



# **BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

*(A subsidiary of Coal India Limited)*

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** for the Year Ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023

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**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

(A Miniratna Company)

CIN:U10101972GOI000918

**Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015  
Statement of Standalone Audited Results for the Quarter/Year Ended 31.03.2023**

(₹ in Crore)

S.L. No:	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31.03.2023 Audited	31.12.2022 Un-Audited	31.03.2022 Audited	31.03.2023 Audited	31.03.2022 Audited
1	<b>Revenue from operations :</b>					
	(a) Sales (Net of statutory levies)	3,641.22	3,013.00	2,760.78	12,333.34	9,445.58
	(b) Other Operating Revenue (Net of statutory levies)	284.70	249.02	204.15	947.59	682.28
	<b>Revenue from operations (a+b)</b>	<b>3,925.92</b>	<b>3,262.02</b>	<b>2,964.93</b>	<b>13,280.93</b>	<b>10,127.86</b>
2	Other Income	138.73	64.98	122.28	417.32	451.97
3	<b>Total Income (1+2)</b>	<b>4,064.65</b>	<b>3,327.00</b>	<b>3,087.21</b>	<b>13,698.25</b>	<b>10,579.83</b>
4	<b>Expenses :</b>					
	(a) Cost of Materials Consumed	256.38	263.07	233.96	989.82	634.63
	(b) Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress	(161.41)	(50.86)	(287.33)	(23.53)	229.13
	(c) Employee Benefits Expense	2,424.36	1,759.51	1,417.89	7,358.12	5,788.32
	(d) Power Expense	50.12	60.02	46.21	239.88	244.10
	(e) Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	10.89	0.12	0.77	13.36	2.99
	(f) Repairs	54.23	19.81	58.55	117.11	144.64
	(g) Contractual Expense	630.41	620.66	571.55	2,391.35	1,962.11
	(h) Finance Costs	15.41	13.06	19.81	55.69	77.75
	(i) Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment	101.47	68.49	124.45	304.11	315.48
	(j) Provisions	0.88	4.81	17.03	18.26	36.57
	(k) Write off	-	-	(2.14)	-	-
	(l) Stripping Activity Adjustment	285.89	219.56	146.74	701.30	88.44
	(m) Other Expenses	323.79	207.91	210.61	1,029.90	864.36
	<b>Total Expenses (a to m)</b>	<b>3,992.42</b>	<b>3,186.16</b>	<b>2,558.10</b>	<b>13,195.37</b>	<b>10,388.52</b>
5	<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax (3-4)</b>	<b>72.23</b>	<b>140.84</b>	<b>529.11</b>	<b>502.88</b>	<b>191.31</b>
6	Tax Expenses	(138.32)	(85.08)	151.51	(142.13)	79.69
7	<b>Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (5-6)</b>	<b>210.55</b>	<b>225.92</b>	<b>377.60</b>	<b>645.01</b>	<b>111.62</b>
8	<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>					
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	10.47	25.69	101.83	(179.94)	98.01
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2.63	6.47	25.63	(45.29)	24.67
	<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income (i-ii)</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>19.22</b>	<b>76.20</b>	<b>(134.65)</b>	<b>73.34</b>
9	<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) (7+8)</b>	<b>218.39</b>	<b>245.14</b>	<b>453.80</b>	<b>510.36</b>	<b>184.96</b>
10	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of share ₹ 1000/- each)	4,657.00	4,657.00	4,657.00	4,657.00	4,657.00
11	<b>Earning Per Share (EPS) (of ₹ 1000/- each) (not annualised)</b>					
	a) Basic	45.21	48.51	81.08	138.50	23.97
	b) Diluted	45.21	48.51	81.08	138.50	23.97
12	Production (Raw Coal) (in MT)	10.25	9.69	10.42	36.18	30.51
13	Offtake (Raw Coal) (in MT)	9.42	8.98	9.22	35.53	32.28
14	OBR (in MCum)	27.07	29.87	30.33	111.47	106.12

As per our report of even date  
For N.C. Banerjee & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN - 302081E

(CA Arvind Kumar)  
Partner  
Mem. No - 402203

Date: 24.04.2023  
Place: Dhanbad



On behalf of the Board

(Samiran Dutta)  
Chairman cum Managing  
Director & CEO  
DIN- 08519303

(Anand Pratap Singh)  
HOD (Finance I/C)

(Rakesh Kumar Sahay)  
Director (Finance)  
& CFO  
DIN- 10122335

(B.K. Parui)  
Company Secretary





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2023**

(₹ in Crore)

		As at	
	Note No.	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	3	2,904.18	2,331.73
(b) Capital Work in Progress	4	1,299.83	1,447.35
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	5	155.36	167.13
(d) Intangible Assets	6.1	15.68	-
(e) Intangible Assets under Development	6.2	-	18.58
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	-	-
(ii) Loans	8	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Assets	9	705.86	607.18
(g) Deferred Tax Assets		1,055.81	867.08
(h) Other Non-Current Assets	10	620.85	349.91
<b>Total Non-Current Assets (A)</b>		<b>6,757.57</b>	<b>5,788.96</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	12	1,029.06	978.45
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	79.72	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	13	1,251.15	1,037.01
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	14	586.62	617.33
(iv) Other Bank Balances	15	567.58	7.24
(v) Loans	8	-	-
(vi) Other Financial Assets	9	58.98	36.31
(c) Current Tax Assets		168.57	151.44
(d) Other Current Assets	11	2,817.51	2,549.23
<b>Total Current Assets (B)</b>		<b>6,559.19</b>	<b>5,377.01</b>
<b>Total Assets (A+B)</b>		<b>13,316.76</b>	<b>11,165.97</b>





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31.03.2023**

(₹ in Crore)

		As at	
	Note No.	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b><u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	4,657.00	4,657.00
(b) Other Equity	17	(872.87)	(1,383.23)
<b>Equity attributable to equityholders of the company</b>		<b>3,784.13</b>	<b>3,273.77</b>
Non-Controlling Interests		-	-
<b>Total Equity (A)</b>		<b>3,784.13</b>	<b>3,273.77</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities		153.79	156.35
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	20	296.51	283.71
(b) Provisions	21	2,112.98	1,535.59
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities			
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	22	149.82	474.31
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>2,713.10</b>	<b>2,449.96</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities		58.85	43.93
(iii) Trade payables of	19		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		13.57	25.40
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		899.34	774.86
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	20	1,448.40	1,507.01
(b) Other Current Liabilities	23	1,968.63	2,058.26
(c) Provisions	21	2,430.74	1,032.78
<b>Total Current Liabilities (C)</b>		<b>6,819.53</b>	<b>5,442.24</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)</b>		<b>13,316.76</b>	<b>11,165.97</b>

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For N.C. Banerjee & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 302081E

On behalf of the Board

(CA Arvind Kumar)

Partner

Mem. No - 402203

Date: 24.04.2023

Place: Dhanbad



(Samiran Dutta)

Chairman cum Managing

Director & CEO

DIN- 08519303

(Rakesh Kumar Sahay)

Director (Finance)

& CFO

DIN- 10122335

(Anand Pratap Singh)

HOD (Finance I/C)

(B.K. Parui)

Company Secretary





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023**

(₹ in Crore)

	Note No.	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
<b><u>REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</u></b>			
A Sales (Net of statutory levies)	24	12,333.34	9,445.58
B Other Operating Revenue (Net of statutory levies)	24	947.59	682.28
<b>(I) Revenue from Operations (A+B)</b>		<b>13,280.93</b>	<b>10,127.86</b>
(II) Other Income	25	417.32	451.97
<b>(III) Total Income (I+II)</b>		<b>13,698.25</b>	<b>10,579.83</b>
<b><u>EXPENSES</u></b>			
Cost of Materials Consumed	26	989.82	634.63
Changes in inventories of finished goods/work in progress	27	(23.53)	229.13
Employee Benefits Expense	28	7,358.12	5,788.32
Power Expense		239.88	244.10
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	29	13.36	2.99
Repairs	30	117.11	144.64
Contractual Expense	31	2,391.35	1,962.11
Finance Costs	32	55.69	77.75
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment		304.11	315.48
Provisions	33	18.26	36.57
Write off	34	-	-
Stripping Activity Adjustment		701.30	88.44
Other Expenses	35	1,029.90	864.36
<b>Total Expenses (IV)</b>		<b>13,195.37</b>	<b>10,388.52</b>
<b>(V) Profit before exceptional items and Tax (III-IV)</b>		<b>502.88</b>	<b>191.31</b>
(VI) Exceptional Items		-	-
<b>(VII) Profit before Tax (V+VI)</b>		<b>502.88</b>	<b>191.31</b>
<b>(VIII) Tax expense:</b>	36		
Current Tax		1.31	-
Deferred Tax		(143.44)	79.69
<b>Total Tax Expense (VIII)</b>		<b>(142.13)</b>	<b>79.69</b>
<b>(IX) Profit for the period (VII-VIII)</b>		<b>645.01</b>	<b>111.62</b>
<b>(X) Other Comprehensive Income</b>	37		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(179.94)	98.01
Less: (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(45.29)	24.67
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Less: (ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>(134.65)</b>	<b>73.34</b>





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023**

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
(XI) Total Comprehensive Income for the period (IX+X) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)	510.36	184.96
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the company	645.01	111.62
Non-controlling interest	-	-
	645.01	111.62
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	(134.65)	73.34
Non-controlling interest	-	-
	(134.65)	73.34
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of the company	510.36	184.96
Non-controlling interest	-	-
	510.36	184.96
(XII) Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation): (in ₹)		
(1) Basic	138.50	23.97
(2) Diluted	138.50	23.97
(XIII) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation): (in ₹)		
(1) Basic	-	-
(2) Diluted	-	-
(XIV) Earnings per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation): (in ₹)		
(1) Basic	138.50	23.97
(2) Diluted	138.50	23.97

The Accompanying Notes form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For N.C. Banerjee & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 302081E

(CA Arvind Kumar)

Partner

Mem. No - 402203

Date: 24.04.2023

Place: Dhanbad



On behalf of the Board

(Samiran Dutta)  
Chairman cum Managing  
Director & CEO  
DIN- 08519303

(Anand Pratap Singh)  
HOD (Finance I/C)

(Rakesh Kumar Sahay)  
Director (Finance)  
& CFO  
DIN- 10122335

(B.K. Parui)  
Company Secretary





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**Statement of Cash Flows (Under Indirect method)**  
**For the Year Ended 31.03.2023**

₹ in Crore

Details	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>1. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
Profit(+)/Loss(-) before tax:	502.88	191.31
<b>Adjustments for :</b>		
(i) Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	304.11	315.48
(ii) Interest and dividend income	(66.69)	(23.30)
(iii) Finance Cost	55.69	76.96
(iv) (Profit)/Loss on sale of Assets	(2.31)	(0.18)
(v) Liability and provision written back	(240.80)	(331.43)
(vi) Allowance for trade Receivables	16.16	23.21
(vii) Other Provisions	2.10	13.36
(viii) Stripping Activity Adjustment	701.30	88.44
<b>Operating Profit before Current/Non Current Assets and Liabilities</b>	<b>1,272.44</b>	<b>353.85</b>
<b>Adjustment for :</b>		
(i) Trade Receivables (Net of Allowances)	(214.14)	1,967.79
(ii) Inventories	(50.61)	209.43
(iii) Loans and Advances and other financial assets	(322.93)	13.21
(iv) Financial and Other Liabilities	862.87	1,192.94
(v) Trade Payables	112.65	(408.27)
<b>Cash Generated from Operating Activities</b>	<b>1,660.28</b>	<b>3,328.95</b>
Income Tax Paid/Refund	(18.44)	(28.72)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)</b>	<b>1,641.84</b>	<b>3,300.23</b>
<b>2. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
(i) Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(944.73)	(638.39)
(ii) Sale proceeds from Property, Plant and Equipment	8.98	(5.72)
(iii) Addition(-) in Exploration and Evaluation Asset	12.68	(4.20)
(iv) Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit	(654.73)	43.03
(v) Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.	(79.72)	-
(vi) Interest from Investment	48.30	23.21
(vii) Interest / Dividend from Mutual Fund	7.61	-
<b>Net Cash from Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>(1,601.61)</b>	<b>(582.07)</b>
<b>3. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
(i) Repayment/Increase in Borrowings	-	(2,052.08)
(ii) Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities	(55.69)	(66.77)
(iii) Repayment of Lease Liability	(15.25)	(30.65)
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)</b>	<b>(70.94)</b>	<b>(2,149.50)</b>
<b>(I) Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash &amp; Cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(30.71)</b>	<b>568.66</b>
<b>(II) Cash &amp; Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period :</b>		
a. Opening Cash & Cash Equivalent	617.33	48.67
<b>(III) Cash &amp; Cash equivalents at the end of the period :</b>		
a. Closing Cash & Cash Equivalent	586.62	617.33

**Reconciliation of Cash & Cash equivalents (Note-14)**

Cash & Cash equivalents (Net of Bank Overdraft)	586.62	617.33
Cash & Cash equivalents (Note-14)	586.62	617.33
Bank Overdraft (refer footnote 2 of Note-18)	-	-

(All figures in bracket represent outflow)

As per our report of even date

For N.C. Banerjee & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN - 302081E

(CA Arvind Kumar)

Partner

Mem. No - 402203

Date: 24.04.2023

Place: Dhanbad



On behalf of the Board

(Samiran Dutta)  
Chairman cum Managing  
Director & CEO  
DIN- 08519303

(Rakesh Kumar Sahay)  
Director (Finance)  
& CFO  
DIN- 10122335

(Anand Pratap Singh)  
HOD (Finance I/C)

(B.K. Parui)  
Company Secretary



**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023**

(₹ in Crore)

**A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

As at 31.03.2023

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01.04.2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2023
4,65,70,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each	4,657.00	-	4,657.00	-	4,657.00

As at 31.03.2022

Particulars	Balance as at 01.04.2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance as at 01.04.2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2022
4,65,70,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each	4,657.00	-	4,657.00	-	4,657.00

**B. OTHER EQUITY**

As at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Reserves and Surplus				Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
			Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 01.04.2022	-	-	-	-	140.99	(1,671.76)	147.54	(1,383.23)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2022	-	-	-	-	140.99	(1,671.76)	147.54	(1,383.23)
Total Comprehensive Profit	-	-	-	-	-	645.01	(134.65)	510.36
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	140.99	(1,026.75)	12.89	(872.87)

As at 31.03.2022

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Reserves and Surplus				Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) - (OCI)	Total
			Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 01.04.2021	-	-	-	-	140.99	(1,783.38)	74.20	(1,568.19)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01.04.2021	-	-	-	-	140.99	(1,783.38)	74.20	(1,568.19)
Total Comprehensive Profit	-	-	-	-	-	111.62	73.34	184.96
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to / from General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2022	-	-	-	-	140.99	(1,671.76)	147.54	(1,383.23)

As per our report of even date  
For N.C. Banerjee & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN - 302081E

(CA Arvind Kumar)  
Partner  
Mem. No - 402203

Date: 24.04.2023  
Place: Dhanbad



On behalf of the Board

(Samiran Dutta)  
Chairman cum Managing  
Director & CEO  
DIN- 08519303

(Anand Pratap Singh)  
HOD (Finance I/C)

(Rakesh Kumar Sahay)  
Director (Finance)  
& CFO  
DIN- 10122335

(B.K. Parui)  
Company Secretary





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTE 1 : CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bharat Coking Coal Limited, a Miniratna Public Sector Undertaking, is a 100% Subsidiary of Coal India Limited (A Government of India Undertaking) having its Registered Office at Koyla Bhawan, Koyla Nagar, Dhanbad- 826005. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, hereinafter to be referred as 'Company', was incorporated in January, 1972 to operate coking coal mines in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields, taken over by the Govt. of India on 16<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1971 to ensure planned development of the scarce coking coal resources in the country. Since then the Company is engaged in mining of coal and allied activities largely in the state of Jharkhand and marginally in the State of West Bengal. It occupies an important place in as much as it produces bulk of the coking coal mined in the country.





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
**(A Mini Ratna Company)**  
**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2023**  
**(NOTE 2)**

**1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis of measurement, except for:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on Financial Instruments);
- Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on Defined benefit plans);
- Inventories at Cost or NRV whichever is lower (refer accounting policy on Inventories).

**1.2. Rounding of Amounts**

Amounts in these financial statements have, unless otherwise indicated, have been rounded off to 'rupees in crore' upto two decimal points.

**2. Current and Non-Current Classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current by the Company when:

- (a) it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- (b) it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;





(c) it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) the asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in Ind AS 7) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current by the Company when:

(a) it expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle;

(b) it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;

(c) the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

(d) it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

### **3. Revenue Recognition**

Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue recognition, and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which a Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Bharat Coking Coal Limited ('BCCL' or 'the company') has adopted Ind AS 115 using the retrospective method of adoption.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgment, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.



## **Revenue from contracts with customers**

Bharat Coking Coal Limited is a Subsidiary of Coal India Limited, enterprise headquartered in Dhanbad, Jharkhand, India and the largest coking coal producing company in India. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The principles in Ind AS 115 are applied using the following five steps:

### **Step 1: Identifying the contract:**

The Company account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

- a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- b) the Company can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- c) the Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e. the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- e) it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. The amount of consideration to which the Company will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the Company may offer the customer a price concession, discount, rebates, refunds, credits or be entitled to incentives, performance bonuses, or similar items.





### ***Combination of contracts***

The Company combines two or more contracts entered into at or near the same time with the same customer (or related parties of the customer) and account for the contracts as a single contract if one or more of the following criteria are met:

- a) the contracts are negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective;
- b) the amount of consideration to be paid in one contract depends on the price or performance of the other contract; or
- c) the goods or services promised in the contracts (or some goods or services promised in each of the contracts) are a single performance obligation.

