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DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS
Dated November 1, 2026
Please read Section 32 of the Companies Act, 2013
(This Draft Red Herring Prospectus will be updated upon filing of the RHP with the RoC)
100% Book Built Issue

SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

CORPORATE IDENTITY NUMBER: U10102CT1985GOI003161

REGISTERED AND CORPORATE OFFICE	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE AND E-MAIL	WEBSITE
Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006, Chhattisgarh, India	Swapnil Sudhanshu *Company Secretary and Compliance Officer*	**Tel:** 07752-246340 **Email:** compsecy.secl@coalindia.in	www.secl-cil.in

OUR PROMOTERS: PRESIDENT OF INDIA, ACTING THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF COAL, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND COAL INDIA LIMITED

DETAILS OF THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

TYPE OF OFFER	FRESH ISSUE SIZE	OFFER FOR SALE SIZE	TOTAL OFFER SIZE	ELIGIBILITY AND RESERVATION
Offer for Sale	Not Applicable	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million	The Offer is being made pursuant to Regulation 6(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("**SEBI ICDR Regulations**"). For further details, see "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures – Eligibility for the Offer*" on page 595. For details of share reservation among Qualified Institutional Buyers ("**QIBs**"), Non-Institutional Bidders ("**NIBs**"), Retail Individual Bidders ("**RIBs**"), Eligible Employees and Eligible Shareholders, see "*Offer Structure*" beginning on page 616.

DETAILS OF THE SELLING SHAREHOLDER, OFFER FOR SALE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF ACQUISITION PER EQUITY SHARE

NAME OF THE SELLING SHAREHOLDER	TYPE	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OFFERED SHARES	WACA (IN ₹ PER EQUITY SHARE)[#]
Coal India Limited	Promoter Selling Shareholder	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million	1.02[^]

[#] *As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.*
[^] *As adjusted for sub-division of Equity Shares.*

RISKS IN RELATION TO THE FIRST ISSUE

This being the first public issue of our Company, there has been no formal market for the Equity Shares of our Company. The face value of our Equity Shares is ₹2 each. The Floor Price, Cap Price and the Offer Price (as determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs on the basis of the assessment of market demand for the Equity Shares by way of the Book Building Process and in accordance with SEBI ICDR Regulations, and as stated in "*Basis for Offer Price*" beginning on page 125) should not be taken to be indicative of the market price of the Equity Shares after the Equity Shares are listed. No assurance can be given regarding an active and/or sustained trading in the Equity Shares or regarding the price at which the Equity Shares will be traded after listing.

GENERAL RISK

Investments in equity and equity-related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest any funds in the Offer unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their entire investment. Investors are advised to read the risk factors carefully before taking an investment decision in the Offer. For taking an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of our Company and the Offer including the risks involved. The Equity Shares in the Offer have not been recommended or approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"), nor does the SEBI guarantee the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Specific attention of the Bidders is invited to "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 21.

ISSUER'S AND SELLING SHAREHOLDER'S ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY

Our Company, having made all reasonable inquiries, accepts responsibility for and confirms that this Draft Red Herring Prospectus contains all information with regard to our Company and the Offer, which is material in the context of the Offer, that the information contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is true and correct in all material aspects and is not misleading in any material respect, that the opinions and intentions expressed herein are honestly held and that there are no other facts, the omission or inclusion of which makes this Draft Red Herring Prospectus as a whole or any of such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions, misleading in any material respect. Further, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, accepts responsibility for and confirms only the statements specifically made or confirmed by such Promoter Selling Shareholder in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus solely in relation to such Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Offered Shares and assumes responsibility that such statements are true and correct in all material respects and are not misleading in any material aspect.

LISTING

The Equity Shares offered through the Red Herring Prospectus are proposed to be listed on the Stock Exchanges being BSE Limited ("**BSE**") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("**NSE**", and together with BSE, the "**Stock Exchanges**"). For the purposes of the Offer, [●] is the Designated Stock Exchange.

BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS			
NAME OF THE BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGER AND LOGO		**CONTACT PERSON(S)**	**TELEPHONE AND E-MAIL**
SBI CAPS Complete Investment Banking Solutions	**SBI Capital Markets Limited**	Shivani Pujari / Raghavendra Bhat	**Tel:** +91 22 4006 9807 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@sbicaps.com
ICICI Securities	**ICICI Securities Limited**	Rahul Sharma / Soumavo Sarkar	**Tel**: +91 22 6807 7100 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@icicisecurities.com
IDBI capital	**IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited**	Himanshu Shekhar Jha/ Lokendra Parihar	**Tel:** +91 22 40691953 **Email:** secl.ipo@idbicapital.com
motilal oswal Investment Banking	**Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited**	Vaibhav Shah	**Tel:** +91 22 7193 4380 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@motilaloswal.com

DETAILS OF REGISTRAR TO THE OFFER			
NAME AND LOGO OF REGISTRAR		**CONTACT PERSON**	**TELEPHONE AND E-MAIL**
KFINTECH EXPERIENCE TRANSFORMATION	**KFin Technologies Limited**	Williams R	**Tel:** +91 4067162222/1800 309 4001 **E-mail:** southeastern.ipo@kfintech.com

BID/OFFER PERIOD					
ANCHOR INVESTOR BIDDING DATE[(1)]	[●]	**BID/OFFER OPENS ON**	[●]	**BID/OFFER CLOSES ON[(2)(3)]**	[●]

[(1)]Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may consider participation by Anchor Investors, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Anchor Investor Bidding Date shall be one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date.

[(2)]Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may consider closing the Bid/Offer Period for QIBs one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Closing Date, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

[(3)]UPI mandate end time and date shall be at 5:00 pm IST on the Bid/Offer Closing Date.

DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS
Dated November 1, 2026
Please read Section 32 of the Companies Act, 2013
(This Draft Red Herring Prospectus will be updated upon filing of the RHP with the RoC)
100% Book Built Issue

SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

Our Company was originally incorporated as "South Eastern Coalfields Limited", as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated November 28, 1985, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Madhya Pradesh at Gwalior. Thereafter, our Company was converted from a private limited company to a public limited company, pursuant to the resolution passed by our Board of Directors on October 24, 2026 and a special resolution passed by our Shareholders held on October 27, 2026 pursuant to which a fresh certificate of incorporation dated October 31, 2026 was issued to our Company by the Registrar of Companies, Central Processing Centre. For further details relating to the changes in the name and registered office of our Company, see "*History and Certain Corporate Matters*" on page 307.

Registered and Corporate Office: Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006, Chhattisgarh, India
Contact Person: Swapnil Sudhanshu, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer; **Tel:** 07752-246340
E-mail: compsecy.secl@coalindia.in; **Website:** www.secl-cil.in; **Corporate Identity Number:** U10102CT1985GOI003161

OUR PROMOTERS: PRESIDENT OF INDIA, ACTING THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF COAL, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND COAL INDIA LIMITED

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING OF UP TO 668,056,100 EQUITY SHARES OF FACE VALUE OF ₹2 EACH ("EQUITY SHARES") OF SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED (THE "COMPANY" OR THE "ISSUER") FOR CASH AT A PRICE OF ₹ [●] PER EQUITY SHARE INCLUDING A PREMIUM OF ₹ [●] PER EQUITY SHARE (THE "OFFER PRICE") AGGREGATING UP TO ₹ [●] MILLION, COMPRISING AN OFFER FOR SALE OF UP TO 668,056,100 EQUITY SHARES AGGREGATING UP TO ₹ [●] MILLION BY COAL INDIA LIMITED (THE "PROMOTER SELLING SHAREHOLDER" OR "SELLING SHAREHOLDER" AND SUCH OFFERING THE "OFFER FOR SALE" OR THE "OFFER").

THE OFFER INCLUDES A RESERVATION OF UP TO [●] EQUITY SHARES OF FACE VALUE OF ₹2 EACH, AGGREGATING UP TO ₹ [●] MILLION (CONSTITUTING UP TO [●]% OF THE POST-OFFER PAID-UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL) FOR SUBSCRIPTION BY ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES ("EMPLOYEE RESERVATION PORTION") AND A RESERVATION OF UP TO [●] EQUITY SHARES AGGREGATING UP TO ₹ [●] MILLION (CONSTITUTING UP TO [●]% OF THE POST-OFFER PAID-UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL) FOR SUBSCRIPTION BY ELIGIBLE SHAREHOLDERS ("SHAREHOLDER RESERVATION PORTION"). THE OFFER LESS THE EMPLOYEE RESERVATION PORTION AND THE SHAREHOLDER RESERVATION PORTION IS HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE "NET OFFER". THE OFFER AND THE NET OFFER SHALL CONSTITUTE [●]% AND [●]%, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE POST-OFFER PAID-UP EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL OF OUR COMPANY. OUR COMPANY MAY IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BRLMS, OFFER A DISCOUNT OF [●]% (EQUIVALENT OF ₹ [●] PER EQUITY SHARE ON THE OFFER PRICE TO ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES BIDDING IN THE EMPLOYEE RESERVATION PORTION ("EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT").

THE FACE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SHARE IS ₹2 EACH. THE OFFER PRICE IS [●] TIMES THE FACE VALUE OF THE EQUITY SHARES. THE PRICE BAND, THE EMPLOYEE DISCOUNT AND THE MINIMUM BID LOT SIZE WILL BE DECIDED BY OUR COMPANY, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BRLMS, AND WILL BE ADVERTISED IN ALL EDITIONS OF [●] (A WIDELY CIRCULATED ENGLISH NATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER), ALL EDITIONS OF [●] (A WIDELY CIRCULATED HINDI NATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER), AND [●] EDITION OF [●], A WIDELY CIRCULATED HINDI DAILY NEWSPAPER (HINDI BEING THE REGIONAL LANGUAGE OF CHHATTISGARH, WHERE OUR REGISTERED AND CORPORATE OFFICE IS LOCATED), AT LEAST TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE BID/OFFER OPENING DATE AND SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE BSE AND NSE FOR UPLOADING ON THEIR RESPECTIVE WEBSITES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (ISSUE OF CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2018, AS AMENDED (THE "SEBI ICDR REGULATIONS").

In case of any revision in the Price Band, the Bid/Offer Period shall be extended for at least three additional Working Days after such revision of the Price Band, subject to the total Bid/Offer Period not exceeding 10 Working Days. In cases of *force majeure*, banking strike or similar unforeseen circumstances, our Company, may in consultation with the BRLMs, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the Bid/Offer Period for a minimum period of one Working Day, subject to the Bid/Offer Period not exceeding 10 Working Days. Any revision in the Price Band, and the revised Bid/Offer Period, if applicable, shall be widely disseminated by notification to the Stock Exchanges by issuing a public notice and also by indicating the change on the respective websites of the BRLMs and at the terminals of the Members of the Syndicate and by intimation to the Self-Certified Syndicate Banks ("**SCSBs**"), Designated Intermediaries and the Sponsor Bank(s), as applicable.

This is an Offer in terms of Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR read with Regulation 31 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. This Offer is being made through the Book Building Process in compliance with Regulation 6(1) and 32(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations wherein not more than 50% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to QIBs (such portion the "**QIB Portion**") provided that our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may allocate up to 60% of the QIB Portion to Anchor Investors on a discretionary basis in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations ("**Anchor Investor Portion**"), of which 40% shall be reserved as under: (i) 33.33% for domestic Mutual Funds; and (ii) 6.67% for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from domestic Mutual Funds, Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, at or above the price at which Equity Shares will be allocated to the Anchor Investors ("**Anchor Investor Allocation Price**"), in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Any under-subscription in the reserved category specified in clause (ii) above, may be allocated to domestic Mutual Funds. In the event of under-subscription or non-allocation in the Anchor Investor Portion, the balance Equity Shares shall be added to the QIB Portion (excluding the Anchor Investor Portion) ("**Net QIB Portion**"). Further, 5% of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Mutual Funds only and the remainder of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to all QIBs (other than Anchor Investors) including Mutual Funds, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price. However, if the aggregate demand from Mutual Funds is less than 5% of the Net QIB Portion, the balance Equity Shares available for allocation in the Mutual Fund Portion will be added to the remaining QIB Portion for proportionate allocation to QIBs. Further, not less than 15% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to NIBs, of which (a) one third portion shall be reserved for NIBs with application size of more than ₹ 0.20 million and up to ₹ 1.00 million; and (b) two-thirds of the portion shall be reserved for NIBs with application size of more than ₹ 1.00 million, provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of such sub-categories may be allocated to Bidders in the other sub-category of NIBs in accordance with SEBI ICDR Regulations, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price and not less than 35% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to RIBs in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, subject to valid Bids being received from them at or above the Offer Price ("**Retail Portion**"). Further, Equity Shares will be allocated on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees (*as defined hereinafter*) bidding under the Employee Reservation Portion, subject to valid Bids being received from them at or above the Offer Price (net of Employee Discount, if any). All Bidders (except Anchor Investors) are required to mandatorily utilise the Application Supported by Blocked Amount ("**ASBA**") process by providing details of their respective ASBA accounts and UPI ID (in case of UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism), in which case the corresponding Bid Amounts will be blocked by the SCSBs or under the UPI Mechanism, as applicable to participate in the Offer. Anchor Investors are not permitted to participate in the Anchor Investor Portion of the Offer through the ASBA process. For details, see "*Offer Procedure*" beginning on page 623.

RISKS IN RELATION TO THE FIRST OFFER

This being the first public issue of our Company, there has been no formal market for the Equity Shares. The face value of the Equity Shares is ₹2. The Offer Price, Floor Price and Cap Price, as determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs on the basis of the assessment of market demand for the Equity Shares by way of the Book Building Process and in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations and as stated in "*Basis for Offer Price*" beginning on page 125, should not be taken to be indicative of the market price of the Equity Shares after such Equity Shares are listed. No assurance can be given regarding an active and/or sustained trading in the Equity Shares nor regarding the price at which the Equity Shares will be traded after listing.

GENERAL RISK

Investments in equity and equity-related securities involve a degree of risk and investors should not invest any funds in this Offer unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their entire investment. Investors are advised to read the risk factors carefully before taking an investment decision in this Offer. For taking an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Company and the Offer, including the risks involved. The Equity Shares have not been recommended or approved by SEBI, nor does SEBI guarantee the accuracy or adequacy of the contents of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Specific attention of the investors is invited to "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 21.

ISSUER'S AND SELLING SHAREHOLDER'S ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY

Our Company, having made all reasonable inquiries, accepts responsibility for and confirms that this Draft Red Herring Prospectus contains all information with regard to our Company and the Offer, which is material in the context of the Offer, that the information contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is true and correct in all material aspects and is not misleading in any material respect, that the opinions and intentions expressed herein are honestly held and that there are no other facts, the omission of which makes this Draft Red Herring Prospectus as a whole or any of such information or the expression of any such opinions or intentions, misleading in any material respect. Further, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, accepts responsibility for and confirms only the statements specifically made or confirmed by such Promoter Selling Shareholder in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus solely in relation to such Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Offered Shares and assumes responsibility that such statements are true and correct in all material respects and are not misleading in any material respect.

LISTING

The Equity Shares offered through the Red Herring Prospectus are proposed to be listed on the Stock Exchanges. Our Company has received in-principle approvals from BSE and NSE for listing of the Equity Shares pursuant to their letters dated [●] and [●], respectively. For the purposes of the Offer, [●] shall be the Designated Stock Exchange. A signed copy of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus shall be filed with the RoC in accordance with Section 26(4) and Section 32 of the Companies Act. For details of the material contracts and documents available for inspection from the date of the Red Herring Prospectus up to the Bid/Offer Closing Date, see "*Material Contracts and Documents for Inspection*" beginning on page 692.

BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS				REGISTRAR TO THE OFFER
SBI Capital Markets Limited 1501, 15th floor, A&B Wing, Parinee Crescenzo Building, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051, Maharashtra, India **Telephone:** +91 22 4006 9807 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@sbicaps.com **Website:** www.sbicaps.com **Investor grievance e-mail:** investor.relations@sbicaps.com **Contact person:** Shivani Pujari / Raghavendra Bhat **SEBI registration number:** INM000003531	**ICICI Securities Limited** ICICI Venture House, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025, Maharashtra, India **Telephone:** +91 22 6807 7100 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@icicisecurities.com **Website:** www.icicisecurities.com **Investor grievance e-mail:** customercare@icicisecurities.com **Contact person:** Rahul Sharma / Soumavo Sarkar **SEBI registration number:** INM000011179	**IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited** 6th Floor, IDBI Tower, WTC Complex Cuffe Parade, Mumbai – 400 005, Maharashtra, India **Telephone:** +91 22 40691953 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@idbicapital.com **Website:** www.idbicapital.com **Investor grievance e-mail:** redressal@idbicapital.com **Contact person:** Himanshu Shekhar Jha/ Lokendra Parihar **SEBI registration number:** INM000010866	**Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited** Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road, Opposite Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400025 Maharashtra, India **Telephone:** +91 22 7193 4380 **E-mail:** secl.ipo@motilaloswal.com **Website:** www.motilaloswal.com **Investor grievance e-mail:** moiaplredressal@motilaloswal.com **Contact person:** Vaibhav Shah **SEBI registration number:** INM000011005	**KFin Technologies Limited** 301, The Centrium, 3rd Floor 57, Lal Bahadur Shastri Road, Nav Pada Kurla (West), Mumbai 400070 Maharashtra, India **Telephone:** +91 4067162222/1800 309 4001 **E-mail:** southeastern.ipo@kfintech.com **Website:** www.kfintech.com **Investor grievance e-mail:** einward.ris@kfintech.com **Contact Person:** Williams R **SEBI Registration No:** INR000000221

BID/OFFER PROGRAMME

ANCHOR INVESTOR BIDDING DATE[1]	[●]	BID/OFFER OPENS ON	[●]	BID/OFFER CLOSES ON[2][3]	[●]

[1] *Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may consider participation by Anchor Investors, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Anchor Investor Bidding Date shall be one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date.*

[2] *Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may consider closing the Bid/Offer Period for QIBs one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Closing Date, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations.*

[3] *UPI mandate end time and date shall be at 5:00 pm IST on the Bid/Offer Closing Date.*

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SECTION I: GENERAL

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This Draft Red Herring Prospectus uses certain definitions and abbreviations which, unless the context otherwise indicates or implies, shall have the meaning as provided below. References to any legislation, act, regulation, circulars, notifications, clarifications, directions, rules, guidelines, or policies shall be to such legislation, act, regulation, circulars, notifications, clarifications, directions, rules, guidelines or policies as amended, supplemented or re-enacted from time to time, and any reference to a statutory provision shall include any subordinate legislation made from time to time under that provision.

The words and expressions used in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus but not defined herein shall have, to the extent applicable, the same meaning ascribed to such terms under the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Companies Act, the SCRA, the Depositories Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder. Further, the Offer related terms used but not defined in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms under the General Information Document (as defined hereinafter). In case of any inconsistency between the definitions used in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and the definitions included in the General Information Document, the definitions used in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus shall prevail.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the terms used in "Risk Factors", "Industry Overview", "Key Regulations and Policies", "Statement of Possible Special Tax Benefits", "Our Business", "Restated Consolidated Financial Information", "Basis for Offer Price", "History and Certain Corporate Matters", "Financial Indebtedness", "Restriction on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities" "Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures", "Outstanding Litigation and Material Developments", "Description of Equity Shares and Terms of Articles of Association" and "Offer Procedure" on pages 21, 147, 297, 142, 254, 343, 125, 307, 522, 645, 594, 571, 647 and 623, respectively, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the relevant section.

General Terms

Term	Description
"our Company" or "the Company" or "the Issuer" or "SECL"	South Eastern Coalfields Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered and corporate office at Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006, Chhattisgarh, India.
"we", "us" or "our"	Unless the context otherwise requires or implies, refers to our Company and our Subsidiaries.

Company Related Terms

Term	Description
"Articles of Association" or "AoA"	Articles of association of our Company, as amended from time to time
Audit Committee	The audit committee of our Board as described in "*Our Management-Committees of our Board*" on page 324
"Auditors" or "Statutory Auditors"	The statutory auditors of our Company, being M/s G N S & Associates (FRN: 318171E)
"Board" or "Board of Directors"	Board of directors of our Company, as appointed from time to time as described in *"Our Management-Board of Directors*" beginning on page 315
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
"Chairman" or "Chairman cum Managing Director" or "CMD" or "Chief executive Officer" or "CEO"	Chairman cum Managing Director of our Board and Chief Executive Officer of our Company, being Harish Duhan, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of our Company namely, Swapnil Sudhanshu, as described in "*Our Management – Key Managerial Personnel*" on page 332
"Corporate Promoter" or "CIL"	Our Promoter, namely Coal India Limited as described in "*Our Promoters and Promoter Group*" on page 337
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	The corporate social responsibility committee of our Board as described in "*Our Management – Committees of the Board*" on page 324
Director(s)	The directors on the Board of our Company, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
"Director (Finance)" or "Chief Financial Officer" or "CFO"	The Director (Finance) of our Board and chief financial officer of our Company, namely Sunil Kumar Darla, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
Director (HR)	The Director (HR) of our Board, namely Biranchi Das, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315

Term	Description
Director (Technical), Operations	The Director (Technical), Operations of our Board, namely Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
Director (Technical), Projects and Planning	The Director (Technical), Projects and Planning of our Board, namely Nripendra Nath, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
Equity Shares	Equity shares of our Company of face value of ₹ 2 each
Executive Directors	Executive Directors of our Company, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
IPO Committee	The IPO committee of our Board comprising Harish Duhan, Biranchi Das, Sunil Kumar Darla, Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra and Nripendra Nath
"Key Managerial Personnel" or "KMP"	Key managerial personnel of our Company in accordance with Regulation 2(1)(bb) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations as disclosed in "*Our Management – Key Managerial Personnel*" on page 332
MoC	Ministry of Coal, Government of India
Materiality Policy	The policy adopted by our Board on October 31, 2026 for identification of: (a) outstanding material litigation proceedings; and (b) material creditors, pursuant to the requirements of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and for the purposes of disclosure in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus
"Memorandum of Association" or "MoA"	Memorandum of association of our Company, as amended
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Nomination and remuneration committee of our Board as disclosed in "*Our Management – Committees of the Board*" on page 315
Non-Executive Director	A Director not being an Executive Director, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
Part-time Official Directors	The Part-time official directors of our Board, namely Ashim Kumar Modi and Achyut Ghatak, as described in "*Our Management – Board of Directors*" on page 315
Previous Auditors	The previous statutory auditor of our Company namely, V K Ladha & Associates
Promoters	Our Promoters, namely, the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and Coal India Limited
Promoter Group	Entities constituting the promoter group of our Company in terms of Regulation 2(1)(pp) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, as disclosed in "*Our Promoters and Promoter Group*" on page 337
"Promoter Selling Shareholder" or "Selling Shareholder"	Coal India Limited
Registered and Corporate Office	Registered and corporate office of our Company located at Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006, Chhattisgarh, India
"Registrar of Companies" or "RoC"	Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur
Restated Consolidated Financial Information	Restated consolidated financial information of our Company and our Subsidiaries (together referred to as the "**Group**"), as at and for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and as at and for the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, comprising the restated consolidated statement of assets and liabilities as on September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the restated consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) and the restated consolidated statement of cash flows and restated consolidated statement of changes in equity for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the material accounting policies and explanatory notes, derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, prepared to comply in all material respects with Ind AS, as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and restated in terms of the requirements of Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III to the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as amended from time to time.
Risk Management Committee	The risk management committee of our Board as described in "*Our Management – Committees of the Board*" on page 324
"Senior Management" or "Senior Management Personnel"	Senior management of our Company in terms of applicable laws, and as described in "*Our Management – Senior Management*" on page 332
Shareholders	The holders of the Equity Shares of our Company from time to time

Term	Description
Stakeholders' Relationship Committee	The stakeholders' relationship committee of our Board as described in "*Our Management – Committees of the Board*" on page 324
"Subsidiary" or "our Subsidiary" or "Subsidiaries"	The subsidiaries of our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, namely the following: 1. Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited; and 2. Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited For further details of our Subsidiaries, see "*History and Certain Corporate Matters – Subsidiaries*" on page 312

Offer Related Terms

Term	Description
Abridged Prospectus	A memorandum containing such salient features of a prospectus as may be specified by the SEBI in this regard
Acknowledgement Slip	The slip or document issued by the relevant Designated Intermediary to a Bidder as proof of registration of the Bid cum Application Form
"Allotment" or Allot" or "Allotted"	Allotment of the Equity Shares pursuant to the transfer of the Offered Shares pursuant to the Offer for Sale, in each case to the successful Bidders
Allotment Advice	Note or advice or intimation of Allotment sent to each successful Bidder who has been or is to be Allotted the Equity Shares after the Basis of Allotment has been approved by the Designated Stock Exchange
Allottee	A successful Bidder to whom the Equity Shares are Allotted
Anchor Investor	A Qualified Institutional Buyer(s), applying under the Anchor Investor Portion, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the Red Herring Prospectus, who has Bid for an amount of at least ₹100.00 million
Anchor Investor Allocation Price	The price at which allocation is done to the Anchor Investors in terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus, which price will be equal to or higher than the Issue Price but not higher than the Cap Price. The Anchor Investor Allocation Price shall be determined by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs
Anchor Investor Application Form	The form used by an Anchor Investor to make a Bid in the Anchor Investor Portion and which shall be considered as an application for the Allotment in accordance with the requirements specified under the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus
Anchor Investor Bid/Offer Period	One Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date, on which Bids by Anchor Investors shall be submitted and allocation to Anchor Investors shall be completed
Anchor Investor Offer Price	The final price at which Equity Shares will be Allotted to Anchor Investors in terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus, which price will be equal to or higher than the Offer Price, but not higher than the Cap Price. The Anchor Investor Offer Price will be decided by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs
Anchor Investor Pay-In Date	With respect to the Anchor Investor(s), the Anchor Investor Bid/Offer Period, and in the event the Anchor Investor Allocation Price is lower than the Anchor Investor Offer Price, not later than two Working Day after the Bid/Offer Closing Date
Anchor Investor Portion	Up to 60% of the QIB Portion which may be allocated by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, to Anchor Investors on a discretionary basis, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. 40% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved in the following manner (i) 33.33% for domestic Mutual Funds and (ii) 6.67% for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from the domestic Mutual Funds and Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds at or above the Anchor Investor Allocation Price, in accordance with SEBI ICDR Regulations. Any under-subscription in the reserved category specified in clause (ii) above, may be allocated to domestic Mutual Funds
"Application Supported by Blocked Amount" or "ASBA"	An application, whether physical or electronic, used by ASBA Bidders to make a Bid and to authorize an SCSB to block the Bid Amount in the relevant ASBA Account and will include applications made by UPI Bidders where the Bid Amount will be blocked upon acceptance of the UPI Mandate Request by UPI Bidders
ASBA Account	A bank account maintained with an SCSB by an ASBA Bidder, as specified in the ASBA Form submitted by ASBA Bidders, for blocking the Bid Amount mentioned in the relevant ASBA Form and includes the account of a UPI Bidder, which is blocked upon acceptance of a UPI Mandate Request made by the UPI Bidder using the UPI Mechanism using the UPI Mechanism to the extent of the Bid Amount of the ASBA Bidder using the UPI Mechanism
ASBA Bid	A Bid made by an ASBA Bidder
ASBA Bidder(s)	Bidder(s), except Anchor Investors

Term	Description
ASBA Form	An application form, whether physical or electronic, used by ASBA Bidders which will be considered as the application for Allotment in terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus
Banker(s) to the Offer	The Escrow Collection Bank(s), the Refund Bank(s), the Public Offer Account Bank(s) and the Sponsor Bank(s), as the case may be
Basis of Allotment	The basis on which Equity Shares shall be Allotted to successful Bidders under the Offer as described in "*Offer Procedure*" beginning on page 623
Bid(s)	An indication to make an offer during the Bid/Offer Period by ASBA Bidders pursuant to submission of the ASBA Form, or during the Anchor Investor Bid/Offer Period by the Anchor Investors pursuant to submission of the Anchor Investor Application Form, to subscribe to or purchase the Equity Shares at a price within the Price Band, including all revisions and modifications thereto, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the Red Herring Prospectus and the relevant Bid cum application form. The term "Bidding" shall be construed accordingly
Bid Amount	In relation to each Bid, the highest value of optional Bids indicated in the Bid cum Application Form and, in the case of RIBs Bidding at the Cut-off Price, the Cap Price multiplied by the number of Equity Shares Bid for by such RIBs and mentioned in the Bid cum Application Form and paid by the Bidder or shall be blocked in the ASBA Account of the ASBA Bidder, as the case may be, upon submission of the Bid In relation to Bids under the Employee Reservation Portion by Eligible Employees, such Bid Amount shall not exceed ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). However, the initial Allotment to an Eligible Employee in the Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). In the event of under-subscription in the Employee Reservation Portion after the initial allotment, such unsubscribed portion may be Allotted on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion for a value in excess of ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), subject to the total Allotment to an Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion can apply at the Cut-off Price and the Bid amount shall be Cap Price (net of Employee Discount, if any), multiplied by the number of Equity Shares Bid for by such Eligible Employee, and mentioned in the Bid cum Application Form. In relation to Bids under the Shareholders Reservation Portion by Eligible Shareholders, such Bid Amount shall not exceed ₹ 0.20 million. Eligible Shareholders applying in the Shareholders Reservation Portion can apply at the Cut-off Price and the Bid Amount shall be the Cap Price, multiplied by the number of Equity Shares Bid for by such Eligible Shareholder and mentioned in the Bid cum Application Form.
Bid cum Application Form	The Anchor Investor Application Form or the ASBA Form, as the case may be
Bid Lot	[●] Equity Shares and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares thereafter
Bid/Offer Closing Date	Except in relation to any Bids received from the Anchor Investors, the date after which the Designated Intermediaries shall not accept any Bids, which shall be advertised in (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located). Our Company may, in consultation with the BRLMs, consider closing the Bid/Offer Period for QIBs one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Closing Date in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. In case of any revision, the extended Bid/Offer Closing Date shall be widely disseminated by notification to the Stock Exchanges and shall also be notified on the websites of the BRLMs and at the terminals of the Syndicate Members and communicated to the Designated Intermediaries and the Sponsor Bank, which shall also be notified in an advertisement in the same newspapers in which the Bid/Offer Opening Date was published, as required under the SEBI ICDR Regulations
Bid/Offer Opening Date	Except in relation to any Bids received from Anchor Investors, the date on which the Designated Intermediaries shall start accepting Bids, which shall be advertised in (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located).

Term	Description
Bid/Offer Period	Except in relation to Anchor Investors, the period between the Bid/ Offer Opening Date and the Bid/ Offer Closing Date, inclusive of both days, during which prospective Bidders can submit their Bids, including any revisions thereof in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Provided that the Bidding shall be kept open for a minimum of three Working Days for all categories of Bidders, other than Anchor Investors
"Bidder/ Applicant/ Investor"	Any prospective investor who makes a Bid pursuant to the terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Bid cum Application Form and unless otherwise stated or implied, includes an Anchor Investor
Bidding Centres	The centres at which the Designated Intermediaries shall accept the ASBA Forms, i.e., Designated Branches for SCSBs, Specified Locations for the Syndicate, Broker Centres for Registered Brokers, Designated RTA Locations for RTAs and Designated CDP Locations for CDPs
Book Building Process	The book building process, as provided in Schedule XIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, in terms of which the Offer is being made
"Book Running Lead Managers" or "BRLMs"	The book running lead managers to the Offer, namely, SBI Capital Markets Limited, ICICI Securities Limited, IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited, and Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited
Broker Centres	The broker centres notified by the Stock Exchanges where ASBA Bidders can submit the ASBA Forms to a Registered Broker (in case of UPI Bidders, using the UPI Mechanism). The details of such Broker Centres, along with the names and contact details of the Registered Brokers are available on the respective websites of the Stock Exchanges (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com), updated from time to time.
"CAN" or "Confirmation of Allocation Note"	A notice or intimation of allocation of the Equity Shares sent to Anchor Investors, who have been allocated the Equity Shares, on or after the Anchor Investor Bid/Offer Period
Cap Price	The higher end of the Price Band, i.e. ₹ [●] per Equity Share of face value ₹2 each, subject to any revision thereto, above which the Offer Price and the Anchor Investor Offer Price will not be finalized and above which no Bids will be accepted, and which shall be at least 105% of the Floor Price and less than or equal to 120% of the Floor Price
Cash Escrow and Sponsor Bank Agreement	Agreement to be entered among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the BRLMs, the Bankers to the Offer and Registrar to the Offer for, *inter alia*, collection of the Bid Amounts from Anchor Investors, transfer of funds to the Public Offer Account and where applicable, refunds of the amounts collected from Bidders, on the terms and conditions thereof
Client ID	Client identification number maintained with one of the Depositories in relation to dematerialized account
"Collecting Depository Participant" or "CDP"	A depository participant as defined under the Depositories Act, registered with SEBI and who is eligible to procure Bids at the Designated CDP Locations in terms of the SEB RTA Master Circular and UPI Circulars issued by the SEBI, as per the list available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges, as updated from time to time
CRISIL	CRISIL Limited
CRISIL Report	Report titled "*Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook"* dated October, 2026, exclusively prepared by CRISIL and commissioned for the Company, specifically in connection with the Offer, pursuant to a work order dated August 14, 2026
Cut-off Price	The Offer Price finalized by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, which may be any price within the Price Band. Only Retail Individual Bidders bidding in the Retail Portion and the Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion are entitled to Bid at the Cut-off Price. No other category of Bidders is entitled to Bid at the Cut-off Price
Cut-off Time	For all pending UPI Mandate Requests, the Sponsor Bank(s) shall initiate requests for blocking of funds in the ASBA Accounts of relevant Bidders with a confirmation cut-off time of 5:00 pm IST on the Bid/Offer Closing Date
Demographic Details	The demographic details of the Bidders including the Bidder's address, name of the Bidder's father/husband, investor status, occupation, bank account details and UPI ID, wherever applicable
Designated CDP Locations	Such locations of the CDPs where ASBA Bidders can submit the ASBA Forms. The details of such Designated CDP Locations, along with names and contact details of the CDPs eligible to accept ASBA Forms are available on the respective websites of the Stock Exchanges (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com), as updated from time to time
Designated Date	The date on which funds are transferred by the Escrow Collection Bank(s) from the Escrow Account(s) to the Public Offer Account or the Refund Account, as the case may be, and/or the instructions are issued to the SCSBs (in case of UPI Bidders, instruction

Term	Description
	issued through the Sponsor Bank) for the transfer of amounts blocked by the SCSBs in the ASBA Accounts to the Public Offer Account or the Refund Account, as the case may be, in terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus after finalization of the Basis of Allotment in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange following which Equity Shares will be Allotted in the Offer
Designated Intermediaries	In relation to ASBA Forms submitted by Retail Individual Bidders, the Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion, Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholders Reservation Portion by authorizing an SCSB to block the Bid Amount in the ASBA Account, Designated Intermediaries shall mean SCSBs. In relation to ASBA Forms submitted by Retail Individual Bidders where the Bid Amount will be blocked upon acceptance of UPI Mandate Request by such Retail Individual Bidder, as the case may be, using the UPI Mechanism, Designated Intermediaries shall mean Syndicate, sub-Syndicate/agents, Registered Brokers, CDPs, SCSBs and RTAs. In relation to ASBA Forms submitted by QIBs (excluding Anchor Investors) and NIBs with an application size of more than ₹ 0.50 million (not using the UPI Mechanism), Designated Intermediaries shall mean SCSBs, Syndicate, sub-Syndicate/agents, Registered Brokers, CDPs and RTAs In relation to ASBA Forms submitted by QIBs (excluding Anchor Investors) and Non-Institutional Bidders (not using the UPI Mechanism), Designated Intermediaries shall mean Syndicate, sub-Syndicate/agents, SCSBs, Registered Brokers, the CDPs and RTAs
Designated RTA Locations	Such locations of the RTAs where Bidders can submit the ASBA Forms to the RTAs. The details of such Designated RTA Locations, along with names and contact details of the RTAs eligible to accept ASBA Forms are available on the respective websites of the Stock Exchanges (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com), updated from time to time.
Designated SCSB Branches	Such branches of the SCSBs which will collect the ASBA Forms used by the ASBA Bidders and a list of which is available on the website of the SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognised=yes and updated from time to time, or any such other website as may be prescribed by the SEBI
DMT Report	Report titled "*An Independent Technical Report on the Coal Resources and Reserves of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), India*" dated October, 2026, prepared by the Technical Consultant, namely DMT Consulting Private Limited
Designated Stock Exchange	[●]
Draft Abridged Prospectus	The memorandum dated November 1, 2026, containing such salient features of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus as may be specified by SEBI in this regard
"Draft Red Herring Prospectus" or "DRHP"	This draft red herring prospectus dated November 1, 2026, filed with the SEBI and issued in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, which does not contain complete particulars of the price at which the Equity Shares will be Allotted and the size of the Offer including any addenda or corrigenda thereto
Eligible Employee(s)	All or any of the following: (i) Permanent employees of (i) our Company; (ii) our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited; (iii) subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, and excludes such employees not eligible to invest in the Offer under applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines, as on the date of filing of the Red Herring Prospectus with the RoC and who continue to be a permanent employee of our Company, Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited, and/or subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, until the submission of the Bid cum Application Form and are based, working and present in India; and (ii) a Director of our Company (excluding such Directors who are not eligible to invest in the Offer under applicable laws), whether whole time Director or not, who is eligible to apply under the Employee Reservation Portion under applicable law as on the date of filing of the Red Herring Prospectus with the RoC and who continues to be a Director of our Company, until the submission of the Bid cum Application Form, but not including Directors who either themselves or through their relatives or through any body corporate, directly or indirectly, hold more than 10% of the outstanding Equity Shares of our Company.

