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 1 B: Statement of Compliance and Recent Accounting Pronouncement*** **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 authorised 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. **ii) Application of new and revised standards:** Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards which are effective from 1 April 2025.	**"ii) Application of new and revised standards:** Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards which are effective from 1 April 2025." The above clause has been included in the latest accounting policy. K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
2.	***Note 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	***Note 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	**"Interest** Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net

	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. K C TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	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 , 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. **Interest** Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. **Other Claims** Revenue in respect of Other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are recognized only when there is reasonable certainty as to the ultimate collection and the amount can be measured reliably.	carrying amount on initial recognition. **Other Claims** Revenue in respect of Other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are recognized only when there is reasonable certainty as to the ultimate collection and the amount can be measured reliably." The above clauses has been included in the latest accounting policy.
3.	*Note 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'.	*Note 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. Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.	"Government Grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset." The above clause has been included in the latest accounting policy.

	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".	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".	
4.	***Note 2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Depreciation*** 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: Assets Useful Life Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land) : Life of the project or lease term 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. 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 recognized as Enabling Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.	***Note 2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Depreciation*** 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: Assets Useful Life Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land) : Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower Building (incl. Roads) : 3-60 years Telecommunication: 3-9 years Railway Sidings: 15 years Plant and Equipment: 1-15 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. K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	Plant and Equipment: 1-15 years "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." The above clause has been removed from the latest accounting policies.

<table>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td> Note 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.
An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date. </td>
<td> Note 2.7 Intangible Assets & Amortisation
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.
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Intangible Assets Useful Life
SAP/ERP : 6 years
Other Computer Software : License period
An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment at each reporting date. </td>
<td> "The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Amortisation of intangible asset is provided on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset as follows:
Intangible Assets Useful Life
SAP/ERP : 6 years
Other Computer Software : License period"
The above clause has been included in the latest accounting policy. </td>
</tr>
</table>

K.C. TAK & CO. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

	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.	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.	

The amendment in Accounting Policy as stated above have been done to enhance clarity for users of the financial statements. These updates do not carry any financial implications.

j) Other Significant Matters:

Consortium Facility and Collateral Arrangement:

The Holding Company, CIL, has availed a consortium cash credit facility aggregating ₹430 crores (comprising ₹140 crores of fund-based and ₹290 crores of non-fund-based limits), sanctioned by a consortium of banks for the benefit of itself and its subsidiaries. This facility is structured as a pooled credit arrangement and can be drawn by the CIL and/or its subsidiaries, individually or collectively, within the sanctioned limits, based on operational requirements.

Although the CMPDI has not availed any amount from this facility during the year, its current assets have been mortgaged as collateral security for the facility. Consequently, a financial obligation may devolve on the CMPDI in the event of default by other group entities.

The CIL, where applicable, submits quarterly current asset statements to the consortium lenders. CIL monitors credit and liquidity risks centrally at a consolidated level.

k) A) Misc. Information

Material Accounting Policies and Notes to these Financial Statements are intended to serve as a means of informative disclosure and a guide for better understanding the position of the company. 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. Benami Property: No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988.

ii. Returns or statements filed with banks or financial institutions: The quarterly returns / statement of current assets filed by the Company with banks / financial institutions are generally in agreement with the books of accounts.

iii. Wilful Defaulter: Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

iv. Relationship with Struck off Companies: Company has not undertaken any material transactions with struck-off companies.

v. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies: No charges or satisfaction is pending for registration with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period by the Company.

vi. Compliance with number of layers of companies: The provisions of clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 are not applicable to the Company as per Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements: There were no scheme of Arrangements approved by the competent authority during the year in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act,2013.

viii. Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium: (A) Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any fund to any entity (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). (B) Company has not received any fund from any party with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the

Ultimate Beneficiaries.

ix. Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency: Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

x. Undisclosed Income: Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

xii. Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc. The value on realization 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.

xiii. 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.

xiv. 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.

xv. Figures for previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary, in order to make them comparable.

xvi. Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively, Note 3 to 11 form part of the Balance Sheet and 12 to 13 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss . Note – 16 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

xvii. Recent Accounting pronouncements applicable in Financial Year 2024-25:
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued several amendments to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, introducing significant changes to various Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) applicable from 1st April 2024. These amendments covers Introduction of Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts with Consequential modifications to Ind AS 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 115; Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases and Continuation of Ind AS 104 for Certain Insurers. The company has evaluated these amendments and find no material impact on its financial statements.

xviii. A Charge of Rs.430 Crores has been created on the Current Assets of CMPDI [namely the Stores & Spares not relating to Plant and Machinery (Consumable Stores and Spares) (refer Note-5.1 Inventories of Financial Statements), Bills Receivables & Book Debts (refer Note-4.3 Trade receivables of Financial Statements)], all other movables (excluding such movables as may be permitted by the SBI Consortium in their discretion from time to time), both present and future.

K C TAK & CO.
RANCHI
FRN-000216C
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Central Mine Planning &Design Institute Limited
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited / Govt. of India Public Sector Undertaking)
CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER - U14292JH1975GOI001223

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

Signature to Note 1 to 16.

For **CENTRAL MINE PLANNING & DESIGN INSTITUTE LIMITED**

(Abhishek Mundhra)	**(Sudip Dasgupta)**	**(Shankar Nagachari)**	**(Manoj Kumar)**
Company Secretary	CFO	Director	Chairman-Cum-Managing Director
	DIN-10802727	DIN-09729657	DIN-09225497

In terms of our report of even date attached

FOR K.C TAK & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.-000216C

K C TAK & Co. RANCHI FRN-000216C CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(CA Anil Jain)

Partner

Membership No.-079005

UDIN : 25079005BMOKCP8577

Date:30-04-2025
Place: - Ranchi