### ***Contract modification***

The Company account for a contract modification as a separate contract if both of the following conditions are present:

- a) the scope of the contract increases because of the addition of promised goods or services that are distinct and
- b) the price of the contract increases by an amount of consideration that reflects the company's stand-alone selling prices of the additional promised goods or services and any appropriate adjustments to that price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

### **Step 2: Identifying performance obligations:**

At contract inception, the Company assesses the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.



### Step 3: Determining the transaction price

The Company consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

When determining the transaction price, an Company consider the effects of all of the following:

- Variable consideration;
- Constraining estimates of variable consideration;
- The existence of significant financing component;
- Non – cash consideration;
- Consideration payable to a customer.

An amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. The promised consideration can also vary if the company's entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event.

In some contracts, penalties are specified. In such cases, penalties are accounted for as per the substance of the contract. Where the penalty is inherent in determination of transaction price, it forms part of variable consideration.

The Company includes in the transaction price some or all of an amount of estimated variable consideration only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

The Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between when it transfers a promised goods or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.





The Company recognizes a refund liability if the Company receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. A refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the company does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The refund liability (and corresponding change in the transaction price and, therefore, the contract liability) is updated at the end of each reporting period for changes in circumstances.

After contract inception, the transaction price can change for various reasons, including the resolution of uncertain events or other changes in circumstances that change the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the promised goods or services.

#### **Step 4: Allocating the transaction price:**

The objective when allocating the transaction price is for the Company to allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

To allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis, the Company determines the stand-alone selling price at contract inception of the distinct good or service underlying each performance obligation in the contract and allocates the transaction price in proportion to those stand-alone selling prices.

#### **Step 5: Recognizing revenue:**

The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. A good or service is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that good or service.

The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the company's performance as the Company performs;



- b) the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced;
- c) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For each performance obligation satisfied over time, the Company recognizes revenue over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

The Company applies a single method of measuring progress for each performance obligation satisfied over time and the Company applies that method consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances. At the end of each reporting period, the Company re-measures its progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation satisfied over time.

Company apply output methods to recognize revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output methods include methods such as surveys of performance completed to date, appraisals of results achieved, milestones reached, time elapsed and units produced or units delivered.

As circumstances change over time, the Company updates its measure of progress to reflect any changes in the outcome of the performance obligation. Such changes to the Company's measure of progress is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The Company recognizes revenue for a performance obligation satisfied over time only if the Company can reasonably measure its progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the company recognize as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained that is allocated to that performance obligation.

If a performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. To determine the point in time at which a customer obtains control of a promised good or service and the Company satisfies a





performance obligation, the Company considers indicators of the transfer of control, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) the Company has a present right to payment for the good or service;
- b) the customer has legal title to the good or service;
- c) the Company has transferred physical possession of the good or service;
- d) the customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the good or service;
- e) the customer has accepted the good or service.

When either party to a contract has performed, the Company presents the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. The Company presents any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

**Contract assets:**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

**Trade receivables:**

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

**Contract liabilities:**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment made or due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.



**Interest:**

Interest income is recognised using the Effective Interest Method.

**Dividend:**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the rights to receive payment is established.

**Other Claims:**

Other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are accounted for, when there is certainty of realisation and can be measured reliably.

**4. Grants from Government**

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

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

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

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

A government grant 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 in the nature of promoters contribution are recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".





## 5. Leases (Ind AS 116)

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

### Company as a lessee

At the commencement date, a lessee shall recognise a right-of-use asset at cost and a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date.

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 re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

### Company as a lessor

All leases are either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.

**Operating leases-** Lease payments from operating leases are recognised as income on either a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

**Finance leases-** Assets held under a finance lease are initially recognised in its balance sheet and presents them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease using the interest rate implicit in the lease to measure the net investment in the lease.

Subsequently, finance income is recognised over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease."

## 6. Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and (or disposal groups) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn.



Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset or disposal group to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely those significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

## **7. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Land is carried at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditure which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

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





(b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

(c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item depreciated separately. However, significant part(s) of an item of PPE having same useful life and depreciation method are grouped together in determining the depreciation charge.

Costs of the day to-day servicing described as for the 'repairs and maintenance' are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the same are incurred.

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

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

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

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

Other Land

(incl. Leasehold Land) Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower



Building	: 3-60 years
Roads	: 3-10 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment	: 5-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 3-6 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use the asset. Hence the useful lives of the assets may be different from useful lives as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of companies act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the assets is reviewed at the end of each financial year.

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except some items of assets such as, Coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes & safety lamps etc. for which the technically estimated useful life has been determined to be one year with nil residual value.

Depreciation on the assets added / disposed of during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / disposal.

Value of "Other Land" includes land acquired under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition & Development) (CBA) Act, 1957, Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013, Long term transfer of government land etc., which is amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

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

Capital Expenses incurred by the company on construction/development of certain assets which are essential for production, supply of goods or for the access to any existing Assets of the company are recognised as Intangible Assets under Property, Plant and Equipment.





## **Transition to Ind AS**

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

## **8. Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation**

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The company estimates its obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The company records a corresponding asset associated with the liability for final reclamation and mine closure. The obligation and corresponding assets are recognised in the period in which the liability is incurred. The asset representing the total site restoration cost (as estimated by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited) as per mine closure plan is recognised as a separate item in PPE and amortised over the balance project/mine life.

The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses.

Further, a specific escrow fund account is maintained for this purpose as per the approved mine closure plan.

The progressive mine closure expenses incurred on year to year basis forming part of the total mine closure obligation is initially recognised as receivable from escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

## **9. Exploration and Evaluation Assets**

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise capitalised costs which are attributable to the search for coal and related resources, pending the determination of technical feasibility and



the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource which comprises inter alia the following:

- acquisition of rights to explore;
- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geo chemical and geo physical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;
- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- Conducting market and finance studies.

The above includes employee remuneration, cost of materials and fuel used, payments to contractors etc.

As the intangible component represents an insignificant/indistinguishable portion of the overall expected tangible costs to be incurred and recouped from future exploitation, these costs along with other capitalised exploration costs are recorded as exploration and evaluation asset.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project by project basis pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project and disclosed as a separate line item under non-current assets. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment/provision.

Once proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to "Development" under capital work in progress. However, if proved reserves are not determined, the exploration and evaluation asset is derecognised.

## **10. Development Expenditure**

When proved reserves are determined and development of mines/project is sanctioned, capitalised exploration and evaluation cost is recognised as assets under construction and disclosed as a component of capital work in progress under the head "Development". All subsequent development expenditure is also capitalised. The development expenditure capitalised is net of proceeds from the sale of coal extracted during the development phase.





## **Commercial Operation**

The project/mines are brought to revenue; when commercial readiness of a project/mine to yield production on a sustainable basis is established either on the basis of conditions specifically stated in the project report or on the basis of the following criteria:

- (a) From beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per approved project report, or
- (b) 2 years of touching of coal, or
- (c) From the beginning of the financial year in which the value of production is more than total, expenses.

Whichever event occurs first;

On being brought to revenue, the assets under capital work in progress are reclassified as a component of property, plant and equipment under the nomenclature "Other Mining Infrastructure". Other Mining Infrastructure are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or working life of the project whichever is less.

## **11. Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation (calculated on a straight-line basis over their useful lives) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as



changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Exploration and Evaluation assets attributable to blocks identified for sale or proposed to be sold to outside agencies (i.e. for blocks not earmarked for CIL) are however, classified as Intangible Assets and tested for impairment.

Research and Development is recognised as an expenditure as and when incurred.

## **12. Impairment of Assets (Other than Financial Assets)**

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Company considers individual mines as separate cash generating units for the purpose of test of impairment.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## **13. Investment Property**

Property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or sale in the ordinary course of businesses are classified as investment property.





Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

#### **14. Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

##### **14.1. Financial assets**

###### **14.1.1. Initial Recognition and Measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

###### **14.1.2. Subsequent Measurement**

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

###### **14.1.2.1. 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.

#### **14.1.2.2. 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.

#### **14.1.2.3. 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.

#### **14.1.2.4. Derecognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

#### **14.1.2.5. Impairment of Financial Assets (Other than Fair Value)**

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance;



- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI;
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17; and
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

## **14.2. Financial Liabilities**

### **14.2.1. Initial Recognition and Measurement**

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

### **14.2.2. Subsequent Measurement**

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

#### **14.2.2.1. 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 recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

#### **14.2.2.2. Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost**

After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

#### **14.2.2.3. Derecognition**

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



### 14.3. Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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

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





		amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

#### 14.4. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

#### 15. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed as and when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets i.e. the assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, in which case they are capitalised as part of the cost of those asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

#### 16. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period. Taxable profit differs from "profit before income tax" as reported in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for



current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in





equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

## **17. Employee Benefits**

### **17.1. 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.

### **17.2. Post-Employment Benefits and Other Long Term Employee Benefits**

#### **17.2.1. Defined Contributions Plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company pays fixed contribution into fund maintained by a separate body and the company will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

#### **17.2.2. Defined Benefits Plans**

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

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the



long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in to the benefit to the company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the company if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain and losses considering the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effects of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. The company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit and loss.

When the benefits of the plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised as expense immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

### **17.3. Other long-term Employee Benefits**

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

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

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

- (a) Service cost
- (b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)





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

## 18. Foreign Currency

The company's reported currency and the functional currency for majority of its operations is in Indian Rupees (INR) being the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the reported currency of the company using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the end of the reporting period are translated at the exchange rates prevailing as at the end of reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary assets and liabilities or on translating monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

## 19. Stripping Activity Expense/Adjustment

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

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

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



The reported quantity of overburden as per record is considered in calculating the ratio for OBR accounting where the variance between reported quantity and measured quantity is within the permissible limits, as detailed hereunder:-

<b>Annual Quantum of OBR Of the Mine</b>	<b>Permissible limits of variance (%)</b>
Less than 1 Mill. CUM	+/- 5%
Between 1 and 5 Mill. CUM	+/- 3%
More than 5 Mill. CUM	+/- 2%

However, where the variance is beyond the permissible limits as above, the measured quantity is considered.

In case of mines with rated capacity of less than one million tonne, the above policy is not applied and actual cost of stripping activity incurred during the year is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

## **20. Inventories**

### **20.1. Stock of Coal**

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Book stock of coal is considered in the financial statements where the variance between book stock and measured stock is upto +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Such stock are valued at net realisable value or cost whichever is lower. Coke is considered as a part of stock of coal.

Coal & coke-fines are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value and considered as a part of stock of coal.

Slurry (coking/semi-coking), middling of washeries and by products are valued at net realisable value and considered as a part of stock of coal.





## **20.2. Stores & Spares**

The Stock of stores & spare parts (which also includes loose tools) at central & area stores are considered as per balances appearing in priced stores ledger and are valued at cost calculated on the basis of weighted average method. The inventory of stores & spare parts lying at collieries / sub-stores / drilling camps/ consuming centres are considered at the yearend only as per physically verified stores and are valued at cost.

Provisions are made at the rate of 100% for unserviceable, damaged and obsolete stores and spares and at the rate of 50% for stores & spares not moved for 5 years.

## **20.3. Other Inventories**

Workshop jobs including work-in-progress are valued at cost. Stock of press jobs (including work in progress) and stationery at printing press and medicines at central hospital are valued at cost.

However, Stock of stationery (other than lying at printing press), bricks, sand, medicine (except at Central Hospitals), aircraft spares and scraps are not considered in inventory considering their value not being significant.

## **21. Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

## **22. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets**

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.



All provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

### **23. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### **24. Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions**

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





## 24.1. Judgements

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

### 24.1.1. Formulation of Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

In the absence of an Ind AS that specifically applies to a transaction, other event or condition, management has used its judgement in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

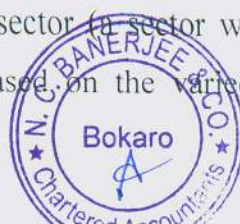
- a) relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and
- b) reliable in that financial statements:
  - (i) represent faithfully the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company; (ii) reflect the economic substance of transactions, other events and conditions, and not merely the legal form; (iii) are neutral, i.e. free from bias; (iv) are prudent; and (v) are complete in all material respects on a consistent basis

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

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

In making the judgement, management considers the most recent pronouncements of International Accounting Standards Board and in absence thereof those of the other standard-setting bodies that use a similar conceptual framework to develop accounting standards, other accounting literature and accepted industry practices, to the extent that these do not conflict with the sources in above paragraph.

The Company operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geo-mining



terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution. The Company continues to strive to develop accounting policies in line with the development of accounting literature and any development therein shall be accounted for prospectively as per the procedure laid down above more particularly in Ind AS 8.

The financial statements are prepared on going concern basis using accrual basis of accounting.

#### **24.1.2. Materiality**

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

W.e.f 01.04.2019, Errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of Total Revenue from Operations (net of statutory levies) as per last audited financial statement of the Company.

#### **24.1.3. Operating Lease**

Company has entered into lease agreements. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.





## **24.2. Estimates and Assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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.

### **24.2.1. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

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

### **24.2.2. Taxes**

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



### **24.2.3. Defined Benefit Plans**

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

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

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

### **24.2.4. Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using generally accepted valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility and other relevant input /considerations. Changes in assumptions and estimates about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

### **24.2.5. Intangible Asset under Development**

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





#### 24.2.6. Provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

In determining the fair value of the provision for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost of site restoration and dismantling and the expected timing of those costs. The Company estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on

- Estimated cost per hectare as specified in guidelines issued by ministry of Coal, Government of India
- The discount rate (pre tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

#### 25. Abbreviation used:

a.	CGU	Cash generating unit
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principal
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards
g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
h.	P&L	Profit and Loss
i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest
k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 3 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Crore)

	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation/ Site Restoration Costs	Building (incl. 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	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Amount:</b>															
As at 1 April 2021	111.53	2.07	279.68	371.20	1,958.59	3.03	75.37	12.33	30.72	5.94	-	264.80	45.81	0.88	3,161.95
Additions	3.00	26.46	14.16	29.04	254.01	182.75	6.80	1.21	16.41	15.24	-	229.67	9.44	-	788.19
Deletions/Adjustments	0.82	(0.82)	(19.96)	(2.19)	(94.11)	12.81	0.19	2.01	(5.07)	0.33	-	-	(5.90)	-	(111.89)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>115.35</b>	<b>27.71</b>	<b>273.88</b>	<b>398.05</b>	<b>2,118.49</b>	<b>198.59</b>	<b>82.36</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>42.06</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>494.47</b>	<b>49.35</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>3,838.25</b>
As at 1 April 2022	115.35	27.71	273.88	398.05	2,118.49	198.59	82.36	15.55	42.06	21.51	-	494.47	49.35	0.88	3,838.25
Additions	13.45	5.50	11.41	424.11	309.96	1.67	-	2.89	5.15	39.56	-	72.90	8.64	-	895.24
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	(2.82)	-	(113.29)	(0.37)	-	(0.53)	(3.66)	(0.20)	-	0.10	(6.77)	-	(127.54)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>128.80</b>	<b>33.21</b>	<b>282.47</b>	<b>822.16</b>	<b>2,315.16</b>	<b>199.89</b>	<b>82.36</b>	<b>17.91</b>	<b>43.55</b>	<b>60.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>567.47</b>	<b>51.22</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>4,605.95</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>															
As at 1 April 2021	-	1.04	89.15	89.92	927.87	0.94	10.01	6.04	14.89	3.13	-	133.02	1.08	-	1,277.09
Charge for the year	-	0.07	16.87	14.79	147.22	25.29	6.67	1.90	7.17	3.86	-	57.74	-	-	281.58
Impairment	-	-	5.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.73	1.60	-	13.05
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	2.11	(72.78)	(0.03)	0.03	0.09	(3.01)	(0.06)	-	8.45	-	-	(65.20)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>111.74</b>	<b>106.82</b>	<b>1,002.31</b>	<b>26.20</b>	<b>16.71</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204.94</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,506.52</b>
As at 1 April 2022	-	1.11	111.74	106.82	1,002.31	26.20	16.71	8.03	19.05	6.93	-	204.94	2.68	-	1,506.52
Charge for the year	-	0.72	19.98	20.85	157.42	37.72	4.11	1.95	6.67	8.63	-	32.44	0.01	-	290.50
Impairment	-	-	-	0.15	0.48	-	-	-	0.02	0.04	-	6.11	-	-	6.80
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(101.72)	(0.01)	-	(0.02)	(3.62)	-	-	3.42	(0.10)	-	(102.05)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>131.72</b>	<b>127.82</b>	<b>1,058.49</b>	<b>63.91</b>	<b>20.82</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>22.12</b>	<b>15.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>246.91</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,701.77</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>															
As at 31 March 2023	128.80	31.38	150.75	694.34	1,256.67	135.98	61.54	7.95	21.43	45.27	-	320.56	48.63	0.88	2,904.18
As at 31 March 2022	115.35	26.60	162.14	291.23	1,116.18	172.39	65.65	7.52	23.01	14.58	-	289.53	46.67	0.88	2,331.73





**Note:****Land:**

1. Land Reclamation/Site Restoration cost comprises of estimated cost to be incurred at the stage of mine closure duly escalated for inflation (5% p.a.) and then discounted at 8% discount rate that reflects current market rate of fair value and the risk.
2. Approximately 436.667 acres of land owned by the Company are critically encroached area out of which possession of some part has been taken back, quantification of which is in progress.

3. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company					
Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (₹ Crore)	Title deeds held in the name of Company	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter*/director or * employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Freehold Land	128.8	Only in case of Directly purchased by company (1147.455 Ha)	Not Applicable	Different Dates	1. Out of the total (freehold & other land) of 18682.195 Ha in the possession of BCCL, 17840.084 Ha land constitutes free hold land and 842.111 Ha other land. 2. 16692.629 Ha of freehold land acquired on Nationalization of Coal Mines as well as taking over of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization including Central Hospital and four other Hospitals, Mines Rescue Stations of Govt. of India, four Washeries of SAIL, erstwhile Coal Board and Central Jharia Projects have been transferred to the Company by the Govt. of India. The question of mutation of land acquired under Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act 1972 as well as Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act 1957, does not arise in law, as its right, title and interest remains vested absolutely in the Central Government, which is, on transfer, exercised by BCCL, a Government Company. 3. All other title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of company except in few cases of freehold lands, where same is under progress pending legal formalities.
Other land	33.21	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Different Dates	838.247 Ha land is agreemental land. 3.864 Ha of Railway land vide lease agreement dated 22.03.2022 at Loyabad station.