Term	Description
	The directors, key managerial personnel, senior management and other employees of our Company, Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited, and/or subsidiaries of Coal India Limited, involved in the Offer Price fixation process cannot participate in this Offer and will not constitute Eligible Employee(s) for the purposes of this Offer. The maximum Bid Amount under the Employee Reservation Portion by an Eligible Employee shall not exceed ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). However, the initial allocation to an Eligible Employee in the Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). Only in the event of an undersubscription in the Employee Reservation Portion post initial allocation, such unsubscribed portion may be allocated on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion, for a value in excess of ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any) subject to the maximum value of Allotment made to an Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any)
Eligible FPIs	FPI(s) from jurisdictions outside India where it is not unlawful to make an offer or invitation under the Offer and in relation to whom the Bid cum Application Form and the Red Herring Prospectus constitutes an invitation to subscribe to or purchase the Equity Shares offered thereby
Eligible NRI(s)	NRI(s) from jurisdictions outside India where it is not unlawful to make an offer or invitation under the Offer and in relation to whom the Bid cum Application Form and the Red Herring Prospectus constitutes an invitation to subscribe to or purchase the Equity Shares offered thereby
Eligible Shareholders	Individuals and HUFs who are public equity shareholders of our Corporate Promoter, excluding such other persons not eligible to invest in the Offer under applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines and any depository receipt holder of our Corporate Promoter, as on the date of the Red Herring Prospectus The maximum Bid Amount under the Shareholders Reservation Portion by an Eligible Shareholder shall not exceed ₹0.20 million.
Employee Discount	A discount of up to [●]% to the Offer Price (equivalent of ₹ [●] per Equity Share) as may be offered by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, to Eligible Employees and which shall be announced at least two Working Days prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date
Employee Reservation Portion	The portion of the Offer, being up to [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹[●] million, not exceeding 5% of the post-Offer paid-up equity share capital of our Company, available for allocation to Eligible Employees, on a proportionate basis
Escrow Account(s)	Account to be opened with the Escrow Collection Bank(s) and in whose favour the Anchor Investors will transfer money through direct credit or NACH or NEFT or RTGS in respect of the Bid Amount when submitting a Bid
Escrow Collection Bank(s)	The bank(s) which are clearing members and registered with the SEBI as a banker to an issue under the SEBI BTI Regulations and with whom the Escrow Account(s) shall be opened, in this case being [●]
"First Bidder" or "Sole Bidder"	Bidder whose name appears first in the Bid cum Application Form or the Revision Form and in case of joint Bids, whose name also appears as the first holder of the beneficiary account held in joint names
Floor Price	The lower end of the Price Band, i.e., ₹ [●] per Equity Share of face value of ₹2 each, subject to any revision thereto, at or above which the Offer Price and the Anchor Investor Offer Price will be finalized and below which no Bids will be accepted
Fraudulent Borrower	Fraudulent borrower as defined under Regulation 2(1)(lll) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.
Fugitive Economic Offender	An individual who is declared a fugitive economic offender under Section 12 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018
"General Information Document" or "GID"	The General Information Document for investing in public issues prepared and issued in accordance with the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL1/CIR/P/2020/37 dated March 17, 2020 and the UPI Circulars, as amended from time to time. The General Information Document shall be available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges and the BRLMs
ISEC	ICICI Securities Limited
IDBI Capital	IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited
Life Insurance Company/ (ies)	An entity registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938
Minimum Promoters' Contribution	Aggregate of 20% of the fully diluted post-Offer equity share capital of our Company that are eligible to form part of the minimum promoters' contribution, as required under

Term	Description
	the provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, held by our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited, that shall be locked - in for a period of eighteen months from the date of Allotment. For details regarding the Minimum Promoters' Contribution, see "*Capital Structure - Details of Shareholding of our Promoters and members of the Promoter Group in our Company - Details of minimum Promoters' contribution and lock-in*" on page 113
Motilal Oswal	Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited
Mutual Fund(s)	Mutual fund(s) registered with the SEBI under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, as applicable
Mutual Fund Portion	5% of the Net QIB Portion, or [●] Equity Shares, which shall be available for allocation only to Mutual Funds on a proportionate basis, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price
Net Offer	The Offer less the Employee Reservation Portion and Shareholder Reservation Portion
Net QIB Portion	The QIB Portion less the number of Equity Shares allocated to the Anchor Investors
"Non-Institutional Bidders" or "NIBs" or "Non-Institutional Investors" or "NIIs"	All Bidders that are not QIBs or Retail Individual Bidders or Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion or Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion and who have Bid for Equity Shares for an amount of more than ₹0.20 million (but not including NRIs other than Eligible NRIs)
Non-Institutional Portion	The portion of the Offer being not less than 15% of the Net Offer, or [●] Equity Shares, which shall be available for allocation to Non-Institutional Bidders in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, out of which (a) one-third of such portion shall be reserved for Bidders with application size of more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹1.00 million; and (b) two-thirds of such portion shall be reserved for Bidders with application size of more than ₹1.00 million, provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of such sub-categories may be allocated to applicants in the other sub-category of Non-Institutional Bidders, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price
Non-Resident	Person resident outside India, as defined under FEMA and includes a non-resident Indian, FVCIs and FPIs
"Non-Resident Indians" or "NRI(s)"	A non-resident Indian as defined under the FEMA
Offer	The initial public offer of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each for cash at a price of ₹[●] per Equity Share (including a share premium of ₹ [●] each), aggregating up to ₹[●] million comprising the Offer for Sale by the Promoter Selling Shareholder. For details, please see "*The Offer*" on page 84.
Offer Agreement	The agreement dated November 1, 2026, entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs, pursuant to which certain arrangements are agreed to in relation to the Offer
Offer for Sale	The offer for sale of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹[●] million by the Promoter Selling Shareholder for a cash price of ₹[●] per Equity Share. For details, please see "*The Offer*" on page 84.
Offer Price	The final price (within the Price Band) at which Equity Shares will be Allotted to successful Bidders (except for the Anchor Investors) in terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus. Equity Shares will be Allotted to Anchor Investors at the Anchor Investor Offer Price which will be decided by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs in terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus. The Offer Price will be decided by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, on the Pricing Date in accordance with the Book Building Process and the Red Herring Prospectus. Our Company in consultation with the BRLMs, may offer a discount of up to [●]% to the Offer Price (equivalent of ₹[●] per Equity Share) to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion.
Offer Proceeds	The proceeds of the Offer for Sale which shall be available to the Promoter Selling Shareholder. For further information about use of the Offer Proceeds, see "*Objects of the Offer*" beginning on page 122
Offered Shares	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹[●] million being offered for sale by the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the Offer for Sale
Pension Fund(s)	A fund registered with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority under the provisions of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013
Price Band	Price band of a minimum price of ₹[●] per equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each (Floor Price) and the maximum price of ₹ [●] per equity shares of face value of ₹ 2 each (Cap Price) including any revisions thereof. The Cap Price shall be at least 105% of the Floor Price and shall not exceed 120% of the Floor Price.

Term	Description
	The Price Band and the minimum Bid Lot for the Offer will be decided by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs and shall be advertised in (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located), at least two Working Days prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date and shall be made available to the Stock Exchanges for the purpose of uploading on their respective websites
Pricing Date	The date on which our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, will finalize the Offer Price
Prospectus	The prospectus for the Offer to be filed with the RoC on or after the Pricing Date in accordance with Section 26 of the Companies Act and the SEBI ICDR Regulations, containing, *inter alia*, the Offer Price that is determined at the end of the Book Building Process, the size of the Offer and certain other information, including any addenda or corrigenda thereto
Public Offer Account	'No-lien' and 'non-interest-bearing' bank account opened in accordance with Section 40(3) of the Companies Act, with the Public Offer Account Bank to receive money from the Escrow Account(s) and the ASBA Accounts maintained with the SCSBs on the Designated Date
Public Offer Account Bank	The bank(s) which are clearing members and registered with the SEBI as bankers to an offer and with which the Public Offer Account shall be opened, being [●]
QIB Portion	The portion of the Offer (including the Anchor Investor Portion) being not more than 50% of the Net Offer consisting of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each, available for allocation to QIBs (including Anchor Investors) on a proportionate basis (in which allocation to Anchor Investors shall be on a discretionary basis, as determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs up to a limit of 60% of the QIB Portion), subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price or Anchor Investor Offer Price (for Anchor Investors)
"Qualified Institutional Buyers", "QIBs" or "QIB Bidders"	Qualified institutional buyers as defined under Regulation 2(1)(ss) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
"Red Herring Prospectus" or "RHP"	The red herring prospectus for the Offer to be issued by our Company in accordance with Section 32 of the Companies Act and the SEBI ICDR Regulations, which will not have complete particulars of the Offer Price, including any addenda or corrigenda thereto. The Red Herring Prospectus will be filed with the RoC at least three Working Days before the Bid/Offer Opening Date and will become the Prospectus upon filing with the RoC on or after the Pricing Date
Refund Account(s)	Account opened with the Refund Bank(s) from which refunds, if any, of the whole or part of the Bid Amount to the Bidders shall be made
Refund Bank(s)	The bank which are a clearing member registered with SEBI under the SEBI BTI Regulations, with whom the Refund Account(s) will be opened, in this case being [●]
Registered Brokers	The stock brokers registered with the stock exchanges having nationwide terminals, other than the Members of the Syndicate and eligible to procure Bids in terms of the circular (No. CIR/CFD/14/2012) dated October 4, 2012 issued by the SEBI
Registrar Agreement	The agreement dated November 1, 2026, entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Registrar to the Offer in relation to the responsibilities and obligations of the Registrar to the Offer pertaining to the Offer
"Registrar and Share Transfer Agents" or "RTAs"	Registrar and share transfer agents registered with the SEBI and eligible to procure Bids at the Designated RTA Locations as per the lists available on the website of the BSE and NSE, and the UPI Circulars
"Registrar to the Offer" or "Registrar"	KFin Technologies Limited
Resident Indian	A person resident in India, as defined under FEMA
"Retail Individual Bidders" or "RIBs" or "RII(s)" or "Retail Individual Investor(s)"	Individual Bidders, other than Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, who have Bid for Equity Shares for an amount of not more than ₹0.20 million in any of the bidding options in the Net Offer (including HUFs applying through the *karta* and Eligible NRIs)
Retail Portion	The portion of the Offer being not less than 35% of the Net Offer, or [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, which shall be available for allocation to Retail Individual Bidders in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price
Revision Form	The form used by the Bidders to modify the quantity of Equity Shares or the Bid Amount in their Bid cum Application Forms or any previous Revision Forms. QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders are not allowed to withdraw or lower their Bids (in terms of the quantity of Equity Shares or the Bid Amount) at any stage. Retail Individual Bidders

Term	Description
	and Eligible Employees and Eligible Shareholders can revise their Bids during the Bid/Offer Period and withdraw their Bids until the Bid/Offer Closing Date
SBICAPS	SBI Capital Markets Limited
SCORES	Securities and Exchange Board of India Complaint Redress System, a centralized web-based complaints redressal system launched by SEBI
"Self-Certified Syndicate Banks" or "SCSBs"	The banks registered with SEBI, which offer the facility of ASBA services, (i) in relation to ASBA, where the Bid Amount will be blocked by authorizing an SCSB, a list of which is available on the website of SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognisedFpi=yes&intmId=34 and updated from time to time and at such other websites as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, (ii) in relation to Bidders using the UPI Mechanism, a list of which is available on the website of SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognisedFpi=yes&intmId=40 or such other website as may be prescribed by SEBI and updated from time to time. Applications through UPI in the Offer can be made only through the SCSBs mobile applications (apps) whose name appears on the SEBI website. The list is available on the website of SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognisedFpi=yes&intmId=43 and updated from time to time and at such other websites as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time
Shareholders Reservation Portion	Reservation of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each, available for allocation to Eligible Shareholders, on a proportionate basis. Such portion shall not exceed 10% of the size of the Offer
Share Escrow Agent	Share escrow agent to be appointed pursuant to the Share Escrow Agreement, namely [●]
Share Escrow Agreement	Agreement to be entered among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Share Escrow Agent in connection with the transfer of the Offered Shares by the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the credit of the Equity Shares to the demat account of the Allottees
Specified Locations	Bidding Centres where the Syndicate will accept ASBA Forms from the Bidders a list of which is available on the website of SEBI (www.sebi.gov.in), and updated from time to time
Sponsor Bank(s)	[●] and [●], being a Banker to the Offer, appointed by our Company to act as a conduit between the Stock Exchanges and NPCI in order to push the mandate collect requests and / or payment instructions of the Retail Individual Bidders using the UPI and carry out other responsibilities, in terms of the UPI Circulars
Stock Exchanges	Collectively, BSE and NSE
"Syndicate" or "Members of the Syndicate"	The BRLMs and the Syndicate Members, collectively
Syndicate Agreement	The agreement to be entered into among the BRLMs, the Syndicate Members, Registrar, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and our Company in relation to the collection of Bid cum Application Forms by the Syndicate
Syndicate Members	Intermediaries registered with the SEBI who are permitted to carry out activities as an underwriter, being [●]
Systemically Important NBFC	In the context of a Bidder, a non-banking financial company registered with the RBI and as defined under Regulation 2(1)(iii) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
Technical Consultant	An independent technical consultant appointed by our Company for the purpose of the Offer, namely, DMT Consulting Private Limited
Underwriters	[●]
Underwriting Agreement	The agreement among the Underwriters, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and our Company to be entered into on or after the Pricing Date but prior to the filing of the Prospectus with the RoC in accordance with Regulation 40(3) of SEBI ICDR Regulations
"Unified Payments Interface" or "UPI"	An instant payment mechanism developed by the NPCI
UPI Bidders	Collectively, individual investors applying as Retail Individual Bidders in the Retail Portion, Eligible Employees applying in the Employee Reservation Portion and individuals applying as Non-Institutional Bidders with a Bid Amount of up to ₹ 0.50 million in the Non-Institutional Portion and the Eligible Shareholders in the Shareholder Reservation Portion (subject to Bid Amount) bidding under the UPI Mechanism through ASBA Form(s) submitted with Syndicate Members, Registered Brokers, Collecting Depository Participants and Registrar and Share Transfer Agents Pursuant to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/P/CIR/P/2022/45 dated April 5, 2022, all individual investors applying in public issues where the application amount is

Term	Description
	up to ₹0.50 million shall use the UPI Mechanism and shall provide their UPI ID in the Bid cum Application Form submitted with: (i) a Syndicate Member, (ii) a stock broker registered with a recognized stock exchange (whose name is mentioned on the website of the stock exchange as eligible for such activity), (iii) a depository participant (whose name is mentioned on the website of the stock exchange as eligible for such activity), and (iv) a registrar to an issue and share transfer agent (whose name is mentioned on the website of the stock exchange as eligible for such activity)
UPI Circulars	SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2019/85 dated July 26, 2019 (to the extent not rescinded by the SEBI RTA Master Circular), SEBI RTA Master Circular (to the extent it pertains to UPI), SEBI ICDR Master Circular, along with the circulars issued by the NSE having reference no. 23/2022 dated July 22, 2022 and having reference no. 25/2022 dated August 3, 2022, and the circulars issued by BSE having reference no. 20220722-30 dated July 22, 2022 and reference no. 20220803-40 dated August 3, 2022 and any subsequent circulars or notifications issued by SEBI and the Stock Exchanges in this regard from time to time
UPI ID	An ID created on the UPI for single-window mobile payment system developed by the NPCI
UPI Mandate Request	A request (intimating the UPI Bidder by way of a notification on the UPI linked mobile application as disclosed by SCSBs on the website of SEBI and by way of an SMS on directing the UPI Bidder to such UPI linked mobile application) to the UPI Bidder initiated by the Sponsor Bank to authorize blocking of funds on the UPI application equivalent to Bid Amount and subsequent debit of funds in case of Allotment
UPI Mechanism	The bidding mechanism that may be used by an UPI Bidder in accordance with the UPI Circulars to make an ASBA Bid in the Offer
UPI PIN	Password to authenticate UPI transaction
U.S. Securities Act	The United States Securities Act of 1933
"Wilful Defaulter"	A wilful defaulter as defined under Regulation 2(1)(III) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations
Working Day(s)	All days on which commercial banks in Mumbai are open for business. In respect of announcement of Price Band and Bid/Offer Period, Working Day shall mean all days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays, on which commercial banks in Mumbai are open for business. In respect of the time period between the Bid/ Offer Closing Date and the listing of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges, Working Day shall mean all trading days of the Stock Exchanges, excluding Sundays and bank holidays in India, as per circulars issued by SEBI, including the UPI Circulars

Technical/Industry Related Terms/Abbreviations

Term	Description
ACA	Accredited Compensatory Afforestation
CHP	Coal handling plant
DMF	District Mineral Foundation
ERP	Enterprise resource planning
FMC	First-mile connectivity
FSA	Fuel supply agreement
GCV	Gross calorific value
GENCO	Generation company
GPS	Global positioning system
Ha	Hectare
HEMM	Heavy earth-moving machinery
ICCC	Integrated command and control centres
IPP	Independent power producer
JORC Code	Joint Ore Reserve Committee Code
LACP	Land Asset Calculation Portal
MDO	Mine developer and operator
MGR	Merry-go-round
MoEFF	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MPT	Mass-production technology
MTPA	Million tonnes per annum
MW	Megawatt
NCWA	National Coal Wage Agreement
NMET	National Mineral Exploration Trust
PWTLS	Pre-weighed bin truck loading system
R&D	Research and development
REE	Rare earth element

Term	Description
RFID	Radio-frequency identification

Conventional and General Terms or Abbreviations

Term	Description
"₹" or "Rs." or "Rupees" or "INR"	Indian Rupees
Aadhaar	A 12 digit unique identity number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India to residents of India.
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AIFs	Alternative Investments Funds as defined in and registered with SEBI under the SEBI AIF Regulations
"AS" or "Accounting Standards"	Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
AUD	Australian Dollar, the official currency of Australia
AY	Assessment Year
"Bn" or "bn"	Billion
BNSS	The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
BSA	The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
BSE	BSE Limited
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
"Calendar Year" or "year" or "CY"	Unless the context otherwise requires, shall refer to the twelve month period ending December 31
Category I AIF	AIFs who are registered as "Category I Alternative Investment Funds" under the SEBI AIF Regulations
Category II AIF	AIFs who are registered as "Category II Alternative Investment Funds" under the SEBI AIF Regulations
Category III AIF	AIFs who are registered as "Category III Alternative Investment Funds" under the SEBI AIF Regulations
Category I FPIs	FPIs who are registered as "Category I Foreign Portfolio Investors" under the SEBI FPI Regulations
Category II FPIs	FPIs who are registered as "Category II Foreign Portfolio Investors" under the SEBI FPI Regulations
CCI	Competition Commission of India
CDSL	Central Depository Services (India) Limited
CIN	Corporate Identification Number
Civil Code or CPC	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
Companies Act	Companies Act, 1956 and Companies Act, 2013, as applicable
Companies Act, 1956	Erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 (without reference to the provisions thereof that have ceased to have effect upon notification of the sections of the Companies Act, 2013) along with the relevant rules made thereunder
Companies Act, 2013	Companies Act, 2013, along with the relevant rules, regulations, clarifications, circulars and notifications issued thereunder
Competition Act	Competition Act, 2002
COVID-19	The novel coronavirus disease, which is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus strain that was discovered in 2019 and has resulted in a global pandemic
CPSE	Central Public Sector Enterprise
CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
Demat	Dematerialised
Depositories	Together, NSDL and CDSL
Depositories Act	Depositories Act, 1996
DIN	Director Identification Number
DPE	Department of Public Enterprise
DPE Guidelines	Corporate governance guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance, Government of India
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (*earlier known as the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion*)
DP ID	Depository Participant Identification
DP/ Depository Participant	A depository participant as defined under the Depositories Act
EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting
EPS	Earnings Per Share

Term	Description
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FDI Policy	Consolidated Foreign Direct Investment Policy notified by the DPIIT by way of circular bearing number DPIIT file number 5(2)/2020-FDI Policy effective from October 15, 2020
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, read with rules and regulations thereunder
FEMA Non-debt Rules	Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Rules, 2019
Financial Year/ Fiscal/ FY	Unless stated otherwise, the period of 12 months ending March 31 of that particular year
FIR	First Information Report
FPI(s)	Foreign portfolio investors as defined under the SEBI FPI Regulations
FVCI(s)	Foreign venture capital investors as defined and registered under the SEBI FVCI Regulations
FVCI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Venture Capital Investor) Regulations, 2000
Gazette	Gazette of India
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
"GoI" or "Government" or "Central Government"	Government of India
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HUF	Hindu Undivided Family
IAS Rules	Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah, the official currency of Indonesia
ICAI	The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFSC	Indian Financial System Code
Ind AS/ Indian Accounting Standards	Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013
India	Republic of India
Indian GAAP	Accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006 (as amended) and the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended
IPC	Indian Penal Code, 1860
IPR	Intellectual property rights
IPO	Initial public offering
IST	Indian Standard Time
IT	Information Technology
IT Act	The Income Tax Act, 2025
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
"Mn" or "mn"	Million
MTPA	Million tonnes per annum
Mutual Fund (s)	Mutual Fund(s) means mutual funds registered under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996
N/A or NA or N.A.	Not applicable
NACH	National Automated Clearing House
NEFT	National Electronic Funds Transfer
NPCI	National Payments Corporation of India
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
NRI	Individual resident outside India, who is a citizen of India
NSDL	National Securities Depository Limited
NSE	National Stock Exchange of India Limited
OCB/Overseas Corporate Body	A company, partnership, society or other corporate body owned directly or indirectly to the extent of at least 60% by NRIs including overseas trusts, in which not less than 60% of beneficial interest is irrevocably held by NRIs directly or indirectly and which was in existence on October 3, 2003 and immediately before such date had taken benefits under the general permission granted to OCBs under FEMA. OCBs are not allowed to invest in the Offer
p.a.	Per annum
P/E	Price/earnings
P/E Ratio	Price/earnings ratio
PAN	Permanent account number
PAT	Profit after tax
RBI	The Reserve Bank of India

Term	Description
RBI Act	The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
Regulation S	Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
Rule 144A	Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act.
SCRA	Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
SCRR	Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India constituted under the SEBI Act
SEBI Act	Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
SEBI AIF Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investments Funds) Regulations, 2012
SEBI FPI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2019
SEBI FVCI Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Venture Capital Investors) Regulations, 2000
SEBI ICDR Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018
SEBI ICDR Master Circular	SEBI master circular bearing reference number HO/49/14/14(2)2026-CFD-POD2/I/4518/2026 dated February 9, 2026
SEBI Listing Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015
SEBI Merchant Bankers Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992
SEBI RTA Master Circular	SEBI master circular bearing number HO/38/13/(4)2026-MIRSD-POD/I/4298/2026 dated February 6, 2026.
SEBI SBEB Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021
SEBI Takeover Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011
SEBI VCF Regulations	Securities and Exchange Board of India (Venture Capital Fund) Regulations, 1996 as repealed pursuant to the SEBI AIF Regulations
SICA	The erstwhile Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985
STT	Securities Transaction Tax
State Government	The Government of a State in India
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
U.S. GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United State of America
U.S./USA/United States	United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States, and the District of Columbia
USD/US$	United States Dollars
U.S. Securities Act	United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended
WACA	Weighted average cost of acquisition

Definition of Key Performance Indicators

Term	Description
Capex	The total capital expenditure for the respective financial years / period.
Current Ratio	Calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities as at the end of the financial year / period.
Dispatch of Coal	The total coal dispatched to customers. Where dispatch quantities are not separately disclosed, sales quantity has been used as a proxy for dispatch volume.
Dispatch of Coal as % of total coal production	The total coal dispatched to customers as a percentage of total coal production.
Earnings per share (EPS)	Equals profit for the year / period attributable to the shareholders of the company divided by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year / period. Since there is no dilutive capital, Basic and Diluted EPS would be same
EBITDA	Calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense.
EBITDA Margin (as a percentage of Total Income)	The percentage derived by dividing EBITDA by Total Income
Net Asset Value (NAV) per equity share	Net worth as at the end of the year / period divided by number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the financial year / period. 'Net worth' is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. 'Net Worth' is the

Term	Description
	total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI-Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve.
Operating EBITDA	Calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense, minus other income
Operating EBITDA Year-on-Year	Growth rate of Operating EBITDA as compared to previous financial year
Operating EBITDA Margin (as a percentage of Revenue from Operations)	The percentage derived by dividing Operating EBITDA by Revenue from Operations.
Output per Manshift	Measures how much output (i.e. tonnes of coal) is produced per man per shift, providing measure of workforce efficiency.
Overburden removal	The layer of soil, rock, and other material that lies above coal seams and is required to be removed during opencast mining to access coal seams. Removal of these impurities consumes cost and time.
PAT Growth Year-on-Year	Growth rate of PAT as compared to previous financial year
PAT Margin (as a percentage of Total Income)	the percentage derived by dividing profit after tax for the period/ financial year by Total Income for the period/ financial year.
Profit after Tax (PAT)	Restated profit / (loss) for the period/financial year as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information
Production of coal	Total coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year.
Production from Open cast mine	Production of coal from Opencast Mines during the period / financial year.
Production from Open cast mine as % of total production	The percentage of production of coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year from Opencast mines.
Production from Underground mine	Production of Coal from Underground Mines during the period / financial year.
Production from Underground mine as % of total production	Percentage of production of coal produced by the Company during the period/ financial year from Underground mines
Revenue from operations	Revenue from operations as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.
Revenue Growth (Year-on-Year)	Growth rate of revenue as compared to previous financial year.
Return on average capital employed (RoACE)	The EBIT divided by average capital employed for the year/period. EBIT means restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs and total taxes. Capital employed is the total equity, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information plus non-current borrowings. Average capital employed is the sum of opening and closing capital employed divided by two.
Return on Net Worth	Restated profit / (loss) for the period / year attributable to owners of the company divided by average net worth. Net worth is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. 'Net Worth' is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI -Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve. Average net worth is the sum of opening and closing net worth divided by two.
Trade receivables	Number of days of revenue from operations refers to Trade Receivables on the reporting date (excluding unbilled receivables) as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information divided by Revenue from operations multiplied by 365/ 183 number of days in the financial year / period, respectively.
Stripping ratio	The quantity of overburden removed per unit of coal produced from Open cast mine. Higher stripping ratios generally require greater excavation effort, resulting in increased mining costs and time to access coal seams.
Year end man power	The total number of employees on the rolls of the Company as of the end of a financial year. Manpower is a key indicator of the Company's workforce strength and operational capacity.

CERTAIN CONVENTIONS, PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL, INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA AND CURRENCY OF PRESENTATION

Certain Conventions

All references to "India" in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are to the Republic of India and its territories and possession and all references herein to the "Government", "Indian Government", "GoI", "Central Government" or the "State Government" are to the Government of India, or the governments of any state in India, as applicable.

All references herein to the "US", the "U.S." or the "United States" are to the United States of America and its territories and possessions.

Unless stated otherwise, all references to page numbers in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are to the page numbers of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Time

All references to time in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are to Indian Standard Time. Unless indicated otherwise, all references to a year in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are to a calendar year.

Financial Data

Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, the financial information and financial ratios in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus have been derived from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

Restated consolidated financial information of our Company and our Subsidiaries (together referred to as the "**Group**"), as at and for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and as at and for the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, comprising the restated consolidated statement of assets and liabilities as on September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the restated consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income) and the restated consolidated statement of cash flows and restated consolidated statement of changes in equity for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the material accounting policies and explanatory notes, derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and the financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, prepared to comply in all material respects with Ind AS, as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and restated in terms of the requirements of Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III to the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as amended from time to time. For further information, see "*Summary of Financial Information*", "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" beginning on pages 86, 343 and 524, respectively.

In this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, any discrepancies in any table between the total and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding off. All figures in decimals have been rounded off to the two decimals, and all percentage figures have been rounded off to two decimals place, unless otherwise stated.

However, where any figures may have been sourced from third-party industry sources, such figures may be rounded-off to such number of decimal points as provided in such respective sources. In this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, (i) the sum or percentage change of certain numbers may not conform exactly to the total figure given; and (ii) the sum of the numbers in a column or row in certain tables may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row; any such discrepancies are due to rounding off.

Our Company's financial year commences on April 1 of the immediately preceding calendar year and ends on March 31 of that particular calendar year; accordingly, all references to a particular financial year or fiscal, unless stated otherwise, are to the 12 months period commencing on April 1 of the immediately preceding calendar year and ending on March 31 of that particular calendar year. Reference in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus to the terms Fiscal or Fiscal Year or Financial Year is to the 12 months ended on March 31 of such year, unless otherwise specified.

The degree to which the financial information included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus will provide meaningful information is entirely dependent on the reader's level of familiarity with Indian accounting policies and practices, Ind AS, the Companies Act and SEBI ICDR Regulations. Any reliance by persons not familiar with the aforementioned policies and laws on the financial disclosures presented in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus should be limited. There are significant differences between Ind AS, Indian GAAP, U.S. GAAP and IFRS. Our Company does not provide a reconciliation of its financial statements with Indian GAAP, IFRS or U.S. GAAP requirements. Our Company has not attempted to explain those differences or quantify their impact on the financial data included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and it is urged that you consult your own advisors regarding such differences and their impact on our financial data. For further details in connection with risks involving differences between Ind AS and other accounting principles, see "*Risk Factors – Significant differences exist between Ind-AS and other accounting principles, such as U.S. GAAP and IFRS, which may be material to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information prepared and presented in accordance with Ind-AS contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.*" page 76.

Unless the context otherwise indicates, any percentage amounts, as set forth in "*Risk Factors*", "*Our Business*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" beginning on pages 21, 254 and 524, respectively, and elsewhere in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus have been calculated on the basis of amounts derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information or non-GAAP financial measures as described below.

Non- GAAP Financial Measures

Certain non-GAAP financial measures relating to our financial performance included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are a supplemental measure of our performance and liquidity that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, Ind AS, Indian GAAP, or IFRS. Further, these Non-GAAP Measures are not a measurement of our financial performance or liquidity under Ind AS, Indian GAAP, or IFRS and should not be considered in isolation or construed as an alternative to cash flows, profit / (loss) for the year / period or any other measure of financial performance or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity, profitability or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities derived in accordance with Ind AS, Indian GAAP, or IFRS. In addition, these Non-GAAP Measures are not a standardised term and, therefore, a direct comparison of similarly titled Non-GAAP Measures between companies may not be possible. Other companies may calculate the Non-GAAP Measures differently from us, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure. Although the Non-GAAP Measures are not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with applicable accounting standards, our Company's management believes that they are useful to an investor in evaluating us because these are widely used measures to evaluate a company's operating performance. See "*Risk Factors – Certain non-GAAP financial measures relating to our operations and financial performance have been included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. These non-GAAP financial measures are not measures of operating performance or liquidity defined by Ind AS and may vary from any standard methodology that is applicable across the industry we operate"* on page 74.

Currency and Units of Presentation

All references to:

- "Rupees" or "₹" or "INR" or "Rs." are to Indian Rupee, the official currency of the Republic of India;
- "USD" or "US$" or "$" or "U.S. Dollar" are to United States Dollar, the official currency of the United States of America.

Our Company has presented certain numerical information in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus in "million" units or in whole numbers where the numbers have been too small to represent in such units. One million represents 1,000,000, one billion represents 1,000,000,000 and one trillion represents 1,000,000,000,000. One lakh represents 100,000 and one crore represents 10,000,000. Certain figures contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, including financial information, have been subject to rounding adjustments. Any discrepancies in any table between the totals and the sum of the amounts listed are due to rounding off. All figures in decimals have been rounded off to one decimal points. In certain instances due to rounding off, (i) the sum or percentage change of such numbers may not conform exactly to the total figure given, and (ii) the sum of the figures in a column or row in certain tables may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row.

Figures sourced from third-party industry sources may be expressed in denominations other than million or may be rounded off to other than one decimal points in the respective sources, and such figures have been expressed

in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus in such denominations or rounded-off to such number of decimal points as provided in such respective sources.

Exchange Rates

This Draft Red Herring Prospectus contains conversion of certain other currency amounts into Indian Rupees that have been presented solely to comply with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. These conversions should not be construed as a representation that these currency amounts could have been, or can be converted into Indian Rupees, at any particular rate or at all.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, information with respect to the exchange rate between the Rupee and other currencies:

(in ₹)

Currency	Exchange Rate as at				
	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1 USD	95.98	88.79	94.65	85.58	83.37

Source: www.rbi.org and www.fbil.org.in
Note: If the reference rate is not available on a particular date due to a public holiday, exchange rates of the previous working day have been disclosed. The reference rates are rounded off to two decimal places.

Industry and Market Data

Unless stated otherwise, industry and market data used in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been obtained or derived from publicly available information as well as industry publication and sources. Further, the information has also been derived from the report titled "*Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook*" dated October, 2026, exclusively prepared by CRISIL and commissioned for our Company specifically in connection with the Offer, pursuant to a work order dated August 14, 2026. The CRISIL Report is available at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations. For risks in relation to commissioned reports, see "*Risk Factors – Certain sections of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus disclose information from the CRISIL Report which is a paid report and commissioned and paid for by us exclusively in connection with the Offer and any reliance on such information for making an investment decision in the Offer is subject to inherent risks."* on page 74.

Industry publications generally state that the information contained in such publications has been obtained from publicly available documents from various sources believed to be reliable. Accordingly, no investment decisions should be made based on such information. The excerpts of the CRISIL Report are disclosed in the Offer Documents and there are no parts, information, data (which may be relevant for the proposed Offer), left out or changed in any manner. Data from these sources may also not be comparable. Industry sources and publications are also prepared based on information as of specific dates and may no longer be current or reflect current trends. Industry sources and publications may also base their information on estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect.

CRISIL is an independent agency which has no relationship with our Company, our Promoters, Promoter Group, any of our Directors, Subsidiaries, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management Personnel, or the Book Running Lead Managers.

The extent to which the market and industry data used in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is meaningful depends on the reader's familiarity with and understanding of the methodologies used in compiling such data. There are no standard data gathering methodologies in the industry in which the business of our Company is conducted, and methodologies and assumptions may vary widely among different industry sources. Industry publications generally state that the information contained in such publications has been obtained from publicly available documents from various sources believed to be reliable, but their accuracy and completeness are not guaranteed, and their reliability cannot be assured. The data used in these sources may have been reclassified by us for the purposes of presentation. Data from these sources may also not be comparable. Industry sources and publications are also prepared based on information as of specific dates and may no longer be current or reflect current trends. Industry sources and publications may also base their information on estimates and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect. Accordingly, no investment decision should be made solely on the basis of such information. Such data involves risks, uncertainties and numerous assumptions and is subject to change based on various factors, including those disclosed in "*Risk Factors*" on page 21.

In accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, "*Basis for Offer Price*" on page 125 includes information relating to our listed peer group companies. Such information has been derived from publicly available sources, and neither

we, nor the BRLMs or any of their affiliates have independently verified such information. Accordingly, no investment decision should be made solely on the basis of such information.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the United States

The Equity Shares have not been recommended by any U.S. federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, the foregoing authorities have not confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus or approved or disapproved the Equity Shares. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of our Company and the terms of this Offer, including the merits and risks involved.

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("**U.S. Securities Act**") or any other applicable law of the United States and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) within the United States only to persons reasonably believed to be "qualified institutional buyers" (as defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act) pursuant to the private placement exemption set out in Section 4(a) of the U.S. Securities Act; and (b) outside the United States in "offshore transactions" as defined in and in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made.

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered, listed or otherwise qualified in any other jurisdiction outside India and may not be offered or sold, and Bids may not be made by persons in any such jurisdiction, except in compliance with the applicable laws of such jurisdiction.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Draft Red Herring Prospectus contains certain "forward-looking statements". All statements contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus that are not statements of historical fact constitute "forward-looking statements". All statements regarding our expected financial condition and results of operations, business, plans and prospects are "forward-looking statements". These forward-looking statements generally can be identified by words or phrases such as "aim", "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "estimate", "intend", "likely to", "may", "seek to", "shall", "objective", "plan", "project", "will", "will continue", "will pursue", "can", "could", "goal", "should" or other words or phrases of similar import. Similarly, statements that describe our strategies, objectives, plans or goals are also forward-looking statements. However, these are not the exclusive means of identifying forward looking statements. All forward-looking statements whether made by us or any third parties in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are based on our current plans, estimates, presumptions and expectations and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the relevant forward-looking statement, including but not limited to, regulatory changes pertaining to the industry in which we have businesses and our ability to respond to them, our ability to successfully implement our strategy, our growth and expansion, technological changes, our exposure to market risks, general economic and political conditions which have an impact on our business activities or investments, the monetary and fiscal policies of India, inflation, deflation, unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices or other rates or prices, the performance of the financial markets in India and globally, changes in domestic laws, regulations and taxes and changes in competition in the industry.

Certain information in "*Industry Overview*", "*Our Business*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"* on pages 147, 254 and 524, respectively, of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus have been obtained from the report titled "*Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook*" dated October, 2026, exclusively prepared by CRISIL and commissioned for our Company specifically in connection with the Offer, pursuant to a work order dated August 14, 2026.

For further discussion of factors that could cause the actual results to differ from the expectations, see "*Risk Factors*", "*Our Business*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" on pages 21, 254 and 524, respectively. By their nature, certain market risk disclosures are only estimates, and could be materially different from what actually occurs in the future. As a result, actual future gains or losses could materially differ from those that have been estimated and are not a guarantee of future performance.

Forward-looking statements reflect current views as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and are not a guarantee of future performance. There can be no assurance to investors that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Given these uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements and not to regard such statements to be a guarantee of our future performance.

These statements are based on our management's belief and assumptions, which in turn are based on currently available information. Although we believe the assumptions upon which these forward-looking statements are based on are reasonable, any of these assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and the forward-looking statements based on these assumptions could be incorrect. Given these uncertainties, investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements and not to regard such statements as a guarantee of future performance. Neither our Company, our Promoters, our Directors, the BRLMs nor any of their respective affiliates have any obligation to update or otherwise revise any statements reflecting circumstances arising after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of underlying events, even if the underlying assumptions do not come to fruition.

In accordance with the requirements of SEBI, our Company shall ensure that investors in India are informed of material developments from the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus in relation to the statements and undertakings made by them in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus until the time of the grant of listing and trading permission by the Stock Exchanges for this Offer. In accordance with the requirements of SEBI and as prescribed under the applicable law, the Promoter Selling Shareholder will ensure (through our Company and the BRLMs) that investors are informed of material developments in relation to the statements and undertakings specifically undertaken or confirmed by them in the Red Herring Prospectus until the receipt of final listing and trading approvals for the Equity Shares pursuant to the Offer. Only statements and undertakings which are specifically confirmed or undertaken by the Promoter Selling Shareholder to the extent of information pertaining to it in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus shall be deemed to be statements and undertakings made by the Promoter Selling Shareholder.

SECTION II: RISK FACTORS

An investment in equity shares involves a high degree of risk. Prospective investors should carefully consider all the information in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, including the risks and uncertainties described below, before making an investment in Equity Shares. We have described the risks and uncertainties that we believe are material, but these risks and uncertainties may not be the only risks relevant to us, Equity Shares, or the industries in which we currently operate or propose to operate. The risks set out in this section may not be exhaustive and additional risks and uncertainties, not currently known to us or that we currently do not deem material, may arise or may become material in the future and may also adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. If any of the following risks, or other risks that are not currently known or are not currently deemed material, actually occur, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flow could be adversely affected, the price of our Equity Shares could decline, and investors may lose all or part of their investment. In order to obtain a complete understanding of our Company and our business, prospective investors should read this section in conjunction with "Our Business", "Key Regulations and Policies", "Industry Overview", "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Restated Consolidated Financial Information" on pages 254, 297, 147, 524 and 343, respectively, as well as the other financial information contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. In making an investment decision, prospective investors must rely on their own examination of us and our business and the terms of the Offer including the merits and risks involved. Prospective investors should consult their tax, financial and legal advisors about the consequences of investing in the Offer. Unless specified or quantified in the relevant risk factors below, we are unable to quantify the financial or other impact of any of the risks described in this section. Prospective investors should pay particular attention to the fact that our Company is incorporated under the laws of India and is subject to a legal and regulatory environment which may differ in certain respects from that of other countries.

This Draft Red Herring Prospectus also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, assumptions, estimates and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements because of certain factors, including but not limited to the considerations described below and elsewhere in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For details, see "Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 20.

Our Company's financial year commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the subsequent year, and references to a particular fiscal year are to the 12 months ended March 31 of that particular year. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, the financial information included herein is based on or derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For further information, see "Financial Information" on page 343. Also see "Definitions and Abbreviations" on page 1 for certain terms used in this section. Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references in this section to "we", "us", or "our" are to South Eastern Coalfields Limited on a consolidated basis while "our Company" or "the Company" are to South Eastern Coalfields Limited on a standalone basis.

*We have included certain information in relation to our reserves, resources, capacity utilization and estimates from the report titled "An independent technical report on the coal resources and reserves of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), India" (the "**DMT Report**") dated October 2026, prepared by DMT Consulting Private Limited ("**DMT**"), an independent mining and geological consultancy firm. Estimates included in the DMT Report are subject to certain assumptions. Actual reserves and production levels may differ significantly from reserve estimates. For further information, see "Risk Factors – Information relating to our resources and reserves base included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is based on estimates, and our actual production, resources and reserves may vary from these estimates. Additionally, certain information relating to our resources and reserves included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been prepared and classified in accordance with the Indian Standard Procedure guidelines (the "**ISP Guidelines**"), which differ from international standards, and such information has not been audited by DMT." on page 22. A copy of the DMT Report is available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations.*

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook" dated October 2026 (the "**CRISIL Report**") prepared and issued by CRISIL Limited appointed by us pursuant to work order dated August 14, 2026 and exclusively commissioned and paid for by us to enable investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with the Offer. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CRISIL Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no portions of or data or information in the CRISIL Report which may be relevant for the proposed Offer, that has been omitted or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived*

from the CRISIL Report and included herein with respect to any calendar year or Fiscal refers to such information for the relevant calendar year or Fiscal. The CRISIL Report will form part of the material documents for inspection and a copy of the CRISIL Report is available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations. For further information, see "Risk Factors – Certain sections of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus disclose information from the CRISIL Report which is a paid report and commissioned and paid for by us exclusively in connection with the Offer and any reliance on such information for making an investment decision in the Offer is subject to inherent risks" on page 74. Also see, "Certain Conventions, Presentation of Financial, Industry and Market Data and Currency of Presentation – Industry and Market Data" on page 18.

INTERNAL RISK FACTORS

1. ***Information relating to our resources and reserves base included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is based on estimates, and our actual production, resources and reserves may vary from these estimates. Additionally, certain information relating to our resources and reserves included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been prepared and classified in accordance with the Indian Standard Procedure guidelines (the "ISP Guidelines"), which differ from international standards, and such information has not been audited by DMT.***

Our future performance depends on, among other things, the accuracy of our estimates of our resources and reserves base. We base these estimates on geological, engineering and economic data collected and analysed by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited ("**CMPDIL**"), a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, and by our internal team of geologists and mining engineers. We prepare and classify our estimates of resources and reserves in accordance with the ISP Guidelines, and the estimates included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus have been prepared on that basis.

The methodology followed for coal resource estimation and resource classification under the ISP Guidelines differs from, and may not be directly comparable to, the methodology followed under certain internationally recognised reporting standards, such as the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "**JORC Code**") and the Combined Reserves International Reporting Standards Committee Code. Accordingly, the interpretation and assessment of the resources and reserves estimates included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus may depend upon the reader's familiarity with the ISP Guidelines. We intend to continue to follow the ISP Guidelines for the estimation and reporting of our resources and reserves following the completion of the Offer. Consequently, investors may find it difficult to compare our resources and reserves information with that of mining companies that prepare and report such information under different reporting standards. As a result, the estimates of resources and reserves that we may prepare following this Offer may not provide a basis for comparison of our resources and reserves with those of other listed mining companies.

At our request, DMT, an independent mining and geological consultancy firm, has conducted an audit of our coal resources and reserves classified in accordance with the JORC Code. The report by DMT, dated October, 2026 has been prepared in accordance with the JORC Code ("**DMT Report**") and contains a review of certain coal resources and reserves estimates prepared in accordance with the ISP Guidelines.

The estimation of our resources and reserves involves a number of factors and assumptions, and actual production levels, operating costs, revenues and mine performance may differ materially from those reflected in such estimates. These factors and assumptions include, among others:

- the interpretation of geological and geophysical data;
- geological and mining conditions, which may not be fully identified by available exploration data and may differ from our experience in the areas where we currently conduct mining operations;
- the quality of the coal and the percentage of coal ultimately recoverable;
- the assumed effects of applicable laws and regulations, including the receipt and continuation of approvals, permits and clearances, and of taxes, royalties and other payments to governmental authorities;
- assumptions relating to the timing and manner of development of reserves; and

- assumptions relating to mining equipment, productivity, future coal prices, operating costs (including costs of key inputs such as fuel, tyres and explosives), capital expenditure requirements and mine closure and reclamation costs.

Many of the factors, assumptions and variables involved in estimating our resources and reserves are based on data available as of April 1, 2026 and are subject to variation over time. The estimation of reserves is inherently uncertain and involves a significant degree of judgment, as mineral deposits cannot be measured with precision. The accuracy of any reserve estimate depends on the quality of available data and geological and engineering interpretation and judgment. Different engineers may arrive at different conclusions when interpreting the same geological or technical information. Further exploration, drilling, testing and mining activities undertaken after the date of an estimate may require revisions to our resources and reserves data. In addition, there can be no assurance that all of our reserves will be economically recoverable or exploited.

The resource and reserve estimates included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus should not be regarded as a guarantee of the economic viability, productive life or future profitability of any of our mining operations. Any material inaccuracy in our estimates, changes in the assumptions underlying such estimates, or developments in reserve estimation methodologies and technologies may result in significant revisions to our resources and reserves. Any such revisions could adversely affect our mine plans, production forecasts, revenues, profitability, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

For our operating mines, the remaining extractable reserves are generally derived from reserve estimates contained in approved project reports, adjusted to reflect production achieved over the life of the relevant mine. Mine-wise balance reserves are estimated annually taking into account the prevailing geological conditions at the relevant mines. However, additional information may become available through production activities, including production drilling, which may enable revisions to the initial estimates based on factors such as geological conditions encountered, stripping ratios and recovery levels. Accordingly, reserve estimates may be subject to future revision.

2. ***Our revenues are primarily derived from the sale of raw non-coking coal, which accounted for 100.00%, 100.00%, 100.00%, 99.99% and 99.99% of our sale of products for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Any reduction in demand for raw non-coking coal could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our primary product is raw (unwashed) non-coking coal across gross calorific value ("**GCV**") grades ranging from G3 to G16, including higher-GCV coal produced from certain of our underground mines. We dispatch raw non-coking coal to central and state power generating companies, independent power producers and captive power plants, as well as customers operating in the aluminium, cement, sponge iron, fertilizer and other industrial sectors.

The table below sets forth details of product-wise sales in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
Raw coal	162,799.30	100.00%	149,240.20	100.00%	319,424.80	100.00%	297,452.10	99.99%	317,265.61	99.99%
Coal tar	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.40	0.01%	20.09	0.01%
Sale of products[(a)]	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

Notes:

a) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

Accordingly, our financial performance is substantially dependent on sustained demand for raw non-coking coal in India. The demand for thermal coal in India was 1,176 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025. Non-coking coal demand is projected to increase to 1,564 million tonnes by Fiscal 2036, although it may decline thereafter as renewable energy emerges as an alternative source of energy. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

Demand for coal may be affected by several factors beyond our control, including lower growth in electricity consumption, a slowdown in economic activity, reduced industrial production, changes in fuel procurement strategies adopted by consumers, improvements in energy efficiency and changes in government policies affecting the coal and power sectors Any reduction in demand for coal from the power sector, which accounts for a significant portion of domestic coal consumption, or from other end-use industries such as steel, sponge iron,

cement, aluminium, paper and other industrial sectors, could adversely affect our dispatch volumes and revenues. In addition, demand for non-coking coal may be affected by evolving environmental and climate-related regulations, decarbonisation initiatives, emission reduction targets and increased adoption of renewable energy and other alternative energy sources. Further, increased competition from other coal producers, commercial coal miners and alternative energy sources may adversely affect demand for our products or our market position.

We cannot assure you that a decline in demand for our coal will not occur in the future. Any reduction in demand for raw non-coking coal could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

3. ***Our sales are substantially dependent on customers in the power sector (comprising state and central generation companies ("GENCOs") and independent power producers ("IPPs")), with our revenue from the sale of products to such customers representing 65.34%, 65.96%, 66.39%, 66.07% and 67.80% of our sale of products in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Any adverse developments affecting the power sector could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our business is primarily dependent on sales to the power sector. The table below sets forth details of our industry-wise sales by revenue in the periods indicated:

Particulars[(1)]	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA										
Power generation (State and Central GENCOs and IPPs)	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.76	66.07%	215,111.26	67.80%
Captive power plants	7,243.12	4.45%	8,026.37	5.38%	19,484.16	6.10%	16,613.80	5.58%	17,406.20	5.49%
Sponge sector	3,776.86	2.32%	4,426.12	2.97%	9,035.20	2.83%	10,195.54	3.43%	9,864.60	3.11%
Cement sector	3,242.77	1.99%	3,922.62	2.63%	8,027.18	2.51%	7,361.97	2.47%	5,552.99	1.75%
Others[(2)]	563.87	0.35%	1,425.23	0.95%	2,028.98	0.64%	2,503.18	0.84%	1,715.53	0.54%
Sub-total (A)	**121,202.33**	**74.45%**	**116,239.21**	**77.89%**	**250,639.16**	**78.47%**	**233,236.25**	**78.40%**	**249,650.58**	**78.68%**
E-auction[(3)]	**41,596.97**	**25.55%**	**33,000.99**	**22.11%**	**68,785.64**	**21.53%**	**64,247.25**	**21.60%**	**67,635.12**	**21.32%**
Sub-total (B)	**41,596.97**	**25.55%**	**33,000.99**	**22.11%**	**68,785.64**	**21.53%**	**64,247.25**	**21.60%**	**67,635.12**	**21.32%**
Total (C=A+B)	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

(2) Others include aluminium, traders, fertilizers and other small industries.

(3) E-auction represents a sales channel and not a distinct customer sector. Coal sold through e-auction may ultimately be consumed by customers operating across multiple sectors Accordingly, e-auction dispatches have been disclosed separately and should not be construed as an end-use sector classification.

The power sector is subject to various risks and uncertainties, including fluctuations in electricity demand, changes in generation patterns, fuel supply requirements and changes in regulatory and policy frameworks. Any slowdown in the growth of the power sector, lower plant load factors, delays in capacity additions or reduced coal-based power generation could adversely affect demand for our coal. In addition, a significant portion of our sales is made to central and state government owned or controlled power generation companies. Any changes in their procurement policies, coal sourcing strategies, operational requirements, offtake patterns or coal procurement requirements may adversely affect demand for our products. Further, any decline in demand from customers in other industrial sectors, including the sponge iron and cement sectors and other industries, or for coal sold through e-auction, could adversely affect our sales, dispatch volumes and realisations.

While we have not experienced any reduction in demand from customers in the power sector in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any adverse developments affecting the power sector or our relationships with customers operating in the power sector, or any decline in demand from other industrial sectors or for coal sold through e-auction, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

4. ***Our Company is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coal India Limited ("CIL"). Our business, operations and strategic direction may be significantly influenced by decisions taken by CIL, and potential conflicts of interest may arise between us, CIL and its other subsidiaries. Further, all of our***

executive employees are on secondment from CIL, and any changes to the terms of their secondments may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our Company is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of CIL, and will continue to be a subsidiary of CIL following the completion of the Offer. Our business forms part of the wider Coal India group and is influenced by group-level policies, strategic priorities and operational initiatives. We benefit from our association with CIL and utilize certain commercial, operational and administrative frameworks established at the group level, including coal linkage and sales mechanisms, procurement arrangements, technology platforms and technical support services available within the Coal India group. Any changes in CIL's strategic priorities, policies, resource allocation decisions or operating frameworks may affect our business planning, operational flexibility and growth initiatives.

We enter into transactions with CIL in the ordinary course of business including, among others, transactions relating to payment of apex charges (i.e. service charges payable to CIL), rehabilitation charges, dividend and lease rent. The table below sets forth details of our net amounts payable to, and receivable from, CIL as at / for the periods indicated:

Particulars	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2024
Net amount payable to CIL (₹ million)	601.10	-	1,192.00	48.50	87.60
Net amount payable to CIL as a percentage of total expenses (%)	0.41%	0.00%	0.42%	0.02%	0.03%
Net amount receivable from CIL (₹ million)	-	1,054.20	-	-	-
Net amount receivable from CIL as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	-	0.70%	-	-	-

In addition, certain other subsidiaries of CIL are also engaged in coal mining operations. These include Central Coalfields Limited, Northern Coalfields Limited, Western Coalfields Limited, Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited. As a result, actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise between us, CIL and such subsidiaries in relation to matters including allocation of financial, technical and human resources, capital expenditure priorities, strategic initiatives, business opportunities and other commercial decisions. Although such entities operate independently and in different coal-bearing regions, we cannot assure you that conflicts of interest will not arise in the future or that any such conflicts will be resolved in our favour. In the event of any such conflicts, CIL may take decisions that favour the interests of one or more of its other subsidiaries or affiliated entities over ours, including in relation to the allocation of resources, business opportunities or strategic priorities, which may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. This competition for resources necessitates careful management and strategic planning to ensure we receive adequate support for our operations. Our strategic goals and initiatives must align with those of CIL and its subsidiaries. Any misalignment in strategic priorities or changes in CIL's overall strategy could affect our long-term planning and operational stability and may have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial conditions and cash flows.

Further, CIL is responsible for executive manpower planning, recruitment and promotions across its subsidiaries, including our Company. All of our executive employees are on secondment from CIL. Consequently, we are dependent on CIL for the continued availability of experienced managerial, operational and technical personnel. Any modification, withdrawal, termination or non-renewal of such secondment arrangements, or any inability to attract, retain or replace such personnel on a timely basis, may disrupt management continuity, affect leadership stability and adversely affect our operational efficiency and ability to execute our business strategies.

While we have not experienced any changes in our relationship with CIL, any withdrawal or modification of secondment arrangements pertaining to our executive employees, or any conflict of interest involving CIL or its other subsidiaries in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any adverse developments relating to our relationship with CIL, including changes in group policies, strategic priorities, arrangements with CIL, secondment arrangements or

potential conflicts of interest involving CIL or its other subsidiaries, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

5. *We experienced a decline in our coal production, dispatch, revenue from operations and profit after tax in Fiscal 2025 compared to Fiscal 2024, and our coal production in Fiscal 2026 remained below Fiscal 2024 levels. Any decline in our production, dispatch or revenue in the future could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

Our business and financial performance depend on our ability to maintain and increase coal production and dispatch volumes. We experienced a decline in our coal production and dispatch in Fiscal 2025 compared to Fiscal 2024, which was accompanied by a decline in our revenue from sale of products, revenue from operations and profit after tax. Although our coal production and dispatch increased in Fiscal 2026 compared to Fiscal 2025, our coal production in Fiscal 2026 remained below the level achieved in Fiscal 2024.

The table below sets forth details of our coal production, dispatch, revenue from sale of products, revenue from operations, EBITDA, EBITDA Margin, profit after tax ("**PAT**") and PAT Margin for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Coal production (million tonnes)	76.88	72.66	176.29	167.49	187.38
Coal dispatch (million tonnes)	89.89	84.23	178.63	170.75	180.60
Revenue from sale of products (₹ million)	164,952.40	149,406.20	324,149.80	297,455.20	324,115.60
Revenue from operations (₹ million)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
EBITDA[(1)] (₹ million)	40,293.60	34,547.00	93,648.70	86,308.10	106,707.50
EBITDA Margin[(2)] (%)	22.85%	22.06%	26.84%	26.16%	30.52%
PAT (₹ million)	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70
PAT Margin[(3)] (%)	12.33%	7.29%	13.62%	13.76%	19.82%

Notes:

(1) EBITDA is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense.

(2) EBITDA Margin is calculated as EBITDA divided by total income.

(3) PAT Margin is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year divided by total income.

Our coal production in Fiscal 2025 was affected by a combination of land-related, operational, regulatory and weather-related constraints across a number of our mines and projects. These included land constraints and frequent hindrances from local communities at certain of our opencast mines, including Amera, Amgaon and Bijari; delays in obtaining an amendment to the environmental clearance for the extended area of the Kusmunda opencast mine, which adversely affected planned production from the relevant area; performance issues involving contractual vendors; higher rainfall during Fiscal 2025 at our mines as compared to Fiscal 2024; non-commencement of operations at the Ambika opencast mine due to resistance from local communities and pending relevant regulatory permissions; the non-receipt of environmental clearances and other approvals for certain underground mines, including Rajgamar 4/5 and 6/7, Shiwani and Navapara; and delays in obtaining relevant approvals for the Singhali and Rehar mines.

Our actual coal production also differed from the production targets established for us. The table below sets forth targets under memoranda of understanding ("**MoU**") entered into by CIL with the Ministry of Coal, targets established by CIL for our Company and actual coal production by our Company in the years indicated:

Particulars	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Target established under MOUs (million tonnes)	230	223	212
Target established by CIL (million tonnes)	212	206	197
Actual production (million tonnes)	176.29	167.49	187.38

In addition to our operating performance, our results of operations have been affected by certain items of income which may vary significantly between periods, or may not recur at similar levels. The table below sets forth details of such income in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Interest income on income tax refunds (₹ million)	304.50	930.00	2,238.80	14,203.20	10,312.40
Liabilities written back (₹ million)	881.10	77.30	5,024.60	2,362.10	2,415.70
Provisions written back (₹ million)	29.50	8.50	2,064.00	6,359.00	3.90

Such income may vary significantly between periods or may not recur at similar levels. Accordingly, our historical profitability, to the extent attributable to such income, may not be indicative of our future operating performance.

We cannot assure you that our production or dispatch volumes will increase, that any improvement in our operating or financial performance will continue, that income of the nature described above will recur at similar levels, or that we will achieve the production targets established for us. Any recurrence or continuation of the land-related, community-related, contractual vendor-related, regulatory, logistical or weather-related constraints described above, as well as constraints relating to the availability of railway rakes and other transportation infrastructure, waterlogging or geological and mining conditions, may adversely affect our production and dispatch plans. A decline in production may also result in lower utilisation of our available production capacity and increase our cost of production per tonne to the extent that our costs do not decline proportionately. Further, any reduction or non-recurrence of the income items described above could adversely affect our profitability. Any decline in our coal production, dispatch volumes, revenue or profitability could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

6. ***Any shortage in the availability of railway rakes, railway siding capacity, rail evacuation infrastructure or other transportation infrastructure, or any disruption in road transportation, may adversely affect the evacuation and offtake of our coal and our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

The successful evacuation and sale of coal produced by us is dependent on the availability of adequate transportation infrastructure. Our mines are located across the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, and we rely on a combination of railways, merry-go-round ("**MGR**") systems, belt conveyors and road transportation for coal evacuation. Given the central location of our mines and our customer base spread across northern, western and central India, rail transportation is a critical mode of coal evacuation, particularly for long-distance dispatches to power and industrial consumers.

The following table sets forth our coal dispatch by dispatch point and mode for the periods indicated:

Dispatch point	Mode	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
		Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)
First mile connectivity ("**FMC**") dispatch	Railway	20.20	55.83%	16.55	52.47%	40.93	55.01%	27.59	47.98%	21.60	39.27%
	MGR	13.38	36.98%	11.90	37.73%	26.36	35.43%	23.13	40.23%	26.65	48.45%
	Belt	2.60	7.19%	3.09	9.80%	7.11	9.56%	6.78	11.79%	6.75	12.27%
	Total	**36.18**	**100.00%**	**31.54**	**100.00%**	**74.40**	**100.00%**	**57.50**	**100.00%**	**55.00**	**100.00%**
Others	Railway	17.71	32.97%	19.10	36.25%	36.31	34.84%	43.56	38.46%	48.15	38.33%
	MGR*	0.36	0.67%	0.71	1.35%	1.27	1.22%	1.31	1.16%	1.29	1.03%
	Road	35.64	66.36%	32.88	62.40%	66.65	63.95%	68.38	60.38%	76.16	60.64%
	Total	**53.71**	**100.00%**	**52.69**	**100.00%**	**104.23**	**100.00%**	**113.25**	**100.00%**	**125.60**	**100.00%**
Total	Railway	37.91	42.17%	35.65	42.32%	77.24	43.24%	71.15	41.67%	69.75	38.62%
	MGR	13.74	15.29%	12.61	14.97%	27.63	15.47%	24.44	14.31%	27.94	15.47%
	Belt	2.60	2.89%	3.09	3.67%	7.11	3.98%	6.78	3.97%	6.75	3.74%
	Sub-total	54.25	60.35%	51.35	60.96%	111.98	62.69%	102.37	59.95%	104.44	57.83%
	Road	35.64	39.65%	32.88	39.04%	66.65	37.31%	68.38	40.05%	76.16	42.17%
	Total	**89.89**	**100.00%**	**84.23**	**100.00%**	**178.63**	**100.00%**	**170.75**	**100.00%**	**180.60**	**100.00%**

Note: Percentage of dispatch point is coal dispatched by the mode divided by total coal dispatched from that dispatch point.

* *Represents consumers' own wagons.*

The availability of railway rakes and rail transportation capacity is subject to factors beyond our control, including competing demand from other industries and coal producers, congestion on railway networks and downstream evacuation routes, shortage of rolling stock, increases in railway transportation costs, prioritisation decisions of the Indian Railways, limitations in rail infrastructure, operational disruptions, derailments, accidents, maintenance activities, labour disruptions, natural disasters, adverse weather conditions and other unforeseen events. Our

ability to evacuate coal also depends on the availability, capacity and efficient functioning of our railway sidings, rapid loading systems and associated rail connectivity infrastructure. Any shortage of railway rakes, capacity constraints affecting rail transportation, or disruptions, delays or operational issues relating to railway sidings and associated infrastructure may adversely affect our ability to evacuate coal from our mines, meet supply commitments and deliver coal to customers in a timely manner.

Historically, the availability of railway rakes has been lower than our loading capacity and dispatch requirements. The table below sets forth details of our average rake demand and rake supply for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Average rakes demanded per day	66.00	64.00	65.00	62.71	62.50
Average rakes supplied per day	52.30	49.10	53.25	48.30	48.94
Shortfall (in terms of rakes per day)	13.70	14.90	11.75	14.41	13.56
Shortfall as a percentage of average rakes demanded per day (%)	20.75%	23.28%	18.07%	22.97%	21.69%

The shortfall in the availability of railway rakes has been primarily attributable to severe route congestion in the Korba coalfield and the evacuation route from Korba to Nagpur, which has increased the turnaround time of rakes, and shortages of rolling stock. Further, the movement of coal to power plants located at longer distances has increased rake cycle times, which has reduced the availability of empty rakes at our railway sidings.

We also depend significantly on road transportation for the evacuation of coal. During the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, coal dispatched through road transportation aggregated 35.64 million tonnes, 32.88 million tonnes, 66.65 million tonnes, 68.38 million tonnes and 76.16 million tonnes, respectively, representing approximately 39.65%, 39.04%, 37.31%, 40.05% and 42.17% of our total dispatches, respectively. Our road dispatch operations are dependent on the availability of trucks and transport contractual vendors, the condition and capacity of public roads and connecting infrastructure and the efficient movement of vehicles between our mines and customers. Road transportation is subject to factors beyond our control, including traffic congestion, adverse weather conditions, floods, accidents, transportation strikes, labour unrest, shortages of vehicles or drivers, increases in fuel prices, tolls and freight rates, restrictions on vehicle movement, changes in axle-load norms and other transportation regulations, deterioration of road infrastructure and local law and order issues. In addition, several of our mines are located in remote mining regions where road connectivity and transportation infrastructure may be limited. Any such disruption or increase in road transportation costs may affect our ability to evacuate coal, meet delivery schedules and contractual commitments and may increase our logistics costs.

While MGR systems, belt conveyors and road transportation provide alternative modes of evacuation to rail, these modes may not be available in sufficient capacity, or may not be economically viable alternatives, to fully offset a shortage of railway rakes or rail evacuation capacity. Similarly, in the event of disruptions to road transportation, alternative modes may not be available in sufficient capacity or may be less efficient or more expensive. Accordingly, any disruption affecting one or more modes of transportation may adversely affect our dispatch volumes and our ability to meet supply commitments to our customers.

Our growth is also dependent, in part, on the timely completion and successful operation of various evacuation infrastructure projects, including FMC facilities such as coal handling plants comprising conveyor belt systems and silos of varying capacities, railway sidings and connectivity and rail corridors being developed through our Subsidiaries, Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited ("**CERL**") and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ("**CEWRL**"). We incurred capital expenditure of ₹ 66.47 million, ₹ 3,172.30 million ₹ 3,172.30 million, ₹ 1,971.20 million and ₹ 320.00 million on such evacuation infrastructure in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and propose to incur a further ₹ 2,560.00 million on such infrastructure, intended to reduce our dependence on constrained rail routes and support our planned production growth.

Any delay in the development, commissioning or operation of our evacuation infrastructure projects, inability to secure sufficient railway rake availability or rail transportation capacity corresponding to the additional evacuation capacity being created, or any material disruption or increase in costs relating to road or other modes of transportation, may constrain our ability to increase dispatches in line with planned production growth and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

7. ***Our operations are subject to various operating risks, which could result in increased operating expenses, reduced production levels and disruptions to our mining activities, any of which may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our operations are subject to a number of operational risks arising from the nature, scale and geographic spread of our mining activities. Such risks include, among others:

- adverse weather conditions and natural disasters, including heavy rainfall, flooding and other natural events affecting mining operations, transportation infrastructure or customers;
- limitations in transportation infrastructure, including rail evacuation constraints, railway rake shortages, transportation delays and interruptions;
- delays in obtaining, maintaining or renewing statutory approvals, permits and clearances, including environmental and forest approvals and mining rights;
- accessibility challenges relating to mines and mining areas;
- delays or difficulties in the development, implementation or completion of mining and infrastructure projects, including in acquiring, developing and bringing additional reserves into production;
- delays or difficulties in acquiring, developing and bringing additional reserves into production;
- adverse geological conditions and geotechnical challenges affecting mining operations;
- disruptions arising from competing land uses and other activities in our operating areas;
- unexpected equipment failures, breakdowns and maintenance issues involving mining equipment and infrastructure;
- disruption of mining operations by local communities, including demands beyond the applicable Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy framework;
- delays in the shifting or relocation of villages and habitations located within mining and project areas, affecting the timely progress and expansion of mining operations;
- law and order issues;
- industrial relations issues, labour shortages, absenteeism or work stoppages;
- interruptions in the supply of power, electricity or diesel required for mining operations; and
- changes in, or implementation of, health, safety and environmental regulations or regulatory interpretations.