4. Other Land includes Gross Carrying Amount of Right of use asset of ₹ 25.09 crore (P/Y ₹ 25.09 crore) and accumulated amortisation on the same upto March 2023 is ₹ 0.77 crore (P/Y ₹ 0.06 crore)."

**Plant and Equipments:**

"Includes Stand by Equipment and stores and spares which satisfies criteria for recognition as PPE but not yet issued from stores."

**Vehicles:**

"Includes Gross Carrying Amount of Right of use asset of ₹ 52.72 crore (P/Y ₹ 13.25 crore) and accumulated amortisation on the same upto March 2023 is ₹ 11.74 crore (P/Y ₹ 3.62 crore)."

**Railway Sidings:**

"Includes Gross Carrying Amount of Right of use asset of ₹ 23.24 crore (P/Y ₹ 23.24 crore) and accumulated amortisation on the same upto March 2023 is ₹ 3.99 crore (P/Y ₹ 3.32 crore)."

**Telecommunications:**

"Includes Gross Carrying Amount of Right of use asset of ₹ 181.42 crore (P/Y ₹ 181.42 crore) and accumulated amortisation on the same upto March 2023 is ₹ 60.47 crore (P/Y ₹ 24.19 crore)."

**Others:**

1. Assets transferred to and taken over by the Company in respect of Mines Rescue Station and Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organization have not been accounted for as NIL book value, was made available to the Company on transfer of the said Units.

2. ₹ 11.46 Cr. is Gross value of Assets including land valuing ₹ 0.88 Cr. (quantitative and value wise details of which are not available) taken over by the Company in respect of entities covered under Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1971, on which depreciation has been fully provided for in the Account except land.

**Depreciation/Impairment:**

1. During the Current Financial Year 2022-23, Impairment in continuous loss making mines amounting to ₹ 6.80 Crore (Previous year ₹ 13.05 Crore) has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.
2. Depreciation charged during the period also includes the depreciation capitalised during the period ₹ 0.00 Crore (Previous year ₹ 0.00 Crore) for mines in development phase.





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 4 : CAPITAL WIP

(₹ in Crore)

	Building (incl. water supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Development	Others	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Amount:</b>						
As at 1 April 2021	725.80	342.56	48.08	321.12	-	1,437.56
Additions	50.90	294.07	38.85	192.42	-	576.24
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(28.62)	(261.00)	(4.28)	(234.63)	-	(528.53)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>748.08</b>	<b>375.63</b>	<b>82.65</b>	<b>278.91</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,485.27</b>
As at 1 April 2022	748.08	375.63	82.65	278.91	-	1,485.27
Additions	64.66	398.19	49.04	163.06	-	674.95
Capitalisation/ Deletions	(421.40)	(321.72)	(0.67)	(78.86)	-	(822.65)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>391.34</b>	<b>452.10</b>	<b>131.02</b>	<b>363.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,337.57</b>
<b>Impairment:</b>						
As at 1 April 2021	6.55	23.33	0.33	17.43	-	47.64
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	0.49	0.99	0.41	0.44	-	2.33
Deletions/Adjustments	(2.57)	(1.09)	(0.03)	(8.36)	-	(12.05)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37.92</b>
As at 1 April 2022	4.47	23.23	0.71	9.51	-	37.92
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	2.24	0.99	0.41	0.27	-	3.91
Deletions/Adjustments	-	(0.67)	-	(3.42)	-	(4.09)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>23.55</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37.74</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>						
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>384.63</b>	<b>428.55</b>	<b>129.90</b>	<b>356.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,299.83</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>743.61</b>	<b>352.40</b>	<b>81.94</b>	<b>269.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,447.35</b>

#### Note:

- "Development" shown under Capital Work-in-Progress relates to jobs awaiting completion.
- "A" type Miners' Quarters at Bhimkanali Township including Noonudih & Bhuli valuing ₹ 5.21 Crore are being occupied and are in use but due to arbitration /Litigation, this could not be capitalised. However, necessary provision at the rate of depreciation is being considered in the Accounts. Accumulated provision as on 31.03.2023 is ₹ 2.01 Crore (PY ₹ 1.93 Crore).





## Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) Ageing schedule for Capital-work-in Progress as on 31.03.2023:

(₹ in Crore)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>Projects in progress:</b>					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	48.30	46.49	59.28	237.27	391.34
Plant and Equipments	87.64	78.68	72.90	212.88	452.10
Railway Sidings	60.85	36.24	12.58	21.35	131.02
Development	121.49	116.55	22.93	95.64	356.61
Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Projects temporarily suspended:</b>					
<b>Development:</b>					
Kapuria Project	-	-	-	6.50	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.28</b>	<b>277.96</b>	<b>167.69</b>	<b>573.64</b>	<b>1,337.57</b>

(b) Ageing schedule for Capital-work-in Progress as on 31.03.2022:

(₹ in Crore)

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>Projects in progress:</b>					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	52.27	41.56	45.12	606.92	745.87
Plant and Equipments	90.44	26.34	56.07	202.78	375.63
Railway Sidings	39.34	16.46	5.50	21.35	82.65
Development	128.82	46.16	8.47	88.96	272.41
Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Projects temporarily suspended:</b>					
<b>Building (including water supply, roads and culverts):</b>					
Upgradation of Township, Guard room , miner quarters at Block II Area	-	-	-	2.21	2.21
<b>Development:</b>					
Kapuria Project	-	-	-	6.50	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>310.87</b>	<b>130.52</b>	<b>115.16</b>	<b>928.72</b>	<b>1,485.27</b>

(c) Overdue capital-work-in progress (in respect to time or cost) as on 31.03.2023:

(₹ in Crore)

Projects in progress:	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
<b>Building (including water supply, roads and culverts):</b>				
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	48.66			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	14.92			
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	-			
<b>Plant and Equipments:</b>				
Feeder breaker at Jogtha				0.66
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	53.03			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	6.75			
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	12.22	10.38		
<b>Railway Sidings:</b>				
CHP cum SILO, Maheshpur		34.92		
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	51.45			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	24.71			
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery		11.53		
<b>Development:</b>				
2 MTPA Bhojudih NLW Washery	36.33			
2.5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	14.55			
5 MTPA Patherdih NLW Washery	1.19			
<b>Others:</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>263.81</b>	<b>56.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.66</b>



**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 5 : EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

(₹ in Crore)

**Exploration and  
Evaluation Assets****Gross Carrying Amount:**

As at 1 April 2021	417.88
Additions	17.77
Deletions/Adjustments	(250.00)
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>185.65</b>

As at 1 April 2022	185.65
Additions	0.91
Deletions/Adjustments	(12.68)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>173.88</b>

**Accumulated Provision and Impairment**

As at 1 April 2021	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	18.52
Deletions/Adjustments	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>18.52</b>

As at 1 April 2022	18.52
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>18.52</b>

**Net Carrying Amount**

As at 31 March 2023	155.36
As at 31 March 2022	167.13

Note:

**(a) Ageing schedule for exploration and evaluation assets**

(₹ in Crore)

	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>E&amp;E Projects in progress:</b>	22.74	80.28	-	52.34	155.36
<b>E&amp;E Projects temporarily suspended :</b>	-	-	18.52	-	18.52
<b>Total</b>	22.74	80.28	18.52	52.34	173.88

**(b) Overdue exploration and evaluation assets (in respect to time or cost)**

(₹ in Crore)

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
<b>E&amp;E Projects in progress:</b>				
Singara & Kapuria Blocks, WJ	-	-	46.49	-
Block VIII, Bastacola	-	-	6.85	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	53.34	-







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 6.1 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Crore)

	Computer Software	Others	Total
<b>Gross Carrying Amount:</b>			
As at 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Additions	18.58	-	18.58
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>18.58</b>	-	<b>18.58</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment</b>			
As at 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the year	2.90	-	2.90
Impairment	-	-	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>2.90</b>	-	<b>2.90</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>			
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>15.68</b>	-	<b>15.68</b>
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	-	-	-



**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 6.2 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

(₹ in Crore)

	ERP Under Development
<b>Gross Carrying Amount:</b>	
As at 1 April 2021	18.58
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>18.58</b>
As at 1 April 2022	18.58
Additions	-
Deletions/Adjustments	(18.58)
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment</b>	
As at 1 April 2021	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
<b>As at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>-</b>
As at 1 April 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Impairment	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
<b>As at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Carrying Amount</b>	
As at 31 March 2023	-
As at 31 March 2022	18.58

**Note:****Intangible Assets under Development****(a) Ageing schedule for intangible assets under development**

(₹ in Crore)

	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>Projects in progress:</b>					
ERP under development	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Projects temporarily suspended :</b>					
Project Name	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**(b) Overdue Intangible Assets under development (in respect to time or cost)**

(₹ in Crore)

	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
ERP under development	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 7 : INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Crore)

			As at	
	Number of Units	NAV/FV per unit	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Non Current</b>				
Investment in Co-operative shares			-	-
Investment in Secured Bonds			-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			-	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:			-	-
Aggregate of unquoted investments:			-	-
Market value of Quoted Investment:			-	-
<b>Current</b>				
<b>Mutual Fund Investment(MFs)</b>				
SBI Liquid Fund	1,81,020.26	3,523.30	63.78	-
Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund	37,551.99	2,595.47	9.75	-
Canara Robeco Liquid Fund	13,788.95	2,696.71	3.72	-
Union Liquid Fund	11,395.58	2,169.45	2.47	-
SBI overnight Fund	13.08	3,649.25	-	-
<b>Others</b>				
Others (Investment in Secured Bonds)			-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			79.72	-
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:			79.72	-
Aggregate of unquoted investments:			-	-
Market value of Quoted Investment:			79.72	-





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 8 : LOANS

(₹ in Crore)

	31.03.2023	As at	31.03.2022
<b>Non-Current</b>			
<b>Loans to related parties</b>			
- Secured, considered good	-		-
- Unsecured, considered good	-		-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-		-
- Credit impaired	-		-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-	-
<b>Loans to body corporate and employees</b>			
- Secured, considered good	-		-
- Unsecured, considered good	-		-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-		-
- Credit impaired	-		-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-		-

Details of non current loans to related parties	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
Type of borrower	Gross Amount Outstanding	% to the total gross loans	Gross Amount Outstanding	% to the total gross loans
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

### Current

<b>Loans to related parties</b>			
- Secured, considered good	-		-
- Unsecured, considered good	-		-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-		-
- Credit impaired	-		-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-	-
<b>Loans to body corporate and employees</b>			
- Secured, considered good	-		-
- Unsecured, considered good	-		-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-		-
- Credit impaired	-		-
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-		-

Details of non current loans to related parties	As at 31.03.2023		As at 31.03.2022	
Type of borrower	Gross Amount Outstanding	% to the total gross loans	Gross Amount Outstanding	% to the total gross loans
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**

(₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Non Current</b>		
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity <sup>1</sup>	0.01	-
Deposits with bank under		
Mine Closure Plan <sup>2</sup>	687.19	592.81
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund scheme	-	-
Security Deposit	14.79	14.23
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	0.67	0.67
Other deposit & receivables	4.54	0.81
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>705.86</b>	<b>607.18</b>

**Note:**

1. Bank deposits represents Fixed Deposit with original maturity of more than 12 months.

**2. Deposits with bank under Mine Closure Plan:**

a. Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. Upto 50% of the total deposited amount including accrued interest in the Escrow Account may be released after every five years in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. (Refer Note 21.1 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

<b>b. Reconciliation of Escrow Account Balance</b>	<b>31.03.2023</b>	<b>31.03.2022</b>
Balance in Escrow Account on opening date	592.81	516.09
Add: Balance Deposited during Current Year	69.81	66.86
Add: Interest Credited during the year	24.57	17.33
Less: Adjustment during Current Year	0.00	0.00
Less: Amount Withdrawn during Current Year	0.00	7.47
<b>Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date</b>	<b>687.19</b>	<b>592.81</b>

3. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(7)(f)





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**

( ₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Current</b>		
Balance with IICM	(0.01)	(0.91)
Interest Accrued	10.88	0.10
Security Deposit	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits	-	-
Other deposit and receivables <sup>1</sup>	53.06	42.07
Less : Allowance for doubtful claims	4.95	4.95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58.98</b>	<b>36.31</b>

**Note:**

1. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(7)(f)





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**NOTE 10 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**

( ₹ In Crore)

	As at			
	31.03.2023		31.03.2022	
(i) Capital Advances	367.62		116.89	
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances	4.40	363.22	4.40	112.49
(ii) Other Deposits & Advances	0.14		0.36	
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits	-	0.14	-	0.36
(iii) Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred <sup>1</sup>		257.49		237.06
(iv) Advances to related parties		-		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620.85</b>		<b>349.91</b>	

**Note:**

1. Mine Closure Expenses incurred are to be received from Escrow account maintained for this purpose. For the block period of 2013-14 to 2017-18 mine closure expenses of ₹ 234.21 Crore (P/Y ₹ 220.94 Crore) and for the block period of 2018-19 to 2022-23 mine closure expenses of ₹ 212.77 Crore (P/Y ₹ 99.23 Crore) has been booked as receivables. CCO, through IEST Shibpur has completed audit of Mine Closure Expenses for the block period 2013-14 to 2017-18. Out of the audited amount, the amount of ₹ 39.23 crore which is yet to be received from CCO has been shown under current along with 50% of the booking (net of reversal) booked for the block period of 2018-19 to 2022-23, i.e., ₹ 106.38 Crore. Further, an amount of ₹ 43.88 crore (till P/Y ₹ 36.42 crore) has been received from CCO till date.





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 11 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
(a) Advance payment of statutory dues	158.18	45.10
Less : Allowance for doubtful statutory dues	-	-
	158.18	45.10
(b) Other Deposits and Advances	1,192.25	1,413.91
Less : Allowance for doubtful othet deposits and advances	1.82	1.10
	1,190.43	1,412.81
(c) Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred <sup>1</sup>	145.61	39.23
(d) Input Tax Credit Receivable	1,323.29	1,052.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,817.51</b>	<b>2,549.23</b>

#### Note:

1. Refer Note 10.1 for Progressive Mine Closure Expenses incurred.
2. For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(7)(f)
3. Other Deposit and advances above includes Excess CSR (Refer Annexure to Note - 29 CSR Expenses).







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 12 : INVENTORIES

	( ₹ In Crore)	
	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
A. Stock of Coal	920.97	897.95
Coal Under Development <sup>1</sup>	13.49	0.15
<b>Stock of Coal (Total)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>934.46</b>	<b>898.10</b>
B. Stock of Stores & Spares (Net)	83.87	71.87
Add: Stores-in-transit	1.18	1.18
<b>Net Stock of Stores &amp; Spares<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>85.05</b>	<b>73.05</b>
C. Stock of Medicine at Central Hospital	5.76	4.17
D. Workshop, Press Jobs & Others	3.79	3.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,029.06</b>	<b>978.45</b>

#### Note:

1. Represents value of coal lying for testing at NLW Madhuban Washery.
2. Method of Valuation : Refer Note No. 2.20 - Significant Accounting Policies on "Inventories".
3. Stock of Coal is net off of provision amounting to ₹ 294.85 crore (P/Y ₹ 304.00 crore)
4. Stock of Stores & Spares is net off of provision amounting to ₹ 64.86 crore (P/Y ₹ 76.96 crore)





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## ANNEXURE TO NOTE 12

Table:A

Reconciliation of closing stock of Raw Coal adopted in Accounts with Book stock as at 31.03.2023

(₹ In Crore)

(Qty.in lakh Tonne)

	Overall Stock		Non-Vendable Stock		Vendable Stock	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.Opening Stock as on 01.04.2022	21.32	408.27	0.01	-	21.31	408.27
Adjustment in Opening Stock	-	-	0.33	-	(0.33)	-
2. Production <sup>1</sup>	361.79	10,962.29	-	-	361.79	10,962.29
3. Sub-Total	383.11	11,370.56	0.34	-	382.77	11,370.56
4. Off- Take :						
(A) Outside Despatch	311.09	9,576.79	-	-	311.09	9,576.79
(B) Coal feed to Washeries	44.20	1,313.13	-	-	44.20	1,313.13
(C) Own Consumption / CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (4)	355.29	10,889.92	-	-	355.29	10,889.92
5. Derived Stock (3-4)	27.82	480.64	0.34	-	27.48	480.64
6. Measured Stock	27.56	474.04	0.34	-	27.22	474.04
7. Difference (5-6)	0.26	6.60	-	-	0.26	6.60
8. Break-up of Difference:						
(A) Excess within 5%	0.20	2.94	-	-	0.20	2.94
(B) Shortage within 5%	0.46	9.54	-	-	0.46	9.54
(C) Excess beyond 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D) Shortage beyond 5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Closing stock adopted in A/cs as on 31.03.2023	27.82	480.64	0.34	-	27.48	480.64

Note:

1. Production includes seized coal of 185.00 te in quantity of raw coal.







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## ANNEXURE TO NOTE 12

Table:B

Details of Opening Stock, Production, Offtake and Closing Stock as at 31.03.2023

(₹ in Crore)  
(Qty.in lakh Tonne)