These conditions and events may increase our cost of mining operations or delay or disrupt production at particular mines either permanently or for varying periods of time, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

For instance, operations at our Dankuni Coal Complex have been suspended since May 20, 2020 following the impact of the Amphan cyclone, which caused extensive damage to the plant. As of March 31, 2026, the Dankuni Coal Complex had incurred accumulated losses of ₹ 2,022.87 million, and while it continues to incur operational losses, it receives financial support from our Head Office to meet its obligations as they fall due. There can be no assurance as to when operations at the Dankuni Coal Complex will resume or that, if resumed, it will achieve profitable operations. Continued suspension of operations or losses at the Dankuni Coal Complex may require us to continue providing financial support and could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we have experienced time overruns in relation to certain of our mining projects, as well as time and cost overruns in relation to certain railway infrastructure projects undertaken through our Subsidiaries, the details of which are set out below:

Project	Scheduled Completion Date	Estimated Completion Date	Cost Overrun
CERL PHASE – 1	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2027	From ₹ 30,551.50 million to ₹ 37,980.60 million
CEWRL	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2026	From ₹ 49,701.20 million To ₹ 74,485.20 million
CERL PHASE-2	March 31, 2026	June 30, 2027	From ₹ 16,862.20 million To ₹ 24,385.30 million
Gevra OC (35-70 MTY)	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2027	-
Jagannathpur OC RCE (3.0 MTY)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2027	-
Vijay West UG (0.50 MTY)	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2027	-
Amadand OC (4 MTY)	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2027	-
Amgaon OC (1.0 MTY)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2027	-
Kanchan OC Expn (2.0 MTY)	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2028	-
Amera OC RCE (1.0 MTY)	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2028	-
Ambika OCP RCE(1.0MTY)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2028	-
Bagdewa UG (0.75 MTY)	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2028	-
Mahamaya OC (1.50 MTY)	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2028	-

Accordingly, we cannot assure you that the operational risks described above will not arise or continue in the future. Any significant operational disruption, project delay or cost overrun could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

8. ***Our mining operations are inherently hazardous and are subject to extensive government regulations relating to employee safety and health. Any failure to maintain safe operations, comply with applicable safety requirements or prevent accidents may disrupt our operations, increase our costs, result in civil or criminal liability, and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our mining operations expose us to a variety of hazards, including fires, gas explosions, gas emissions, inundations, drilling and blasting incidents, movement of heavy earth-moving machinery ("**HEMM**"), adverse geological conditions, equipment failures and other mining-related accidents. Our operations are subject to extensive health, safety and occupational welfare laws, regulations and standards applicable to coal mining activities. These requirements are primarily governed by the applicable provisions of the Occupational Safety Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Rules, 2026 and directives issued by the Directorate General of Mines Safety and other competent authorities. Compliance with these requirements involves significant operational oversight, continuous monitoring and periodic investments in safety infrastructure, systems and personnel. Any failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, safety standards or inspection requirements may result in regulatory actions, penalties, additional compliance obligations, temporary shutdowns of mines or coal handling facilities, suspension of operations and reputational harm.

Further, the occurrence of any significant safety incident, including fires, explosions, gas emissions, inundations, equipment failures or other accidents, may result in fatalities, injuries, regulatory investigations, operational disruptions, suspension of mining activities, damage to assets and environmental impacts. We may also be subject to claims, litigation, compensation proceedings or other legal actions arising from workplace accidents, occupational illnesses or alleged exposure to health and safety hazards at our mining sites. Any adverse determination in such proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, could result in significant liabilities and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. For more information, see *"Outstanding Litigation and Material Developments"* on page 571.

During the period from April 1, 2023 to September 30, 2026, we recorded 20 fatal accidents across our operations and paid statutory compensation and ex gratia amounts in relation thereto, as set forth below:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Number of fatal accident cases	4	4	5	5	6
Statutory compensation (₹ million)	6.77	6.06	7.45	7.58	6.58
Ex-gratia payments (₹ million)	10.00	8.00	10.50	9.00	9.00

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Total compensation payable (₹ million)	**16.77**	**14.06**	**17.95**	**16.58**	**15.58**
Revenue from operations	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Total compensation payable for fatal accidents as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%

Further, regulatory authorities may require us to adopt enhanced safety standards, implement additional safety protocols, upgrade equipment or infrastructure, or make further investments in safety technologies and workforce training. Such requirements could increase our operating and capital expenditure, affect operating efficiencies and impose additional compliance burdens.

To manage these risks, we have established an occupational health and safety management system that covers all mining and associated operations. The framework is guided by our health and safety policy, safety management plans and applicable regulatory requirements, including the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 and other relevant statutes. Safety oversight is embedded across all operational levels through a structured governance framework comprising mine safety committees, area safety committees, bipartite and tripartite safety committees, a company-level safety committee and the board-level risk management committee. These forums regularly review safety performance, workplace hazards, incidents, corrective actions and risk mitigation measures. A dedicated internal safety organisation supports operational inspections, monitoring of compliance and strengthening workplace safety practices across our operations. We are also subject to statutory inspections, including inspections by the DGMS, internal safety audits, risk assessments and safety management plan reviews. In the event any observations or instances of non-compliance are identified, we promptly undertake corrective and preventive actions.

In addition, we have deployed a range of safety technologies across our operations, including proximity warning devices, fatigue monitoring systems, automatic fire detection and suppression systems, artificial intelligence-based video analytics, GPS-based vehicle tracking systems, training simulators, strata monitoring equipment such as auto-warning tell-tales, stress cells and extensometers, slope stability radar and an artificial intelligence-based integrated command and control centre with real-time alert generation capabilities.

Notwithstanding these measures, mining operations remain exposed to residual risks that cannot be entirely eliminated. Accidents, fires, explosions, gas emissions, mechanical failures, extreme weather events, natural disasters and other unforeseen incidents may occur despite our safety systems and procedures. Such events may result in fatalities, injuries, operational disruptions, damage to assets, environmental impacts, increased insurance and remediation costs, regulatory investigations and the suspension of operations. We maintain an emergency preparedness framework supported by specialised rescue infrastructure, trained personnel and regular mock drills. We operate a mines rescue station at Manendragarh, supported by five rescue rooms and refresher training centres and five additional rescue rooms located across our operational areas. However, there can be no assurance that these measures will be adequate or effective in responding to any particular emergency or mitigating its consequences.

9. ***Our business depends substantially on our top 10 customers, who accounted for 50.31%, 53.79%, 52.31%, 53.47% and 55.38% of our revenue from operations in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The loss of any of these customers, or a significant reduction in their offtake, could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from our top 10 customers. The table below sets forth details of revenue generated from our top 10 customers in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)
Largest customer	26,660.87	16.07%	21,782.23	14.43%	49,344.09	14.97%	39,996.91	13.33%	47,405.68	14.46%

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)
Top five customers	59,538.17	35.88%	54,895.13	36.38%	119,459.79	36.25%	109,722.68	36.58%	122,927.34	37.50%
Top 10 customers	83,478.22	50.31%	81,173.16	53.79%	172,408.80	52.31%	160,394.46	53.47%	181,542.09	55.38%

Notes:

(1) The above figures exclude performance incentives, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

(2) References to 'customers' are to customers in a particular period and does not necessarily refer to the same customers across all periods.

(3) The top 10 customers in the six months ended September 30, 2026 include NTPC Limited, Adani Power Limited, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, RattanIndia Power Limited, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited and JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited (erstwhile KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited).

(4) The top 10 customers in the six months ended September 30, 2025 include NTPC Limited, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Adani Power Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited, RattanIndia Power Limited, and Vedanta Power Limited.

(5) The top 10 customers in Fiscal 2026 include NTPC Limited, Adani Power Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited (erstwhile KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited), RattanIndia Power Limited and Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited.

(6) The top 10 customers in Fiscal 2025 include NTPC Limited, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Adani Power Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, RattanIndia Power Limited, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited and JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited (erstwhile KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited).

(7) The top 10 customers in Fiscal 2024 include NTPC Limited, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Adani Power Limited, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, RattanIndia Power Limited, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited and JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited (erstwhile KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited).

All of our top 10 customers in the six months ended September 30, 2026 purchase coal from us under long-term fuel supply agreements ("**FSAs**"). FSAs are entered into pursuant to India's coal allocation and distribution frameworks, including the New Coal Distribution Policy, 2007 and the Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India ("**SHAKTI**") policy. Pricing under FSAs varies pursuant to the applicable policy scheme, and may either be the notified price or a market discovered premium determined through e-auction linkages for power consumers as well as consumers under the Non-Regulated Sector ("**NRS**") Linkage Auction policy administered by the Ministry of Coal.

Our FSAs specify annual contracted quantities and contain provisions relating to supply obligations, offtake obligations and performance incentives or disincentives linked to achievement of specified thresholds. Our FSAs are generally entered into for a term of up to 20 years (subject to the terms of the relevant scheme or policy issued by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India) and are subject to renewal. If any of our key customers ceases purchasing coal from us, significantly reduces its contracted or actual offtake, fails to renew its FSA or renews it on less favourable terms, we may not be able to replace such volumes on comparable terms, or at all. In such circumstances, volumes not lifted under FSAs may need to be sold through e-auction channels, where realisations are dependent on prevailing market conditions and may differ from those achieved under existing contractual arrangements. Any decline in the premiums or realisations from coal sold through e-auction, together with fluctuations in the volumes sold through e-auction, may adversely affect our revenue and profitability.

While we have not lost any of our key customers or experienced a significant reduction in offtake by any such customers in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 in a manner that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that this will not occur in the future. Any loss of, or significant reduction in offtake by, one or more of our key customers could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

10. ***We rely on third-party contractual vendors for a significant portion of our operating activities, which exposes us to changes in contractual costs and to risks relating to the quality and continuity of their services. In addition, we depend on a limited number of third-party contractual vendors. Our top 10 contractual vendors accounted for 67.58%, 66.05%, 66.71%, 58.77% and 55.56% of our contractual expenses in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Any disruption in the services provided by our top contractual vendors could***

adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are substantially dependent on third-party contractual vendors for critical mining activities, including overburden removal, coal extraction, loading, transportation and other allied mining operations. Accordingly, the timely and satisfactory performance of such contractual vendors is important to our business, operations and coal production.

Contractual vendors may face financial, operational or compliance difficulties that affect their ability to perform their contractual obligations. Any such failure may lead to operational delays, contractual disputes, suspension or termination of contracts, re-tendering of work, delays in coal production and allied mining activities, additional administrative oversight and the need to engage alternative contractual vendors. Mining activities carried out through contractual vendors are also exposed to risks relating to accidents, adverse geological conditions, weather-related disruptions, environmental incidents and local issues. Any such event may result in additional costs and operational disruptions, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The table below sets forth details of our contractual expenses in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Contractual expenses (₹ million)	31,624.30	26,583.90	60,065.90	57,213.90	50,163.60
Revenue from operations (₹ million)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Contractual expenses as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	19.06%	17.62%	18.23%	19.07%	15.30%
Total expenses (₹ million)	147,251.30	137,698.20	284,647.90	267,237.30	258,607.20
Contractual expenses as a percentage of total expenses (%)	21.48%	19.31%	21.10%	21.41%	19.40%

The table below sets forth details of our expenses in relation to our top 10 contractual vendors in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)
Largest contractual vendor	4,871.06	15.40%	3,162.30	11.90%	8,957.28	14.91%	6,119.33	10.70%	5,956.88	11.87%
Top five contractual vendors	16,402.35	51.87%	12,151.31	45.71%	29,044.60	48.35%	22,618.35	39.53%	18,619.39	37.12%
Top 10 contractual vendors	21,372.57	67.58%	17,559.61	66.05%	40,070.82	66.71%	33,622.76	58.77%	27,870.54	55.56%

Notes:

(1) References to 'contractual vendors' are to contractual vendors in a particular period and does not necessarily refer to the same contractual vendors across all periods.

(2) The top 10 contractual vendors in the six months ended September 30, 2026 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, KLP Enterprises, PNC Infratech Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited, Dev Mining Limited and Technoblast Mining Corporation.

(3) The top 10 contractual vendors in the six months ended September 30, 2025 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, KLP Enterprises, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and one other entity whose name has not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.

(4) The top 10 contractual vendors in Fiscal 2026 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, KLP Enterprises, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and one other entity whose name has not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.

(5) The top 10 contractual vendors in Fiscal 2025 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, KLP Enterprises, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and one other entity whose name has not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.

(6) The top 10 contractual vendors in Fiscal 2024 include KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, Nilkanth – Saakar (JV), Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private

Limited, Hari Ram Godara JV, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and two other entities whose names have not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.

Given that a limited number of contractual vendors account for a significant proportion of our contractual expenses and undertake critical mining activities on our behalf, any disruption in the services provided by one or more of such contractual vendors may have a disproportionate effect on our mining operations and coal production.

While we have not experienced any disruptions caused due to our contractual vendors during the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 in a manner that had a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that any non-performance or unsatisfactory performance by our contractual vendors will not result in delays, operational disruptions, contractual disputes, additional costs, legal exposure or other adverse consequences in the future. Any such events could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

11. ***We are dependent on the pricing and continued supply of certain materials required for our mining operations. Any material increase in the cost of such materials, or any disruption in their supply, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, we are dependent on a limited number of suppliers for such materials, with our top 10 suppliers accounting for 81.39%, 76.32%, 72.74%, 73.66% and 76.49% of our cost of materials consumed in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.***

Our mining operations depend on the availability of various materials and consumables, including explosives, oil and lubricants, HEMM spares and other consumable stores and spares. The cost and availability of such materials are important factors affecting the continuity, efficiency and profitability of our mining operations.

The table below sets forth details of our cost of materials consumed in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)
Explosives	4,803.30	2.89%	4,233.90	2.81%	9,135.40	2.77%	9,458.90	3.15%	9,100.70	2.78%
Timber	3.00	0.00%	3.70	0.00%	14.50	0.00%	19.20	0.01%	14.80	0.00%
Oil and Lubricants	4,863.00	2.93%	3,571.30	2.37%	8,018.60	2.43%	8,737.70	2.91%	10,097.20	3.08%
HEMM Spares	1,226.60	0.74%	1,418.30	0.94%	3,758.50	1.14%	2,571.00	0.86%	3,464.40	1.06%
Other Consumable Stores and Spares	1,827.20	1.10%	1,740.90	1.15%	3,739.30	1.13%	3,871.50	1.29%	3,690.70	1.13%
Cost of materials consumed	**12,723.10**	**7.67%**	**10,968.10**	**7.27%**	**24,666.30**	**7.48%**	**24,658.30**	**8.22%**	**26,367.80**	**8.04%**

The prices of materials consumed by us are subject to fluctuations arising from various factors beyond our control, including inflation, commodity price volatility, increases in crude oil and fuel prices, transportation costs, supply chain disruptions, geopolitical developments, changes in duties and taxes and changes in government policies. Any significant increase in the prices of explosives, oil and lubricants, HEMM spares or other materials may increase our operating costs and adversely affect our profitability.

The table below sets forth details of our purchases from our top suppliers of materials during the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)
Largest supplier	3,528.35	27.73%	2,557.25	23.32%	5,389.43	21.85%	5,737.82	23.27%	6,407.66	24.30%
Top five suppliers	8,830.54	69.41%	6,668.79	60.80%	14,025.53	56.86%	14,623.91	59.31%	16,642.78	63.12%

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)
Top 10 suppliers	10,355.97	81.39%	8,371.32	76.32%	17,941.26	72.74%	18,162.74	73.66%	20,169.47	76.49%

Notes:

(1) References to 'suppliers' are to suppliers in a particular period and does not necessarily refer to the same suppliers across all periods.

(2) The top 10 suppliers in the six months ended September 30, 2026 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, BEML Limited, GMMCO Limited and Navbharat Explosive Company Limited.

(3) The top 10 suppliers in the six months ended September 30, 2025 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, BEML Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, Regenesis Industries Private Limited and Navbharat Explosive Company Limited.

(4) The top 10 suppliers in Fiscal 2026 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, BEML Limited, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Balkrishna Industries Limited and Navbharat Explosive Company Limited.

(5) The top 10 suppliers in Fiscal 2025 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, BEML Limited, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Navbharat Explosive Company Limited and Regenesis Industries Private Limited.

(6) The top 10 suppliers in Fiscal 2024 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Yokohama OHT Australia Pty Ltd (formerly known as Goodyear Earthmover Pty Limited), Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, BEML Limited, J.V. Gokal and Company Private Limited and Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited.

Given that a limited number of suppliers account for a significant proportion of our purchases of materials, any disruption in the supply of materials by one or more of such suppliers may have a disproportionate effect on our mining operations. If any key supplier discontinues supply, becomes unable to provide the required quantities, experiences financial or operational difficulties, fails to meet quality specifications or seeks to revise commercial terms in a manner adverse to us, we may not be able to procure suitable alternatives on acceptable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. Further, any disruption in the supply of explosives, oil and lubricants, HEMM spares or other consumables may affect mining activities, equipment availability, maintenance schedules, production levels and project execution, and may require us to procure materials from alternative suppliers at higher costs or on less favourable commercial terms.

While we have not experienced any disruption in the supply of materials from our key suppliers in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any material increase in the cost of materials, or any disruption in their supply, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

12. *Our coal sales and supply arrangements are influenced by coal allocation, distribution and linkage frameworks prescribed by the Government of India and CIL. Any adverse changes to such frameworks could affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

The allocation, distribution and sale of coal in India are governed by policies and frameworks prescribed by the Government of India and implemented through CIL. As a subsidiary of CIL, we operate within these frameworks and derive a substantial portion of our revenue through FSAs, linkage arrangements and e-auction mechanisms established pursuant to such policies.

Our coal supplies to power and non-power consumers are governed by various policy frameworks, including the revised SHAKTI Policy issued by the Ministry of Coal on May 20, 2025, the Non-Regulated Sector ("**NRS**") Linkage Auction Policy and e-auction schemes introduced by CIL from time to time. These frameworks regulate, among other things, the allocation of coal linkages, eligibility of consumers, annual contracted quantities, supply priorities and the manner in which coal may be supplied to different categories of customers.

A significant portion of our revenue is derived through FSAs with power sector consumers and non-regulated sector linkage consumers, while the balance is derived through e-auction and other sales channels. Accordingly, any changes to existing coal allocation policies, linkage allocation mechanisms, auction frameworks, customer eligibility criteria, supply priorities, pricing methodologies or other regulatory requirements may affect demand for our products, dispatch volumes, customer mix, realisations or the terms on which coal is supplied. Further, the

Government of India, the Ministry of Coal or CIL may revise, replace or introduce new coal allocation, distribution or sales frameworks from time to time; and any such changes may adversely affect our ability to continue supplying coal under existing arrangements.

While we have not experienced any significant changes in applicable coal allocation, distribution or linkage frameworks in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such changes will not occur in the future. Any adverse change in the frameworks governing the allocation, distribution or sale of coal could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

13. ***The pricing of coal in India is predominantly governed by notified pricing mechanisms and applicable policy frameworks. Coal sold outside such arrangements is subject to fluctuations in market-driven pricing. Any decline in the prices realised from such sales could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

The pricing of coal in India is predominantly governed by notified pricing mechanisms and applicable policy frameworks administered through CIL, as well as market-linked pricing mechanisms applicable to e-auction and certain other sales channels. Coal supplied under FSAs is generally sold in accordance with notified prices and applicable policy frameworks, whereas coal sold through e-auction and certain other sales channels is subject to fluctuations in market demand and pricing conditions.

Our relationships with major power-sector and industrial customers are supported by long-term FSAs with power-sector consumers and non-regulated sector linkage consumers. As of March 31, 2026, we had 78 FSAs with power-sector consumers, representing an aggregate annual contracted quantity of approximately 150.88 million tonnes, and 805 FSAs with non-power consumers, representing an aggregate annual contracted quantity of approximately 22.98 million tonnes. Our FSAs are typically for a term of up to 20 years (subject to the terms of the relevant scheme or policy issued by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India).

The table below sets forth details of our revenue by sales channel in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA – power sector	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.76	66.07%	215,111.26	67.80%
FSA – non-regulated sector (linkage auctions)	14,826.62	9.11%	17,800.34	11.93%	38,575.52	12.08%	36,674.49	12.33%	34,539.32	10.88%
E-auction and others	41,596.97	25.55%	33,000.99	22.11%	68,785.64	21.53%	64,247.25	21.60%	67,635.12	21.32%
Sale of products[(1)]	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

Accordingly, a significant proportion of our coal is required to be supplied pursuant to long-term contractual arrangements in accordance with the pricing mechanisms applicable to such arrangements, which may not reflect prevailing market prices from time to time. Coal is required to be supplied in accordance with our obligations under such long-term contractual arrangements, and coal available beyond such requirements may be sold through e-auction and other applicable sales channels. As a result, we may not be able to benefit from increases in market prices in respect of coal required to be supplied under our FSAs, which may adversely affect our realisations and profitability.

The prices realised through e-auction and other market-linked sales channels are dependent on prevailing market conditions and may fluctuate significantly from period to period. Any reduction in demand from power generators, captive power plants, sponge iron manufacturers, cement producers, aluminium companies, traders and other industrial consumers may result in lower auction premiums and reduced realisations.

Market-linked pricing may also be affected by various factors beyond our control, including changes in domestic and international coal prices, economic conditions, industrial activity levels, transportation costs, availability of alternative fuels and regulatory developments affecting the coal sector. Further, changes to applicable e-auction schemes, linkage arrangements, premium linkage mechanisms, coal marketing frameworks or other policies implemented by the Government of India, the Ministry of Coal or CIL may affect the quantities of coal sold through market-linked channels and the prices realised from such sales.

In addition, if quantities contracted under FSAs are not lifted by customers, we may seek to sell a portion of such volumes through e-auction channels. There can be no assurance that such quantities will be sold on terms comparable to those achieved under existing contractual arrangements or at all. While no fluctuations in prices realised through e-auction and other market-linked sales channels in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 have had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future.

14. ***Our accounts are subject to supplementary audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ("C&AG"). Any adverse observations, comments or qualifications in future C&AG reports may adversely affect investor perception of our financial statements and the market price of our Equity Shares.***

Our financial statements and accounts are subject to supplementary audit by the C&AG in accordance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The C&AG may review our financial statements, accounting policies, disclosures and related matters and issue observations or comments in relation thereto. The table below sets forth the observations made by the C&AG in relation to our financial statements during the periods indicated:

Period	Nature of Observation	Details of the Observation
Fiscal 2026	C&AG supplementary audit	**A. Comments on Disclosure** **A.1 Unrecognized Items** **Contingent Liabilities: ₹ 118,246.50 Million** The above does not include an amount of ₹ 2,564.70 million comprising (i) additional exposure towards GST on development and environment cess amounting to ₹ 2,274.80 million, assessed by the management in respect of the continuing dispute with GST authorities, and (ii) disputed railway demurrage charges amounting to ₹ 172.40 million, and (iii) demand from Naya Raipur Development Authority ("**NRDA**") amounting to ₹ 117.50 million. In respect of GST on development and environment cess, the Company disclosed a contingent liability of ₹ 1,768.50 million for the period from July 2017 to August 2021 based on demand notices issued by GST authorities. However, the management had assessed an additional exposure of ₹ 2,274.80 million for the period from September 2021 to March 2025 arising from the continuation of the same dispute, taking the total estimated exposure to ₹ 4,043.30 million. Despite the quantified assessment and the continuing uncertainty relating to the dispute, the additional exposure was not disclosed as contingent liabilities. Further, the railways raised demurrage claims aggregating to ₹ 226.00 million against the Company of which, claims amounting to ₹ 53.50 million were accepted and accounted for. Balance disputed claims of ₹ 172.40 million were not disclosed as contingent liabilities. Also, NRDA sent a demand dated April 23, 2025 amounting to ₹ 117.50 million (₹ 58.70 million towards delay in obtaining permission and ₹ 58.70 million for delay in construction). The said demand is presently pending before the competent authority and has not attained finality. In absence of final adjudication, amount demanded by NRDA, should have been disclosed as contingent liabilities. Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, defines a contingent liability as a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Further, Paragraph 31 requires disclosure of a contingent liability unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Thus, the above resulted in understatement of contingent liabilities by ₹ 2,564.70 million.

Period	Nature of Observation	Details of the Observation
		A.2 Commitments **Capital Commitments: ₹ 53,196.80 million** The above includes an amount of ₹ 3,097.10 million due to inclusion of (i) expenditure amounting to ₹ 451.00 million relating to operation and maintenance activities of SILO projects and (ii) estimated project costs amounting to ₹ 2,601.30 million. These works did not represent enforceable contractual obligations as the work orders have not been awarded and are only the estimated costs of works. Also, capital commitment amounting to ₹ 125.10 million towards rehabilitation and monetary compensation which are approved / sanctioned during the year. Of the sanctioned amount, ₹ 20.80 million was disbursed, and the balance amount of ₹ 104.30 million remained payable/undisbursed and should have been disclosed under "Capital Commitment". As per Paragraphs 15 and 17I of Ind AS 1 require financial statements to present faithfully the financial position, performance and cash flows of an entity and to provide reliable information representing the substance of transactions. Paragraph 114(d) of Ind AS 1 also requires disclosures to be presented in a manner that contributes to an understanding of the entity's financial statements. Thus, the disclosure under the commitments are incorrect to the above extent.
		A.3 Commitments **Other Commitments** The Company has not disclosed the details towards amount of ₹ 476,896.30 million towards contractual commitment for the work relating to mine development and operation of Ketki UG, Madan Nagar OC, Pelma OC mines, awarded to different contractors in Bishrampur Area, Bhatgaon Area and Raigarh Area. Paragraph 114 I (iv) (i) of Ind AS-1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that any entity shall disclose, inter alia, other disclosure including unrecognized contractual commitments. Non-disclosure of above facts resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements of IND AS-1. The Statutory Auditor report is also deficient to the above extent.
Fiscal 2025	C&AG supplementary audit	**A. Comments on Disclosure** **A.1 Consolidated Balance Sheet** **Exploration and Evaluation Assets: ₹ 29,288.30 million** The above include ₹ 1,669.70 million expended towards exploration and evaluation in 17 coal blocks identified by CMPDIL as coming under the purview of eco-sensitive zone ("**ESZ**"). Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change instructed (in August 2019) that proposals involving mining of minerals within the ESZ or one kilometre from the boundaries of national parks and sanctuaries whichever is higher is prohibited in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Paragraph 18 of Ind AS 106 on Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources states that exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the

Period	Nature of Observation	Details of the Observation
		recoverable amount, an entity shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment loss. The future economic benefits arising out of these 17 coal blocks coming under ESZ seem doubtful of realisation, and impairment of these blocks has also not been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 106 pending their final relinquishment as the matter is under consideration of Competent Authority. The fact has not been disclosed in the financial statements resulting in deficient disclosure requirements under IND AS.
Fiscal 2024	C&AG supplementary audit	**A. Comment on Disclosure** **A.1 Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Note 16, Part A)** **Unrecognized Items: Revenue Commitments (Item-1.B.ii): ₹ 534,712.70 million** The above does not include ₹ 11,049.50 million towards amount remaining to be executed on revenue account and not provided for in respect of different contractual works awarded by Haldibari UG mine of Hasdeo Area and Amgaon OCP of Bishrampur Area of the Company. Paragraph 114 (d) of Ind AS-1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that an entity shall disclose, inter alia, other disclosure including unrecognized contractual commitments. Non-disclosure of facts which are integral to the understanding of the users of financial Statements in taking informed decisions resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements.
		A.2 Material Accounting Policies (Note 2) **Stripping Activity (Note 2.20)** Material accounting policy on stripping activity of the Company, inter alia, mentioned that when the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalized to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine. Pursuant to change in accounting policy concerning stripping activity by CIL, systematically reversing the balance of ratio variance reserve without further addition (policy 2.24) and creation of only stripping activity assets (policy 2.20), all Subsidiaries were instructed through uniform process notes to follow the same. By virtue of this change in accounting policy, stripping activity asset is being consistently featured under property, plant, and equipment (Note 3.1) with effect from April 1, 2022 onwards with retrospective effect of change, instead of the existing policy of adjusting the figure of such asset with ratio variance as and when the situation arose that was followed till 2022-23. The sentence 'The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine' was also inserted by virtue of the above change in accounting policy. Generally, amortization is given effect to on three account heads, viz. leasehold land, intangibles, and stripping activity asset. Unlike leasehold land and intangibles where the amortization for the related asset is charged in the same year, the Company chose to amortize stripping activity asset in the following year on the plea that the benefits to be accrued from advance stripping would only be realized from the succeeding year onwards. However, this deviation adopted by the Company from the usual application of amortization was not disclosed in the material accounting policy. Further, the said policy was also silent on the fact whether the stripping activity asset would be amortized over the 'entire' life of the mine or the 'balance' life of

Period	Nature of Observation	Details of the Observation
		the mine. Paragraph 29 of Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors states that when a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy: (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information. Further, Paragraph 121 of Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements states that an accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations. Stripping activity being an integral part of the operations of a coal mine, disclosure about the basis and method of amortization on stripping activity asset along with reasons thereto was necessary to cater to the requirements of the users of consolidated financial statements in taking informed decisions which, incidentally, was absent in the policy statement. Thus, disclosure on material accounting policy No. 2.20 on stripping activity is deficient to that extent.
		A.3 Additional Notes to the Financial Statements **Other Information (Note 16, Part B, Item 4.D):** Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets states that in almost all cases it will be clear whether a past event has given rise to a present obligation. In rare cases, it may be disputed either whether certain events have occurred or whether those events result in a present obligation. In such a case, an entity determines whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by taking account of all available evidence, including the opinion of experts. Paragraph 118 of Ind AS 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that it is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis. CIL obtained in 2021 an expert opinion from their statutory auditors (M/s Ray & Ray), wherein it was opined that in respect of estimate amount payable to the project-displaced family, a provision should be recognized based on best estimate of the expenditure require to settle the obligation on the date of acquisition of land from such project-displaced family irrespective of fulfilment of various conditions. The Company acquired land under the Coal Bearing Act, 1957 through a government notification. The Company, after obtaining approval of competent authority, paid the compensation in respect of the above notified land, to the affected parties/families. The Company (vide Note 16.B.4.D) recognized the liability towards the payment due against the land compensation including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits immediately after sanction was accorded by the competent authority. Accordingly, the Company capitalized an amount of ₹ 8,645.00 million during the year 2023-24. However, some of the group subsidiaries are accounting the compensation on actual payment basis against the total sanctioned amount on the plea that land could be capitalized as an asset only after the completion of 'acquisition process'. Despite having the opinion, CIL and its subsidiaries have neither framed any uniform accounting policy nor made any uniform disclosure as to what constitutes "acquisition of land" and when to carry out capitalization of land and to create liability for payment of compensation. Consequently, diverse approaches have been adopted among the group subsidiaries for accounting the recognition of liability and accounting of Land in the Financial

Period	Nature of Observation	Details of the Observation
		Statements. Thus, there is inconsistency in respect of the above among the group subsidiaries. Thus, the accounting policy as well as disclosure in respect of accounting treatment of obligation towards compensation is deficient to the above extent.

There can be no assurance that future supplementary audits conducted by the C&AG will not contain observations, comments, qualifications or other findings relating to our financial statements, accounting policies, disclosures, estimates or internal processes. Any such observations may require us to make additional disclosures, recognise additional liabilities, revise accounting treatments, modify internal controls or incur additional compliance costs. Further, any adverse observations, comments or qualifications in future C&AG reports may affect investor confidence in our financial statements, adversely affect market perception of our Company and negatively influence the trading price of our Equity Shares.

15. ***An inability to attract, train and retain qualified personnel or a material increase in employee benefit expenses could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our operations depend on the continued availability of experienced executive personnel, technically qualified professionals and a large workforce across our mining operations. CIL is responsible for executive manpower planning, recruitment and promotions across its subsidiaries, including our Company. All of our executive personnel are on secondment from CIL and the terms of such secondment arrangements may be modified from time to time. Any modification, withdrawal, termination or non-renewal of such arrangements, or any inability to attract, retain or replace such personnel on a timely basis, may adversely affect management continuity, operational efficiency and our ability to execute our business plans.

As of September 30, 2026, we had 35,559 permanent employees. The table below sets forth details of the attrition rate of our permanent employees in the periods indicated:

Particulars	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As at / for the financial year ended March 31, 2026	As at / for the financial year ended March 31, 2025	As at / for the financial year ended March 31, 2024
Number of permanent employees at the end of the period / year	35,559	36,928	36,451	37,523	39,640
Number of permanent employees that exited during the period / year	1,615	1,948	3,271	4,623	4,999
Attrition rate of permanent employees[*]	4.54%	5.23%	8.97%	12.32%	12.61%

[*]*Attrition rate is calculated as the number of employees who have exited divided by average number of employees in the relevant period / year. The reasons for exits by our employees include transfers, resignations, superannuation, death and dismissal.*

The table below sets forth details of the attrition rate of our Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management in the periods indicated:

Particulars	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As at / for the financial year ended March 31, 2026	As at / for the financial year ended March 31, 2025	As at / for the financial year ended March 31, 2024
Number of Key Managerial Personnel at the end of the period / year	6	6	6	6	6
Number of Key Managerial Personnel that exited during the period / year	2	2	2	3	2
Attrition rate of Key Managerial Personnel[*]	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%	50.00%	33.33%

Particulars	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As of / for the financial year ended March 31, 2026	As of / for the financial year ended March 31, 2025	As of / for the financial year ended March 31, 2024
Number of members of Senior Management at the end of the period / year	13	13	13	13	13
Number of members of Senior Management that exited during the period / year	2	6	10	4	6
Attrition rate of members of Senior Management*	15.38%	46.15%	76.92%	30.76%	46.15%

** Attrition rate is calculated as the number of employees who have exited divided by average number of employees in the relevant period / year. None of our Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management have resigned from our Company in the abovementioned periods, and their exits are primarily due to transfer or superannuation.*

We may face challenges in recruiting, training and retaining suitably qualified personnel, particularly in specialized functions such as mining operations, mine planning, geology, engineering, environmental management, safety management and maintenance of mining equipment. Competition for skilled personnel, retirements, labour shortages and other workforce-related factors may affect our ability to maintain an adequate workforce. Any significant loss of experienced personnel, inability to recruit replacement personnel or increase in employee attrition may adversely affect productivity, operational efficiency and implementation of our growth plans. While we have not experienced any instance where the loss of key personnel in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any inability to attract, train and retain qualified personnel, disruption in the availability of executive personnel or material increase in employee-related costs could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Further, employee benefit expenses constitute a significant component of our operating costs. The table below sets forth details of our employee benefit expenses in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Employee benefit expenses (₹ million)	40,256.00	39,171.00	82,630.10	79,932.50	86,429.50
Total expenses (₹ million)	147,251.30	137,698.20	284,647.90	267,237.30	258,607.20
Revenue from operations (₹ million)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Employee benefit expenses as a percentage of total expenses (%)	27.34%	28.45%	29.03%	29.91%	33.42%
Employee benefit expenses as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	24.26%	25.96%	25.07%	26.65%	26.36%

The wages and benefits payable to our non-executive employees are subject to periodic revision pursuant to the National Coal Wage Agreement ("**NCWA**"). NCWA-XI was effective until June 30, 2026 and the next wage revision under the National Coal Wage Agreement ("**NCWA-XII**") is due with effect from July 1, 2026. Pending finalisation of NCWA-XII, we recognised an estimated provision of ₹ 875.40 million for the period from July 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026, based on the estimated aggregate impact of the anticipated increase in various components of salary and wages. The actual financial impact of NCWA-XII will depend on the terms ultimately agreed and may differ from the provision recognised by us. If the actual increase in salary, wages and other employee benefits pursuant to NCWA-XII is higher than our estimates, we may be required to recognise additional employee benefit expenses, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Further, the existing executive pay revision is due to be completed on December 31, 2026 and a new executive pay revision will be due with effect from January 1, 2027. Any increase in remuneration and benefits payable to our executive personnel pursuant to such pay revision may further increase our employee benefit expenses.

Accordingly, employee benefit expenses may increase as a result of wage revisions, inflationary pressures, changes in employee benefit obligations, increased competition for skilled personnel, higher recruitment costs, changes in labour laws and regulations, collective bargaining arrangements and other factors affecting compensation and benefits. Any material increase in employee-related costs may not be recoverable through higher coal realisations or increased production and could adversely affect our profitability, results of operations and cash flows.

16. ***We are dependent on Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited ("CMPDIL"), a subsidiary of CIL, for geological exploration, resource assessment, mine planning, environmental studies and other technical services that are important to our mining operations. Any disruption in the services provided by CMPDIL could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We are dependent on CMPDIL, a subsidiary of CIL, for a range of technical, exploration, environmental and consultancy services that support our existing mining operations and future development projects. CMPDIL undertakes geological surveys, exploratory drilling, resource assessment, mine planning and design, environmental studies and evacuation infrastructure planning in relation to our operations. CMPDIL also prepares environment impact assessment reports and environmental management plans, undertakes routine environmental monitoring activities and supports certain of our research and development initiatives. In addition, CMPDIL has been engaged in relation to our proposed 10 MTPA coal washery at Porda-Chimtapani, including coal sample testing, preparation of a feasibility report and support for preparation of the execution tender. For more information, see *"Our Business"* on page 254.

The table below sets forth the amount payable by us to CMPDIL for the services provided to us in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Amounts payable to CMPDIL (₹ million)	1,415.10	1,442.20	1,996.50	1,774.20	2,411.50
Amounts payable to CMPDIL as a percentage of total expenses (%)	0.96%	1.05%	0.70%	0.66%	0.93%
Amounts payable to CMPDIL as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	0.85%	0.96%	0.61%	0.59%	0.74%

Any disruption, delay or deterioration in the quality of services provided by CMPDIL may adversely affect geological exploration, resource estimation, mine planning, environmental studies, project development activities, feasibility assessments, regulatory submissions and other technical functions. Such disruptions may delay the development of new projects, expansion of existing mining operations, implementation of mining plans, conversion of resources into reserves or receipt of regulatory approvals, which could adversely affect our operational efficiency and growth initiatives.

Further, CMPDIL supports us in relation to environmental compliance requirements applicable to our mining operations through, among other things, preparation of environment impact assessment reports, environmental management plans and environmental monitoring activities. We also rely on reports, studies, resource assessments, environmental documents and technical recommendations prepared by CMPDIL in connection with our mining operations and development projects. Any delays, deficiencies, errors or omissions in such services, reports or studies may adversely affect project implementation, mine development programmes, resource assessment, environmental compliance, regulatory submissions or other operational decisions and may expose us to regulatory action, penalties, legal liabilities, project delays or reputational harm.

While we have not experienced any disruption, delay or deficiency in the services provided by CMPDIL in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any disruption in the services provided by CMPDIL could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

17. ***If we are unable to collect our trade receivables in a timely manner or at all, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flow could be adversely affected.***

We are exposed to counterparty credit risk in the ordinary course of our business. A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from customers in the power sector, including central and state generating companies, independent power

producers, captive power plants and other industrial customers. Such customers may delay payments, dispute invoiced amounts, experience financial difficulties or otherwise fail to satisfy their payment obligations. As a result, we may experience delays in the collection of trade receivables or may be unable to recover receivables in full.

The table below sets forth details of our trade receivables and related parameters as at / for the periods indicated:

Particulars	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2024
Trade Receivables (₹ million)					
Secured considered good	1,621.10	794.60	5,374.20	452.40	635.00
Unsecured considered good	2,762.50	7,657.00	6,619.30	3,107.50	6,406.60
Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	4,739.10	5,028.00	4,734.00	5,028.20	13,114.60
Sub-total	9,122.70	13,479.60	16,727.50	8,588.10	20,156.20
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	4,739.10	5,028.00	4,734.00	5,028.20	13,114.60
Trade receivables (₹ million)	**4,383.60**	**8,451.60**	**11,993.50**	**3,559.90**	**7,041.60**
Trade receivables days[(1)] (days)	5	11	14	3	8
Bad debts written off (₹ million)	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

(1) Trade receivables days refers to trade receivables on the reporting date (excluding unbilled receivables) as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information divided by revenue from operations multiplied by number of days in the financial year / period.

Under our FSAs, we are entitled to charge performance incentives where coal lifted by a customer exceeds 90% of the applicable annual contracted quantity ("**ACQ**") and compensation where the quantity lifted by a customer falls below 75% or 70% of the applicable ACQ, as the case may be. We are required to raise invoices in respect of such performance incentives or compensation based on the quantity lifted by the relevant customer. However, we have experienced delays in raising certain such invoices in respect of State Generation Companies due to pending reconciliation with the relevant FSA customers. Such delays in raising such invoices may result in the delayed collection of amounts due to us and a corresponding loss of opportunity cost, in the form of interest that could otherwise have been earned on such amounts. Further, delays in raising tax invoices may expose us to interest at the rate of 18% per annum under Section 50 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, calculated from the applicable due date until the date on which the relevant tax invoice is raised. Any such loss of opportunity cost, interest or other liability under applicable tax laws, or inability to recover amounts due to us could adversely affect our revenues, cash flows and results of operations.

While we maintain allowances for expected credit losses based on historical credit loss experience, ageing profiles, customer-specific factors and forward-looking information, there can be no assurance that such allowances will be sufficient to cover future losses. If actual credit losses exceed our estimates, we may be required to recognise additional impairment charges, increase our provisions for expected credit losses or write off receivables, any of which could adversely affect our profitability, results of operations and financial condition.

Further, delays in the collection of trade receivables may adversely affect our operating cash flows and increase our working capital requirements. Any significant increase in trade receivable days, deterioration in the recoverability of outstanding receivables or inability to collect receivables in a timely manner may adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to meet working capital requirements, undertake capital expenditure programmes and pursue growth initiatives.

18. ***We generated 36.81%, 44.22%, 36.38%, 38.04% and 30.10% of our revenue from operations from the sale of coal to government-owned and controlled entities in the power sector in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. This exposes us to additional regulatory scrutiny, as well as to delays in the collection of receivables.***

We generate a significant portion of our revenue from operations from the sale of coal to government-owned and controlled entities in the power sector. These include central and state GENCOs and other public sector consumer The table below sets forth details of revenue generated from sales to such entities in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Revenue from government-owned and controlled entities in the power sector (₹ million)	61,087.56	66,725.18	119,883.81	114,125.29	98,670.41
Revenue from operations (₹ million)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Revenue from government-owned and controlled entities in the power sector as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	36.81%	44.22%	36.38%	38.04%	30.10%

Consequently, our business and financial performance may be affected by various factors that may influence the operations of such entities, such as changes in government policies, laws and regulations applicable to such entities or their procurement of coal, coal procurement practices, power generation requirements, funding availability, operational performance, budgetary allocations and other regulatory or administrative decisions. Any reduction in coal procurement by such entities or any change in their sourcing strategies arising from such changes in government policies, laws or regulations, or otherwise, may adversely affect demand for our coal.

In addition, transactions with government-owned and controlled entities may be subject to additional oversight, audit reviews, compliance requirements and administrative procedures. Any adverse observations, investigations, reviews or changes in applicable governmental requirements relating to such transactions may increase our compliance burden, result in delays in operational processes or otherwise adversely affect our business. While we have not experienced any regulatory scrutiny, audit review, investigation or other oversight by such entities in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future.

Further, collections from government-owned and government-controlled entities may be subject to longer payment cycles, internal approval processes and administrative delays. Any delay in the receipt of payments from such customers may adversely affect our working capital requirements and cash flows. We have experienced delays in payments from certain government-owned and government-controlled customers. For instance, as of September 30, 2026, undisputed outstanding receivables from Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited and NTPC Limited amounted to ₹ 2,567.30 million and ₹ 1,806.30 million, respectively. Further, any deterioration in the financial position of government-owned and controlled customers, delays in receipt of government funding or budgetary support, or changes in their operating or procurement requirements may adversely affect their ability to make timely payments or continue procuring coal at historical levels.

19. *Our operations are geographically concentrated in the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields in the states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Any adverse developments affecting these regions could affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

Our mining operations are concentrated in the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields located in the states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The table below sets forth details of our mines and production by coalfield in the six months ended September 30, 2026:

Coalfield	State	Opencast mines	Underground mines	Total producing mines	Production in the six months ended September 30, 2026 (million tonnes)
Korba	Chhattisgarh	6	4	10	53.80
Mand-Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	4	–	4	9.18
Central India	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	9	30	39	13.90
Total		**19**	**34**	**53**	**76.88**

Our production is particularly concentrated in the Korba coalfield. Further, our Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda mines are located within approximately 50 km of each other in the Korba district of Chhattisgarh. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) These three mines produced an aggregate of 126.00 million tonnes of coal in Fiscal 2026, representing 71.48% of our total coal production during such period. Operations at these mines may be affected by localised natural calamities, heavy or prolonged rainfall, flooding, waterlogging and other extreme weather events affecting

the Korba district and surrounding areas; infrastructure and evacuation constraints, including route congestion in the Korba coalfield belt, increased rake turnaround times, railway siding constraints and bottlenecks on downstream rail and road evacuation routes; land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, including local community issues and delays in the shifting or relocation of villages and habitations in and around the Korba belt; and operational issues, including industrial relations issues, localised strikes, law and order disturbances and major equipment breakdowns. Given the proximity of our Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda mines to each other, certain local or regional events may affect multiple mines within this cluster simultaneously.

Further, our future production and growth prospects depend on our ability to continue developing and economically exploiting the resources and reserves located within these coalfields. Any delays or constraints affecting our ability to develop, access or extract coal from these coalfields may adversely affect our production levels, dispatches and revenues.

If any of the foregoing risks materialise at our Gevra, Dipka or Kusmunda mines, we may experience curtailments in production or prolonged disruptions to our mining operations. Given the concentration of our production in these mines, any significant or prolonged disruption affecting one or more of them could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. While we have not experienced any regional events or disruptions in the Korba, Mand-Raigarh or Central India coalfields in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such developments will not occur in the future.

20. ***Our total contingent liabilities represented 72.08%, 68.12%, 58.24%, 71.41% and 88.70% of our net worth as of September 30, 2026, September 30, 2025, and March 31, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. If these contingent liabilities materialise, they may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

The table below sets forth our contingent liabilities as per Ind AS 37 that have been disclosed in our Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

Particulars	As of September 30, 2026	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
	(₹ million, except percentages)				
Central Government:					
Income Tax	128,468.20	72,284.30	74,004.30	72,100.10	78,147.30
Central excise	-	1,803.40	4.40	4,386.60	4,386.60
Clean energy cess	-	0.20	-	0.20	0.20
Central sales tax	361.20	441.30	376.30	441.30	487.10
Service tax	755.80	611.50	610.20	2,787.90	3,302.90
Goods and service tax	5,404.10	3,509.00	3,488.90	1,578.90	1,186.10
Others	181.10	23,671.40	23,671.40	23,671.40	22,503.90
Sub-Total	**135,170.40**	**102,321.10**	**102,155.50**	**104,966.40**	**110,014.10**
State Government and Local Authorities:					
Royalty	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2,429.90
Environment clearance	-	-	-	-	-
Sales tax / VAT	1,574.60	1,720.30	1,582.40	1,720.30	1,742.70
Entry tax	2,851.30	2,937.50	2,931.00	2,937.50	3,138.50
Others (property tax etc.)	757.30	659.50	531.00	651.30	711.40
Sub-Total	**5,183.40**	**5,317.50**	**5,044.60**	**5,309.30**	**8,022.50**
Central Public Sector Enterprises:					
Arbitration proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
Suit against the Company under litigation	-	-	-	-	-
Others (claims by debtors)	9.00	53.20	9.00	51.80	499.30
Sub-Total	**9.00**	**53.20**	**9.00**	**51.80**	**499.30**
Others: (if any)					
Miscellaneous – suits against the Company not acknowledged as debts	11,279.90	11,637.50	11,037.40	11,578.20	10,642.90
Sub-Total	**11,279.90**	**11,637.50**	**11,037.40**	**11,578.20**	**10,642.90**

Particulars	As of September 30, 2026	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
	(₹ million, except percentages)				
Grand Total [A]	**151,642.70**	**119,329.30**	**118,246.50**	**121,905.70**	**129,178.80**
Net Worth[(1)] [B]	**210,370.20**	**175,187.70**	**203,032.60**	**170,704.50**	**145,635.00**
Total contingent liabilities as a percentage of Net Worth [C = A/B] (%)	**72.08%**	**68.12%**	**58.24%**	**71.41%**	**88.70%**

Notes:

(1) 'Net worth' means the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation less OCI – Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of tax) Reserve.

For more information, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Note 16 - 2A. Contingent liabilities*" and *"Summary of Contingent Liabilities"* on pages 457 and 94, respectively.

The increase in our contingent liabilities as of September 30, 2026 compared to March 31, 2026 was primarily attributable to an increase in contingent liabilities relating to income tax matters. Such increase primarily relates to appeals preferred by the Income Tax Department before the High Court of Chhattisgarh against orders of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal deleting penalties imposed on our Company in relation to Assessment Years 2009-10 to 2016-17. These appeals have been admitted by the High Court of Chhattisgarh and are currently pending adjudication.

If a significant portion of these liabilities materialize, it could have an adverse effect on our business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

21. ***Our Company, Subsidiaries, Promoter, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management are involved in certain legal and regulatory proceedings. Any adverse decision in such proceedings may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.***

There are certain legal and regulatory proceedings involving our Company, our Subsidiaries, our Promoter, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management that are pending at different levels of adjudication before various courts, tribunals and other authorities. The handling of such proceedings may require management attention and entail certain financial resources towards their defence or prosecution. The amounts claimed in these proceedings have been disclosed to the extent that such amounts are ascertainable and quantifiable and include amounts claimed jointly and severally, as applicable. The outcome of these proceedings will depend on the facts and circumstances of each case and the decisions of the relevant courts, tribunals and authorities. While the outcomes cannot be predicted with certainty, any unfavourable decision in one or more of these proceedings may have an impact on our business, cash flows, financial condition and results of operations, depending on the nature and extent of such decision.

The table below sets forth a summary of outstanding litigation proceedings involving our Company, our Subsidiaries, Promoter, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Name of Entity	Criminal proceedings	Tax proceedings	Statutory or regulatory proceedings	Disciplinary actions by the SEBI or Stock Exchanges against our Promoter	Material civil litigation#	Aggregate amount involved (₹ million)*
Company						
By the Company	189	339	NA	NA	2	56,037.98
Against the Company	23	48	15	NA	Nil	106,836.62
Directors						
By the Directors	4	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	Nil
Against the Directors	1	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil

Name of Entity	Criminal proceedings	Tax proceedings	Statutory or regulatory proceedings	Disciplinary actions by the SEBI or Stock Exchanges against our Promoter	Material civil litigation#	Aggregate amount involved (₹ million)*
Subsidiaries						
By the Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	Nil
Against the Subsidiaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil	Nil
Promoters						
By Promoters	1	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	Nil
Against Promoters	2	14	6	1	Nil	10,767.92
Key Managerial Personnel (Excluding Directors)						
By Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	Nil
Against Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	NA	Nil
Senior Management						
By Senior Management	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	Nil
Against Senior Management	Nil	NA	Nil	NA	NA	Nil

 # Determined in accordance with the Materiality Policy.
** To the extent ascertainable and quantifiable.*

Further, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has not identified any group companies, in terms of Schedule VI, Part A, Paragraph 13(A) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Additionally, our operations are regulated by several central and state authorities, including the Central Ground Water Authority, the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, the Directorate General of Mines Safety among others. From time to time, these authorities have issued us show cause notices, demand notices and penalty invoices for alleged non-compliance. These relate to, among other things, groundwater monitoring and reporting requirements, conditions of our consents to operate, hazardous waste management rules, and production in excess of permitted quantities.

While we have paid certain of these penalties, other amounts remain outstanding or are under consideration by the relevant authorities. We cannot assure you that any of these matters will be settled in favour of our Company, our Subsidiaries, Promoter, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management respectively, or that no additional liability will arise out of these proceedings. An adverse outcome in any of these proceedings may have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, prospects, cash flows, results of operations and our reputation. For further information, see "*Outstanding Litigation and Material Developments*" on page 571.

If any new developments arise, such as a change in Indian law or rulings against us by appellate courts or tribunals, we may need to make provisions in our financial statements that could increase our expenses and current liabilities. Any adverse decision in any of these proceedings may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

22. *We do not have access to records and data pertaining to certain historical legal and secretarial information in relation to certain disclosures. Further, there are certain discrepancies in the records available with us.*

We are unable to trace certain corporate and other documents such as copies of certain prescribed forms filed with the RoC relating to allotment of equity shares since incorporation of our Company, and certain annual returns. Despite having conducted search of our records and a search in the records of the RoC for the untraceable documents, which was conducted by Shanky Santani & Associates, Company Secretaries, the practicing company secretary engaged by us, we have not been able to trace the aforementioned documents. While we believe that we had filed these forms with the RoC in a timely manner, we have not been able to obtain copies of all of these forms. Accordingly, we have relied on other documents, including corresponding board minutes for such matters. There may be inconsistencies between the date of filing of the relevant forms filed with the RoC for allotment of shares and the register maintained noting the allotment made.

The table below sets forth the details of documents related to certain allotments undertaken by our Company that are untraceable:

a. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company on May 26, 1988;
b. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company on September 17, 1988;
c. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 pursuant to a further issue on November 6, 1988;
d. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company on January 31, 1989;
e. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company on March 16, 1990;
f. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 pursuant to a further issue on March 16, 1990;
g. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 pursuant to a further issue on February 2, 1991; and
h. Form 2 for allotment of equity shares of face value ₹ 1,000 pursuant to a further issue on April 10, 1992.

We cannot assure you that the above mentioned form filings and resolutions will be available in the future. Although no regulatory action/litigation is pending against us in relation to the missing documents, we cannot assure you that we will not be subject to penalties imposed by regulatory authorities in this respect. We have relied on the independent search report dated November 1, 2026 by Shanky Santani & Associates, Company Secretaries, the practising company secretary engaged by us ("**Search Report**") and based on their inspection and verification of the records maintained by our Company and the documents available on the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("**MCA**") portal and the records maintained by the Registrar of Companies, Madhya Pradesh at Gwalior and Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur, the report confirmed the non-availability of such historical records. We have also, *vide* our letter dated November 1, 2026, informed the RoC regarding the unavailability of these records, however, we cannot assure you of the accuracy and completeness of the report.

23. ***Our Company may not be in compliance with certain provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, as may be applicable in relation to the composition of our Board of Directors and committees of our Board of Directors and terms of reference of the Audit Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as we are controlled by the GoI.***

As at the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the composition of our Board of Directors and committees of our Board of Directors are not in compliance with the requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Companies Act and the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises ("**DPE Guidelines**"). Presently, our Board of Directors comprises seven Directors, which includes five Executive Directors and two Part–time Official Directors (Non-Executive Directors) who are nominees of Coal India Limited.

As the Chairman of our Board is an executive director, we are required to have at least six independent directors including one woman independent director in order to be compliant with Regulation 17(1) of Chapter IV of the SEBI Listing Regulations, however as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus our board does not have any independent director. Being a Government company, our Directors are appointed by the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, GoI. Further, the terms of appointment of all Directors (including their remuneration) are approved by the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, GoI, as also mentioned in our Articles of Association. Accordingly, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee does not have the power to directly approve these matters and such matters can only be noted, or taken on record. Further, under Section 139(5) of the Companies Act, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ("**CAG**") shall appoint a duly qualified auditor as the statutory auditor of a government company. Since the Company is a central public sector undertaking and a government company, its statutory auditor is appointed by the CAG. Further, the Company would continue to be a government company even after completion of the Offer. Accordingly, the Audit Committee does not have the power to directly appoint the statutory auditor of the Company and such appointment can only be noted or taken on record by the Audit Committee.

In relation to the above non-compliances, our Company has filed an exemption letter with SEBI dated November 1, 2026, under Regulation 300(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and Regulation 102(1) of the SEBI LODR Regulations seeking exemptions from (i) the corporate governance requirements in relation to the composition of the Board of Directors, including the requirement to have at least half of the Board comprising independent directors and at least one woman director; (ii) the corporate governance requirements in relation to the composition of committees of our Board of Directors including Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee,

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Risk Management Committee; (iii) the corporate governance requirements in relation to terms of references of Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee; and (iv) constitution of the committee of independent directors for approval of price band.

Accordingly, we may be subject to penalties for non-compliance with any of the aforementioned provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations, Companies Act and the SEBI ICDR Regulations which could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business operations, financial conditions and results of our operations. To this extent, we are not compliant with the SEBI Listing Regulations. For further details, see "*Our Management –Corporate Governance*" and "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures- Exemption from complying with any provisions of securities laws granted by the SEBI*" on pages 323 and 608, respectively.

Further, we had also sought an exemption under Regulation 33(1)(a), read with Regulation 2(o) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, to include the permanent employees of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited within the definition of 'employee' solely for the purpose of providing an employee reservation in the proposed Offer, has been granted. For further details, see "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures- Exemption from complying with any provisions of securities laws granted by the SEBI*" on page 608.

24. ***The lease agreements entered into by us with the Government of Chhattisgarh or with our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited, including the lease agreement for land on which our Registered Office is located, have expired and their renewal is pending. We cannot assure that we will be able to renew these lease agreements, including on terms acceptable to us.***

We hold certain land on lease from the Government of Chhattisgarh and from Coal India Limited, our Corporate Promoter. The term of the lease agreements for certain of the parcels of such land have expired. These include government land at Sarkanda, Chantidih and Lingiyadih in Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh. A part of this land is currently in use for our Registered Office and our colonies at Shatabdi Nagar, and the Vasant Vihar and Indira Vihar colonies. The leases over these parcels expired on March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2015.

We have applied for renewal of the lease on January 21, 2015 and have sent several reminders to the Collector, Bilaspur since then, the most recent being on June 29, 2026. However, we have not received any response from the Collector, Bilaspur on any of the applications sent. Further, we have also paid the annual land rent of ₹1.30 million cumulatively for Fiscals 2025 and 2026, including ₹0.09 million as interest towards the land at Lingiyadih. As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the renewal orders have not been issued by the Government of Chhattisgarh or by our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited.

We cannot assure you that these leases will be renewed in a timely manner, on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If they are not renewed, or are renewed on less favourable terms such as higher rent or premium, we may have to relocate our Registered Office, headquarters and/or the respective residential colonies. This could disrupt our operations, and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

25. ***We cannot trace some of the historical title documents for certain properties which are owned or occupied by us. Any defect in, or challenge to our title or right to use these properties could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.***

We cannot trace some of the original documents, and other records for certain land parcels that we hold, including land parcels at certain mining areas located at Baikunthpur, Chhattisgarh, Kumda, Chhattisgarh and NCPH Colliery, Chhattisgarh. The missing records include allotment letters, lease deeds and relevant notifications/award documents for these properties.

Further, a portion of the land occupied by us falls within forest areas. This includes several parcels in the Sohagpur Area in Madhya Pradesh that are held under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Using forest land for mining and allied activities requires prior approval from the Central Government. Our rights over certain forest land are also co-terminus with the underlying mining lease or mining right. This means fresh or renewed forest clearances may be needed when those leases or rights are renewed or extended.

Since these records are missing, our title to or right to use these properties may be defective or open to challenge. We may not be able to show clear and marketable title or fully confirm the chain of title for these properties. We may also not be able to identify every defect, encumbrance or adverse claim affecting these properties.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to trace such land records. Further, if we are required to vacate our operations from any of these properties in future, we may face operational delays. This may also disrupt our mining operations situated in such regions.

26. ***A significant portion of our provisions relates to stripping activities, which are based on estimates of overburden removal and stripping ratios and may require revision. Changes in stripping ratios and overburden removal requirements may increase the costs of our opencast mining operations.***

Our opencast mining operations involve the removal of overburden to access underlying coal seams. The volume of overburden required to be removed relative to coal extracted, and the associated stripping costs, are significant factors affecting the costs and profitability of our opencast mining operations. We recognise provisions for stripping activities based on the policy consistently followed by CIL and its subsidiaries, pursuant to which the stripping activity provision is recognised or reversed based on the current ratio of overburden to coal as compared to the average stripping ratio of the relevant mine.

The table below sets forth details of our provision for stripping activities as at the dates indicated:

Particulars	As at September 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for stripping activities (₹ million)	163,591.10	166,589.80	163,594.20	167,074.10	168,508.70

The carrying amount of our stripping activity provision is reversed systematically when the actual volume of overburden removed exceeds the expected volume. Such reversal is undertaken on a mine-specific basis at the rate at which the relevant provision was recognised. Where the stripping activity provision for a mine results in an excess volume of overburden over the expected volume of overburden, the corresponding provision that is no longer required is reversed and recognised as other operating revenue in our statement of profit and loss. Such income is non-cash in nature and will not recur once the relevant stripping activity provision has been fully reversed.

Our accounting treatment of the stripping activity provision departs from the requirements of Ind AS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". However, we have adopted the systematic reversal policy, having regard to the nature of our business and the objective of financial statements under the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards and Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". Accordingly, the provision is presented under non-current provisions instead of under other equity in our balance sheet, and the systematic reversal of such provision, with a corresponding impact on our profit, is recognised under other operating revenue in our statement of profit and loss. The impact of such reversal on our statement of profit and loss was ₹ 3.10 million, ₹ 484.30 million, ₹ 3,479.90 million, ₹ 1,434.60 million and ₹ 3,207.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Variations in actual and expected overburden removal, the average stripping ratios applicable to our mines and the timing of coal extraction may result in adjustments to our stripping activity provision and affect our results of operations. Further, changes in the stripping ratios of our mines, the volume and nature of overburden required to be removed, geological or mining conditions and the costs associated with overburden removal may increase the costs of our opencast mining operations. There can be no assurance that the estimates and assumptions underlying our stripping activity provision will accurately reflect actual stripping requirements or costs. Any material increase in overburden removal requirements or costs, changes in applicable stripping ratios or revisions to or reversals of our stripping activity provision could affect our operating costs and reported results and adversely affect the profitability of our opencast mining operations, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

27. ***Our estimates of mine closure, reclamation and site restoration obligations are subject to assumptions and uncertainties. If the assumptions underlying such obligations prove inaccurate, our actual costs may be significantly higher than anticipated.***

Our mining operations are subject to statutory obligations relating to mine closure, land reclamation, environmental restoration and related activities pursuant to applicable mining, environmental and regulatory requirements. We estimate our mine closure, reclamation and site restoration liabilities based on approved mine closure plans, environmental studies, engineering assessments, regulatory requirements and other assumptions relating to the future costs of fulfilling such obligations.

The table below sets forth details of our provision for site restoration and mine closure obligations as at the dates indicated:

Particulars	As at September 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for site restoration and mine closure obligations (₹ million)	26,163.10	25,151.60	25,578.90	24,521.10	16,063.30

Our estimates of mine closure, reclamation and site restoration liabilities are based on various assumptions relating to, among other things, closure methodologies, environmental restoration requirements, water management, plantation activities, post-closure monitoring, future labour and material costs and applicable regulatory requirements. Such estimates are inherently uncertain and actual closure, reclamation and restoration costs may differ materially from current estimates. If these assumptions prove inaccurate, or if actual closure and restoration costs exceed current expectations, we may be required to recognise additional provisions or incur additional expenditure in future periods. Such increases in mine closure and reclamation obligations could adversely affect our profitability, financial condition and cash flows.

In addition, we are required to maintain deposits in escrow accounts for specified mine closure purposes. As of September 30, 2026, our deposits for mine closure plans amounted to ₹ 32,545.60 million. Such deposits are not freely available for use and the release of amounts from the escrow accounts is subject to the applicable mine closure plan guidelines, including conditions relating to mine closure work undertaken and the applicable release and reimbursement process. Accordingly, amounts maintained in such escrow accounts are not freely available to fund our general operational, working capital, capital expenditure or other business requirements.

The actual costs associated with such obligations may also vary due to revisions in mine plans, changes in environmental standards, inflation, technological developments, judicial or regulatory requirements and other factors. Further, the Ministry of Coal, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and other regulatory authorities may revise applicable mine closure, reclamation and environmental requirements from time to time. Any such changes may increase our obligations relating to mine closure, reclamation, environmental restoration or post-closure monitoring, require us to incur additional expenditure or increase the amounts required to be maintained under our mine closure plans.

Accordingly, any material increase in our mine closure, reclamation or site restoration obligations or in the amounts required to be maintained under our mine closure plans, or any delay or restriction in the release of amounts from the relevant escrow accounts, could adversely affect our liquidity, business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

28. *Our Previous Auditors have included certain emphasis of matters in their audit reports on the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.*

Our Previous Auditors have included certain emphasis of matters in their audit reports on the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. These do not require any adjustments to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. The details of these emphasis of matters are set forth below:

For the year ended March 31, 2026

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i) We draw attention to Note 16 (Part-B)(L) of the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the retrospective restatement carried out in accordance with Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 and 1st April 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March 2025. Pursuant to a change of the accounting treatment of levies on coal production and sales, certain taxes and levies except GST are required to be accounted for on a principal basis instead of an agency basis. Accordingly, Revenue from Operations has increased from ₹ 248,311.90 Million to ₹ 299,983.60 Million and Other Expenses have increased from ₹ 33,551.6 Million to ₹ 86,971.9 Million. Consequently, the net profit for the period has increased from ₹ 44,871.60 Million to ₹ 45,404.20 Million.

ii) During FY 2018-19, the Company sanctioned ₹ 1,285.8 Million under its CSR initiatives for construction

and installation of 529 prefabricated toilets in designated areas, to be executed through South East Central Railway (SECR) under a Memorandum of Understanding with SECL. Against this, advances amounting to ₹ 578.90 Million were released to SECR in two instalments ₹ 208.10 Million on 25-11-2019 and ₹ 370.80 Million on 24-11-2021.Utilization certificates have been received from SECR for ₹ 341.70 Million up to FY 2023-24 and CSR liability of ₹ 413.00 Million remain outstanding as on the date of audit. In line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Schedule VII, the unutilized CSR amount is required to be deposited into the specified CSR funds, treating it as unspent CSR liability. However, the company has not yet deposited the amount of unspent CSR Liability in the specified CSR Fund.

iii) *We draw attention to Note 3.3.2 of Financial Statements, which states that an amount of ₹ 6,088.10 Million is charged for impairment of coal blocks which are falling under Eco Sensitive Zone where mining is prohibited, due to notifications of State Government of Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh notifying the Lemru Elephant Reserve, Elephant Corridor and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve.*

iv) *We draw attention to Note-16 (1) (A) (i) and Note No. 8.4.5 of the financial statements wherein the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21-04-2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the FY 2023-24, the Company received a letter from the Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal in accordance Rule 29 of the Coal mines (special provisions) Rules, 2014. As per the referred letter, the amount of ₹ 28,808.90 Million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at ₹ 5,137.50 Million against their demand of ₹ 28,808.90 Million and the remaining amount of ₹ 23,671.40 Million has been shown as Contingent Liability.*

v) *We draw attention to the matter reported in the auditor's report of the Dankuni Coal Complex ('Branch') regarding the suspension of its operations since 20 May 2020 and the continued incurrence of significant operational losses, resulting in complete erosion of its net worth. As at the Balance Sheet date, the Branch's net worth stands negative at ₹ 2,022.90 Million (previous year: ₹ 1,699.10 Million), and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by ₹ 2,013.10 Million (previous year: ₹ 1,692.90 Million). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Branch continues to receive financial support from the Head Office to meet its obligations as they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date.*

vi) *In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):*

In accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, the Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025 on account of prior period error related to over valuation of Deferred Tax Assets of ₹ 2,274.70 Million as at 31.03.2024 which was identified and necessary rectification of the error has been made by reversal of Deferred Tax Assets and Retained Earnings (Other Equity) as at 01.04.2024 and the same has been carried forward for FY 2024–25 onwards. Since the prior period adjustment was related to period prior to 01.04.2024, no adjustment in Profit & Loss and Statement of Cash Flows was done in FY 2024–25.

vii) *In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL):*

a) *"Equity Share Capital" of the company discloses that the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) share of equity in the Joint Venture Company (JVC) shall correspond to the value of land provided by the State Government or 10%, whichever is higher, as per Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON, and GoCG dated 3.11.2012. During the year under consideration, valuation in respect of only a portion of land measuring 54.086 hectares was received, and accordingly, equivalent equity shares of ₹ 145.15 Million have been issued to the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) through CSIDCL. However, valuation of the remaining land measuring 7.108 hectares is still pending, and consequently, the issuance of corresponding equity shares is yet to be completed.*
b) *Trade Receivables amounting to ₹ 38.65 million relates to operations under the Concession Agreement*

with the Ministry of Railways (MOR) / SECR. As at the reporting date, no confirmation has been received from SECR in respect of the said balances. Accordingly, the Trade Receivables are based on amounts recognised by the Company pending confirmation and reconciliation under the prescribed settlement mechanism with SECR. Attention is drawn to the fact that the said balances are subject to confirmation and final settlement by SECR.

c) *During the year under consideration, the Company has entered into a loan agreement with Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) for funding as per the revised project cost. Pursuant to this, the existing borrowings from the consortium lenders have been repaid, which included prepayment premium at the rate of 0.25% aggregating to ₹ 109.70 million out of which ₹5.24 million has been transferred to Profit and Loss A/C and balance of ₹ 104.45 million has been capitalised. The Company has paid the aforesaid prepayment premium to State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank. Further, the Company has recognized a liability towards prepayment premium at the rate of 0.25% in respect of Bank of Baroda, for which payment is yet to be made.*

d) *Trade payables include construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of ₹ 1,965.70 million, while the same is ₹ 1,164.60 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2026, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of ₹ 801.10 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.*

e) *Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of ₹ 939.30 million, while the same is ₹ 946.40 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2026, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of ₹ 7.10 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date."*