Particulars	Raw Coal				Washed/Deshaled Coal				Other Products		Total of all Products	
	Coking		Non-Coking		Coking		Non-Coking		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value				
Opening Stock (Audited)	20.76	403.01	0.56	5.26	1.12	42.76	0.18	2.07	59.26	749.00	81.88	1,202.10
Less: Non-vendable Coal	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Opening Vendable Stock (Audited)	20.75	403.01	0.56	5.26	1.12	42.76	0.18	2.07	59.26	749.00	81.87	1,202.10
Adjustment of Vendable Stock	(0.33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.33)	-
Production (incl. Seized coal)	337.16	10,451.41	24.63	510.88	14.35	1,696.76	-	-	31.29	1,014.90	407.43	13,673.95
Offtake/ Despatch	291.74	9,156.67	19.35	420.12	14.22	1,689.26	-	-	32.03	1,067.29	357.34	12,333.34
Coal used for W/Coal	39.89	1,235.25	4.31	77.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.20	1,313.13
Own Consumption/CWIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27
Total Offtake	331.63	10,391.92	23.66	498.00	14.22	1,689.26	-	-	32.03	1,067.56	401.54	13,646.74
Closing Stock/Book Stock	25.95	462.50	1.53	18.14	1.25	50.26	0.18	2.07	58.52	696.34	87.43	1,229.31
Shortage/Surplus (-/+ above 5%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Vendable Stock	25.95	462.50	1.53	18.14	1.25	50.26	0.18	2.07	58.52	696.34	87.43	1,229.31

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Product	As at 31.03.2023			As at 31.03.2022		
	Gross Value of Stock	Provision	Net Value of Stock	Gross Value of Stock	Provision	Net Value of Stock
Raw Coal	480.64	0.96	479.68	408.27	0.96	407.31
Washed Coal	52.33	8.94	43.39	44.83	8.88	35.95
Other Products	696.34	284.95	411.39	749.00	294.16	454.84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,229.31</b>	<b>294.85</b>	<b>934.46</b>	<b>1,202.10</b>	<b>304.00</b>	<b>898.10</b>





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 13 : TRADE RECEIVABLES**

(₹ In Crore)

	As at			
	31.03.2023		31.03.2022	
<b>Current</b>				
Trade receivables <sup>3</sup>				
- Secured, considered good <sup>4</sup>	6.67		6.67	
- Unsecured, considered good <sup>5</sup>	1,244.48		1,030.34	
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-		-	
- Credit impaired	362.40	1,613.55	378.57	1,415.58
Less : Allowance for bad & doubtful debts	362.40	362.40	378.57	378.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,251.15</b>		<b>1,037.01</b>

**Note:**

- For dues from directors - Refer Note 38(7)(f)
- Trade Receivables is net off of Provision for Coal Quality Variance amounting to ₹ 95.40 Crore (P/Y ₹ 187.07 Crore).
- Trade Receivables- Secured: are secured against Bank guarantee amounting to ₹ 6.67 Crore (P/Y ₹ 6.67 Crore).
- Trade Receivables: Unsecured considered good includes an amount of ₹ 139.42 Crore (P/Y ₹ 126.81 Crore) receivable from SAIL on account of Bazaar Fee with a corresponding outstanding Statutory Liability. SAIL has filed a petition in Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand in respect of such demand of Market fee on several grounds.

**Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023:**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	1,103.10	19.63	9.93	6.78	111.71	1,251.15
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	30.32	18.04	76.30	57.96	179.78	362.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,133.42</b>	<b>37.67</b>	<b>86.23</b>	<b>64.74</b>	<b>291.49</b>	<b>1,613.55</b>
<b>Unbilled dues</b>						
<b>Allowance for bad &amp; doubtful debts</b>	30.32	18.04	76.30	57.96	179.78	362.40
<b>Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %</b>	<b>2.68%</b>	<b>47.89%</b>	<b>88.48%</b>	<b>89.53%</b>	<b>61.68%</b>	<b>22.46%</b>

**Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2022:**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	880.02	40.93	6.89	5.12	104.05	1,037.01
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	86.91	23.46	8.02	86.64	173.54	378.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>966.93</b>	<b>64.39</b>	<b>14.91</b>	<b>91.76</b>	<b>277.59</b>	<b>1,415.58</b>
<b>Unbilled dues</b>						
<b>Allowance for bad &amp; doubtful debts</b>	86.91	23.46	8.02	86.64	173.54	378.57
<b>Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %</b>	<b>8.99%</b>	<b>36.43%</b>	<b>53.79%</b>	<b>94.42%</b>	<b>62.52%</b>	<b>26.74%</b>





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 14 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

( ₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
(a) Balances with Banks		
- in Deposit Accounts	63.00	545.00
- in Current Accounts	-	-
Interest Bearing (CLTD)	22.74	8.30
Non-Interest Bearing	4.90	41.35
- in Cash Credit Accounts	33.70	-
(b) Bank Balances outside India	-	-
(c) ICDs with Primary Dealers	420.00	-
(d) Cheques, Drafts and Stamps in hand	0.08	-
(e) Cash on hand	-	-
(f) Cash on hand outside India	-	-
(g) Others e-procurement account/GeM account/Imprest balances <sup>2&amp;3</sup>	42.20	22.68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>586.62</b>	<b>617.33</b>

#### Note:

1. Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and at bank, sweep accounts and term deposits held with banks with original maturity of three months or less.
2. Includes ₹ 0.50 Crore (P/Y ₹ 0.31 Crore) lying in Axis bank against EMD Pool Account.
3. Includes ₹ 41.68 Crore (P/Y ₹ 22.37 Crore) lying in State Bank of India against GEM Pool Account.
4. ICDs with Primary Dealers are Inter-Corporate Deposits accepted by the Primary Dealers with an original maturity between 7 to 15 days.





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 15 : OTHER BANK BALANCES**

( ₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Balances with Banks		
Deposit accounts	560.00	-
Deposit accounts for specific purpose <sup>2&amp;3</sup>	7.58	7.24
Mine Closure Plan	-	-
CSR Fund for Ongoing Projects	-	-
Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund scheme	-	-
Escrow Account for buyback of shares	-	-
Unpaid dividend accounts	-	-
Dividend accounts	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>567.58</b>	<b>7.24</b>

**Note:**

1. Other Bank Balances comprise term deposits and other bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months.
2. Deposit Accounts for specific purpose includes Fixed Deposit (incl. accrued interest) of ₹ 3.75 Crore pledged with different Banks as margin money for Bank guarantee.
3. An amount of ₹ 1.50 Cr. was realised from the explosive suppliers for the period from 01.03.2006 to 30.06.2006 on account of price differences. In the light of the decision given by the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata, the amount was deposited as Fixed Deposit with different Banks at different rates of interest on each maturity. The last Matured value of ₹ 3.73 Cr. (excl accrued interest of ₹ 0.10 Cr) was further re-deposited at Uco Bank on 02.11.2022 @ 7.20% interest p.a. The difference between accrued interest on the said Fixed Deposit and interest @12% p.a. which might be payable in future in view of Hon'ble High Court order amounting to ₹ 3.50 Cr. has been considered as contingent liability upto 31.03.2023.







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 16 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ In Crore)

#### Authorised

5,10,00,000 (P/Y 5,10,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each<sup>2</sup>

As at	
31.03.2023	31.03.2022
5,100.00	5,100.00
<b>5,100.00</b>	<b>5,100.00</b>

#### Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up

1. 2,03,30,126 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000/- each fully paid up in cash

2,033.01 2,033.01

2,62,39,874 (P/Y 2,62,39,874) Equity Shares of ₹

2. 1000/- each allotted as fully paid up for consideration received other than cash<sup>3</sup>

2,623.99 2,623.99

#### TOTAL

**4,657.00 4,657.00**

#### Note:

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

Name of Shareholder/Promoter	No. of Shares held (Face value of ₹ 1000 each)	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Coal India Limited (Holding Company)	46570000	100	0.00

2. There is no movement in the equity share capital held by Coal India Limited (100%) during the current period. For details, refer to Note No 38.15.n: Change in Capital Structure.

3. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value ₹ 1000/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meeting of shareholders.

4. 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 01.04.2019	2,11,80,000	2118.00
Add: Shares issued due to conversion of Preference Shares into Equity Shares by the company during FY 2019-20	2,53,90,000	2539.00
Balance as on 31.03.2020	4,65,70,000	4657.00
Change during FY 2020-21	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2021	4,65,70,000	4657.00
Change during FY 2021-22	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2022	4,65,70,000	4657.00
Change during FY 2022-23	-	-
<b>Balance as on 31.03.2023</b>	<b>4,65,70,000</b>	<b>4657.00</b>





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 17 : OTHER EQUITY**

(₹ In Crore)

	Other Reserves		General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Redemption reserve	Capital reserve				
<b>Balance as at 01.04.2021</b>	-	-	140.99	(1,783.38)	74.20	(1,568.19)
Changes in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Restated balance as at 01.04.2021</b>	-	-	140.99	(1,783.38)	74.20	(1,568.19)
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period	-	-	-	111.62	73.34	184.96
<b>Appropriations</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2022</b>	-	-	140.99	(1,671.76)	147.54	(1,383.23)
<b>Balance as at 01.04.2022</b>	-	-	140.99	(1,671.76)	147.54	(1,383.23)
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period	-	-	-	645.01	(134.65)	510.36
<b>Appropriations</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from General reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buyback of Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on Buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31.03.2023</b>	-	-	140.99	(1,026.75)	12.89	(872.87)







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 18 : BORROWINGS

(₹ In Crore)

#### Non-Current

##### Term Loans

-From Banks

-

-

-From Other Parties

-

-

Liability Component of Compound Financial Instrument

-

-

#### TOTAL

-

-

#### CLASSIFICATION

Secured

-

-

Unsecured

-

-

#### Current

##### Loans repayable on demand

##### From Bank

-Bank Overdrafts

-

-

-Other Loan from Banks<sup>1-3</sup>

-

-

From Other Parties

-

-

Current Maturities of long-term borrowings

-

-

#### TOTAL

-

-

#### CLASSIFICATION

Secured

-

-

Unsecured

-

-

#### Note:

1. Working Capital sanctioned demand loan limit (unsecured) of ₹ 850.00 crore (P/Y ₹ 2000.00 crore) from HDFC Bank. Out of this utilised ₹ 0.00 crore (P/Y ₹ 0.00 crore).
2. Short term loan sanctioned limit (unsecured) of ₹ 50.00 crore (P/Y ₹ 50.00 crore) from ICICI Bank. Out of this utilised ₹ 0.00 crore (P/Y ₹ 0.00 crore).
3. Working Capital sanctioned demand loan limit (unsecured) of ₹ 200.00 crore (P/Y ₹ 200.00 crore) from Axis Bank. Out of this utilised ₹ 0.00 crore (P/Y ₹ 0.00 crore).
4. Loan has not been guaranteed by directors or others.
5. There is no secured loan as on 31.03.2023
6. All WCDL limits are unsecured.



**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 19 : TRADE PAYABLES**

(₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Current</b>		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	13.57	25.40
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises <sup>1</sup>	899.34	774.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>912.91</b>	<b>800.26</b>

**Note:**

Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
1. Principal & Interest amount remaining unpaid but not due	13.57	25.40
2. 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	-	-
3. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
4. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at period end	-	-
5. Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, untill such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	-	-

**1. Trade Payables aging schedule as on 31.03.2023**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	13.57	-	-	-	13.57
(ii) Others	726.68	95.27	18.50	58.89	899.34
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>740.25</b>	<b>95.27</b>	<b>18.50</b>	<b>58.89</b>	<b>912.91</b>

**2. Trade Payables aging schedule as on 31.03.2022**

(₹ In Crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	25.40	-	-	-	25.40
(ii) Others	659.82	41.99	5.06	67.99	774.86
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>685.22</b>	<b>41.99</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>67.99</b>	<b>800.26</b>







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 20 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Non Current</b>		
Security Deposits	290.32	276.83
Others	6.19	6.88
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296.51</b>	<b>283.71</b>

### Current

#### Current Account with

- CIL	395.46	371.01
- IICM	-	-
	<hr/> 395.46	<hr/> 371.01
Unpaid dividends	-	-
Security Deposits	118.95	180.45
Earnest Money	76.64	35.65
Capital Expenditure	50.00	93.58
Liability for Employee Benefits	761.13	822.63
Others <sup>1</sup>	46.22	3.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,448.40</b>	<b>1,507.01</b>

#### Note:

1. Others above includes unspent CSR expenses (Refer Annexure to Note - 29 CSR Expenses)





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 21 : PROVISIONS

( ₹ In Crore)

#### Non Current

##### Employee Benefits

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
- Gratuity	601.63	627.26
- Leave Encashment	420.31	404.25
- Post Retirement Medical Benefits	301.33	458.62
- Other Employee Benefits	40.33	42.13
	1,363.60	1,532.26

##### Other Provisions

Site Restoration /Mine Closure <sup>1&amp;2</sup>	528.10	483.35
Stripping Activity Adjustment	221.28	(480.02)
Others	-	-

#### TOTAL

2,112.98	1,535.59
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#### Note: 1. Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure

The company's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The estimate of obligation for Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning based upon detailed calculation and technical assessment of the amount and timing of the future cash spending to perform the required work. Mine Closure expenditure is provided as per approved Mine Closure Plan. The estimates of expenses are escalated for inflation, and then discounted at a discount rate (@8%) that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks, such that the amount of provision reflects the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The value of the provision is progressively increased over time as the effect of discounting unwinds; creating an expense recognised as financial expenses. In reference to above guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan, an escrow account has been opened. (Refer Note - 9)

2. Reconciliation of Reclamation of Land/ Site restoration /Mine Closure :	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Gross value of Site Restoration Provision on Opening date	483.35	482.39
Add: Provision for Capitalisation during the year	11.41	14.16
Add: Unwinding of discount charged For Current Year	39.88	37.62
Less: Adjustment during Current Year	6.54	43.35
Less: Amount Withdrawn during Current Year	0.00	7.47
Mine Closure Provision on Closing date	528.10	483.35

#### Current

##### Employee Benefits

- Gratuity	331.65	279.45
- Leave Encashment	63.61	42.62
- Post Retirement Medical Benefits	32.51	27.82
- Ex- Gratia	327.80	286.95
- Performance Related Pay	202.51	156.21
- Other Employee Benefits <sup>1</sup>	1,472.66	239.73
	2,430.74	1,032.78

##### Other Provisions

Site Restoration /Mine Closure	-	-
Others	-	-

#### TOTAL

2,430.74	1,032.78
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1. Pending finalization of the National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XI) for Non-Executives, considering the total impact of the increase in all elements of salary & wages an estimated provision of ₹ 1446.91 Crore @ ₹ 19,100/- per employee (Non-Executive) per month has been recognised for the period from 01.07.2021 to 31.03.2023





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	147.56	471.56
Deferred Income <sup>1&amp;2</sup>	1.98	2.75
Others	0.28	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149.82</b>	<b>474.31</b>

#### Note:

1. Capital Assistance of ₹ 1.37 crore received from MOC through CIL against Construction of Railway Siding at EJ Area. The Railway Siding has been capitalised during FY 2021-22 and accordingly till date out of the Capital Assistance ₹ 0.18 crore has been amortised through Other Income on year-to-year basis. During the current period, proportionate amount of ₹ 0.09 crore (PY ₹ 0.09 crore) against Railway Sidings has been amortised through Other Income. Further, out of the balance amount, ₹ 0.09 crore which will be adjusted during the next one year has been shown under Current liabilities.

2. Capital Assistance of ₹ 4.71 crore received from MOC through CIL against Tele-monitoring & Man-riding system at WJ Area. Tele-monitoring system has been capitalised and accordingly till date out of the Capital Assistance pertaining to Tele-monitoring ₹ 3.14 crore has been amortised through Other Income on year-to-year basis. Man-riding system is still under Capital WIP and accordingly capital assistance pertaining to this is lying under Deferred Income. During the current period, proportionate amount of ₹ 0.69 crore (PY ₹ 0.69 crore) against Tele-monitoring system has been amortised through Other Income. Further, out of the balance amount, ₹ 0.69 crore which will be adjusted during the next one year has been shown under Current liabilities.





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

( ₹ In Crore)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Statutory Dues <sup>1&amp;2</sup>	850.27	816.54
Advance for Coal Import	-	
Advance from customers / others	1,102.16	1,150.94
Cess Equalization Account <sup>3</sup>	14.86	61.09
Others liabilities <sup>4</sup>	1.34	29.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,968.63</b>	<b>2,058.26</b>

#### Note:

- 1) Statutory Dues is net of receivable and payable.
- 2) Statutory Dues include Bazaar Fee amounting to ₹ 171.74 Cr. as on 31.03.2023 (P/Y ₹ 150.44 Cr) which includes (i) total liability accrued except SAIL during the period from Jan-March 2023 amounting to ₹ 32.32 Crore and (ii) un-realised amount of Bazaar Fee upto March 2023 from SAIL not yet paid ₹ 139.42 Crore.
- 3) In case of CV Area (WB Portion) in the process of making payment of Cess on the annual value of coal bearing land based on the average production of preceding two years valuing at a rate prevailing as on 1st April of each year and realisation made from customers on the value of despatches of Coal considering the sale price prevailing on 31st March of the previous financial year, there remains a balance payable amounting to ₹ 14.86 Crores (P/Y ₹ 61.09 Crores) which has been shown under Cess Equalization Account.
- 4) Refer Footnote 1 & 2 of Note-22.







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
<b>A. Sales</b>	16,337.56	12,867.34
Less : Statutory Levies	4,004.22	3,421.76
<b>Sales- Net (A)</b>	<b>12,333.34</b>	<b>9,445.58</b>
<b>B. Other Operating Revenue</b>		
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	-	-
Loading and additional transportation charges	774.24	521.74
Less : Statutory Levies	41.05	24.96
	733.19	496.78
Evacuation facilitating Charges	225.26	194.82
Less: Statutory Levies	10.86	9.32
	214.40	185.50
<b>Other Operating Revenue (Net) (B)</b>	<b>947.59</b>	<b>682.28</b>
<b>Revenue from Operations (A+B)</b>	<b>13,280.93</b>	<b>10,127.86</b>

#### Note:

- 1) Sales includes ₹ 577.49 Crores (P/Y ₹ 76.40 Crores) as performance billed incentive under fuel supply agreement.
- 2) Raw Coal Sale has been increased/(decreased) by upgradation/(degradation) of grade amounting to ₹ (90.71) Crores (P/Y ₹ (80.60) Crores) due to debit/credit note issued/being issued to the parties.
- 3) Raw Coal Sale includes E-Auction quantity of 15.70 LT (P/Y 13.55 LT) and E-Auction gain of ₹ 607.62 Crores (P/Y ₹ 196.25 Crores).
- 4) Sale of Coal above has been increased/(decreased) by estimated Coal Quality Variance (Net of reversal) of amounting to ₹ 91.67 Crore (P/Y ₹ (63.83) Crore).
- 5) Disaggregated Revenue as per Ind AS 115 has been given in Additional Notes to Financial Statements (Note No 38) vide item no. 15.i.iv.