For the year ended March 31, 2025

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i) *We draw attention to Note-16 (Part B)4.J of Financial Statements regarding periodical balance confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustment (if any) in respect of trade receivables, trade payables, cash & bank balances, loans & advances, long term liabilities and Non-current liabilities & current liabilities.*

ii) *We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)4-D of Financial Statements regarding the Companies decision for recognizing the Liability in respect of Land compensation, after the approval of Committee of Functional Directors (CoFD) in FY 2023-24. The methodology in respect of Accounting of Land Compensation and R&R Monetary Benefits (as per applicable CIL Policy) shall be taken in the books of accounts immediately after the sanction is accorded by the competent authority. During the year, the company has capitalized ₹ 5,619.60 million (₹ 8,645.00 million) against the land liability including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits. Out of the amount capitalized in the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, ₹ 11,986.60 million physical possession of asset additions is not with the Company. Further, amortization is done prospectively over a period of project life from the date of capitalization.*

iii) *We draw attention to Note-3.1.4 "Property Plant and Equipment" of the financial statements which states The change in useful life is treated as a change in accounting estimates as per Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, accordingly the effect of change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change,(a) if the change affects that period only; or (b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.*

iv) *We draw attention to Note-16 Part-A, 2.A(1) and Note No.8.4.5 of the financial statements wherein the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21-04-2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the year the Company received a letter from The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal. As per the referred letter, the amount of ₹ 28,808.90 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at ₹ 5,137.50 million against their demand of ₹ 28,808.90 million and the remaining amount of ₹ 23,671.40 million has been*

shown as Contingent Liability.

v) *We draw attention to Note No.6.2.6 of the Financial Statements, which states that Accumulated Input Tax Credit Receivable for ₹ 38,764.50 million (₹ 31,142.80 million) has been parked under the head "Other Current Assets" in Note 6.2. The Carrying forward of Input Tax Credit on GST Paid on input material/ services available for utilization against GST on output. GST Liability on Coal is 5% whereas the inputs are being taxed at different rates and Input Tax Credit getting accumulated amounting to ₹ 38,764.50 million as at 31st March 2025 (₹ 31,142.80 million as at 31st March 2024) largely related to such inverted duty structure. As per present GST Law the amount can be utilized for payment of duty on output only and cannot be claimed as refund in terms of notification issued (Notification No. 09/2022- Central Tax Rate [F.No. 190354/172/2022-TRU] dt. 13-07-2022). Consequential adjustment and impact thereof the same cannot be commented upon by us.*

vi) *During the course of the audit, it was observed that the Company had sanctioned an amount of ₹ 1,285.80 million under its CSR initiatives for the construction and installation of 529 prefabricated toilets in designated areas in the FY 2018-19. The project was to be executed through South East Central Railway (SECR) as per a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between SECL and SECR. Company had released an advance of ₹ 578.90 million to SECR for execution of the project in two instalments of ₹ 208.10 million on 25-11-2019 and ₹ 370.80 million on 24-11-2021. Utilization certificates have been received from SECR for ₹ 341.70 million till the end of FY 2023-24. The CSR liability amount of ₹ 413.00 million still exist as on the date of audit and the same needs to be adjusted against utilization certificate if any or to be deposited in the funds mentioned in Schedule-VII of Companies Act, 2013 treating it as unspent CSR amount.*

vii) *In one of the area of the Company Dankuni Coal Complex Operations has been suspended since 20-05-2020. Area is incurring significant operational losses since earlier years, whereby net worth of the branch has been completely eroded. However, the area is funded by head quarter to meet the expenses. Therefore, it is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date Balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the date of Balance sheet. Further, the Area has incurred losses from FY 2017-18 and so on. Further, the EBIDTA of the Area for current as well as previous financial year under audit has become negative. Although the physical verification of the inventory is also not conducted by the management.*

viii) *In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):*

   a) *CERL has recognized ₹ 226.80 million "Bank Charges" that include a provision towards prepayment premium on Rupee Facility term loans, as per the terms of the common loan agreement with consortium lenders. The agreement stipulates a prepayment premium of 1% on the amount prepaid. The Company has taken up the matter with Indian Bank (Lead Bank), which, vide its letter dated 15-03-2025, approved a reduction in the premium to 0.25%. The Company has also approached the other consortium lenders for similar reductions, and the matter is under consideration with their respective competent authorities. Accordingly, as on 31-03-2025, the provision has been computed based on the reduced rate of 0.25% for Indian Bank and 1% for other lenders The outcome of the approvals from the remaining lenders is pending as at the reporting date.*
   b) *An amount of ₹ 12.70 million under salary of executives. This comprises salaries of employees deputed from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and IRCON to the Company, which have been reimbursed by the Company and recorded as employee benefit expenses. As per current interpretations, such reimbursements are liable to Goods and Services Tax (GST). It has been informed that a litigation on this matter is ongoing at SECL, where the appellate authority has issued an adverse order and the matter is currently pending before the Tribunal. The Company may be exposed to GST liability depending on the outcome of the pending legal proceedings.*

ix) *In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL):*

   a) *The Company CEWRL has received unsecured loans amounting to ₹ 409.00 Million from its promoters, comprising ₹ 129.30 Million from IRCON International Limited, ₹ 49.90 million from CSIDC, and ₹ 229.80 million from SECL. During the year, the Company has accounted for penal interest payable to SECL at the rate of 1% per annum with quarterly rests, amounting to ₹ 2.20 million. It was observed that the original loan agreement with SECL did not contain any clause relating to penal interest, however a draft revised term loan agreement incorporating a penal interest clause at the aforesaid rate was prepared in the year 2020-21 and mutually approved by both CEWRL and SECL, but till date such*

draft revised agreement has not been formally executed.

b) *Trade payables includes construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of ₹ 1,550.30 million, while the same is ₹ 1,076.50 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31-03-2025, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of ₹ 473.80 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.*

c) *Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of ₹ 964.20 million, while the same is ₹ 1,149.90 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31-03-2025, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of ₹ 185.70 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.*

d) *Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC), IRCON International Limited, and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) — the promoters were required to bring in interest-free loans in the form of quasi equity in specified tranches to support the project funding requirements of CEWRL. While IRCON and SECL have released their respective tranches in full, CSIDC has not yet released any portion of its committed funding of ₹ 248.00 million. As the promoters themselves have not infused the committed funds, it will have an adverse impact in the Company's ability to raise further loans from banks and financial institutions and which may create a considerable hinderance to the timely execution of the project.*

e) *The Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) share of equity in the Joint, Venture Company (JVC) shall correspond to the value of land provided by the State Government or 10%, whichever is higher, as per Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON, and GoCG dated 03-11-2012. But as the final valuation report of the government land was pending, the allotment of equity shares to the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) (i.e. CSIDCL) could not be completed in lieu of above-mentioned MoU and in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The final valuation report of the govt. land was received on 07-01-2025 by the Registered Valuer but is pending for Board acceptance (subject to approval by the Members of the Company), therefore the allotment of equity shares to the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) (i.e. CSIDCL) is still pending."*

For the year ended March 31, 2024

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i) *We draw attention to Note-16 (Part B)4.K of Financial Statements regarding periodical balance confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustment (if any) in respect of trade receivables, cash & bank balances, loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities.*

ii) *We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)5 of Financial Statements regarding "Restatement for the year ended 31st March 2023 and as at 1st April 2022" which states the change in accounting policy due to revised stripping activity adjustment in case of opencast mining. The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and 1st April 2022 and Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023, as per revised policy on stripping activity, Stripping Costs in the Development Phase are capitalized as part of the depreciable cost of building, developing, and constructing the mine as per Ind AS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment has been implemented by the company under note 3.1 property plant and equipment, in the restated financial statements.*

iii) *Further, during the year the Company adopts the new policy and accordingly accounting treatment is given in the Financial Statements for both development phase activity and production phase activity. The capitalization to Other Mining Infrastructure stripping assets and the reversal of balance lying in Ratio Variance Reserve will depend on the current ratio vis- à-vis standard ratio of over burden removal.*

iv) *We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)4-D of Financial Statements regarding the Companies decision for recognising the Liability in respect of Land compensation, after the approval of Committee of Functional Directors (CoFD). The methodology in respect of Accounting of Land Compensation and R&R Monetary Benefits (as per applicable CIL Policy) shall be taken in the books of accounts immediately after the sanction is accorded by the competent authority. During the year, the company has capitalised ₹ 8,645.00 million against the land liability including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits. However, physical possession of these asset additions is not with the Company. Further, amortization is done prospectively over a period of project life from the date of capitalization starting from month of March 2024.*

v) We draw attention to Note-3.1.4 "Property Plant and Equipment" of the financial statements which states change in accounting estimate during the year with respect to useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment which has resulted in increase in depreciation and decrease in profit for the current reporting period by ₹ 818.60 million.

vi) We draw attention to Note-16 Part-A 1.A(1) and Note No.8.5 of the financial statements where in the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21-04-2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the year the Company received a letter from The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal. As per the referred letter, the amount of ₹ 27,641.40 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at ₹ 5,137.50 million against their demand of ₹ 27,641.40 million and the remaining amount of ₹ 22,503.90 million has been shown as Contingent Liability.

vii) We draw attention to Note No. 6.2.6 of the Financial Statements, which states that Accumulated Input Tax Credit Receivable for ₹ 31,142.80 million (₹ 24,815.80 million as at 31st March, 2023) has been parked under the head "Other Current Assets" in Note 6.2. The Carrying forward of Input Tax Credit on GST Paid on input material / services available for utilization against GST on output. GST Liability on Coal is 5% whereas the inputs are being taxed at different rates and Input Tax Credit getting accumulated amounting to ₹ 31,142.80 million as at 31st March, 2024 (₹ 24,815.80 million as at 31st March, 2023) largely related to such inverted duty structure. As per present GST Law the amount can be utilized for payment of duty on output only and cannot be claimed as refund in terms of notification issued (Notification No. 09/2022-Central Tax Rate [F.No. 190354/172/2022-TRU] dt. 13-07-2022). Consequential adjustment and impact thereof pending determination of amount as such cannot be commented upon by us.

viii) The Company has informed about discontinuance of mining activity in Jamuna-Kotma Area from 03-07-2023 incline no 5 & 6 of Jamuna 1 & 2 UG Mine of the Company in intimation has been sent to the concerned authority (MOC) with reference number "SECL/JK/SUB- AREA/J.B.U/23/389" Dt.26-07-2023.

ix) In one of the area of the Company Dankuni Coal Complex Operations has been suspended since 20-05-2020. Area is incurring significant operational losses since earlier years, whereby net worth of the branch has been completely eroded. The Area's net worth has become negative ₹ 1,269.10 million (Previous year negative by ₹ 816.80 million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by ₹ 1,262.50 million (Previous year ₹ 801.10 million) as on Balance sheet date. The above factor indicate that a material uncertainty exist that may cast significant doubt on area's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the area is funded by head quarter to meet the expenses. Therefore, it is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date Balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the date of Balance sheet. Further, the Area has incurred losses from FY 2017-18 and so on. Further, the EBITDA of the area for current as well as previous financial year under audit has become negative.

x) In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):

a) Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Corporate Information" of CERL regarding information about the commencement of Phase-I is only mentioned, there was no such information about the status of Phase-II, accordingly The Auditor of the Company obtained management representation letter (MRL) for the current status of Phase-II as seven months have been passed since the achievement of financial closure. As per the MRL received the approved Project Cost of Phase-II project is ₹ 16,862.20 million which is to be financed at a D/E Ratio of 4:1. The company has executed the loan documents with Central Bank of India on 28-08-2023 thereby achieving major milestone in achieving financial closure for debt exposure of ₹ 13,490.00 million. Promoters have infused ₹ 2,418.10 million in the project which was mainly utilized for land acquisition purpose. Up to 31-03-2024, an expenditure of ₹ 2,862.00 million has been incurred. The Scheduled Completion Date of the Project is 01-04-2026. The tenders relating to execution of work has been floated by IRCON and is under finalization.

b) Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Revenue Recognition" Accounting Policy of CERL the Auditor of the Company obtained management representation letter (MRL) regarding the

recognition of revenue for the month of March 2024 as there was no information/disclosure about this in the note. As per the MRL revenue for March 2024 month is recognized on the basis of the MoU executed between the Company and the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), Customized Automated Access in FOIS has been developed to meet the requirement of the Company for obtaining data relating to Railway Receipts (RR). The apportionment of revenue for a particular month is available on the portal by 20th day of the subsequent month. The Revenue for the months of January-2024 and February-2024 has been taken from RR wise apportionment module of the portal. However, for the month of March-2024, the revenue has been calculated based on the RR's details available in the portal in absence of the report of RR wise apportionment module as on the date of finalization of accounts.

c) *Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Revenue from Operation" of CERL for the current year and previous year are ₹ 511.70 million and ₹ 621.80 million respectively. There is significant decrease in the revenue i.e. by ₹ 110.10 million from the previous year. The company's current revenue is not sufficient to meet the operational expenditure and finance cost (interest portion). From August 2024 the company is liable to pay the principal portion to its bankers as the loan moratorium period for Phase-I loans will be over in July 2024. To meet out this future cash outflow the management should take proper action by raising its revenue and by taking fresh debt from bankers/promoters.*

d) *Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Other Expenses" of CERL the total of other expenses for current year is ₹ 144.80 million, out of which ₹ 110.90 million represents "Amortization of Deferred Assets". As per the MRL received from management this is nothing but the Amortisation of Deferred Land Expenses. As per the Clause 8 of the MoU dated 03-11-2012, the Company shall bear the cost of the land acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways (MoR). The cost incurred by the company towards the acquisition of land shall be refunded to the Company upon the termination of the Concession Agreement as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement.*

xi) *In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL)*

a) *Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of ₹ 969.90 million, while the same is ₹ 959.60 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. A joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited regarding this, identifying the difference of ₹ 10.30 million till 31-03-2024.*

b) *Trade payables includes construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of ₹ 492.50 million, while the same is ₹ 565.10 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. A joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited regarding this, identifying the difference of ₹ 72.70 million till 31-03-2024."*

In addition, our Previous Auditors have included certain remarks in their audit reports on the audited consolidated financial statements of our Company for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 under their reporting requirements under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, which do not require any corrective adjustment in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. For more information, see *"Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Annexure VI – Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/ Period(s) ended– Part B Non adjusting items"* on page 505.

We cannot assure you that any similar emphasis of matters or remarks will not form part of our financial statements for future fiscal periods, which could subject us to additional liabilities, due to which our reputation and financial condition may be adversely affected.

29. *Any adverse changes in our coal grade mix, deterioration in coal quality or grade slippage may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

The sale price of coal is influenced by its grade and quality characteristics, including gross calorific value ("**GCV**"), ash content and other quality parameters. Generally, higher-grade coal attracts higher realisations than lower-grade coal. Accordingly, changes in the grade composition of our production may affect the average realisations achieved by us.

Our production spans GCV grades from G3 to G16, including high-GCV grades from G3 to G8, produced largely from our underground mines in the Central India coalfield. The table below sets forth our grade-wise coal production in the periods indicated:

Grade	Six months ended Sep 30, 2026 (million tonnes)	Six months ended Sep 30, 2025 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2026 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2025 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2024 (million tonnes)
SC II	-	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.22
G2	-	-	-	0.18	-
G3 – G8	9.53	11.75	22.48	21.27	17.22
G9 – G10	4.34	10.58	21.21	14.72	7.52
G11	53.38	42.78	117.48	111.79	143.32
G12 – G14	8.29	6.57	13.60	14.91	11.81
G15 and below	1.34	0.87	1.29	4.38	7.29
Total	**76.88**	**72.66**	**176.29**	**167.49**	**187.38**

Our realizations from the sale of coal may be adversely affected if the proportion of higher-grade coal in our production declines, if the quality of coal supplied by us deteriorates, or if grade slippage occurs. In addition, customers may dispute the grades assigned to coal supplied by us or seek compensation, invoice adjustments or other contractual remedies where coal supplied does not conform to applicable quality specifications. Coal quality may be affected by factors beyond our control, including geological conditions, mining methods, contamination during extraction, handling and transportation processes, storage practices and weather conditions. Any such factors may adversely affect the realised value of our coal production.

We have implemented various quality assurance measures, including third-party sampling by independent agencies, mechanical augers, automated sampling systems and our coal sampling surveillance portal. As of March 31, 2026, third-party sampling covered over 80% of our coal dispatches, and we had installed eight automatic mechanical samplers and five augers. Our coal sampling surveillance portal provides customers with greater visibility into the coal sampling process, including through live feeds of the sampling process. However, while grade slippage was approximately 17% on a provisional basis during the six months ended September 30, 2026, we cannot assure you that these measures will prevent grade slippage, variations in coal quality or quality-related disputes.

30. ***We are dependent on the continued availability and efficient operation of our mining equipment, machinery and related infrastructure. Any significant disruption, breakdown or failure of such equipment and infrastructure could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our mining operations are dependent on the availability and efficient operation of a large fleet of mining equipment, machinery and related infrastructure, including HEMM, surface miners, continuous miners, shovels, dumpers, drills, coal handling plants, conveyor systems, rapid loading systems and railway loading facilities. These assets are critical to overburden removal, coal extraction, coal handling and evacuation activities. Any significant failure, breakdown, malfunction or deterioration in the condition of such equipment or infrastructure may adversely affect production levels, equipment availability, operational efficiency and dispatches.

The table below sets forth details of our property, plant and equipment as at the dates indicated:

Particulars	As at September 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment (₹ million)	151,980.30	148,251.50	154,689.70	152,613.80	135,371.20
Total assets (₹ million)	631,458.50	566,129.60	621,544.00	573,262.10	528,360.30
Property, plant and equipment as a percentage of total assets (%)	24.07%	26.19%	24.89%	26.62%	25.62%

Mining equipment and infrastructure are subject to wear and tear, mechanical failures, accidents, maintenance requirements and technological obsolescence. Any unexpected equipment failure, delay in repairs, dependence on contract holders for maintenance and repairs under maintenance and repair contracts or comprehensive annual maintenance contracts, shortage of replacement parts or inability to procure, integrate or commission replacement equipment and technologies in a timely manner may result in operational disruptions, increased operating costs and lower productivity.

In addition, our property, plant and equipment constitute a significant portion of our total assets and are subject to depreciation over their useful lives. Any material change in assumptions relating to useful life, utilization levels,

residual value or impairment of such assets may affect depreciation and impairment charges and, consequently, our results of operations and financial condition.

Further, our future production and growth plans depend on our ability to maintain, replace, upgrade and expand existing equipment and infrastructure and adopt new technologies where required. Any delay in such activities may adversely affect productivity, operational efficiency, equipment availability and production growth.

While we have not experienced any failure, breakdown or disruption of our mining equipment, machinery or related infrastructure in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such failures or disruptions will not occur in the future. Any significant disruption, breakdown or failure of our mining equipment, machinery or related infrastructure could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

31. ***Any failure to obtain, renew or maintain necessary approvals, permits and clearances, or to comply with applicable laws and regulations, may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We are subject to extensive regulation by the Government of India, state governments and various statutory and regulatory authorities. We are required to obtain, maintain and renew numerous approvals, permits, licences, registrations and clearances in connection with our mining operations, including environmental clearances, forest clearances, mining leases, land-related approvals, pollution-control consents, groundwater permissions, labour-related registrations and other statutory approvals. Further, certain of our licenses have expired and applications for renewal are yet to be filed as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For instance, our license for clearance from the Central Ground Water Authority for the extraction of ground water for the following operational mines: (a) Saraipalli OCM; (b) Baherabandh UG; and (c) Jhilimili UG have expired. For details see "*Government and Other Approvals - Material Approvals expired and renewal to be applied for*" on page 592.

Many of these approvals, permits and clearances are granted subject to various terms and conditions and require periodic renewal, extension or amendment. Any failure to obtain, renew, maintain or comply with such approvals, permits and clearances in a timely manner may result in penalties, increased compliance costs, suspension or restriction of operations, delays in project implementation or other regulatory action. In the past, we have been subject to penalties imposed by statutory or regulatory authorities in relation to groundwater and air pollution matters. The table below sets forth details of such penalties for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Ground water penalties (₹ million)	0.60	8.85	10.45	5.80	1.00
Air pollution penalties (₹ million)	1.11	0.85	1.69	4.63	0.30

Certain approvals, clearances and consents required for existing operations, mine expansions and future projects may be pending from time to time. We have made applications for consents to operate under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, clearance from the Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, clearance from the Central Ground Water Authority for the extraction of ground water for our operational mines including the following – (a) Bangwar UG; (b) Katkona UG; (c) Gevra OC; (d) Kusmunda OC; (e) Manikpur OC; (f) Jampali OC; (g) Churcha RO; (h) Rajendra UG; which are currently pending. For details see "*Government and Other Approvals – Material approvals applied for but not received*" on page 591. Further, we may be required to obtain additional approvals and clearances in connection with future projects, expansion initiatives or changes in applicable laws and regulations. There can be no assurance that such approvals or renewals will be granted on a timely basis, on acceptable terms or at all.

We cannot assure you that we will not incur additional penalties or be subject to other regulatory action in the future. Any failure to obtain, renew or maintain required approvals, permits and clearances, or to comply with applicable laws and regulations or the conditions imposed under such approvals, may result in additional fines or penalties, suspension or restriction of our operations or delays in our existing or proposed projects, and could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

32. ***Any failure or delay in payment of statutory dues in the future may expose us to statutory and regulatory action, as well as significant penalties, and may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

Our Company and its Subsidiaries are required to pay certain statutory dues including provident fund contributions and employee state insurance contributions under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, respectively, professional taxes, labour welfare fund, goods and services tax ("**GST**"), tax deducted at source ("**TDS**"), tax collected at source ("**TCS**") and income tax.

The table below sets out details of the number of employees of the Company and its Subsidiaries as of the end of the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Total number of employees	35,559	36,928	36,451	37,523	39,640

While there have been no instances of delays in payments of statutory dues by us during the six months ended September 30, 2026, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, future delays in payments of statutory dues could attract financial penalties from government authorities. This could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, while we have set up internal processes to ensure timely payment of provident fund contribution, there can be no assurance that there will not be any delays in the payment of statutory dues in the future.

33. ***Any restriction on mining activities in coal-bearing forest areas, or any future policy decision that limits access to such areas, could adversely affect our ability to access our coal resources and reserves and our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our mining operations and future development plans depend, in part, on continued access to coal-bearing areas and the availability of forest and other regulatory clearances required for mining activities. Certain of our existing and proposed mining projects involve areas that require forest clearances or may be subject to environmental, ecological, wildlife or forest-related restrictions. Upto September 30, 2026, the cumulative area covered by forest clearances across our mining portfolio was 13,389.44 hectares. As part of our production growth plans, we intend to increase the area covered by forest clearances to 22,258.39 hectares by Fiscal 2030, excluding 7,459.71 hectares relating to long-pending proposals awaiting final approval. Accordingly, our ability to implement certain mine development and expansion plans is dependent on our ability to obtain the requisite forest clearances and continued access to coal-bearing areas.

Government authorities may, from time to time, introduce, revise or implement policies and restrictions relating to forest conservation, environmental protection, biodiversity preservation, wildlife habitats, land use or mining activities in ecologically sensitive areas, including under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the rules, guidelines and notifications issued thereunder and the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Such restrictions may include the declaration or notification of wildlife or elephant corridors or reserves, eco-sensitive zones or the classification of coal-bearing forest areas as "no-go" or inviolate areas, in which mining activities may be prohibited or restricted. Such restrictions may prevent or limit mining activities in coal-bearing areas, impose additional conditions on mine development or expansion, reduce the area available for mining or delay the grant of necessary approvals and clearances. We have experienced the impact of such restrictions in the past. In Fiscal 2026, we recognised an impairment charge of ₹ 6,088.10 million in respect of expenditure incurred on exploration of 19 coal blocks falling within eco-sensitive zones where mining has been prohibited pursuant to notifications of the State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh relating to the Lemru Elephant Reserve, Elephant Corridor and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve.

Further, any future demarcation, classification or reclassification of coal-bearing areas, forest land or environmentally sensitive areas by the Government of India, state governments or other regulatory authorities could prevent us from exploring, developing or mining coal resources located in such areas. We may incur expenditure on exploration, prospecting, mine development and related activities before an area becomes subject to such restrictions, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to recover such expenditure if we are subsequently unable to access or develop the relevant coal resources. Restrictions on access to coal-bearing land may also adversely affect reserve accessibility, existing or proposed mining operations, production levels and our long-term growth plans.

We cannot assure you that areas within or adjacent to our existing or proposed mining leases will not in the future be declared as wildlife or elephant corridors or reserves, eco-sensitive zones, "no-go" or inviolate areas, or otherwise become subject to restrictions that prohibit or limit mining activities. Any such restriction could result in our inability to access or exploit coal resources and reserves, delays in mine development or expansion, loss or write-off of expenditure incurred in relation to affected areas, reduced production or increased project costs, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

34. ***We are exposed to risks arising from evolving environmental, social and climate-related requirements and policies applicable to coal mining activities. Any such developments could increase our compliance costs, constrain our operations or adversely affect demand for coal, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our operations are subject to a broad range of environmental, social and climate-related laws, regulations and policy initiatives. Coal mining and coal-based power generation continue to face increasing scrutiny from governments, regulators, investors, local communities and other stakeholders in relation to environmental protection, emissions reduction, land use, water consumption, rehabilitation and mine closure obligations. Government authorities may introduce or strengthen policies relating to environmental protection, emissions management, mine closure, rehabilitation and resettlement, renewable energy adoption, carbon pricing mechanisms, clean energy initiatives or other climate-related measures. Such developments may result in increased compliance obligations, additional capital expenditure, higher operating costs, delays in obtaining approvals, restrictions on expansion activities or changes in demand for coal from end-use sectors.

Further, increasing adoption of renewable energy and other alternative energy sources, together with broader decarbonisation initiatives and climate-related commitments, may affect long-term demand for coal. Any reduction in demand for coal arising from such developments may adversely affect our production volumes, dispatches, revenues and profitability.

Environmental, social and climate-related matters may also result in increased litigation, claims, investigations, regulatory proceedings or stakeholder actions. Any adverse outcome in such matters, or any requirement to undertake additional environmental mitigation or compliance measures, may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

35. ***Our operations are subject to seasonal and weather-related conditions. Adverse weather events, including monsoon rains, flooding and extreme temperatures, may disrupt mining activities and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our mining operations are exposed to seasonal variations and weather-related conditions. In particular, during the second quarter of each financial year, which coincides with the monsoon period, our production and coal dispatch are adversely affected by heavy to very heavy rainfall in our mining areas, including as a result of inundation of mines and disruption in coal transportation. Heavy rainfall and flooding may also lead to waterlogging, slope instability, reduced equipment utilisation, interruptions in transportation networks and delays in coal evacuation. Extreme temperatures during summers and other adverse weather conditions may affect access to our mines, movement of personnel and the operation of mining equipment and supporting infrastructure.

To mitigate the impact of the monsoon season on our operations, we prepare a monsoon action plan each year, which includes measures relating to sump preparation, installation of pumps, preparation of drains, benching and haul road construction, with a view to maintaining production and dispatch levels. However, there can be no assurance that these measures will be sufficient to prevent or mitigate disruptions to our operations resulting from heavy rainfall, flooding or other adverse weather conditions.

In addition, adverse weather conditions in other regions may disrupt transportation infrastructure, railway operations, road connectivity or evacuation systems, which may delay deliveries to our customers and increase our logistics and operating costs. Any significant seasonal disruption or adverse weather event could adversely affect our production and dispatch levels and our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

36. ***Our underground mining operations may not achieve the production, productivity and cost improvements envisaged under our expansion strategy. Any inability to successfully improve the performance of our underground mines could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

As of September 30, 2026, we had 34 underground mines, including 28 continuous miners across 19 underground mines. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We are the largest underground coal producer among CIL's subsidiaries, accounting for 43.87% of CIL's underground coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We produced 11.21 million tonnes of coal from our underground mines in Fiscal 2026 and, as part of our underground mining strategy, intend to increase our underground coal production to approximately 26.71 million tonnes by Fiscal 2030. As part of our growth strategy, we intend to increase underground coal production through greater mechanisation and the deployment of mass-production technologies, including continuous miners, highwall mining and paste-fill mining. We also intend to selectively utilise revenue-sharing mine developer and operator arrangements to support certain underground mining projects.

However, underground mining operations are generally more complex and subject to greater operational challenges than opencast mining operations. Such challenges include adverse geological conditions, roof falls, inundation, ventilation constraints, lower productivity levels, equipment breakdowns, delays in deployment of continuous miners and other mechanised equipment, higher maintenance requirements and safety-related risks. In addition, certain underground mines may have limited scale and may be subject to higher per-unit operating costs than large opencast operations. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will achieve our targeted underground coal production, or that increased mechanisation and deployment of mass-production technologies will achieve the production, productivity or cost improvements anticipated by us.

Further, our proposed utilisation of revenue-sharing mine developer and operator arrangements for certain underground mining projects may expose us to risks relating to the performance of the relevant mine developer and operator, including delays or underperformance in the development or operation of the relevant mines, as well as disputes in relation to the implementation, interpretation or performance of such arrangements. Such arrangements may also involve accounting considerations relating to the recognition of revenue and our share under the applicable revenue-sharing arrangements. Any such disputes, underperformance or accounting-related matters could adversely affect the implementation and performance of the relevant underground mining projects.

There can be no assurance that our existing underground mines or future underground development projects will achieve expected production levels, productivity improvements or economic returns. Any inability to increase underground production, achieve our targeted production levels, improve productivity, deploy planned mining technologies or successfully implement our underground mining strategy may adversely affect our future production growth plans and operating performance.

37. ***Pursuing diversification initiatives in renewable energy, coal gasification, pithead thermal power, coal-to-chemicals, critical minerals and other businesses involves significant execution, regulatory and market risks. Any failure of such initiatives to achieve their intended objectives or expected returns could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We intend to pursue opportunities beyond conventional coal mining, which include initiatives relating to renewable energy, surface coal gasification, pithead thermal power generation, coal-to-chemicals, critical minerals and other related initiatives. Through these initiatives, we seek to develop complementary revenue streams, create additional value from our coal resources and land bank and support long-term business growth. We have undertaken and are evaluating a number of diversification projects at various stages of development. For more information, see *"Our Business – Strategies – Diversify into renewable energy, coal gasification, pithead thermal power, coal-to-chemicals and critical minerals"* on page 273.

Many of these initiatives are outside our traditional coal mining business and involve risks and uncertainties that may differ from those historically encountered in our operations. Such projects may require substantial capital expenditure, specialised technical expertise, new regulatory approvals, strategic partnerships and access to evolving technologies and markets. Further, the commercial viability of such projects may depend on factors beyond our control, including commodity prices, energy prices, technological developments, regulatory changes, environmental requirements, customer demand and financing availability.

Several of these initiatives are currently at the planning, feasibility, tendering, evaluation or implementation stage. There can be no assurance that they will be commissioned on schedule, operated successfully, achieve anticipated production or operating parameters, generate expected returns or contribute meaningfully to our revenues, profitability or cash flows. Delays, cost overruns, construction challenges, technology failures, adverse regulatory developments or lower-than-expected demand may adversely affect the commercial viability of such projects.

Further, if any of these diversification initiatives do not achieve their intended objectives, we may be required to incur additional expenditure, recognise asset impairments, write off investments or incur operating losses in respect of such projects. Any such outcome could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

38. ***Delays in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement ("R&R") activities may adversely affect the development and expansion of our mining operations and could increase our project costs.***

The development, expansion and continued operation of our mining projects require the acquisition of land and implementation of R&R measures for project-affected persons ("**PAFs**"). Land acquisition and R&R activities are often complex processes involving multiple stakeholders, including landowners, local communities, PAFs and government authorities. Our ability to develop new mining projects and expand existing operations depends, in part, on the timely acquisition of land and implementation of applicable R&R measures. Delays in land acquisition, disputes relating to compensation, challenges in implementation of R&R measures, resistance from PAFs or local communities, litigation, administrative delays or changes in applicable laws and policies may affect the progress of mining projects and increase project implementation timelines and costs, and may delay or constrain our future expansion plans.

Certain land in our possession has been acquired pursuant to the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, as amended ("**CBA Act**"). Pursuant to Section 11 of the CBA Act, the Central Government may direct that land or rights in or over land acquired under the CBA Act vest in a Government company. As of September 30, 2026, out of 32,311.31 hectares of such land in our possession, mutation in our name has been completed in respect of 20,862.89 hectares, while mutation in respect of 11,448.42 hectares is pending. While such land has been vested in our Company, delays in completing mutation may result in administrative or procedural difficulties in relation to the relevant land, including in updating revenue records and obtaining or processing approvals, and may adversely affect our mining operations or development plans.

The table below sets forth details of compensation paid by us in respect of land and assets during the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Compensation paid against land and assets (₹ million)	1,224.00	1,773.00	4,097.00	1,563.00	1,464.00
Area (in acres)	504.26	664.05	1,996.06	1,468.61	1,515.58
Compensation per acre (₹ million)	2.43	2.66	2.05	1.06	0.97

The table below sets forth details of the R&R compensation paid by us in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Number of families provided with resettlement benefit	563	660	1,052	420	439
Resettlement benefit paid (₹ million)	371.00	590.00	887.00	315.00	306.00
Number of families provided with rehabilitation benefit*	216	389	780	846	730

* Numbers of families provided with either employment or monetary compensation.

The amount payable towards land acquisition and R&R benefits may increase due to changes in applicable laws, revisions to compensation frameworks, judicial orders, settlements with affected persons, inflationary pressures or project-specific circumstances. Any significant increase in such costs may adversely affect the economics of existing and proposed mining projects.

Accordingly, any delay in land acquisition, completion of mutation or implementation of R&R measures, including due to resistance from PAFs or local communities, or any increase in related costs could delay or

constrain the development of new mines or expansion of our existing mines, adversely affect our ability to achieve our planned production growth and, consequently, adversely affect our revenues, business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

39. *Changes in taxation, royalty rates, levies or governmental policies relating to the coal sector may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

Our operations, profitability and demand for our products are influenced by policies and regulations framed by the Government of India, state governments and regulatory authorities in relation to the coal sector. Such policies include those relating to royalties, taxes, duties, cesses, goods and services tax and other levies applicable to the mining, sale and transportation of coal.

Any increase in royalties, taxes, duties, cesses or other levies applicable to our operations may increase our operating costs and adversely affect our profitability. In addition, changes in taxation policies applicable to coal, electricity generation or other coal-consuming industries may adversely affect demand for our products.