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 25 : OTHER INCOME

	( ₹ In Crore)	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Interest Income <sup>1</sup>	59.08	22.56
Dividend Income From Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-
Dividend Income from Mutual funds	-	-
<b>Others Non-operating Income</b>		
Profit on Sale of Assets	2.31	0.18
Gain on Foreign exchange Transactions	-	-
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	7.61	-
Lease Rent	0.03	4.63
Liability / Provision Write Backs	240.80	331.99
Fair value changes (net)	0.11	-
Miscellaneous Income <sup>2</sup>	107.38	92.61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>417.32</b>	<b>451.97</b>

1. Includes interest on excise duty refund ₹ 0.00 crores (C/Y ₹ 0.74 crores)

2. Includes amortisation of Deferred Income (Capital grant) of ₹ 0.78 crores (C/P ₹ 0.52 crores).



# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 26 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

	( ₹ In Crore)	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Explosives	531.99	280.22
Timber	0.54	0.29
Oil & Lubricants	372.85	286.96
HEMM Spares	46.59	31.30
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	37.85	35.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>989.82</b>	<b>634.63</b>







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 27 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS/WORK IN PROGRESS

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Opening Stock of Coal	898.10	1,126.84
Stock brought to Revenue	-	-
Closing Stock of Coal	920.97	898.10
<b>Change in Inventory of Coal (A)</b>	<b>(22.87)</b>	<b>228.74</b>
Opening Stock of Workshop made finished goods, WIP and Press Jobs	3.13	3.52
Closing Stock of Workshop made finished goods, WIP and Press Jobs	3.79	3.13
<b>Change in Inventory of Workshop (B)</b>	<b>(0.66)</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Change in Inventory of Stock in trade (A+B){Decretion / (Accretion)}</b>	<b>(23.53)</b>	<b>229.13</b>



# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.) <sup>1</sup>	5,670.31	4,504.03
Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	1,404.23	1,056.19
Staff Welfare Expenses	283.58	228.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,358.12</b>	<b>5,788.32</b>

Note:

1. Refer Note No 21 (Other Employee Benefits: Current) for NCWA XI Provision.



**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 29 : CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY EXPENSE**

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
CSR Expenses	13.36	2.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>2.99</b>

**NOTE:-****A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (incl. excess spent):**

Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	9.30	2.82
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocational skills	3.88	0.17
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	-	-
Environmental Sustainability	-	-
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	0.18	-
Slum area development	-	-
Disaster Management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>2.99</b>

**B. CSR required to be spent and CSR Expenditure Break-up:**

a) Amount required to be spent during the year	6.10	4.93
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	11.42	4.93
<b>c) Amount spent during the year on:</b>		
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any Asset	-	-
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	11.42	2.99

**C. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]**

	Opening Balance	Amount Deposited in Specified Fund of Schedule VII within 6 months	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year
Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**D. Excess amount spent [Section 135(5)]**

Year-wise details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2022-23	-	-	-	-
2021-22	-	-	-	-





**E. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)]**

Year-wise details	Opening Balance		Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year		Closing Balance	
	With Company	In separate CSR Unspent A/c		From Company's Bank A/c	From Separate CSR Unspent A/c	With Company	In separate CSR Unspent A/c
2022-23	0.00	1.94	11.42	8.50	1.94	2.92	-
2021-22	0.00	0.00	4.93	2.99	0.00	0.00	1.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>1.94</b>

**F. Provision for Liability of CSR Expenses**

	Opening Balance	Addition during the period	Adjustment during the year	Closing Balance
Provision for Liability of CSR Expenses (included in Other Trade payables - Note No. 19)	7.50	4.86	2.36	10.00

**G. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent**

	2022-23	2021-22
CSR Expenses Spent	10.44	2.99
Less: Excess carried forward/(Utilised) during the year	-	-
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects	2.92	-
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing	-	-
<b>Amount recognised in P&amp;L</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>2.99</b>





## BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 30 : REPAIRS

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Building	44.57	34.94
Plant & Machinery	67.62	105.59
Others	4.92	4.11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117.11</b>	<b>144.64</b>



## BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 31 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Transportation Charges	336.11	320.32
Wagon Loading	31.48	19.33
Hiring of Plant and Equipments	1,751.16	1,431.49
Other Contractual Work	272.60	190.97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,391.35</b>	<b>1,962.11</b>





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 32 : FINANCE COSTS**

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
<b>Interest Expenses</b>		
Unwinding of discounts	55.69	48.60
Funds parked within Group	-	-
Fair value changes (net)	-	-
Other Borrowing Costs	-	29.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.69</b>	<b>77.75</b>

**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**

(A Miniratna Company)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****NOTE 33 : PROVISIONS**

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Doubtful debts	16.16	23.21
Doubtful Advances & Claims	0.72	-
Stores & Spares	1.38	13.36
Others	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.26</b>	<b>36.57</b>





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 34 : WRITE OFF ( Net of past provisions )

( ₹ In Crore )

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Doubtful debts	-	16.58
Less :- Provided earlier	-	16.58
Doubtful advances	-	-
Less :- Provided earlier	-	-
Others	-	-
Less :- Provided earlier	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 35 : OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Travelling expenses	14.02	4.56
Training Expenses	8.04	5.25
Telephone & Internet	10.25	2.16
Advertisement & Publicity	3.12	1.15
Freight Charges	33.82	28.32
Demurrage	21.94	11.72
Security Expenses	359.54	312.33
Service Charges of CIL	36.18	30.51
Consultancy Charges to CMPDIL	56.23	17.73
Legal Expenses	5.60	2.10
Consultancy Charges	2.43	2.51
Under Loading Charges	55.58	71.62
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	1.73	2.49
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses		
For Audit Fees	0.44	0.44
For Taxation Matters	0.02	0.02
For Other Services	-	-
For Reimbursement of Exps.	0.21	0.17
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	3.38	3.18
Rehabilitation Charges	21.34	19.39
Lease Rent, Dead Rent & Hiring Charges	40.12	26.41
Rates & Taxes	265.50	248.76
Insurance	1.71	1.14
Loss on Exchange rate variance	-	-
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	2.96	1.81
Siding Maintenance Charges	12.13	5.43
R & D expenses	-	-
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	3.52	7.76
Expenses on Buyback of shares	-	-
Donations, Rewards & Grant	0.08	0.04
Miscellaneous expenses	70.01	57.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,029.90</b>	<b>864.36</b>





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 36 : TAX EXPENSE

(₹ In Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Current Year	1.31	-
Deferred tax	(143.44)	79.69
Earlier Years	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(142.13)</b>	<b>79.69</b>

Note:

Reconciliation of tax Expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic Tax rate for 31.03.2023

(₹ In Crore)

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>	<b>502.88</b>	<b>191.31</b>
At India's Statutory Income tax rate of	25.17%	25.17%
Income Tax Expenses	1.31	-
Less: Income exempt from Tax	-	-
Less: Additional expenses allowed for tax purposes	-	-
Add: Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	-	-
Add: Adjustment for earlier years	-	-
Adj: Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset)	(143.44)	79.69
<b>Income Tax Expenses reported in statement of Profit &amp; Loss</b>	<b>(142.13)</b>	<b>79.69</b>
<b>Effective Income Tax Rate :</b>	<b>-28.26%</b>	<b>41.65%</b>

Deferred tax relates to following:

(₹ In Crore)

	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
<b>Deferred Tax Asset:</b>		
Related to Trade Receivables, claims, etc.	134.52	164.52
Employee Benefits	788.71	259.73
Others (including taxable losses)	387.49	549.95
<b>Total Deferred Tax Asset (A)</b>	<b>1,310.72</b>	<b>974.20</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liability:</b>		
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment	100.89	40.66
Others	108.73	91.13
<b>Total Deferred Tax Liability (B)</b>	<b>209.62</b>	<b>131.79</b>
<b>Net Deferred Tax Asset (C) (A-B)</b>	<b>1,101.10</b>	<b>842.41</b>
D.Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan [DTL(+)/DTA(-)]	(45.29)	24.67
<b>Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C+D)</b>	<b>1,055.81</b>	<b>867.08</b>





# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 37 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	(₹ In Crore)	
	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans <sup>1</sup>	(179.94)	98.01
	(179.94)	98.01
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans <sup>2</sup>	(45.29)	24.67
	(45.29)	24.67
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>(134.65)</b>	<b>73.34</b>
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Share of OCI in Joint ventures	-	-
	-	-
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>(134.65)</b>	<b>73.34</b>

1. Includes for Gratuity ₹ (169.07) Crores (P/Y ₹ 196.18 Crores) and for post retirement medical benefits ₹ (10.87) Crores (C/P ₹ (98.17) Crores).

2. Income tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans includes current tax ₹ 0.00 Crores for the current period ended 31.03.2023 (P/Y ₹ 0.00 Crores) and Deferred tax Asset/(Liability) ₹ (45.29) crores for the current period ended 31.03.2023 (P/Y ₹ 24.67 crores).





# **BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED, DHANBAD**

**(A Mini Ratna Company)**

## **ADDITIONAL NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2023**

**(NOTE 38)**

### **1. Fair Value Measurement (Ind AS 113)**

#### **a) Financial Instruments by Category**

(₹ in Crore)

	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023			31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
<b>Investments :</b>						
Secured Bonds						
Preference Share						
Mutual Fund	79.72			0.00		
Loans			0.00			0.00
Deposits & receivable			764.84			643.49
Trade receivables			1251.15			1037.01
Cash & cash equivalents			586.62			617.33
Other Bank Balances			567.58			7.24
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings			0.00			0.00
Lease Liabilities			212.64			200.28
Trade payables			912.91			800.26
Security Deposit and Earnest money			485.91			492.93
Other Liabilities			1259.00			1297.79

#### **b) Fair value hierarchy**

Table below shows Judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial





instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023			31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022		
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level I	Level II	Level III
<b>Financial Assets at FVTPL</b>						
Investments :						
Mutual Fund	79.72			0.00		
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
If any item						

(₹ in Crore)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at	31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023			31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022		
	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level I	Level II	Level III
<b>Financial Assets at FVTPL</b>						
Investments :						
Preference Share						
Mutual Fund						
Loans			0.00			0.00
Deposits & receivable			764.84			643.49
Trade receivables			1251.15			1037.01
Cash & cash equivalents			586.62			617.33
Other Bank Balances			567.58			7.24
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
Borrowings			0.00			0.00
Lease Liabilities			212.64			200.28
Trade payables			912.91			800.26
Security Deposit and Earnest money			485.91			492.93
Other Liabilities			1259.00			1297.79

A brief of each level is given below:

**Level 1:** Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price and are valued using the closing NAV.



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

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, preference shares borrowings, security deposits and other liabilities taken included in level 3.

**c) Valuation Technique used in determining fair value**

Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The use of quoted market prices of instruments
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

**d)** Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs. At present there are no fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

**e) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, short term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Company considers that the "Security Deposits" does not include a significant financing component. The milestone payments (security deposits) coincide with the company's performance and the contract requires amounts to be retained for reasons other than the provision of finance. The withholding of a specified percentage of each milestone payment is intended to protect the interest of the company, from the contractor failing to adequately complete its obligations under the contract'. Accordingly transaction cost of Security deposit is considered as fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

**Significant estimates:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select a method and makes suitable assumptions at the end of each reporting period.





## 2. Financial Risk Management

### a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that is derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk committee that advises, inter alia, on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk committee provides assurance to the Board of Directors that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial asset measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE) guidelines, diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and other securities
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.



Market Risk- interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and mutual funds	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE) guidelines, Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
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b) 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.

c) **Credit Risk:** Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as including outstanding receivables.

**i. Credit risk management:**

Macro – economic information (such as regulatory changes) is incorporated as part of the fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction terms.

**ii. Fuel Supply Agreements**

As contemplated in and in accordance with the terms of the NCDP, Company enters into legally enforceable FSAs with our customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. Our FSAs can be broadly categorized into:

- FSAs with customers in the power utilities sector, including State power utilities, private power utilities (“PPUs”) and independent power producers (“IPPs”);
- FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants (“CPPs”)); and
- FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

**iii. E-Auction Scheme**

The E-Auction scheme of coal has been introduced to provide access to coal for customers who are not able to source their coal requirement through the available institutional mechanisms under the NCDP for various reasons, for example, due to a less than full allocation of their normative requirement under NCDP, seasonality of their coal requirement and limited requirement of coal that does not warrant a long-term linkage. The quantity of coal to be offered under E-Auction is reviewed from time to time by the MoC





#### d) Provision for Expected credit loss

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

#### Significant estimates and judgment– Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed above are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

#### e) Liquidity Risk

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

Management monitors forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in the operating groups of the Company in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. The bank borrowings of the Coal India Limited and its Subsidiary Companies has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL and its Subsidiary Companies is ₹ 335.00 crore, of which fund based limit is ₹ 140.00 crore and non-fund based limit is ₹ 195.00 crore. Further, ₹ 2500.00 crore was set up as fund-based limit and ₹ 5310.00 crore as non-fund based limit outside consortium in order to facilitate import of HEMM. Coal India Limited is contingently liable to the extent such facility is actually utilized by the Subsidiary Companies.

#### i. Financing arrangements

The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	(₹ in Crore)	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Expiring within one year (Overdraft facilities)	1100.00	2250.00
Expiring beyond one year (Bank Loans)	0.00	0.00



## ii. Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(₹ in Crore)

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31.03.2023	Less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Obligation under lease	14.71	14.72	29.42	58.78	95.01	212.64
Trade payables	912.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	912.91
Other financial liabilities	680.37	76.51	691.52	58.98	237.53	1744.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1607.99</b>	<b>91.23</b>	<b>720.94</b>	<b>117.76</b>	<b>332.54</b>	<b>2870.46</b>
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31.03.2022	Less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 year to 5 years	Total
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Obligation under lease	12.22	12.22	19.49	48.82	107.53	200.28
Trade payables	800.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.26
Other financial liabilities	1150.55	136.73	219.73	10.85	272.86	1790.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1963.03</b>	<b>148.95</b>	<b>239.22</b>	<b>59.67</b>	<b>380.39</b>	<b>2791.26</b>

## f) Market risk

### i. Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. 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.

### ii. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from bank deposits with change in interest rate exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain most of its deposits at fixed rate.





Company manages the risk using guidelines from Department of public enterprises (DPE), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities.

**g) 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)		
Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Equity Share capital	4657.00	4657.00
Long Term Debt	0.00	0.00

**3. Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement (Ind AS-19) (Note 21 & 28)**

**a) Defined Benefit Plans:**

**i. Gratuity:**

The Company provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. The Gratuity Scheme is fully funded through trust maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India, wherein employer contribution is 2.01% of basic salary and dearness allowances. Gratuity payment is made as per policy of the company subject to maximum of ₹ 0.20 crores at the time of separation from the company considering the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972 as amended. The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the Gratuity Scheme is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting year less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at each reporting date by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income (OCI).

**ii. Post-Retirement Medical Benefit – Executive (CPRMSE)**

Company has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives and their spouses in Company hospital/empaneled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Company on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from





the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is ₹ 25 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

### **iii. 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, spouse and Divyang Child(ren) taken together jointly or severally is ₹ 8 lakhs except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust maintained by the CIL at group level solely for this purpose. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date except CPRMS-NE existing employees, which is started from current year.

## **b) Defined Contribution Plans**

### **i. 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 and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) towards Provident Fund and Pension Fund respectively. These funds are governed by a separate statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, named Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO). The contribution towards the fund for the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

### **ii. CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)**

The company provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Company known as “CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme -2007” (NPS). NPS is being administered through separate trust at group level solely formed for the purpose. The obligation of the Company is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of





Basic and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) 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 Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

### **c) Other Long Term Employee Benefits**

#### **i. Leave encashment**

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

#### **ii. Life Cover Scheme (LCS)**

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the Company has Life Cover Scheme under Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 notified by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, known as "Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited" (LCS). An amount of ₹ 1,25,000 is paid under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The expected cost of the benefits is recognised when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

#### **iii. Settlement Allowances**

As a part of wage agreement, a lump sum amount of ₹ 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.

#### **iv. Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)**

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

#### **v. Leave Travel Concession (LTC)**

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for “Bharat Bhraman” once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of ₹ 8000/- and ₹ 12000/- is paid for visiting Home town and “Bharat Bhraman”, respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date.

#### **vi. Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits**

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, the company provides the benefits admissible under The Employee’s Compensation Act, 1923. An amount of ₹ 15 lakhs is paid to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. The expected cost of the benefits is recognised when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

**Funding status of defined benefit plans, defined contribution plans and other long term employee benefits plans, which are valued on actuarial basis, are as under:**

##### **(i) Funded**

- Gratuity
- Leave Encashment
- Post Retired Medical Benefits-Executives and Non-Executives

##### **(ii) Unfunded**

- Life Cover Scheme
- Settlement Allowance
- Group Personal Accident Insurance
- Leave Travel Concession
- Compensation to dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

**Total Liability as on 31.03.2023 based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below:**





[₹ In Crore]

Head	Opening Actuarial Provision as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022	Incremental/ (Decremental) Provision	Closing Actuarial Provision as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023
Gratuity	3134.11	82.51	3216.62
Leave	559.63	206.76	766.39
Settlement Allowance	25.84	(-)1.80	24.04
LTC / LTC/ RRF	35.75	(-)0.94	34.81
Medical Benefit (Executives)	206.34	3.36	209.70
Medical Benefit (Non Executives)	498.14	(-)1.96	496.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4459.81</b>	<b>287.93</b>	<b>4747.74</b>

d) Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

The disclosures as per actuary's certificate for employee benefits for Gratuity (funded), Leave Encashment (funded) and Post-Retirement Medical Benefits (funded) are given below: -

i. Actuarial Valuation of Gratuity Liability as at 31.03.2023 Certificates as per Ind AS 19

Table 1: Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Profit &amp; Loss (P&amp;L)</b>		
Current Service Cost	95.73	120.65
Past service cost-plan amendments	0.00	0.00
Curtailment cost/(credit)	0.00	0.00
Settlement cost/(credit)	0.00	0.00
<b>Service cost</b>	<b>95.73</b>	<b>120.65</b>
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	52.27	71.01
Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses-other long term employee benefit plans	0.00	0.00
<b>Cost recognised in P&amp;L</b>	<b>148.00</b>	<b>191.66</b>
<b>B. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	268.02	(-)210.90
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(-)102.00	10.69



Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	166.02	(-)200.21
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	3.05	4.03
<b>Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI</b>	<b>169.07</b>	<b>(-)196.18</b>
<b>C. Defined Benefit Cost</b>		
Service cost	95.73	120.65
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	52.27	71.01
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	169.07	(-)196.18
Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	0.00	0.00
<b>Defined Benefit Cost</b>	<b>317.07</b>	<b>(-)4.52</b>
<b>D. Assumptions as at</b>		
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.80%
Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%

**Table 2: Net Balance Sheet Position**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Development of Net Balance Sheet Position</b>		
Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(-)3216.62	(-)3134.11
Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	2268.93	2227.40
Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(-)947.69	(-)906.71
Effect of Asset ceiling	0.00	0.00
<b>Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)</b>	<b>(-)947.69</b>	<b>(-)906.71</b>
<b>B. Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position</b>		
Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(-)906.71	(-)1162.05
Service cost	(-)95.73	(-)120.65
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(-)52.27	(-)71.01
Amount recognised in OCI	169.07	196.18
Employer contributions	276.10	180.77
Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.00	70.05
Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00	0.00
Divestitures	0.00	0.00
Cost of termination benefits	0.00	0.00
<b>Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period</b>	<b>(-)947.69</b>	<b>(-)906.71</b>





<b>C. Assumptions as at</b>		
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.80%
Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%

**Table 3: Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)</b>		
<b>DBO at end of prior period</b>	3134.11	3420.28
Current service cost	95.73	120.65
Interest cost on the DBO	200.22	219.69
Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	0.00
Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	268.02	(-)210.90
Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(-)102.00	10.69
Benefits paid directly by the Company	0.00	0.00
Benefits paid	(-)379.46	(-)426.30
<b>DBO at end of current period</b>	<b>3216.62</b>	<b>3134.11</b>
<b>B. Change in Fair Value of Assets</b>		
<b>Fair value of assets at end of prior period</b>	2227.40	2258.23
Acquisition adjustment	0.00	0.00
Interest income on plan assets	147.94	148.68
Employer contributions	276.10	180.77
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(-)3.05	(-)4.03
Benefits paid	(-)379.46	(-)356.25
<b>Fair Value of assets at the end of current period</b>	<b>2268.93</b>	<b>2227.40</b>

**Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information**

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
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<b>A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending</b>	
March 31, 2024	343.54
March 31, 2025	376.34
March 31, 2026	363.62
March 31, 2027	372.30
March 31, 2028	365.98
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033	1510.43
Beyond 10 years	2423.46
<b>B. Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2023</b>	62.30
<b>C. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation</b>	7 years
<b>D. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2023</b>	2540.83
<b>E. Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2023</b>	%age
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%
Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
Other	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>F. Current and Non-Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2023</b>	
Current Liability	331.65
Non-Current Liability	2884.97
<b>Liability as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>3216.62</b>

**Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
<b>DBO on base assumptions as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>3216.62</b>
<b>A. Discount Rate</b>	





<b>Discount Rate as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>7.30%</b>
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(-)96.08
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	-3%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	102.00
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	3%
<b>B. Salary Escalation Rate</b>	
<b>Salary Escalation Rate as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%</b>
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	34.87
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	1%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(-)37.47
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	-1%

**ii. Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme**

Company has adopted the Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme with LIC of India for its employees and for which a MOU has already been entered into with LIC in the year 2012-13. To manage the aforesaid Scheme an Employees Group Gratuity Trust has been formed by entering into a Trust Deed with the Trustees. Balance with LIC under the said Scheme as on 31 March, 2023 is as follows:

[₹ in Crore]

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2023</b>	<b>As at 31.03.2022</b>
Opening Balance at the beginning of the Year	2227.40	2258.23
Add: Investment during the Period/Year	276.10	180.77
Add: Interest earned during the Period/Year	161.31	144.65
Less: Net Premium charged by LIC for the Period/Year	16.41	16.90
Less: Gratuity Fund released by LIC during the Period/Year	365.06	339.35
Closing Balance at the end of the Period/Year	2283.34	2227.40

**iii. Actuarial Valuation of Leave Encashment Benefit as at 31.03.2023 Certificates as per Ind AS 19**

**Table 1: Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost**



(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Profit &amp; Loss (P&amp;L)</b>		
Current Service Cost	140.03	95.21
Past service cost-plan amendments	0.00	0.00
Curtailment cost/(credit)	0.00	0.00
Settlement cost/(credit)	0.00	0.00
<b>Service cost</b>	<b>140.03</b>	<b>95.22</b>
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	20.36	32.14
Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses-other long term employee benefit plans	20.56	(-)26.67
<b>Cost recognised in P&amp;L</b>	<b>180.95</b>	<b>100.68</b>
<b>B. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	72.36	(-)28.33
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(-)32.20	2.49
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	40.16	(-)25.84
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(-)19.60	(-)0.83
<b>Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>C. Defined Benefit Cost</b>		
Service cost	140.03	95.21
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	20.36	32.14
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	0.00	0.00
Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	20.56	(-)26.67
<b>Defined Benefit Cost</b>	<b>180.95</b>	<b>100.68</b>
<b>D. Assumptions as at</b>		
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.80%
Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%

Table 2: Net Balance Sheet Position

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Development of Net Balance Sheet Position</b>		
Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(-)766.39	(-)559.63





Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	433.57	112.76
Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(-)332.82	(-)446.87
Effect of Asset ceiling	0.00	0.00
<b>Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)</b>	<b>(-)332.82</b>	<b>(-)446.87</b>
<b>B. Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position</b>		
Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(-)446.87	(-)592.22
Service cost	(-)140.03	(-)95.21
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(-)20.36	(-)32.14
Actuarial (losses)/ gains	(-)20.56	26.67
Employer contributions	295.00	196.01
Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.00	50.02
Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00	0.00
Divestitures	0.00	0.00
Cost of termination benefits	0.00	0.00
<b>Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period</b>	<b>(-)332.82</b>	<b>(-)446.87</b>
<b>C. Assumptions as at</b>		
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.80%
Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%	Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%

**Table 3: Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)</b>		
<b>DBO at end of prior period</b>	559.63	604.35
Current service cost	140.03	95.21
Interest cost on the DBO	37.68	36.24
Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	0.00
Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	72.36	(-)28.33
Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(-)32.20	2.49
Benefits paid directly by the Company	0.00	0.00





Benefits paid	(-)11.10	(-)150.33
<b>DBO at end of current period</b>	<b>766.39</b>	<b>559.63</b>
<b>B. Change in Fair Value of Assets</b>		
<b>Fair value of assets at end of prior period</b>	112.76	12.13
Acquisition adjustment	0.00	0.00
Interest income on plan assets	17.32	4.10
Employer contributions	295.00	196.01
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	19.60	0.83
Benefits paid	(-)11.10	(-)100.31
<b>Fair Value of assets at the end of current period</b>	<b>433.58</b>	<b>112.76</b>

**Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information**

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
<b>A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending</b>	
March 31, 2024	65.89
March 31, 2025	76.10
March 31, 2026	79.04
March 31, 2027	77.65
March 31, 2028	74.37
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033	327.41
Beyond 10 years	1010.42
<b>G. Expected employer contributions for the period ending 31 March 2023</b>	151.63
<b>H. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation</b>	9 years
<b>I. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31 March 2023</b>	482.57
<b>J. Plan Asset Information as at 31 March 2023</b>	%age
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%
Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%
Other	0.00%





<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>K. Current and Non-Current Liability Breakup as at 31 March 2023</b>	
Current Liability	63.61
Non-Current Liability	702.78
<b>Liability as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>766.39</b>

**Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis**

(₹ in Crore)

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>(₹ in Crore)</b>
<b>DBO on base assumptions as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>	<b>766.39</b>
<b>A. Discount Rate</b>	
<b>Discount Rate as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>	<b>7.30%</b>
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(-)29.81
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	-4%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	32.20
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	4%
<b>B. Salary Escalation Rate</b>	
<b>Salary Escalation Rate as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>	<b>Executives: 9% Non-Executives: 6.25%</b>
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	32.14
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	4%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(-)30.04
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	-4%

#### iv. Leave Encashment Funding

Coal India Board accorded its approval in the 322<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015 for funding of Leave Encashment Liability with Life Insurance Corporation of India and IRDAI approved Life Insurance Companies in the ratio of 70:30. Selection of IRDAI approved Life Insurance Companies is under process at CIL level. In the meantime, all subsidiaries companies were advised by CIL to initiate the funding of Leave Encashment liability with LIC of India in New Group Leave Encashment Plan. Accordingly, the Company has started funding in the BCCL Employees' New Group Leave Encashment Plan adopting the Master Proposal of LIC namely



'New Group Leave Encashment Cash Accumulation Scheme (UIN512N282V01)'. Balance with LIC under the said Scheme is as follows:

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening Balance at the beginning of the Year	112.76	12.13
Add: Investment during the Period/Year	695.00	196.01
Add: Interest earned during the Period/Year	15.56	4.93
Less: Net Charges paid to LIC for the Period/Year	0.85	0.31
Less: Fund released by LIC during the Period/Year	540.00	100.00
Closing Balance at the end of the Period/Year	282.47	112.76

**v. Actuarial Valuation of Post-Retirement Medical Benefit as at 31.03.2023  
Certificates as per Ind AS 19**

**Table 1: Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Profit &amp; Loss (P&amp;L)</b>		
Current Service Cost	16.68	15.61
Past service cost-plan amendments	0.00	306.34
Curtailment cost/(credit)	0.00	0.00
Settlement cost/(credit)	0.00	0.00
<b>Service cost</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>321.95</b>
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	27.34	24.56
Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses-other long term employee benefit plans	0.00	0.00
<b>Cost recognised in P&amp;L</b>	<b>44.02</b>	<b>346.51</b>
<b>B. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	58.22	79.21
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	(-)42.68	37.13
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	15.54	116.34
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(-)4.67	(-)18.17
<b>Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>98.17</b>
<b>C. Defined Benefit Cost</b>		
Service cost	16.68	321.95
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	27.34	24.56





Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	10.87	98.17
Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	0.00	0.00
<b>Defined Benefit Cost</b>	<b>54.89</b>	<b>444.68</b>
<b>D. Assumptions as at</b>		
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.80%
Medical Inflation Rate	0.00%	0.00%

**Table 2: Net Balance Sheet Position**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Development of Net Balance Sheet Position</b>		
Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(-)705.88	(-)704.49
Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	333.23	218.05
Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(-)372.65	(-)486.44
Effect of Asset ceiling	0.00	0.00
<b>Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)</b>	<b>(-)372.65</b>	<b>(-)486.44</b>
<b>B. Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position</b>		
Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(-)486.44	(-)215.72
Service cost	(-)16.68	(-)321.95
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(-)27.34	(-)24.56
Amount recognised in OCI	(-)10.87	(-)98.17
Employer contributions	168.67	96.16
Benefit paid directly by the Company	0.00	77.80
Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	0.00	0.00
Divestitures	0.00	0.00
Cost of termination benefits	0.00	0.00
<b>Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period</b>	<b>(-)372.66</b>	<b>(-)486.44</b>
<b>C. Assumptions as at</b>		
Discount Rate	7.30%	6.80%
Medical Inflation Rate	0.00%	0.00%

**Table 3: Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets**



(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
<b>A. Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)</b>		
<b>DBO at end of prior period</b>	704.49	319.65
Current service cost	16.68	15.61
Interest cost on the DBO	45.32	34.62
Curtailment (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Settlement (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Past service cost - plan amendments	0.00	306.34
Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	0.00	0.00
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	58.22	79.20
Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	0.00	32.80
Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	(-)42.68	4.34
Benefits paid directly by the Company	0.00	0.00
Benefits paid	(-)76.14	(-)88.07
<b>DBO at end of current period</b>	<b>705.88</b>	<b>704.49</b>
<b>B. Change in Fair Value of Assets</b>		
<b>Fair value of assets at end of prior period</b>	218.05	103.93
Acquisition adjustment	0.00	0.00
Interest income on plan assets	17.97	10.06
Employer contributions	168.67	96.17
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	4.67	18.16
Benefits paid	(-)76.14	(-)10.27
<b>Fair Value of assets at the end of current period</b>	<b>333.22</b>	<b>218.05</b>

Table 4: Additional Disclosure Information

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
<b>A. Expected benefit payments for the year ending</b>	
March 31, 2024	33.67
March 31, 2025	37.96
March 31, 2026	42.08
March 31, 2027	45.81
March 31, 2028	49.25
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033	283.08
Beyond 10 years	1540.58





<b>B. Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation</b>	12 years
<b>C. Accrued Benefit Obligation at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>	705.88

**Table 5: Sensitivity Analysis**

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	(₹ in Crore)
<b>DBO on base assumptions as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>	<b>705.88</b>
<b>A. Discount Rate</b>	
<b>Discount Rate as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023</b>	<b>7.30%</b>
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(-)38.79
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	-5%
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	42.68
<i>Percentage Impact</i>	6%

**vi. Post-Retirement Medical Benefit Funding**

The status of fund as on 31.03.2023 is as follows:

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening Balance at the beginning of the Year	218.05	103.93
Add: Investment during the Period/Year	168.67	96.17
Add: Interest earned during the Period/Year	22.89	28.22
Less: Net Charges for the Period/Year	0.00	0.00
Less: Fund withdrawn during the Period/Year	37.57	10.27
Closing Balance at the end of the Period/Year	372.04	218.05

**4. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Ind AS 37)**

**a) Contingent Liabilities**

**i. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts**



[₹ in Crore]

Sl No.	Particulars	Central Government	State Government and local authority	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
1.	Opening as on 01.04.2022	2161.51	1103.59	0.00	620.17	3885.27
2.	Additions during the year	2.15	240.29	0.00	1262.58	1505.02
3.	Claims settled during the year					
	a. From Opening Balance	541.73	68.20	0.00	1.87	611.80
	b. Out of addition during the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	c. Total Claims settled during the year (a+b)	541.73	68.20	0.00	1.87	611.80
4.	Closing as on 31.03.2023	1621.93	1275.68	0.00	1880.88	4778.49

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars		Contingent Liability	
		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Central Government	Income Tax	889.38	1334.77
	Sales Tax : CST	461.79	556.07
	Central Excise	265.81	265.72
	Service Tax	4.95	4.95
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1621.93</b>	<b>2161.51</b>
State Government and local authority	Sales Tax : VAT	447.41	496.49
	GST	188.01	0.04
	Royalty	344.44	315.79
	Holding Tax	252.23	252.23
	Electricity Duty	30.13	22.80
	Others Statutory Dues (RE/PE Cess)	13.46	16.28
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1275.68</b>	<b>1103.59</b>
Central Public Sector Enterprises		0.00	0.00





	<b>Sub- Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Others</b>	Suits against the Company	689.92	487.82
	Arbitration proceedings	1129.78	71.12
	Misc (Land)	61.18	61.23
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1880.88</b>	<b>620.17</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4778.49</b>	<b>3885.27</b>

The Company does reasonably expect that all the claims/suits (including lawsuit filed by other Companies) against the Company in legal disputes/litigations, when ultimately concluded and determined, will not have a material and adverse effect on the Company's result of operations or financial condition.

ii. **Penalty pursuant to Supreme Court Judgment in WP (Civil) 114 of 2014- Common Cause Case:** Demand notices amounting to ₹ 17344.46 crore have been issued in respect of 47 Projects/Mines/Collieries of the Company by State Government (District Mining Officers) in pursuance of the judgment dated 02.08.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide W.P. (C) No. 114 of 2014 in Common Cause vs. Union of India & Ors. It has been alleged that Coal Production have been undertaken either without Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance, Consent to operate and/or NOC/Consent to Establish or beyond the approved limits of production given under such clearances. The execution of the above demand notices is stayed in exercise of the power under rule 55(5) of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 read with Sec 30 of the MMDR Act, till further order. An order dated 03.11.2022 issued by JS& RA under Sec 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957 set-aside demand notices amounting to ₹ 9641.56 crore in respect of 20 Projects/Mines/Collieries of the Company.

BCCL has evaluated the balance 27 demand notices of compensation, which are same and similar in nature to the 20 demand notices, which has already been set-aside by Revisional Authority under Sec 30 of the MMDR Act, 1957. Considering the same, these demand notices have not been considered as contingent liability for the purpose of reporting.

iii. Various Certificate Cases are pending before Certificate Officer in District Mining Officer's (D.M.O's) Office in respect of Royalty on shortage of Stock of Coal at Areas. Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the D.M.O's to quantify the demand for Royalty payable after determining shortages arising from inflation, pilferage, under-reporting of production of Coal etc.