Further, government policies relating to coal allocation, coal marketing, commercial coal mining, imports, transportation infrastructure, environmental regulation, energy transition initiatives, renewable energy adoption or power sector reforms may affect demand for coal, pricing dynamics and industry competitiveness. Any adverse change in such policies or regulatory requirements may affect our operations, production economics, customer demand or market conditions and could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

40. *Certain accounting policies were formalised or modified during Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 and future changes in accounting standards, interpretations or estimates may affect our financial condition and results of operations.*

During Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, certain accounting policies were introduced, revised or further formalized, including policies relating to revenue recognition, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and stripping activities. See, "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Changes in accounting policies*" on page 565. Although our Statutory Auditor has certified that such changes did not have any financial impact on the Restated Consolidated Financial Information, investors should not place undue reliance on period-to-period comparability of financial information without considering such policy changes and the assumptions and judgments underlying them. Any future changes in accounting standards, regulatory interpretations or their application could result in adjustments to our financial statements and adversely affect our reported financial performance and financial position.

41. *Illegal mining, theft or pilferage of coal may adversely affect our operations, production, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

Our mining operations are exposed to the risk of illegal mining, theft and pilferage of coal from mines, stockyards, transportation routes and other locations within our operational areas. Such activities may adversely affect production levels, coal inventories, dispatches, operational efficiency and revenues, and may result in increased operating costs.

Illegal mining and pilferage may also create safety hazards, disrupt mining operations and require us to incur additional expenditure on security, surveillance, monitoring systems and enforcement measures. We utilise various security and monitoring mechanisms, including surveillance systems, vehicle monitoring systems, access control mechanisms and other operational controls to reduce such risks. However, there can be no assurance that such measures will be fully effective in preventing illegal mining, theft or pilferage.

While we have not experienced any instance of illegal mining, theft or pilferage in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any significant occurrence of illegal mining, theft or pilferage could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

42. *We operate in a highly competitive industry. An inability to compete effectively with other coal producers or alternative sources of energy could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

We operate in a competitive coal industry in India and compete with a range of participants across different customer segments and geographic markets. Our competitors include other subsidiaries of CIL, commercial coal miners, captive coal block operators, imported coal suppliers and, indirectly, alternative sources of energy used by power generation companies and industrial consumers.

Competition in our industry is influenced by several factors, including coal quality, grade mix, pricing, transportation and logistics costs, reliability of supply, proximity to customer locations, production capacity, reserve base, operational efficiency, ability to secure and maintain regulatory approvals and the availability of evacuation infrastructure. Customers may evaluate multiple factors when procuring coal, including price, quality, transportation costs and security of supply.

In addition, increasing coal production from commercial and captive coal mines, expansion of existing mining operations, changes in coal allocation and marketing policies, improvements in transportation infrastructure for competing producers or increased availability of imported coal may intensify competition in the future. Further, the Coal Exchange Rules, 2026, notified on June 4, 2026, provide a framework for coal exchanges and may facilitate a shift from the traditional "one-to-many" coal sales model to a competitive "many-to-many" trading platform, providing customers with access to a wider range of coal suppliers. Increased availability of coal from commercial and captive mines and the development of coal exchanges may therefore reduce demand for our coal and adversely affect our dispatch volumes and realisations. Certain competitors may possess advantages in specific regions, customer segments, resource profiles, infrastructure connectivity or cost structures, which may affect our ability to maintain or expand our market position.

Further, technological developments, renewable energy adoption and the availability of alternative fuels may affect demand patterns in certain customer segments over time. Any inability to compete effectively with existing or new competitors, or any adverse change in competitive dynamics in the coal industry, may result in loss of market share, reduced dispatch volumes, pricing pressure or lower profitability, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

43. ***Our business depends on maintaining adequate working capital. Any increase in our working capital requirements or inability to obtain adequate working capital financing, if required, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We require working capital to fund our day-to-day operations and meet our short-term obligations. Our working capital requirements may vary depending on, among other things, the scale of our operations, working capital cycle, inventory levels, timing of collections from customers and payments to suppliers and contractual vendors, operating costs and capital expenditure requirements.

The table below sets forth details regarding our working capital, average working capital, working capital turnover ratio, and trade receivable days as at / for the periods indicated:

Particulars	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As at / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As at / for the year ended March 31, 2024
Working capital[(1)] (₹ million)	125,749.60	108,303.90	123,658.00	103,196.40	95,060.60
Average working capital[(2)] (₹ million)	124,703.80	105,750.15	113,427.20	99,128.50	81,858.55
Working capital turnover ratio[(3)]	1.33	1.43	2.91	3.03	4.00
Trade receivables days[(4)]	5	11	14	3	8

Notes:

(1) Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities.

(2) Average working capital is the sum of opening working capital and closing working capital, divided by two.

(3) Working capital turnover ratio is calculated as revenue from operations divided by average working capital.

(4) Trade receivables days refers to trade receivables on the reporting date (excluding unbilled receivables) as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information divided by revenue from operations multiplied by number of days in the financial year / period.

Our working capital requirements may increase as a result of the expansion of our operations, increases in inventory levels or operating costs, delays in collections from customers, timing differences between our receipts and payments, changes in payment terms or other factors affecting our operating cycle. Any increase in our working capital requirements may reduce the cash available to fund our capital expenditure, growth initiatives or other business requirements.

Any inability to generate sufficient cash flows from our operations or obtain adequate working capital financing when required, or any significant increase in our working capital requirements, could constrain our ability to meet our short-term obligations, fund our operations and pursue our growth initiatives, and could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

44. ***We have incurred indebtedness and our financing arrangements contain restrictive covenants. Our Company has also provided guarantees in relation to certain of our borrowings, and any default under such financing arrangements could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

As of September 30, 2026, on a consolidated basis, we had total outstanding borrowings of ₹ 80,972.90 million. While our Company did not have any outstanding borrowings on a standalone basis as of September 30, 2026, it has provided guarantees in relation to the borrowings availed by our Subsidiaries. For further details, see "*Financial Indebtedness*" on page 522.

Our ability to service our indebtedness depends, among other things, on the ability of our Subsidiaries to generate sufficient cash flows to meet their repayment obligations. In the event our Subsidiaries are unable to meet their obligations under the relevant financing arrangements, our Company may be required to discharge its obligations under the guarantees provided by it. Any such invocation of guarantees could result in cash outflows from our Company and adversely affect our financial condition and cash flows.

Certain financing arrangements entered into by our Subsidiaries contain restrictive covenants and conditions that require our Subsidiaries and, in certain instances, our Company, to obtain the consent of or provide prior notice to the relevant lenders before undertaking certain corporate or business actions. Such restrictive covenants include, among others, maintaining agreed shareholding patterns and non-disposal of promoter equity, maintaining stipulated Debt-to-Equity ratios, prohibition on pledging promoter shareholding without lender consent and mandatory subordination of promoter loans to senior bank debt. Such restrictions may limit or delay our ability to undertake certain corporate actions, incur additional indebtedness, make investments or undertake other business or financing activities.

During the six months ended September 30, 2026 and the last three Fiscals, there have been no defaults in the payment of principal or interest in respect of borrowings availed by our Subsidiaries or breaches of material covenants under their financing arrangements, which have had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. However, any failure to comply with the applicable terms or restrictive covenants under our financing arrangements, including any failure to obtain necessary consents or waivers, could constitute an event of default and entitle the relevant lenders to exercise remedies available under the applicable financing documents, including acceleration of amounts outstanding and enforcement of security or guarantees, as applicable. Any such default, invocation of guarantees provided by our Company or inability to obtain financing on commercially acceptable terms when required could adversely affect our ability to fund our operations, capital expenditure requirements and growth initiatives and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

45. ***We have entered into certain transactions with related parties in the past and may continue to do so in the future. These transactions or any future transactions with our related parties could potentially involve conflicts of interest.***

We have engaged in transactions with related parties and we may continue to do so in the future. These transactions principally include apex charges, rehabilitation charges, dividend to CIL, consultancy charges to CMPDIL, purchase or sale of service or goods and lease rent which have been conducted on arm's length basis and have been undertaken in compliance with applicable laws, however interest free loans have been given by our Company to its Subsidiaries, CEWRL and CERL amounting to ₹ 1,154.50 million and ₹ 4,759.50 million, respectively, which have not been conducted on an arm's length basis. We cannot assure you that we could not have secured more favourable terms with unrelated third parties. Additionally, future related party transactions may arise, potentially leading to conflicts of interest.

The table below provides details of our related party transactions as a percentage of revenue from operations in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Arithmetically aggregated absolute total of our related party transactions (₹ million)	19,252.90	16,202.60	29,554.84	34,985.50	18,381.40
Revenue from operations (₹ million)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Arithmetically aggregated absolute total of our related party transactions as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	11.60%	10.74%	8.97%	11.66%	5.61%

For further information relating to our related party transactions, see "*Summary of Related Party Transactions*" on page 96.

We will continue to enter into related party transactions in the future. While under the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations, certain related party transactions require the approval of our Audit Committee and Shareholders, as applicable, such approval requirements may not eliminate the possibility of actual or potential conflicts of interest arising in connection with such transactions. Further, there can be no assurance that any future related party transactions that we enter into will be on terms as favourable to us as those that may be available in transactions with unrelated third parties. Any conflicts of interest arising from, or any terms that are not favourable to us in connection with, such related party transactions could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

46. *Our insurance coverage may not adequately protect us against all losses or the insurance cover may not be available for all the losses as per the insurance policy, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.*

Our operations are subject to various risks inherent to mining activities and we do not maintain insurance coverage in accordance with applicable industry standards. Our business operations involve significant risks and occupational hazards that are inherent to mining activities and may not be eliminated through the implementation of preventive measures. These risks and hazards could result in personal injury, grievous hurt or even death of our personnel, which could result in additional litigation costs, damage to or destruction of properties, environmental damage, business interruption, legal liability, damage to our business reputation and corporate image and, in severe cases, fatalities. The occurrence of natural disasters including earthquake, fire, severe weather, floods, power outages and the consequences, damages and disruptions resulting from them may adversely affect our business and operations. We may become subject to liabilities, including liabilities for environmental or industrial accidents or pollution or other hazards, in addition to compensation payable to personnel affected by any such incidents.

The table below provides details of our insurance coverage as of September 30, 2026:

Particulars	As of September 30, 2026
Coverage of insurance policies (₹ million)	11,774.51
Book value of insurable assets* (₹ million)	122,426.60
Coverage of insurance policies as a percentage of book value of insurable assets (%)	9.62%

**Book value of insurable assets comprises the book value of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress excluding land, land reclamation / site restoration costs, stripping activity adjustments and surveyed off assets, and including inventories.*
Note: The Company owns numerous vehicles, each of which is required to have a separate insurance policy in compliance with the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The insurance value of these vehicles has been considered equivalent to the net book value of these vehicles as reflected in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

We currently maintain very limited insurance coverage such as comprehensive motor insurance policies, standard fire and special perils policy, industrial all risk policy and machine break down insurance policy for certain silos, amongst others. We do not maintain insurance coverage for loss of our assets such as our equipment, plant and machinery etc. We do not maintain insurance coverage in accordance with applicable industry standards and do not have full coverage for all risks facing our operations and facilities discussed above and any claims against us could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operations, results of operations and financial condition. While we have not incurred losses vis-à-vis our insurance cover and have not had any past instances of our claim exceeding our insurance cover in the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and the last three Fiscals, we cannot assure you that such instances will not occur in the future. For further information on the insurance policies availed by us, see "*Our Business –Insurance*" on page 296.

47. ***A failure to protect our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our competitive position, business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our trademark and logo are not registered. As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has made an application for trademarking our logo under classes 4, 37 and 39 with the Trademarks Registry. Pending our application for registration, our trademark shall have limited legal protection. There is no assurance that we will continue to be able to use the trademark, name or logo in connection with our business, which in turn may result in us being unable to capitalize on the brand recognition associated with the "South Eastern Coalfields Limited" or "SECL" trademark. For more information, see "*Our Business – Intellectual Property*" on page 295 and "*Government and Other Approvals – Intellectual Property Rights*" on page 591.

The registration of trademarks is a lengthy process, and we cannot assure you that our application will be successful or that registration will be granted in a timely manner, or at all. Until such registration is granted, we may not be able to adequately prevent unauthorized use or infringement of our trademark or logo by third parties. Such unauthorized use or infringement could adversely affect our reputation and the value of our brand, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Further, defending intellectual property lawsuits and related legal and administrative proceedings can be costly and time-consuming, and may significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management. Unauthorized parties may infringe upon or misappropriate our services or proprietary information. Additionally, despite our efforts to respect the intellectual property rights of others, we cannot definitively determine whether we are infringing any existing third-party intellectual property rights, which may require us to obtain additional licences or modify or cease the use of certain intellectual property. We may also be susceptible to claims from third parties asserting infringement and other related claims. Regardless of their merits, such claims could adversely affect our reputation, result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, subject us to significant liabilities or require us to cease certain activities. We may not achieve a favourable outcome in such litigation.

While we have not experienced any intellectual property dispute, infringement claim or other intellectual property-related matter in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, we cannot assure you that such instances will not occur in the future. Any failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, or any claims relating to intellectual property rights, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

48. ***We are subject to trade union activity and labour-related risks. Any strike, work stoppage, labour unrest or other industrial action could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

As of September 30, 2026, we had 35,559 permanent employees. A substantial portion of our workforce is represented by operative trade unions, including the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh and the Confederation of Indian Trade Unions.

The success of our operations depends on maintaining the availability of labour and harmonious relationships with our workforce. Labour disputes and trade union activity may arise from a variety of factors, including disagreements relating to wages, employee benefits, working conditions, productivity, transfers, promotions, job security, implementation of labour policies and other employment-related matters. Any strike, work stoppage, slowdown, work-to-rule action or other industrial action by our employees could adversely affect mining operations, coal production, coal dispatches, project implementation and operational efficiency. Such disruptions may result in loss of production, delays in meeting customer requirements and increased operating costs.

In addition, resolution of labour disputes may require us to incur additional expenditure, including higher wages, enhanced employee benefits or other concessions. Labour-related disputes may also result in additional administrative, legal or regulatory costs and may adversely affect employee morale and productivity.

While we have not experienced any trade union activity, labour unrest, strike, work stoppage or other industrial action arising from issues relating to our Company in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any labour dispute, trade union activity or industrial action could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

49. ***We engage outsourced workers through our contractual vendors to carry out certain functions of our mining operations. Any default by contractual vendors in meeting their obligations towards these workers, or any disruption in the availability of such workers, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We engage outsourced workers through our contractual vendors for various mining and operational activities, including transportation, watch and ward activities, evaluation and management and electrical jobs, among others. As of September 30, 2026, a total of 26,189 outsourced workers had been engaged through outsourcing agencies that were awarded contracts through our tendering process.

If contractual vendors fail to make timely payment of wages or statutory dues, including provident fund contributions, employee state insurance contributions and other applicable payments, such failures may result in worker dissatisfaction, industrial unrest, work stoppages or operational disruption. Further, as principal employer, we may face regulatory, financial or reputational consequences arising from non-compliance by contractual vendors with applicable labour laws. In addition, increases in minimum wages, changes in labour laws, labour shortages or difficulties in securing adequate number of workers may increase our operating costs and affect operational continuity. Any disruption in the availability of these workers may adversely affect coal production, dispatches and project implementation schedules.

While we have not experienced any disruptions in the availability of these outsourced workers or defaults in payments by contractual vendors in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future.

50. ***Fraud, theft, misappropriation, unauthorised acts or misconduct by our employees, contract labour, contractual vendors or other personnel could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our operations involve a large workforce, substantial mining equipment, consumables, fuel, coal inventories and other assets, and we are therefore exposed to risks arising from fraud, theft, misappropriation, unauthorised acts, misconduct and other irregularities by employees, contract labour, contractual vendors and other personnel. Such conduct may involve theft or pilferage of coal, equipment, fuel, consumables, spare parts or other assets, unauthorised transactions, manipulation of records, corruption, non-compliance with policies and procedures or other acts that may result in financial loss, operational disruption, regulatory action or reputational harm. Fraudulent and unauthorised conduct by employees, contract labour or other personnel may also bind us to transactions that exceed the scope of authority granted to such persons and expose us to contractual, operational, financial or legal risks.

Further, investigations, disciplinary proceedings or legal actions relating to such matters may require significant management attention and resources. Even where misconduct is detected and action is initiated against the responsible parties, we may not be successful in recovering losses suffered by us or obtaining timely remedies. While we maintain internal control systems, monitoring mechanisms, supervisory processes and compliance procedures designed to detect and prevent such conduct, there can be no assurance that such measures will be effective in all circumstances.

While we have not experienced any fraud, theft, misappropriation, unauthorised act or misconduct in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future.

51. ***Failures in our internal control systems and compliance mechanisms could cause operational errors and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We are responsible for maintaining adequate internal control systems and compliance mechanisms commensurate with the size and complexity of our operations. We have a process-wise and department-wise internal financial controls ("**IFC**") matrix covering operational, financial, commercial, procurement, payroll, statutory compliance, information technology and other key functions, which specifies the relevant controls, associated risks, control objectives, periodicity, responsible personnel and monitoring authorities.

In addition, we have an internal audit department at our headquarters and have appointed 15 firms of chartered accountants and cost accountants to conduct internal audits of our Company concurrently on a month-to-month

basis throughout the year across our areas and headquarters. Such audits cover key operational and business functions, including mining operations, finance and accounts, procurement, contracts, stores and inventory, sales, payroll, taxation, statutory compliance and information technology. Audit findings are reported through monthly and quarterly internal audit reports and exception reports, as applicable, and are reviewed and monitored by the lead internal auditor at our headquarters. The lead internal auditor also conducts internal audits of various departments at our headquarters, prepares consolidated exception reports and arranges presentations to the Audit Committee on audit observations and findings, together with feedback on actions taken. We undertake corrective actions based on audit findings, to the extent necessary.

There have been no instances of failure to maintain effective internal controls and compliance mechanisms in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024. However, we cannot assure you that such failures will not occur in the future. Maintaining effective controls requires ongoing review, human diligence and compliance and may be affected by lapses in judgment, oversight limitations or human error. Any breakdown or deficiency in our internal control systems or compliance mechanisms may result in operational inefficiencies, financial reporting inaccuracies, delays in statutory filings, regulatory scrutiny, penalties, loss of assets, disruption of mining operations or reputational harm and may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

52. ***A disruption in our information technology systems could adversely affect our business and results of operations.***

We rely on information technology systems and digital platforms to support various aspects of our operations, including coal production and dispatch monitoring, mine planning, equipment and fleet management, environmental compliance, finance and accounting, procurement, human resources and management reporting. Our operations also make use of technology-enabled systems, including our Integrated Command and Control Centre ("**ICCC**"), enterprise resource planning ("**ERP**") systems, global positioning system ("**GPS**")-based vehicle tracking systems, radio frequency identification ("**RFID**")-enabled systems and other digital platforms. For further details, see "*Our Business – Information Technology*" on page 292.

Our information technology infrastructure is vulnerable to technology failures, system outages, cyber-attacks, ransomware incidents, unauthorised access, data breaches and other cybersecurity threats, any of which may adversely affect our operations. We have implemented various cybersecurity measures to protect our information technology infrastructure, applications and data, including next-generation firewalls, endpoint protection, web application firewalls and virtual local area network-based network segregation. We also use honeypot sensors deployed by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team ("**CERT-In**") to detect and analyse potential cyber threats and block malicious internet protocol addresses identified through CERT-In alerts through our firewalls. We have implemented access controls, including strong passwords, CAPTCHA, multi-factor authentication and role-based access controls for our web applications, as well as hypertext transfer protocol secure and encryption of sensitive data in transit and at rest. Security logs of network devices are maintained in accordance with applicable CERT-In requirements.

We undertake annual vulnerability assessment and penetration testing of our corporate website and web applications through CERT-In-empanelled security auditors and undertake remediation of identified vulnerabilities. We also maintain regular data backups and business continuity and disaster recovery arrangements, with disaster recovery for our ERP system managed centrally by CIL. Our cybersecurity governance is supported by the cyber crisis management plan group and the cyber crisis management plan sub-group, together with coordination with CIL.

We have experienced disruptions to our information technology systems in the past. On June 5, 2026, the e-office services used by us were disrupted following a fire incident at a third-party data centre. Subsequently, the third-party provider activated its disaster recovery site for non-SAP applications and a new e-office instance was created on June 19, 2026 for e-office operations. During the disruption, communications were processed through CIL's secured email platform to ensure continuity of official work. Although certain e-office files and attachments could not be recovered, the incident did not have an adverse effect on our business operations. However, we cannot assure you that similar incidents or other disruptions to our information technology systems in the future will not adversely affect our operations.

Accordingly, any significant disruption, failure or compromise of our information technology systems may affect the monitoring and management of our mining operations, production activities, coal dispatches, logistics, finance functions and regulatory reporting processes. Any loss, corruption, unauthorised disclosure or theft of operational, commercial, financial or other sensitive information could also expose us to regulatory action, legal liability,

financial losses and reputational harm. There can be no assurance that our existing cybersecurity, business continuity and disaster recovery measures will be sufficient to prevent or mitigate all technology failures or cybersecurity incidents, and we may incur significant expenditure to maintain, upgrade, replace or secure our information technology systems. Any such incident could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

53. ***We are a subsidiary of CIL, which is controlled by the Government of India. The Government of India and CIL will continue to exercise significant influence over us and their interests may differ from the interests of our minority shareholders.***

We are currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of CIL and, following the completion of the Offer, CIL will continue to hold a controlling interest in our Company. CIL is controlled by the Government of India ("**GoI**"), and accordingly the GoI, acting through CIL, will continue to exercise significant influence over our management, operations and strategic direction.

Through its control of CIL, the GoI will continue to exercise significant influence over the composition of our Board of Directors and other key governance decisions. The GoI and CIL will also continue to have the ability to influence the outcome of matters requiring approval of our shareholders or Board of Directors, including matters relating to business strategy, capital allocation, dividend policy, investments, major corporate actions and other strategic decisions. Further, as a government-controlled enterprise, we may be required to consider broader public policy, social, economic or national interests in addition to purely commercial considerations. Certain actions or decisions that serve public or governmental objectives may not necessarily maximise shareholder value or profitability.

In addition, the concentration of ownership in CIL may delay, defer or prevent a change in control of our Company and may make certain transactions more difficult to undertake without the support of CIL or the GoI. The interests of the GoI and CIL may not always be aligned with the interests of our minority shareholders. Any action taken by the GoI or CIL, or any divergence between their interests and those of our minority shareholders, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

54. ***Any negative publicity or reputational damage relating to CIL or other entities within the CIL group may adversely affect our reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

We are a subsidiary of CIL and are associated with the broader CIL group. Our business, operations and public profile are closely linked to CIL and, to a certain extent, to the reputation and public perception of the Coal India group. Accordingly, any adverse publicity, allegations of misconduct, operational failures, accidents, environmental incidents, regulatory actions, litigation or disputes involving CIL or any of its subsidiaries may adversely affect investor, stakeholder and customer perceptions of our Company, irrespective of whether we are directly involved in such matters. Negative publicity may also result in increased scrutiny from regulators, investors, lenders and other stakeholders.

In addition, reputational damage affecting CIL or entities within the CIL group may affect confidence in our business, influence customer relationships and adversely affect the perception of our Company in the capital markets. Such developments may adversely affect our ability to maintain existing business relationships, pursue strategic initiatives or attract future investors and business opportunities.

While we have not experienced any adverse publicity relating to CIL or other entities within the CIL group in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future.

55. ***We are subject to anti-bribery, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws. Any violation of such laws, or allegations of non-compliance, could subject us to investigations, penalties and reputational harm, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

Our operations are conducted in a highly regulated industry and involve regular interactions with various governmental authorities, regulatory agencies and public sector entities in connection with, among other things, mining leases, environmental and forest clearances, land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement activities, labour matters, railway logistics, taxes and other regulatory approvals. Accordingly, we are subject to anti-bribery, anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws and regulations applicable in India.

These laws generally prohibit improper payments or offers of improper payments to governmental authorities, public officials and other persons for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or securing an improper advantage. Compliance with such laws requires the maintenance of appropriate policies, procedures, internal controls and monitoring mechanisms.

While we have implemented policies, procedures and compliance measures designed to promote compliance with applicable anti-bribery and anti-corruption requirements, there can be no assurance that our employees, contract labour, contractual vendors, agents, consultants or other third parties acting on our behalf will comply with such requirements at all times. In certain circumstances, we may be held responsible for the actions of third parties even where such actions occur without our knowledge or authorisation. Any actual or alleged violation of anti-bribery, anti-corruption or anti-money laundering laws may result in investigations, regulatory proceedings, civil or criminal penalties, monetary fines, restrictions on our operations, increased compliance costs and reputational harm. In addition, any such proceedings may require significant management attention and resources.

While we have not been charged with, or paid any penalties in relation to, any alleged violation of anti-bribery, anti-corruption or anti-money laundering laws in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not arise in the future. Any actual or alleged violation of anti-bribery, anti-corruption or anti-money laundering laws could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

56. *The coal mining industry in India is subject to various challenges, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*

The performance of India's mineral logistics system has direct implications for national energy security and industrial competitiveness. Despite major public capital investments and policy reforms introduced through the PM Gati Shakti framework, the evacuation and transportation of bulk minerals, especially coal, continue to be affected by structural, financial and operational constraints. These include high transportation costs, infrastructure bottlenecks and limited evacuation capacity, and elevated wagon turnaround times. *(Source: CRISIL Report)*

In the coal mining industry in India, while mining gross value added has grown in absolute terms, the mining and quarrying sector's share of India's total real gross value added fell from 2.6% in Fiscal 2019 to 1.82% in Fiscal 2026. This relative decline reflects the faster growth of the services and manufacturing sectors, and can create imbalances if domestic raw material supply does not keep pace with industrial demand. *(Source: CRISIL Report)*

The industry is also subject to constraints in capacity addition and contract mining. Under CIL's recalibrated one billion tonne production plan, CIL is increasingly depending on private MDOs and contract mining, owing to limitations in departmental mining. However, India's private contract mining industry remains highly fragmented, with a limited number of large and experienced participants. Consequently, the ability to rapidly develop and operationalise additional mining capacity may be constrained by contractor availability, execution capabilities and deployment of mining equipment. *(Source: CRISIL Report)*

In addition, the operationalization of coal blocks in India continues to depend on complex, multi-agency regulatory procedures. Projects experience extended gestation periods, with delays arising from difficulties in securing forest clearances, environmental clearances and mining leases from state-level authorities. *(Source: CRISIL Report)* Land acquisition also remains a significant challenge. Large opencast mines often require substantial land parcels, including forest areas, ecologically sensitive zones and tribal regions. Rehabilitation and resettlement obligations, stakeholder consultations, compensation requirements and legal disputes can result in project delays and increased development costs. *(Source: CRISIL Report)*

Further, the coal mining industry is subject to bottlenecks in coal evacuation and transportation. Domestic coal production is concentrated in the eastern and central mineral belts, with Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand accounting for approximately 65% of national dispatch, while demand is distributed across the country. This necessitates transportation of coal over long distances, increasing logistics costs and dependence on railway infrastructure. Constraints relating to railway connectivity, siding infrastructure, haul roads, wagon availability and congestion on key evacuation corridors can affect timely coal movement and increase delivery costs. Transportation costs constitute a significant portion of the landed cost of coal for consumers located away from pitheads and may, in certain markets, affect the competitiveness of domestic coal relative to imported coal. *(Source: CRISIL Report)*

The persistence of these industry-wide challenges could adversely affect our production, coal dispatches, operating costs and ability to implement our expansion plans, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

57. *We will not receive any proceeds from the Offer for Sale.*

This Offer comprises an Offer for Sale of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million by CIL, the Promoter Selling Shareholder. The entire proceeds from the Offer for Sale will be paid to the Promoter Selling Shareholder net of Offer expenses shared by the Promoter Selling Shareholder, and we will not receive any such proceeds from the Offer for Sale. For further details, see "*Objects of the Offer*" and "*The Offer*" on pages 122 and 84, respectively.

58. *Certain non-GAAP financial measures relating to our operations and financial performance have been included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. These non-GAAP financial measures are not measures of operating performance or liquidity defined by Ind AS and may vary from any standard methodology that is applicable across the industry we operate.*

Certain non-GAAP financial measures relating to our operations and financial performance have been included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. We compute and disclose such non-GAAP financial measures as we consider such information to be useful measures of our business and financial performance.

These Non-GAAP Measures are not a measurement of our financial performance or liquidity under Ind AS and should not be considered in isolation or construed as an alternative to cash flows, profit/ (loss) for the periods or any other measure of financial performance or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity, profitability or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities derived in accordance with Ind AS. In addition, these are not standardised terms, hence a direct comparison of these Non-GAAP Measures between companies may not be possible. Other companies may calculate these Non-GAAP Measures differently from us, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. These non-GAAP financial measures and other statistical and other information relating to our operations and financial performance may not be computed on the basis of any standard methodology that is applicable across the industry and therefore may not be comparable to financial measures and statistical information of similar nomenclature that may be computed and presented by other companies and are not measures of operating performance or liquidity defined by Ind AS and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

59. *Certain sections of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus disclose information from the CRISIL Report which is a paid report and commissioned and paid for by us exclusively in connection with the Offer and any reliance on such information for making an investment decision in the Offer is subject to inherent risks.*

We have availed the services of an independent third-party research agency, CRISIL, appointed by us pursuant to work order dated August 14, 2026, to prepare an industry report titled "*Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook*" dated October, 2026, for the purposes of inclusion of such information in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus to understand the industry in which we operate. Our Company, our Promoter, our Key Managerial Personnel, our Senior Management, our Directors, Subsidiary and the Book Running Lead Managers, are not related to CRISIL. The CRISIL Report has been commissioned by our Company exclusively in connection with the Offer for a fee.

The CRISIL Report is subject to various limitations and based upon certain assumptions that are subjective in nature. Further the commissioned report is not a recommendation to invest or divest in our Company. Prospective investors are advised not to unduly rely on the commissioned report or extracts thereof as included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, when making their investment decisions. See *"Industry Overview"* on page 147.

60. *Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend upon our future earnings, financial condition, cash flows, working capital requirements and capital expenditures and the terms of our financing arrangements.*

Pursuant to office memorandum dated November 18, 2024, from the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management ("**DIPAM**") regarding dividend declaration and capital restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises ("**CPSEs**"), each profitable CPSE must pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of profit after tax ("**PAT**") or 4% of Net Worth, whichever is higher, subject to legal provisions, unless exempted. For more details, see "*Dividend Policy*" on page 342.

Our Company's ability to pay dividends in the future will depend upon our future business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, working capital requirements and capital expenditure requirements. We cannot assure you that we will generate sufficient revenues to cover our operating expenses and, as such, have profits to pay dividends to our Company's shareholders in future. We may decide to retain all of our earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business and, therefore, may not declare dividends on our Equity Shares. We cannot assure you that we will be able to pay dividends at any point in the future.

EXTERNAL RISK FACTORS

61. ***A slowdown in economic growth and adverse political developments in India could cause our business to suffer.***

Our performance and the growth of our business are dependent on the health of the overall Indian economy. Any slowdown or perceived slowdown in the Indian economy, adverse changes in macroeconomic conditions or volatility in global commodity prices could adversely affect our business. Additionally, factors such as an increase in the trade deficit, a downgrading in India's sovereign debt rating, a decline in foreign exchange reserves or fluctuations in exchange rates could negatively affect interest rates and liquidity in the financial system, which may adversely affect the Indian economy and, in turn, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

India's economy may be adversely affected by a general rise in interest rates or inflation, adverse weather conditions affecting agriculture, volatility in commodity and energy prices and other macroeconomic factors. As we derive all of our revenue from operations in India, any prolonged economic slowdown could adversely affect electricity demand, power generation, industrial activity and demand for coal from the power sector and other coal-consuming industries, which may adversely affect our revenues and profitability. A slowdown in the Indian economy may also affect the policies of the Government of India toward our industry, including fiscal, trade, taxation or regulatory policies, which could impact our financial performance and our ability to implement our business strategy.

The Indian economy is also influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries, particularly emerging market conditions in Asia and global financial markets. Any loss of investor confidence in emerging markets, global financial instability or economic downturns in India's trading partners may adversely affect capital flows, liquidity and economic growth in India, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Further, other factors that may adversely affect the Indian economy include scarcity of credit or other financing in India; volatility in, and actual or perceived trends in trading activity on, India's principal stock exchanges; changes in India's tax, trade, fiscal or monetary policies (including the application or modification of goods and services tax); political instability, terrorism or military conflict in India or in the region or globally; occurrence of natural or man-made disasters; epidemics, pandemics or other serious public health concerns; prevailing regional or global economic conditions, including in India's principal consumption and commodity markets; and other significant regulatory, economic or political developments in or affecting India.

62. ***Changing regulations in India could lead to new compliance requirements that are uncertain and may adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.***

The regulatory and policy environment in which we operate is evolving and is subject to change. The GoI may implement new laws or other regulations and policies that could affect our business in general, which could lead to new compliance requirements, including requiring us to obtain approvals and licenses from the GoI and other regulatory bodies, or impose onerous requirements.

For instance, in order to rationalize and reform labour laws in India, the Government of India has introduced four labour codes (a) the Code on Wages, 2019; (b) the Code on Social Security, 2020; (c) the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; and (d) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.These codes consolidate and replace 29 central labour legislations, which stand repealed. Pursuant to notifications issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, GoI dated November 21, 2025 (read with the corrigendum dated December 19, 2025), the labour codes came into force with effect from November 21, 2025. The central rules under each of the labour codes were notified on May 8, 2026. However, rules under the labour codes are yet to be notified by several State Governments, and certain provisions are yet to be operationalised. While we have not yet fully assessed the impact that these or similar laws may have on our business operations, we have assessed and disclosed the incremental impact that the above laws which could potentially limit our ability to expand in the future. For instance, the Code

on Social Security, 2020 is designed to standardise social security benefits for employees, which were previously divided under various acts with differing coverage. Additionally, the Code on Wages, 2019 restricts the portion of wages that can be excluded from the calculation of employee benefits (such as gratuity and maternity benefits) to a maximum of 50% of the total wages paid to employees. The implementation of such laws can increase our employee and labour costs and compliance related costs thereby adversely impacting our results of operations, cash flows, business, and financial performance.

Further, the Securities Markets Code Bill, 2025 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 18, 2025 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, which presented its report on July 23, 2026 . It seeks to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the securities market and for matters connected to the securities market. Further, it seeks to repeal the SCRA, the SEBI Act and the Depositories Act, 1996. The SCRA, the SEBI Act and the Depositories Act, 1996 shall continue to be in force until the Securities Market Code Bill, 2025 receives assent from the President of India.

Uncertainty in the applicability, interpretation or implementation of any amendment to, or change in, governing law, regulation or policy in the jurisdictions in which we operate, including by reason of an absence, or a limited body, of administrative or judicial precedent may be time consuming as well as costly for us to resolve and may impact the viability of our current business or restrict our ability to grow our business in the future. We may incur increased costs and other burdens relating to compliance with such new requirements, which may also require significant management time and other resources, and any failure to comply may adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

63. ***Natural calamities, climate change and health epidemics and pandemics, as well as hostilities, terrorist attacks, civil unrest and other acts of violence, could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.***

India has experienced natural calamities, such as earthquakes and floods in recent years. Natural calamities could have an adverse impact on the Indian economy which, in turn, could adversely affect our business. Any of these natural calamities could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. A number of countries in Asia, including India, as well as countries in other parts of the world, are susceptible to contagious diseases and, for example, have had confirmed cases of the highly pathogenic H7N9, H5N1 and H1N1 strains of influenza in birds and swine. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic had caused a worldwide health crisis and economic downturn. Any future outbreak of health epidemics may restrict the level of business activity in affected areas, which may, in turn, adversely affect our business.