In view of above direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the amount involved as per Certificate Case is yet to be revised/confirmed by the D.M.O. Hence the same has not been provided in the financial statements but has been considered as contingent liabilities as shown above.

iv. Due to dispute on Lease Agreement of Captive Power Plant (WJ Area), the Service Tax on outstanding Lease Rent from 2<sup>nd</sup> Year of 2014-15 (Service Tax for the 1<sup>st</sup> Year of 2014-15 on the corresponding outstanding Lease Rent already paid) to 3<sup>rd</sup> Year of 2015-2016 (Plant handed over to the Company on 15.12.2016) amounting to ₹ 1.06 Crore has been shown under Contingent Liability.

v. The Company has preferred a writ petition bearing no. WP(T)3583 of 2015 before Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court against Demand Notice from Dhanbad Municipal Corporation for payment of Holding Tax amounting to ₹ 252.23 Crore. Since the matter is sub-judice the same has been shown as Contingent Liability under the head "Holding Tax".

vi. **Disputed Receivable / Payable a/c DLF**

As per the terms of Agreement, there are Receivables from DLF against cost of supply of (i) rejects and (ii) startup/back up / emergency power by Madhuban Coal Washery (MCW) to DLF and Payables to DLF for Energy received by MCW from Captive Power Plant (CPP) installed by DLF. The matter is sub-judice-one at Dhanbad Court and another at Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, New Delhi-on account of disputes over price/quality of rejects vis-à-vis below guaranteed performance of CPP. Accordingly, Interest receivable/payable on net outstanding has not been accounted for at this stage. However, the net interest @ 18% p.a simple upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 comes to ₹ 37.17 Crore (upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 ₹ 33.54 Crore) payable to DLF and has so been considered as Contingent Liability.

b) **Bank Guarantee issued by The Company**

[₹ in Crore]

Description	Amount	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Against floating charge on current assets	262.14	261.08

c) **Letter of Credit issued by the Company**

[₹ in Crore]

Description	Amount	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Outstanding as on balance sheet date	5.87	10.52





d) **Commitment**

i. **Capital Commitments**

[₹ in Crore]

Description	Amount	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for.		
a) Land	0.00	1.26
b) Building	84.28	203.32
c) Plant & Machinery	20.78	195.24
d) Others	443.66	659.91

ii. **Revenue/ Other Commitments**

[₹ in Crore]

Description	Amount	
	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on Revenue/Other account not provided for.		
a) HEMM Hiring	9978.23	10780.39
b) Coal Transportation	456.99	336.99
c) Others	98.58	88.68

e) **Provisions**

Details of movement in Non-Current / Current Provisions during the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 are as under:

i. **Non-Current Provisions for :**

[₹ in Crore]

Note No	Provisions	Opening Balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022	Provision / Addition during the period	Paid/Adjustment/ Write back during the period	Closing Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023
21	Gratuity	627.26	0.00	25.63	601.63
21	Leave Encashment	404.25	16.06	0.00	420.31
21	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	458.62	0.00	157.29	301.33
21	Other Employee	42.13	0.00	1.80	40.33



	Benefits				
21	Site restoration/Mines Closure	483.35	51.29	6.54	528.10
21	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Stripping Activity Adjustment	(-)480.02	701.30	0.00	221.28
9&10	Doubtful capital advance, security deposits and other deposits - Other non-current assets	5.07	0.00	0.00	5.07
9&10	Doubtful deposits and receivables – Other financial assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Doubtful loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Exploration and Evaluation Assets (including impairment)	18.52	0.00	0.00	18.52
4	Capital WIP (including impairment)	37.92	3.91	4.09	37.74
3	Impairment of Assets – Property, Plant & Equipment's	95.68	6.80	0.00	102.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1692.78</b>	<b>779.36</b>	<b>195.35</b>	<b>2276.79</b>

ii. The Company has entered into long-term contracts, in the form of Fuel Supply Agreements, with coal consumers for supply of coal as per the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ). The Fuel Supply Agreements provide for incentive for supply of coal over and above 90% of the ACQ as well as penalty for supply of coal below 90%/80%/60% of the ACQ, as the case may be. The incentive and penalty are determined at year end on year to year basis/consumer-wise. The Company has not entered into any long term derivative contract.

iii. **Current Provisions for:**

[₹ in Crore]

Note No	Provisions	Opening Balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022	Provision / Addition during the period	Paid/Adjustment/ Write back during the period	Closing Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023
21	Gratuity	279.45	52.20	0.00	331.65





21	Leave Encashment	42.62	20.99	0.00	63.61
21	Post-Retirement Medical Benefits	27.82	4.69	0.00	32.51
21	Ex-gratia	286.95	289.64	248.79	327.80
21	PRP	156.21	113.33	67.03	202.51
21	Other Employee Benefits	239.73	1232.93	0.00	1472.66
21	Site restoration/Mines Closure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Coal Quality Variance	187.07	88.66	180.33	95.40
13	Bad & Doubtful debts	378.57	16.16	32.33	362.40
12	Inventories – Stock of Coal	304.00	0.00	9.15	294.85
12	Inventories – Stock of Stores & Spares	76.96	1.38	13.48	64.86
11	Doubtful advance , deposits and receivables – Other current assets	1.10	0.72	0.00	1.82
9	Doubtful deposits and claims – Other financial assets	4.95	0.00	0.00	4.95
8	Doubtful loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1985.43</b>	<b>1820.70</b>	<b>551.11</b>	<b>3255.02</b>

**f) Other Securities received by the Company**

- i. The Company is in possession of following fund based/non-fund based security received from suppliers/contractors/customers, etc. which has not been accounted for.

Sl. No.	Nature of Security	Amount (₹ in Crore)	
		As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
1	Bank Guarantee	489.90	1279.60
2	Letter of Credit	56.50	14.00
3	NSC	0.22	0.15
4	FDR/TDR	6.65	1.52

- ii. A Contract was awarded to M/s AMR-BBB Consortium for “Development of Kapuria Block and extraction of coal from Kapuria Block by mass production technology package for a minimum guaranteed production of 2.0 MTY on turnkey basis” in April 2012. The said contract was cancelled on 21.01.2021 and three Performance Bank Guarantees of M/s AMR BBB Consortium



has been encashed by BCCL of ₹ 41.20 crore. The Company had an outstanding Capital Advance of ₹ 38.23 crore which has been adjusted against the encashed Bank Guarantee and balance of ₹ 2.97 crore has been deposited with the registrar of Delhi High Court as per the direction of Delhi High Court vide its order dated 30.01.2021. The said amount of ₹ 2.97 crore is shown as Deposit with Courts in the books of accounts. One Bank Guarantee was encashed by Bank amounting to ₹ 12.78 crore and has been deposited with the registrar of Delhi High Court as per the direction of Delhi High Court vide its order dated 30.01.2021. Hence, total amount of ₹ 15.75 crore (₹ 2.97 crore + ₹ 12.78 crore) is lying deposited with the Registrar of Delhi High Court. Amount paid for DPR ₹ 6.50 crore as appearing under the head “Development” (CWIP Note-4) of WJ Area will be adjusted against Performance Bank Guarantee after outcome of ICC where arbitration case has been filed.

## 5. Operating Segment: (Ind AS 108)

In accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 108 ‘operating segment’, the operating segment used for presenting segment information are identified based on internal reports used by Board of Directors (BOD) to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The BOD is the Company’s Chief operating decision maker within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

The Company primarily operates in the coal mining; all other activities revolve around the main business. Hence, there are no other operating segments for the company.

“Revenue from transactions with the following customer amount to 10 per cent or more of the company’s revenues,-

Customer Sr. No.	Amount of Sale of Coal during the period	% of Total Sales
1	4317.33	25.03%
2	2206.26	12.79%
3	2059.28	11.94%

## 6. Earnings per Share (Ind AS-33)-Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ in Crore /Shares in numbers)

Particulars	Profit from Continuing Operation	
	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
Profit/(Loss) after tax	645.01	111.62
Less: Profit attributable to Pref. Shareholder	0.00	0.00





Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Shareholder	645.01	111.62
Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares Outstanding	46570000	46570000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value ₹ 1000)	138.50	23.97

## 7. Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS-24)

### a) Post-Employment Benefit Fund:

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

The list of related parties is as follows: -

Name	Designation	W.e.f
Shri Samiran Dutta	Chairman cum Managing Director	28.12.2021; continuing
Shri Samiran Dutta	Director (Finance) Addl. charge	18.07.2019 to 14.04.2023
Sri P.V.K.R. Mallikarjuna	Director (Personnel)	01.06.2020 to 31.07.2022
Sri Harsh Nath Mishra	Director (Personnel)	01.11.2022 to 22.02.2023
Sri Murli Krishna Ramaiah	Director (Personnel)	23.02.2023; continuing
Shri Sanjay Kumar Singh	Director (Technical/OP)	05.02.2022; continuing
Shri Uday A Kaole	Director (Technical/P&P)	22.08.2022; continuing
Shri Rakesh Kumar Sahay	Director (Finance)	14.04.2023; continuing
Lt. Gen Narendra Singh	Independent Director	10.07.2019 to 09.07.2022
Shri B. Veera Reddy	Part time Director [D(T), CIL]	24.02.2022 to 23.08.2022
Shri Debasish Nanda	Part time Director [D (BD), CIL]	23.08.2022; continuing
Shri Anandji Prasad	Part time Director (Project Advisor, MoC, Govt. Nominee)	03.01.2022; continuing
Smt. Shashi Singh	Independent Director	01.11.2021; continuing
Shri Alok Kumar Agrawal	Independent Director	01.11.2021; continuing
Shri Satyabrata Panda	Independent Director	01.11.2021; continuing
Shri Ram Kumar Roy	Independent Director	31.03.2022; continuing
Shri B.K. Parui	Company Secretary	30.08.2013; continuing



b) Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

[₹ in Crore]

Sl. No.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	31-03-2023	31-03-2022
i)	Short Term Employee Benefits	2.53	1.55
ii)	Post-Employment Benefits	1.62	0.55
iii)	Other Long-term Benefits	0.00	0.00
iv)	Termination Benefits	0.00	0.00
v)	Share Based Payment	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>2.10</b>

c) Actuarial Valuation of Gratuity, EL and HPL as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 of Key Managerial Personnel:

[₹ in Crore]

SL No	Name of KMP	Gratuity		Leave		Total	
		31.03.23	31.03.22	31.03.23	31.03.22	31.03.23	31.03.22
1	Sri Samiran Dutta, CMD	0.17	0.16	0.27	0.27	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.43</b>
2	Sri Sanjay Kumar Singh, D(T) OP	0.20	0.19	0.31	0.00	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.19</b>
3	Shri Uday A Kaole, D(T) P&P	0.15	0.19	0.32	0.00	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.19</b>
4	Shri Murli Krishna Ramaiah, D(P)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
5	Sri B K Parui (Company Secretary)	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.25	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.41</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.34</b>

d) Name wise Sitting Fee paid to Independent Directors during the period ending 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 are given here under:

[₹ in Crore]

Sl. No.	Name of the Independent Directors	Sitting Fee	
		Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
	Sitting Fees	0.17	0.10

e) Balances Outstanding with Key Management Personnel as on 31.03.2023

[₹ in Crore]

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
i)	Amount Payable	Nil	Nil
ii)	Amount Receivable	Nil	Nil





- f) 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.

**g) Related Party Transactions within Group**

Coal India Limited has entered into transactions with its subsidiaries which include Apex charges, Rehabilitation charges, Lease rent, Interest on Funds parked by subsidiaries, IICM charges and other expenditure incurred by or on behalf of other subsidiaries through current account.

**(i) Transactions with Related Parties**

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Related Party	Loan to Related Party	Loan from Related Party	Other Services					Current Account Balances (Payable) / Receivable	Outstanding Balances (Payables) / Receivables
			Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Interest on Funds parked by Subsidiaries	IICM Charges	Any Other		
CIL	0.00	0.00	36.18	21.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	(395.46)	0.00
IICM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	0.00	(0.01)	(0.75)
CMP DIL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.04	0.00	(35.28)

**(ii) Disclosure of CMPDIL**

(₹ in Crore)

Sr. No	Description	Note No	Amount
Statement of Profit & Loss			
1	Capital Expenses	3	78.86
2		4	47.81
3		5	0.00
4		6.1	0.00
5		6.2	0.00
6	CMPDIL Expense	35	56.23



7	Environment expense	35	0.00
8	Other heads (please specify)		NA
<b>Balance Sheet</b>			
1	Payable for Capital expenditure	20	11.96
2	Trade Payable	19	23.32
3	Other heads (please specify)		NA

#### 8. Income Taxes (Ind AS-12) (Note 36 & 37)

Provision of ₹ 1.31 Crore has been made for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 for tax Expenses due to capital gain on sale of mutual funds. Adjustment for Net Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 amounting to ₹ 188.73 Crore has been made.

#### 9. Leases (Ind AS-116) (Note 25)

a) The Company (Washery Construction Division) had taken railway land measuring about 10.647 acre vide lease agreement dated 12.06.2020 for construction and operation of private siding at 5MTPA PEH under Dhanbad Division for 35 years from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2053 for ₹ 23.24 crore paid upfront on 07.08.2019.

b) The Company (Sijua Area) had taken railway land measuring about 9.55 acre vide lease agreement dated 22.03.2022 for opencast project to control coal fire at Loyabad station under Adra Division for 35 years from 22.03.2022 for ₹ 25.09 crore paid upfront on 22.03.2022.

c) The Company has entered into Lease Agreement for Hiring of Vehicles/Telecommunications. The Lease Agreement will be for a period ranging from 3 to 5 years. The disclosure requirements as per Ind AS 116 are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Sr No	Particulars	Note No and Head	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
1.	Gross Carrying amount	Note No: 3 (Vehicles) Note No: 3 (Telecommunications)	52.72 181.42	13.25 181.42
2.	Progressive Amortisation	Note No: 3 (Vehicles) Note No: 3 (Telecommunications)	11.74 60.47	3.62 24.19
3.	Written down Value	Note No: 3 (Vehicles) Note No: 3 (Telecommunications)	40.98 120.95	9.63 157.23
4	Lease Liability	B/S Face (Lease Liability)	212.64	200.28
5	Finance Cost	Note No: 32 (Unwinding of Discounts)	15.81	10.98





The future minimum lease amount payable in aggregate during the period of lease is ₹ 212.64 Crores. The details of future lease payments payable are as under: -

(₹ in Crore)

Sr No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
1.	Not later than one year	58.85	43.93
2.	Later than one year and not later than three years	115.93	97.64
3.	Later than three years and till the year of lease	37.86	58.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>212.64</b>	<b>200.28</b>

**d) Captive Power Plant of WJ Area**

As per lease agreement dated 18<sup>th</sup> September 2010, lease rent @ ₹ 6.60 Crore / annum (inclusive of Taxes) was receivable from the lessee M/s OSD Coke (Consortium) Pvt. Ltd. towards lease of Captive Power Plant of Western Jharia Area. The lease was valid for 20 years. But the lessee filed a writ petition in the Jharkhand High Court on disputes over tariff valuation etc. and stopped operating the Power Plant as well as payment of Lease Rent. The Plant has now been handed over to the Company from 16<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015 as per decision of Arbitrator appointed by Jharkhand High Court. In view of the above, the outstanding Lease Rent of ₹ 6.60 Crore for the year 2014-15 and ₹ 4.67 Crore for the year 2015-16 (upto 15<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2015) has not been accounted for.

**10. Insurance and escalation claims**

Insurance and escalation claims are accounted for on the basis of admission/final settlement.

**11. Provisions made in the Financial Statements**

Provisions made in the accounts against slow moving/non-moving/obsolete stores, claims receivable, advances, doubtful debts etc. are considered adequate to cover possible losses.

**12. Current Assets, Loans and Advances etc.**

In the opinion of the Management, assets other than fixed assets and non-current investments have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

**13. Current Liabilities**

Estimated liability has been provided where actual liability could not be measured.



#### 14. Balance Confirmation

Balance confirmation/ reconciliation are carried out for cash and bank balances, trade receivables and certain loans & advances. Provision is taken against all doubtful unconfirmed balances. Letters are written to parties for balance confirmation of long term liabilities and current liabilities.

#### 15. Other Matters:

##### a) Claims lodged by the Company in the Court of Law

The Company ( BCCL, Kolkata Office) has filed a civil suit in the High Court at Kolkata (G.A. No. 2797 of 2013/ C.S. No. 11 of 2013) against M/s Turner Morrison Limited, Kolkata for (i) a declaration that the Company is the lawful owner of the its present office premises at 6, Lyons Range, Kolkata-700001, (ii) a declaration that there was no relationship as the landlord and the tenant between them and (iii) a decree of ₹ 187.74 crore with interest against the Rent etc. already paid by the Company to M/s Turner Morrison Limited, Kolkata.

Besides this there are some more claims of the Company in the court of law amounting to ₹ 0.04crore.

##### b) Balances of Erstwhile Kustore Area

Liabilities' of erstwhile Kustore Area, appearing in the audited financial statements of PB Area, are under examination/investigation. Similarly, 'Advances, Deposits & Claims etc.' of erstwhile Kustore Area are also under verification/scrutiny. Based on the outcome of the examination / investigation / verification / scrutiny, 'Liabilities' will be written back or paid and similarly Advances etc. will be adjusted or written off.

##### c) Physical Verification of Assets of Erstwhile Kustore Area merged with P.B. Area

In view of the observation of the Audit and assurance given thereon by the Management, the job of Physical verification of Assets of collieries / units of erstwhile Kustore Area merged with PB Area and their reconciliation with Asset Register / Plant Card etc. was assigned to a firm of Chartered Accountant during 2015-16. The firm reported based on physical verification that the Gross Block has been overstated by ₹ 9.63 crore and provision for depreciation is under-charged by ₹ 16.06 crore in financial statements as on date of merger. But, it has been recommended by the firm that 'under the reported limitations, having influence on the gross value, depreciation and net value of physically existing Assets (derived), there is no option but to consider the audited figures of gross value, depreciation and net value appearing in financial statements as assets physically existing. Management has accepted the aforesaid recommendation.





#### **d) Possession of Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine**

Allocation of Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine (Bokaro) in 2006 by Government of India (GOI) to Electro steel Casting Limited stood de-allocated w.e.f. 31.03.2015 and thereafter Govt. of India (GOI) assigned the said mine to the designated Custodian i.e. 'Chairman, CIL' in terms of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 (DO No. 13016/36/2015-CA-III dated 31.03.2015 issued by the Joint Secretary MOC). Chairman CIL, in turn, authorized 'CMD, BCCL' to act on his behalf (CIL/CH/CUSTODIAN/27/1608 dated 31.03.2015). Accordingly, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine was placed under the administrative control of Eastern Jharia Area (Dhanbad) of the Company (Office Order No. the Company: CS: F-17(A):138 dated 03/04/2015 issued by Company Secretary the Company).

Now, vide Office Memorandum No.13016/77/2015-CA-III dated 06.10.2015 of GOI, MOC, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine has been allotted to M/s SAIL and the Designated Custodian ie Chairman, CIL has been advised to hand over possession of the mine to SAIL. Accordingly, it has been handed over to SAIL as confirmed by GM, Eastern Jharia Area vide his Letter No. BCCL/GM/EJA/2016/1429 dated 28.07.2016 enclosing there with charge hand-over and take-over report. Further, the Company has spent ₹ 5.08 Crore upto 28.07.2016 (Power bill ₹4.04 Crore, Repair & Maintenance and others ₹ 1.04 Crore) on maintaining the possession of the mine as custodian which has been booked as 'Receivable' in the Financial Statements. The amount is adjustable from the sale proceeds from the coal stock lying at the mine.

It is updated that as against BCCL claim of ₹ 5.08 Crore, SAIL has also claimed ₹ 17.00 Crore towards de-watering of mine, etc. which was not reasonably accepted by BCCL Management.

Again, Government of India has appointed the Chairman, CIL to manage and operate Parbatpur-Central Coal mine vide notification in the Gazette of India (F. No. CBA2-13016/1/2018-CBA2 dated 13<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2020). Chairman, CIL authorized the CMD, BCCL to take appropriate action as per relevant provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 as amended by Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 and the rules made thereunder, to manage and operate the said mine.

Accordingly, Parbatpur (Central) Coal Mine was placed under the administrative control of Eastern Jharia Area (Dhanbad) of the Company and GM (EJ Area), BCCL is authorized to take over the possession of the Parbatpur-Central Coal Mine and to manage and operate with immediate effect. (Authorization letter No: BCCL/D(T)P&P/F-83(B)/2020/45 dated 03/03/2020 issued by director (tech.) P&P of the Company).





Since from the date of second time take over possession of the mine as custodian to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023, the Company has spent ₹ 30.26 Crore on maintaining the mine as custodian which has been booked as 'Receivable' in the Financial Statements.

**e) Excise Duty on Royalty & Cess for the period from Mar'2011 to Feb'2013**

In the past, the Company was not paying the Excise Duty on Royalty & SED but on the advice of CIL, the Company released the payment of ₹ 73.99 Crore towards this for the period from 01.03.2011 to 28.02.2013. In consideration of the above, supplementary bills were raised on consumers amounting to ₹ 78.10 Crore for the earlier period besides regular billing of Excise Duty on Royalty & SED. The Company has so far (upto 31.03.2022) realized ₹ 73.15 Crore and the balance amount not yet realized is ₹ 4.95 Crore. The unrealized amount belongs mostly to e-auction consumers, out of which 17 consumers have opposed the demand by the Company amounting to ₹ 0.28 Crore in the court of law. Against the amount of ₹ 4.95 Crore, provision to the tune of ₹ 4.95 Crore stands as on 30.09.2022.

**f) Service Tax on eligible Input Services**

In respect of payments made at HQ to some service providers like CMPDIL/CISF/MSTC/M-Junction etc., Service Tax on eligible input services could not be distributed among coal producing areas of the Company for availing Cenvat Credit (till Oct'2013) for want of registration for input service distribution and thereafter due to imposition of restriction on availment of Cenvat Credit after six months vide notification No. 21/2014 CE(NT) dated 11/07/2014 which was subsequently modified as one year vide notification 6/2015 CE (NT) dated 01/3/2015. Against the aforesaid non-availment of Cenvat Credit, CAG raised a Memo which subsequently converted into the Draft Para. However, the matter was analyzed/revisited in consultation with our tax consultant, from which, it finally emerged that there was scope for availment of the subject Cenvat Credit due to the fact that (i) restriction on availment of Cenvat Credit was applicable for manufacturer or producer of output services only not on Input Service Distributor and (ii) time and again it was held that the Cenvat Credit could not be denied on procedural ground when credit on goods and services were in principle eligible for credit. Accordingly, the un-availed Cenvat Credit amounting to ₹ 30.48 Crore till Oct'2013 as well as the balance period of 2013-14 and 2014-15 has been availed through the current Returns (ER1 of Sept'16 and ST3 of April-Sept'16) with an intimation to Jurisdictional Authority of Central Excise Department disclosing the entire facts.

Cenvat Credit amounting to ₹ 30.48 Crore was carried forward in ER-1 Return and later on included in CGST Credit of GST TRAN-01 after implementation of GST w.e.f. 01.07.2017 and the





said amount has already been utilized in GSTR-3B Return for the period from Oct, 2018 to Feb, 2019.

**g) Fund under Master Plan**

The Company receives fund from Coal India Limited against Master Plan for dealing with fire and rehabilitation of persons dwelling in coal bearing / fire affected area of the Company leasehold land. The Company is the implementing agency for fire projects and rehabilitation of persons dwelling in the Company houses. BCCL is providing for the shifting of BCCL employees from the fire endangered and coal bearing areas to non-coal bearing areas out of their own capital budget and accounted the same as per accounting principles.

Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA) is the implementing agency for rehabilitation of persons dwelling in non-BCCL houses, for which the Company acts as a nodal agency. Fund received as nodal agency is advanced to JRDA and such Advance (shown under Other Deposits and Advances in Note-11) as well as the relevant Fund, both are adjusted on the basis of utilization statement submitted by JRDA. There is an Advance of ₹ 111.21 Crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 ₹ 428.86 Crore) to JRDA awaiting utilization certificate for their adjustment.

Position of Unutilized Fund under Master Plan as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 (shown under Shifting and Rehabilitation Fund in Note-22) is as follows:

[₹ In Crore]		
Particulars	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2022
Opening balance of unutilized fund under Master Plan at the beginning of the period / year	471.56	287.28
Fund Received during the period / year	1.75	197.48
Utilization /adjustment during the period / year	325.75	13.20
Closing balance of unutilized fund	147.56	471.56

**h) Write-off/Write-Back**

The following Write back / write off for old /unlinked/unmoved/ unclaimed/ unrealized Liabilities/ Advance etc as 'not payable'/ 'not realizable' as approved by Area Management has been considered in Current Period Financial Statements. Write-off and write back of related provision had been approved by BCCL Board.



Sl. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Amount of Write Back / Write Off (Current Period)		Amount of Write Back / Write Off (Previous Year)	
1	Write Back: (a) Liabilities/Provisions (b) Progressive MC Exp.	25	113.99 126.81	240.80	331.99 0.00	331.99
2	Write Off: (a) Doubtful Advance (b) Others	34	0.00 0.00	0.00	16.58 0.00	16.58
3	Write Back of Related Provision: (a) Doubtful Advance (b) Others	34	0.00 0.00	0.00	16.58 0.00	16.58
<b>Net positive impact on Profitability</b>			<b>240.80</b>		<b>331.99</b>	

**i) Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Ind AS-115)**

i. Other claims are accounted for when there is certainty of realization. Accordingly, in the sub-judice matter of House Rent receivable from the tenants of Bhuli Town Administration, revenue is accounted for on cash basis.

ii. Refund / Adjustment together with interest thereon from Tax Authorities are accounted for on the basis of final assessment / refund.

iii. Recovery of the liquidated damages and penalties are accounted for on the basis of final settlement.

**iv. Disaggregated Revenue information:**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contract with customers:

(₹ in crore)

	Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2023	Year ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022
<b>Types of goods or service</b>		
Coal	12333.34	9445.58
Others	0.00	0.00





<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>12333.34</b>	<b>9445.58</b>
<b>Types of Customers</b>		
Power sector	8077.29	7090.69
Non-Power sector	4256.05	2354.89
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>12333.34</b>	<b>9445.58</b>
<b>Types of Contract</b>		
FSA	8966.44	7243.12
E Auction	1553.11	1120.90
Others	1813.79	1081.56
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>12333.34</b>	<b>9445.58</b>
<b>Timing of goods or service</b>		
Goods/Service transferred at a point in time	12333.34	9445.58
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>12333.34</b>	<b>9445.58</b>

#### j) Ratios

Sr No	Description	For the Year ended 31.03.2023	For the year ended 31.03.2022	Variance
1	<b>Current Ratio</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>-2.65%</b>
The current ratio indicates a company's overall liquidity position. It is widely used by banks in making decisions regarding the advancing of working capital credit to their clients. Current ratio has been calculated as Current Assets divided by Current liabilities.				
2	<b>Debt-Equity Ratio</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>NA</b>
Debt-to-equity ratio compares a Company's total debt to shareholders equity. Both of these numbers can be found in a Company's balance sheet. Debt-Equity Ratio has been calculated as total debt divided by Shareholder's Equity.				
3	<b>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</b>	<b>16.98</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>173.77%</b>
Debt Service coverage ratio is used to analyse the firm's ability to pay-off current interest and instalments. Debt Service Coverage Ratio is calculated as Earning available for debt service divided by Debt Service.				
Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.				
Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments				
"Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit / (loss) for the period" and it does not include items of other comprehensive income.				
4	<b>Return on Equity Ratio</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>420.93%</b>
It measures the profitability of equity funds invested in the Company. The ratio reveals how				





profitability of the equity-holders' funds have been utilized by the Company. It also measures the percentage return generated to equity-holders. The ratio is computed as: (Net Profits after taxes less Preference Dividend (if any)) divided by Average Shareholder's Equity

5	<b>Inventory Turnover Ratio</b>	13.46	9.33	44.28%
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This ratio also known as stock turnover ratio and it establishes the relationship between the cost of goods sold during the period or sales during the period and average inventory held during the period. It measures the efficiency with which a Company utilizes or manages its inventory. Inventory turnover ratio is calculated as Cost of goods sold OR sales divided by Average Inventory.

Average inventory is (Opening + Closing balance / 2)

When the information opening and closing balances of inventory is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing COGS OR Sales by closing balance of Inventory.

6	<b>Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio</b>	12.46	5.53	125.25%
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It measures the efficiency at which the firm is managing the receivables.

Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales / Avg. Accounts Receivable

Net credit sales consist of gross credit sales minus sales return. Trade receivables includes sundry debtors and bills receivables.

Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)

When the information about credit sales, opening and closing balances of trade debtors is not available then the ratio can be calculated by dividing total sales by closing balances of trade receivables.

7	<b>Trade Payables Turnover Ratio</b>	5.57	3.83	45.22%
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It indicates the number of times sundry creditors have been paid during a period. It is calculated to judge the requirements of cash for paying sundry creditors. It is calculated by dividing the net credit purchases by average creditors.

Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables

Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return

When the information about credit purchases, opening and closing balances of trade creditors is not available then the ratio is calculated by dividing total purchases by the closing balance of trade creditors.

8	<b>Net Capital Turnover Ratio</b>	3.26	2.89	12.96%
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It indicates a company's effectiveness in using its working capital. The working capital turnover ratio is calculated as follows: net sales divided by the average amount of working capital during the same period. Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital

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





Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.				
9	Net Profit Ratio	5.23	1.18	342.56%
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.				
10	Return on Capital Employed	14.76	8.22	79.60%
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				
11	Return on Investment	17.05	3.41	399.93%
Return on investment (ROI) is a financial ratio used to calculate the benefit received by the company in relation to its investment cost. The higher the ratio, the greater the benefit earned.				

**k) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Ind AS 8)**

The Significant accounting policy (Note-2) adopted by the Company is in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind ASs) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

**l) Events Occurring after the Reporting Period (Ind AS 10)**

No adjusting or non-adjusting events occurred after the reporting period.

**m) Change in Capital Structure**

There is no movement in the equity share capital held by Coal India Limited (100%) during the current period.

Nominal Dividend of ₹ 888.65 Crore on erstwhile 5% Non-Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares was not due as the Company was carrying accumulated losses.



**n) Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The amendments are as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

**o) Total Consumption of Raw Materials (Note 12)**

[₹ in Crore]

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2023		Year ended 31.03.2022	
	Amount	%-age of total consumption	Amount	%-age of total consumption
<b>1.Raw Coal consumed in Washeries during the year :</b>				
Imported	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indigenous	1313.13	100.00	989.22	100.00

**p) Statement of Stock of Coal (Raw Coal, Washed Coal & Other Products)**

(₹ in Crore and Quantity in MT)

	Year ended 31.03.2023		Year ended 31.03.2022	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value





<b>Opening Stock</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>1202.10</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>1545.79</b>
Adjustment in Opg Stock	(0.04)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Production	40.74	13673.95	34.15	10091.76
Sales	35.73	12333.34	32.64	9445.58
Own Consumption	0.00	0.27	0.01	0.65
Coal Used for W/Coal	4.42	1313.13	3.56	989.22
(Shortage)/Surplus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>1229.31</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>1202.10</b>

**q) Previous Year's Figures**

Previous Period figures have not been regrouped and rearranged.

r) Note-1 and 2 represents Corporate Information and Significant Accounting Policies respectively. Note 3 to 23 form part of the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023 and Note 24 to 37 form part of Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. Note-38 represents Additional Notes to the Financial Statements.

**As per our report of even date**

**For N. C. Banerjee & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

FRN-302081E

**(CA Arvind Kumar)**

Partner

M No-402203



**Date: 24.04.2023**

**Place: Dhanbad**

**On behalf of the Board**

**(Samiran Dutta)**

Chairman-cum-Managing

Director & CEO

DIN 08519303

**(Rakesh Kumar Sahay)**

Director (Finance)

& CFO

DIN 10122335

**(Anand Pratap Singh)**

HOD (Finance I/C)

**(B.K. Parui)**

(Company Secretary)



**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**OTHER DETAILS (ENCLOSURES)**

(₹ in Crore)

Year Ended  
31.03.2023

Year Ended  
31.03.2022

**NOTE - 24 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

**Break-up of Statutory Levies on Sale of Coal**

Royalty	1,310.41	1,073.66
Goods and Service Tax	685.01	555.98
GST compensation Cess	1,429.34	1,305.40
Cess on Coal	13.19	19.59
National Mineral Exploration Trust	26.05	21.49
District Mineral Foundation	390.81	322.08
Bazar Tax	115.12	92.31
Management Fees	3.18	2.87
Other Levies (Covid Cess)	31.11	28.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,004.22</b>	<b>3,421.76</b>

**NOTE 28 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES**

**Break-up of Salary, Wages, Allowances ,Bonus etc.**

Salary, Wages, Allowances ,Bonus etc.	4,043.70	3,902.85
NCWA XI Provision	1,223.64	223.27
Ex-Gratia	289.64	287.50
Performance Related Pay	113.33	90.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,670.31</b>	<b>4,504.03</b>

**Break-up of Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds**

Contribution to P.F. & Other Funds	739.70	662.94
Gratuity	210.39	191.66
Leave Encashment	388.90	100.68
Medical Expenses for retired employees	51.34	83.73
Medical Expenses for existing employees	13.90	17.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,404.23</b>	<b>1,056.19</b>







# BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Miniratna Company)

## OTHER DETAILS (ENCLOSURES)

(₹ in Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
<b>Break-up of Staff Welfare Expenses</b>		
VRS	-	-
Workman Compensation	3.01	3.38
Grants to Schools & Institutions	5.39	2.49
Sports & Recreation	1.22	0.87
Canteen & Creche	0.03	-0.03
Power - Township	201.20	193.28
Hire Charges of Bus, Ambulance etc.	2.21	0.72
Other Employee Benefits	70.52	27.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>283.58</b>	<b>228.10</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,358.12</b>	<b>5,788.32</b>

### Credit/Debit note issued during the year for Coal Quality Variance

Credit Note issued during the year for the year	-	3.08
Credit Note issued during the year for the earlier years	125.63	149.97
<b>Total Credit Notes issued during the year</b>	<b>125.63</b>	<b>153.05</b>
Debit Note issued during the year for the year	-	-
Debit Note issued during the year for the earlier years	34.92	72.45
<b>Total Debit Notes issued during the year</b>	<b>34.92</b>	<b>72.45</b>

### Reconciliation of Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairment

Depreciation charged for the year as per Note-3	290.50	281.58
Impairment done during the year as per Note-3	6.80	13.05
Depreciation charged for the year as per Note-4	-	-
Impairment done during the year as per Note-4	3.91	2.33
Amortisation charged for the year as per Note-5	-	-
Impairment done during the year as per Note-5	-	18.52





**BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED**  
(A Miniratna Company)

**OTHER DETAILS (ENCLOSURES)**

(₹ in Crore)

	Year Ended 31.03.2023	Year Ended 31.03.2022
Amortisation charged for the year as per Note-6.1	2.90	-
Impairment done during the year as per Note-6.1	-	-
Amortisation charged for the year as per Note-6.2	-	-
Impairment done during the year as per Note-6.2	-	-
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>304.11</b>	<b>315.48</b>
Depreciation/Impairment/Amortisation as per P&L Statement (B)	304.11	315.48
Depreciation capitalised during the year on mines in development phase (C)	-	-
<b>Difference (A-B-C)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

As per our report of even date  
For N.C. Banerjee & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN - 302081E

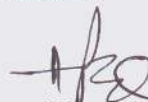
(CA Arvind Kumar)  
Partner  
Mem. No - 402203

Date: 24.04.2023  
Place: Dhanbad



On behalf of the Board

  
(Virander Sharma)  
HOD (Fin) CA&T

  
(Anand Pratap Singh)  
HOD (Finance I/C)