Such events may lead to the disruption of information systems and telecommunication services for sustained periods. They also may make it difficult or impossible for employees to reach our business locations. Damage or destruction that interrupts our provision of services could adversely affect our reputation, our relationships with our customers, our senior management team's ability to administer and supervise our business or it may cause us to incur substantial additional expenditure to repair or replace damaged equipment or rebuild parts of our facilities. While we have not experienced any major disruptions or shutdowns to our operations as a result of natural or man-made disasters in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 in a manner that had an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, we cannot assure you that any of the above factors may not adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

India has from time-to-time experienced instances of social, religious and civil unrest and hostilities between neighbouring countries. Present relations between India and Pakistan continue to be fragile on the issues of terrorism, armaments and Kashmir. Further, there have been continuing border disputes between India and China. Military activity or terrorist attacks in the future could influence the Indian economy by disrupting communications and making travel more difficult. Such political tensions also could create a greater perception that investments in Indian companies involve higher degrees of risk. Further, geopolitical events such as civil unrest, acts of violence, terrorist attacks or regional conflicts, including ongoing hostilities involving the United States, Israel and Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, as well as the Russia–Ukraine conflict, may result in economic uncertainty, volatility in financial markets and increased costs, which could adversely affect the Indian economy and could have a material adverse effect on the market for securities of Indian companies.

64. ***Significant differences exist between Ind-AS and other accounting principles, such as U.S. GAAP and IFRS, which may be material to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information prepared and presented in accordance with Ind-AS contained in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.***

The Ind-AS accounting principles differ from accounting principles with which prospective investors may be familiar in other countries, such as U.S. GAAP and IF₹ Significant differences exist between Ind-AS, U.S. GAAP and IFRS, which may be material to the financial statements prepared and presented in accordance with Ind-AS and our Restated Consolidated Financial Information. Accordingly, the degree to which the financial information included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus will provide meaningful information is dependent on the prospective investor's familiarity with Ind-AS and the Companies Act. Any reliance by persons not familiar with Ind-AS on the financial disclosures presented in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus should accordingly be limited.

65. ***An adverse application or interpretation of competition laws in India could adversely affect our business.***

The Competition Act, 2002, as amended ("**Competition Act**") was enacted for the purpose of preventing practices that have or are likely to have an adverse effect on competition in India and has mandated the Competition Commission of India ("**CCI**") to prevent such practices. Under the Competition Act, any formal or informal arrangement, understanding or action in concert, which causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition ("**AAEC**") is considered void and results in the imposition of substantial monetary penalties. Furthermore, any agreement among competitors which directly or indirectly involves the determination of purchase or sale prices, limits or controls production, supply, markets, technical development, investment or provision of services, shares the market or source of production or provision of services by way of allocation of geographical area, type of goods or services or number of customers in the relevant market or directly or indirectly results in bid-rigging or collusive bidding is presumed to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition. The Competition Act also prohibits abuse of a dominant position by any enterprise. If it is proved that the contravention committed by a company took place with the consent or connivance or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of such company, that person shall be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be punished.

On March 4, 2011, the Government of India notified and brought into force the provisions under the Competition Act in relation to combinations (the "**Combination Regulation Provisions**") with effect from June 1, 2011. The Combination Regulation Provisions require that acquisition of shares, voting rights, assets or control or mergers or amalgamations, which cross the prescribed asset and turnover based thresholds, be mandatorily notified to and pre-approved by the CCI. In addition, on May 11, 2011, the CCI issued the final Competition Commission of India (Procedure in regard to the transaction of business relating to combinations) Regulations, 2011, as amended, which sets out the mechanism for implementation of the Combination Regulation Provisions under the Competition Act. The manner in which the Competition Act and the CCI affect the business environment in India may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 ("**Competition Amendment Act**") was notified on April 11, 2023, which amends the Competition Act and gives the CCI additional powers to prevent practices that harm competition and the interests of consumers. The Competition Amendment Act, *inter alia*, modifies the scope of certain factors used to determine AAEC, reduces the overall time limit for the assessment of combinations by the CCI from 210 days to 150 days and empowers the CCI to impose penalties based on the global turnover of entities, for anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominant position.

The applicability or interpretation of the Competition Act to any merger, amalgamation or acquisition proposed or undertaken by us, or any enforcement proceedings initiated by CCI for alleged violation of provisions of the Competition Act may have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects. The Competition Act aims to, among others, prohibit all agreements and transactions which may have an AAEC in India. Consequently, all agreements entered into by us could be within the purview of the Competition Act. Further, the CCI has extraterritorial powers and can investigate any agreements, abusive conduct, or combination occurring outside India if such agreement, conduct, or combination has an AAEC in India. However, the impact of the provisions of the Competition Act on the agreements entered into by us cannot be predicted with certainty at this stage. If we pursue acquisitions in the future, we may be affected, directly or indirectly, by the application or interpretation of any provision of the Competition Act, any enforcement proceedings initiated by the CCI, any adverse publicity that may be generated due to scrutiny or prosecution by the CCI, or any prohibition or substantial penalties levied under the Competition Act, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects.

66. ***Investors may have difficulty enforcing foreign judgments in India against us or our management.***

Our Company is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of India. All of our directors and executive officers are citizens of India, and our assets as well as the assets of our Directors and executive officers are located

in India. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service of process upon us or such persons outside India or to enforce judgments obtained against our Company or such parties outside India.

India is not a party to any international treaty in relation to the recognition or enforcement of foreign judgments. The United Kingdom, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, and Hong Kong have been declared by the GoI to be reciprocating territories for purposes of Section 44A and Section 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (**"Civil Code"**). Section 44A of the Civil Code provides that where a foreign judgement has been rendered by a superior court, within the meaning of such section, in any country or territory outside of India which the GoI has by notification declared to be in a reciprocating territory, it may be enforced in India by proceedings in execution as if the judgement had been rendered by the relevant court in India. However, Section 44A of the Civil Code is applicable only to monetary decrees not being of the same nature as amounts payable in respect of taxes, other charges of a like nature or of a fine or other penalties. A judgement of a court of a country which is not a reciprocating territory may be enforced in India only by a suit on the judgement under Section 13 of the Civil Code, and not by proceedings in execution. Under the Civil Code, a court in India shall, on the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgement, presume that the judgement was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on record. However, under the Civil Code, such presumption may be displaced by proving that the court did not have jurisdiction. The Civil Code only permits the enforcement of monetary decrees, not being in the nature of any amounts payable in respect of taxes, other charges, fines or penalties.

Judgments or decrees from jurisdictions which do not have reciprocal recognition with India cannot be enforced by proceedings in execution in India. The United States and India do not currently have a treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. A final judgement for the payment of money rendered by any court in a non-reciprocating territory for civil liability, whether or not predicated solely upon the general laws of the non-reciprocating territory, would not be enforceable in India. Even if an investor obtained a judgement in such a jurisdiction against us, our officers or directors, it may be required to institute a new proceeding in India and obtain a decree from an Indian court. Any such suit must be brought in India within three years from the date of the judgement in the same manner as any other suit filed to enforce a civil liability in India.

However, the party in whose favour such final judgement is rendered may bring a new suit in a competent court in India based on a final judgement that has been obtained in the United States or other such jurisdiction within three years of obtaining such final judgement. It is unlikely that an Indian court would award damages on the same basis as a foreign court if an action were brought in India. Moreover, it is unlikely that an Indian court will award damages to the extent awarded in a final judgement rendered outside India if it believes that the amount of damages awarded were excessive or inconsistent with public policy or Indian law. In addition, any person seeking to enforce a foreign judgement in India is required to obtain the prior approval of the RBI under the FEMA to execute such a judgement or to repatriate any amount recovered.

67. ***Inflation in India could have an adverse effect on our profitability and if significant, on our financial condition.***

Inflation rates in India have been volatile in the past, and may continue in the future. Increased inflation can contribute to an increase in interest rates and increased costs to our business, including increased costs of wages and other expenses relevant to our business. High fluctuations in inflation rates may make it more difficult for us to accurately estimate or control our costs. Any increase in inflation in India can increase our expenses, which we may not be able to adequately pass on to our customers, whether entirely or in part, and may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In particular, we might not be able to reduce our costs or increase the price of our products to pass the increase in costs on to our customers. In such case, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows may be adversely affected. Further, the GoI has previously initiated economic measures to combat high inflation rates, and it is unclear whether these measures will remain in effect. There can be no assurance that Indian inflation levels will not worsen in the future.

68. ***A downgrade in ratings of India may affect the trading price of the Equity Shares.***

India's sovereign debt rating could be downgraded due to several factors, including changes in tax or fiscal policy or a decline in India's foreign exchange reserves, all which are outside the control of our Company. Any adverse revisions to India's credit ratings for domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely impact our borrowing costs as well as our ability to raise additional external financing, access debt capital markets or avail credit from suppliers. This could have an adverse effect on our ability to fund our growth

on favourable terms and consequently adversely affect our business and financial performance and the price of the Equity Shares.

69. *The determination of the Price Band is based on various factors and assumptions and the Offer Price of the Equity Shares may not be indicative of the market price of the Equity Shares after the Offer.*

The determination of the Price Band is based on various factors and assumptions and will be determined by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs. Furthermore, the Offer Price of the Equity Shares will be determined by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs through the Book Building Process. These will be based on numerous factors, including factors as described under "*Basis of Offer Price*" beginning on page 125 and may not be indicative of the market price for the Equity Shares after the Offer.

Prior to the Offer, there has been no public market for our Equity Shares, and an active trading market may not develop or be sustained after the Offer. Listing and quotation does not guarantee that a market for our Equity Shares will develop or, if developed, the liquidity of such market for the Equity Shares. You may not be able to re-sell your Equity Shares at or above the Offer price and may as a result lose all or part of your investment. The factors that could affect the market price of the Equity Shares include, among others, broad market trends, financial performance and results of our Company post-listing, and other factors beyond our control. Our Equity Shares are expected to trade on the Stock Exchanges after the Offer, but we cannot assure you that an active market will develop or sustained trading will take place in the Equity Shares or provide any assurance regarding the price at which the Equity Shares will be traded after listing. Investors may not be able to sell our Equity Shares at the quoted price if there is no active trading in our Equity Shares.

70. *The Indian tax regime has undergone substantial changes which could adversely affect our business and the trading price of the Equity Shares.*

Our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected by any change in the extensive central and state tax regime in India as applicable to us and our business. Any change in Indian tax laws in a central or state level could have an effect on our operations. The GoI has implemented two major reforms in Indian tax laws, namely the Goods and Services Tax ("**GST**"), and provisions relating to general anti-avoidance rules ("**GAAR**"). The indirect tax regime in India has undergone a complete overhaul. The indirect taxes on goods and services, such as central excise duty, service tax, central sales tax, state value added tax, surcharge and excise have been replaced by GST with effect from July 1, 2017. The GST regime continues to be subject to amendments and its interpretation by the relevant regulatory authorities is constantly evolving. GAAR became effective from April 1, 2017. The tax consequences of the GAAR provisions being applied to an arrangement may result in, among others, a denial of tax benefit to us and our business. If the tax costs associated with certain of our transactions are greater than anticipated because of a particular tax risk materializing on account of new tax regulations and policies, it could affect our profitability from such transactions.

Further, the GoI has announced the Union Budget for Fiscal 2027, pursuant to which the Finance Act 2026 has been enacted. For details, please see " *– Investors may be subject to Indian taxes arising out of income arising on the sale of and dividend on the Equity Shares*" on page 80. We cannot predict whether any new tax laws or regulations impacting our services will be enacted, what the nature and impact of the specific terms of any such laws or regulations will be or whether if at all, any laws or regulations would have an adverse effect on our business. Further, any adverse order passed by the appellate authorities/ tribunals/ courts would have an effect on our profitability.

71. *Foreign investors are subject to foreign investment restrictions under Indian laws which limit our ability to attract foreign investors, which may adversely impact the market price of our Equity Shares.*

Under the foreign exchange regulations currently in force in India, transfers of shares between non-residents and residents are freely permitted (subject to compliance with sectoral norms and certain restrictions) if they comply with the pricing guidelines and reporting requirements specified by the RBI. If the transfer of shares, which are sought to be transferred, is not in compliance with such pricing guidelines or reporting requirements or falls under any of the exceptions referred to above in the applicable law, then the prior regulatory approval of the RBI will be required. Further, unless specifically restricted, foreign investment is freely permitted in all sectors of the Indian economy up to any extent and without any prior approvals, but the foreign investor is required to follow certain prescribed procedures for making such investment. The RBI and the concerned ministries/departments are responsible for granting approval for foreign investment.

Additionally, shareholders who seek to convert the Indian Rupee proceeds from a sale of shares in India into foreign currency and repatriate that foreign currency from India will require a no objection/tax clearance certificate from the Indian income tax authorities. Further, in accordance with Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series), dated April 17, 2020 issued by the DPIIT as consolidated in the FDI Policy with effect from October 15, 2020, and the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Amendment Rules, 2020 which came into effect from April 22, 2020, any investment, subscription, purchase or sale of equity instruments by entities of a country which shares land border with India or where the beneficial owner of an investment into India is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, will require prior approval of the Government, as prescribed in the Consolidated FDI Policy and the FEMA Non-debt Instruments Rules. Further, in the event of transfer of ownership of any existing or future foreign direct investment in an entity in India, directly or indirectly, resulting in the beneficial ownership falling within the aforesaid restriction/ purview, such subsequent change in the beneficial ownership will also require approval of the Government. These investment restrictions shall also apply to subscribers of offshore derivatives instruments. We cannot assure investors that any required approval from the RBI or any other Indian government agency can be obtained on any particular terms, or at all. For further details, please see on "*Restrictions on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities*" on page 645.

72. *Currency exchange rate fluctuations may affect the value of the Equity Shares.*

Subject to requisite approvals, on listing, our Equity Shares will be quoted in Rupees on the Stock Exchanges. The exchange rate between the Rupee and other foreign currencies, including the U.S. Dollar, the British pound sterling, the Euro, the Hong Kong Dollar, the Singapore Dollar and the Japanese Yen, has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the foreign currencies with which an investor may have purchased Rupees may affect the value of the investment in the Company's Equity Shares. Specifically, if there is a change in relative value of the Rupee to a foreign currency, each of the following values will also be affected:

- the foreign currency equivalent of the Rupee trading price of our Company's Equity Shares in India;
- the foreign currency equivalent of the proceeds that Shareholders would receive upon the sale in India of any of our Company's Equity Shares, including by way of a buy back of the Equity Shares; and
- the foreign currency equivalent of cash dividends, if any, on our Company's Equity Shares, which will be paid only in Rupees.

Shareholders and prospective investors may be unable to convert Rupee proceeds into a foreign currency of their choice, or the rate at which any such conversion could occur could fluctuate. In addition, our Company's market valuation could be seriously harmed by a devaluation of the Rupee if investors in jurisdictions outside India analyse its value based on the relevant foreign currency equivalent of the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

73. *Investors may be subject to Indian taxes arising out of income arising on the sale of and dividend on the Equity Shares.*

Under current Indian tax laws, unless specifically exempted, capital gains arising from the sale of equity shares held as investments in an Indian company are generally taxable in India. Any capital gain realized on the sale of listed equity shares on a Stock Exchange held for more than 12 months immediately preceding the date of transfer will be subject to long term capital gains in India at the specified rates depending on certain factors, such as whether the sale is undertaken on or off the Stock Exchanges, the quantum of gains and any available treaty relief. Accordingly, investors may be subject to payment of long term capital gains tax in India, in addition to payment of securities transaction tax ("**STT**"), on the sale of any Equity Shares held for more than 12 months immediately preceding the date of transfer. STT will be levied on and collected by a domestic stock exchange on which the Equity Shares are sold.

In terms of the Finance Act, 2024, with effect from July 23, 2024, taxes payable by an assessee on the capital gains arising from transfer of long-term capital assets (introduced as Section 112A of the Income-Tax Act, 1961) shall be calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of 12.50% (plus applicable surcharge and cess), where the long-term capital gains exceed ₹125,000, subject to certain exceptions in case of resident individuals and Hindu Undivided Families. The stamp duty for transfer of certain securities, other than debentures, on a delivery basis is currently specified at 0.015% and on a non-delivery basis is specified at 0.003% of the consideration amount. Further, any gain realised on the sale of equity shares in an Indian Company held for more than 12 months, which are sold using any platform other than a recognised stock exchange and on which no STT

has been paid, will be subject to long-term capital gains tax in India at the rate of 12.50% (plus applicable surcharge and cess).

Further, any capital gains realised on the sale of listed equity shares held for a period of 12 months or less immediately preceding the date of transfer will be subject to short-term capital gains tax in India. Such gains will be subject to tax at the rate of 20% (plus applicable surcharge and cess), subject to STT being paid at the time of sale of such shares.

Additionally, the Finance Act does not require DDT to be payable in respect of dividends declared, distributed or paid by a domestic company after March 31, 2020, and accordingly, such dividends would not be exempt in the hands of the shareholders, both resident as well as non-resident. The Company may or may not grant the benefit of a tax treaty (where applicable) to a non-resident shareholder for the purposes of deducting tax at source pursuant to any corporate action including dividends.

The Government of India announced the Union Budget for Fiscal 2027 and the finance bill in the Lok Sabha on February 1, 2026. The bill has received assent from the President of India and has been in force from April 1, 2026. Further, the GoI has introduced the Income Tax Act, 2025, which has repealed the Income Tax Act, 1961 with effect from April 1, 2026. We cannot assure you that the amendments proposed to be made pursuant to the Finance Act, 2026 or the Income Tax Act, 2025 would not have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, future cash flows and results of operations. Unfavourable changes in or interpretations of existing, or the promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations including foreign investment and stamp duty laws governing our business and operations could result in us being deemed to be in contravention of such laws and may require us to apply for additional approvals.

74. ***QIBs and Non-Institutional Investors are not permitted to withdraw or lower their Bids (in terms of quantity of Equity Shares or the Bid Amount) at any stage after submitting a Bid, and Retail Individual Investors are not permitted to withdraw their Bids after Bid/Offer Closing Date.***

Pursuant to the SEBI ICDR Regulations, QIBs and Non-Institutional Investors are required to pay the Bid Amount on submission of the Bid and are not permitted to withdraw or lower their Bids (in terms of quantity of Equity Shares or the Bid Amount) at any stage after submitting a Bid. Retail Individual Investors can revise their Bids during the Bid/Offer Period and withdraw their Bids until Bid/Offer Closing Date. While our Company is required to complete all necessary formalities for listing and commencement of trading of the Equity Shares on all Stock Exchanges where such Equity Shares are proposed to be listed including Allotment pursuant to the Offer within six Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date, or such other time period as required under the applicable laws, events affecting the Bidders' decision to invest in the Equity Shares, including material adverse changes in international or national monetary policy, financial, political or economic conditions, our business, results of operation or financial condition may arise between the date of submission of the Bid and Allotment. Our Company may complete the Allotment of the Equity Shares even if such events occur, and such events limit the Bidders' ability to sell the Equity Shares Allotted pursuant to the Offer or cause the trading price of the Equity Shares to decline on listing.

75. ***There is no guarantee that our Equity Shares will be listed on the Stock Exchanges in a timely manner or at all.***

In accordance with Indian law and practice, permission for listing and trading of our Equity Shares will not be granted until after certain actions have been completed in relation to this Offer and until Allotment of Equity Shares pursuant to this Offer. In accordance with current regulations and circulars issued by SEBI, our Equity Shares are required to be listed on the BSE and NSE within such time as mandated under UPI Circulars, subject to any change in the prescribed timeline in this regard. However, we cannot assure you that the trading in our Equity Shares will commence in a timely manner or at all. Any failure or delay in obtaining final listing and trading approvals may restrict your ability to dispose of your Equity Shares.

76. ***Subsequent to listing of the Equity Shares, we may be subject to pre-emptive surveillance measures like Additional Surveillance Measure ("ASM") and Graded Surveillance Measures ("GSM") by the Stock Exchanges in order to enhance market integrity and safeguard the interest of investors.***

SEBI and the Stock Exchanges, in the past, have introduced various pre-emptive surveillance measures with respect to the shares of listed companies in India (the "**Listed Securities**") in order to enhance market integrity, safeguard the interests of investors and potential market abuses. In addition to various surveillance measures

already implemented, and in order to further safeguard the interest of investors, the SEBI and the Stock Exchanges have introduced ASM and GSM.

ASM is conducted by the Stock Exchanges on Listed Securities with surveillance concerns based on certain objective parameters such as share price, price-to-earnings ratio, percentage of delivery, client concentration, variation in volume of shares and volatility of shares, among other things. GSM is conducted by the Stock Exchanges on Listed Securities where their price quoted on the Stock Exchanges is not commensurate with, among other things, the financial performance and financial condition measures such as earnings, book value, fixed assets, net-worth, other measures such as price-to-earnings multiple and market capitalization and overall financial position of the concerned listed company, the Listed Securities of which are subject to GSM.

For further details in relation to the ASM and GSM Surveillance Measures, including criteria for shortlisting and review of Listed Securities, exemptions from shortlisting and frequently asked questions (FAQs), among other details, refer to the websites of the NSE and the BSE.

Upon listing, the trading of our Equity Shares would be subject to differing market conditions as well as other factors which may result in high volatility in price, low trading volumes, and a large concentration of client accounts as a percentage of combined trading volume of our Equity Shares. The occurrence of any of the abovementioned factors or other circumstances may trigger any of the parameters prescribed by SEBI and the Stock Exchanges for placing our securities under the GSM and/or ASM framework or any other surveillance measures, which could result in significant restrictions on trading of our Equity Shares being imposed by SEBI and the Stock Exchanges. These restrictions may include requiring higher margin requirements, requirement of settlement on a trade for trade basis without netting off, limiting trading frequency, reduction of applicable price band, requirement of settlement on gross basis or freezing of price on upper side of trading, as well as mentioning of our Equity Shares on the surveillance dashboards of the Stock Exchanges. The imposition of these restrictions and curbs on trading may have an adverse effect on market price, trading and liquidity of our Equity Shares and on the reputation and conditions of our Company. Any such instances may result in a loss of our reputation and diversion of our management's attention and may also decrease the market price of our Equity Shares which could cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

77. *There is no guarantee that the Equity Shares of the Company will be listed pursuant to the Offer and prospective investors will not be able to sell immediately on an Indian stock exchange any of the Equity Shares they purchase in the Offer.*

The Equity Shares will be listed on the Stock Exchanges. Pursuant to applicable Indian laws, certain actions must be completed before the Equity Shares can be listed and trading in the Equity Shares may commence. Investors' book entry, or 'demat' accounts with depository participants in India, are expected to be credited with the Equity Shares within one working day of the date on which the Basis of Allotment is approved by the Stock Exchanges. The Allotment and transfer of Equity Shares in this Offer and the credit of such Equity Shares to the applicant's demat account with depository participant could take approximately three Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date and trading in the Equity Shares upon receipt of final listing and trading approvals from the Stock Exchanges is expected to commence within three Working Days of the Bid/Offer Closing Date. There could be a failure or delay in the listing of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges. Any failure or delay in obtaining the approval or otherwise any delay in commencing trading in the Equity Shares would restrict investors' ability to dispose of their Equity Shares. There can be no assurance that the Equity Shares will be credited to investors' demat accounts, or that trading in the Equity Shares will commence, within the time periods specified in this risk factor. We could also be required to pay interest at the applicable rates if allotment is not made, refund orders are not dispatched or demat credits are not made to investors within the prescribed time periods.

78. *Holders of Equity Shares could be restricted in their ability to exercise pre-emptive rights under Indian law and could thereby suffer future dilution of their ownership position.*

Under the Companies Act, 2013, before the issuance of any new equity shares, a company having share capital and incorporated in India must offer holders of its Equity Shares pre-emptive rights to subscribe and pay for a proportionate number of Equity Shares to maintain their existing ownership percentages prior to the issuance of any new equity shares, unless the pre-emptive rights have been waived by the adoption of a special resolution. However, if the laws of the jurisdiction that holders are in does not permit the exercise of such pre-emptive rights without us filing an offering document or registration statement with the applicable authority in such jurisdiction, the holders will be unable to exercise such pre-emptive rights unless we make such a filing. The Company may elect not to file a registration statement in relation to pre-emptive rights otherwise available by Indian law to the holders. To the extent that the holders are unable to exercise pre-emptive rights granted in respect of the Equity

Shares, they may suffer future dilution of your ownership position and their proportional interests in our Company would be reduced.

79. *Any future issuance of Equity Shares or convertible securities or other equity linked securities by our Company may dilute holders' shareholding and sales of the Equity Shares by our major shareholders may adversely affect the trading price of the Equity Shares.*

We may be required to raise additional capital and finance our growth through future equity offerings. Any future equity issuances by us, including a primary offering, may lead to the dilution of investors' shareholdings in us. Any future issuances of Equity Shares or disposal of Equity Shares by our major shareholders or the perception that such issuance or sales may occur, including to comply with the minimum public shareholding norms applicable to listed companies in India may adversely affect the trading price of the Equity Shares, which may lead to other adverse consequences including difficulty in raising capital through offering of the Equity Shares or incurring additional debt. There can be no assurance that we will not issue further Equity Shares or that the shareholders will not dispose of the Equity Shares. Any future issuances could also dilute the value of your investment in the Equity Shares. In addition, any perception by investors that such issuances or sales might occur may also affect the market price of our Equity Shares.

80. *A third party could be prevented from acquiring control of our Company because of anti-takeover provisions under Indian law.*

There are provisions in Indian law that may delay, deter or prevent a future takeover or change in control of our Company, even if a change in control would result in the purchase of your Equity Shares at a premium to the market price or would otherwise be beneficial to you. Such provisions may discourage or prevent certain types of transactions involving actual or threatened change in control of our Company. Under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 ("**SEBI Takeover Regulations"**), an acquirer includes any person who, directly or indirectly, acquires or agrees to acquire shares or voting rights or control over a company, whether individually or acting in concert with others. The SEBI Takeover Regulations prescribe certain requirements in relation to substantial acquisitions of shares or voting rights and acquisitions of control, including the obligation to make a public announcement of an open offer in specified circumstances.

Although these provisions have been formulated to ensure that the interests of investors/shareholders are protected, these provisions may also discourage a third party from attempting to take control of our Company due to additional time, cost-related and procedural obligations. Consequently, even if a potential takeover of our Company would result in the purchase of the Equity Shares at a premium to their market price or would otherwise be beneficial to its stakeholders, it is possible that such a takeover would not be attempted or consummated because of the SEBI Takeover Regulations.

SECTION III: INTRODUCTION

THE OFFER

The details of the Offer are summarized below:

Offer of Equity Shares[(1)(2)]	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each, aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
Comprising:	
Offer for Sale [(2)]	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
of which:	
Employee Reservation Portion[(6)]	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
Shareholder Reservation Portion[(7)]	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
Accordingly:	
Net Offer	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
The Net Offer consists of:	
A) QIB Portion [(3) (5)]	Not more than [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
of which:	
- Anchor Investor Portion	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
of which 40% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved in the following manner:	
33.33% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved for allocation to domestic Mutual Funds	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
6.67% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved for allocation to Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
- Net QIB Portion (assuming the Anchor Investor Portion is fully subscribed)	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
of which:	
Mutual Fund Portion (5% of the Net QIB Portion)	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
Balance of the Net QIB Portion for all QIBs including Mutual Funds	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
B) Non-Institutional Portion[(4)(5)]	Not less than [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
of which:	
One-third shall be available for allocation to Bidders with an application size between ₹0.20 million to ₹1.00 million	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
Two-thirds shall be available for allocation to Bidders with an application size of more than ₹1.00 million	[●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
C) Retail Portion [(5)]	Not less than [●] Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million
Pre and post-Offer Equity Shares	
Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each outstanding prior to the Offer (as at the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus)	6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each outstanding after the Offer	6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of face value ₹ 2 each
Use of net proceeds	Our Company will not receive any portion of the proceeds from the Offer. For further details, see "*Objects of the Offer*" on page 122

(1) The Offer has been authorized by a resolution passed by our Board of Directors dated in their meeting held on October 31, 2026.

(2) Our Board has taken on record the consent of the Promoter Selling Shareholder to participate in the Offer for Sale pursuant to its resolution dated October 31, 2026. The Promoter Selling Shareholder has authorized its participation in the Offer for Sale of the Offered Shares pursuant to its consent letter. The details of such authorisations are provided below:

Name of the Promoter Selling Shareholder*	Number of Equity Shares offered in the Offer for Sale	Date of corporate authorization	Date of consent letter
Coal India Limited	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each	March 23, 2026	October 31, 2026

[*]The Promoter Selling Shareholder has specifically confirmed that the Offered Shares have been held by it for a period of at least one year prior to the filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus with SEBI in accordance with Regulation 8 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations or are otherwise eligible for being offered for sale in the Offer in accordance with the provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(3) Our Company in consultation with the BRLMs, may allocate up to 60% of the QIB Portion to Anchor Investors on a discretionary basis in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The QIB Portion will be accordingly reduced for the shares allocated to Anchor Investors. 40% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved as under: (i) 33.33% for domestic Mutual Funds; and (ii) 6.67% shall be reserved for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from domestic Mutual Funds, Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds at or above the price at which Equity Shares will be allocated to the Anchor Investors, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Any under-subscription in the reserved category specified in clause (ii) above, may be allocated to domestic Mutual Funds. In the event of under-subscription in the Anchor Investor Portion, the remaining Equity Shares shall be added back to the Net QIB Portion. Further, 5% of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Mutual Funds only, and the remainder of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to all QIB Bidders (other than Anchor Investors), including Mutual Funds, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price. However, if the aggregate demand from Mutual Funds is less than as specified above, the balance Equity Shares available for Allotment in the Mutual Fund Portion will be added to the Net QIB Portion and allocated proportionately to the QIB Bidders (other than Anchor Investors) in proportion to their Bids. For details, see "Offer Procedure" beginning on page 623. Allocation to all categories shall be made in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(4) Further, (a) one-third of the portion available to NIBs shall be reserved for applicants with application size of more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹1.00 million and (b) two-third of the portion available to NIBs shall be reserved for applicants with application size of more than ₹1.00 million. Provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of the sub-categories specified in clauses (a) or (b), may be allocated to applicants in the other sub-category of NIBs. The allocation to each NIB shall not be less than the applicable minimum application size, subject to availability of Equity Shares in the Non-Institutional Portion and the remaining available Equity Shares, if any, shall be allocated on a proportionate basis in accordance with the conditions specified in this regard in Schedule XIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(5) Allocation to Bidders in all categories, except Anchor Investors, if any, Non-Institutional Bidders and Retail Individual Bidders, shall be made on a proportionate basis subject to valid Bids received at or above the Offer Price. The allocation to each Non-Institutional Bidder and Retail Individual Bidder shall not be less than the minimum Bid Lot, subject to availability of Equity Shares in the Non-Institutional Portion and the Retail Portion and the remaining available Equity Shares, if any, shall be allocated on a proportionate basis. Allocation to Anchor Investors shall be on a discretionary basis. For details, see "Offer Procedure" on page 623.

(6) The maximum Bid Amount under the Employee Reservation Portion by an Eligible Employee shall not exceed ₹0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). However, the initial allocation to an Eligible Employee in the Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). Only in the event of under-subscription in the Employee Reservation Portion, the unsubscribed portion will be available for allocation and Allotment, proportionately to all Eligible Employees who have Bid in excess of ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), subject to the maximum value of Allotment made to such Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). An Eligible Employee Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion can also Bid in the Non-Institutional Portion or the Retail Portion and such Bids will not be treated as multiple Bids. Further, undersubscription, if any, in the Employee Reservation Portion or the Shareholders Reservation Portion, may be added to other reserved category and the unsubscribed portion, if any, after such inter-se adjustments among such reserved categories shall be added to the Net Offer. In case of under-subscription in the Net Offer, spill-over to the extent of such under-subscription shall be permitted from the Employee Reservation Portion. Further, our Company, in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers, may offer a discount of up to [●]% to the Offer Price (equivalent of ₹ [●] per Equity Share) to Eligible Employees, which shall be announced at least two Working Days prior to the Bid /Offer Opening Date. For details, see "Offer Structure" beginning on page 616.

(7) The Shareholder Reservation Portion shall not exceed 10% of the Offer size. The unsubscribed portion, if any, in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, shall be added to the Net Offer. Bids by Eligible Shareholders in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, the Net Offer portion and the Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible) shall not be treated as multiple Bids subject to applicable limits. If an Eligible Shareholder is Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion up to ₹ 0.20 million, application by such Eligible Shareholders in the Retail Portion or Non-Institutional Portion and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) shall not be treated as multiple Bids. Therefore, Eligible Shareholders bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion (subject to the Bid Amount being up to ₹ 0.20 million) can also Bid under the Net Offer and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) and such Bids shall not be treated as multiple Bids. For further details, see "Offer Structure" on page 616.

Pursuant to Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR, the Offer and the Net Offer is being made for at least [●]% and [●]% of the post-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company, respectively. For details, including in relation to grounds for rejection of Bids, see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623. For details of the terms of the Offer, see "*Terms of the Offer*" on page 609.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables set forth summary financial information derived from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. The summary financial information presented below should be read in conjunction with "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" beginning on pages 343 and 524, respectively.

SUMMARY RESTATED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(in ₹ million)

PARTICULARS	As at September 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	151,980.30	148,251.50	154,689.70	152,613.80	135,371.20
Capital work in progress	28,764.20	27,365.30	25,694.10	25,056.10	27,764.90
Exploration and evaluation assets	24,076.80	24,179.90	23,341.70	29,288.30	27,221.20
Intangible assets	23,713.20	24,822.30	24,276.00	21,964.60	22,752.80
Intangible assets under development	66,635.00	53,982.60	57,589.50	51,024.10	34,101.50
Financial assets					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	8,552.40	3,727.40	8,640.70	3,711.60	3,467.70
Other financial assets	34,787.60	29,726.30	31,014.10	24,784.20	25,099.50
Deferred tax assets (Net)	5,496.30	1,400.00	5,266.40	3,745.30	4,796.50
Non-current tax assets (Net)	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	28,956.40	23,517.80	28,388.40	22,541.70	21,906.20
Total non-current assets	372,962.20	336,973.10	358,900.60	334,729.70	302,481.50
Current assets					
Inventories	13,360.00	18,703.10	20,109.20	24,072.80	22,684.40
Financial assets					
Investments	25,104.30	9,098.30	16,219.60	7,900.50	7,420.00
Trade receivables	4,383.60	8,451.60	11,993.50	3,559.90	7,041.60
Cash and cash equivalents	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30
Other bank balances	105,605.50	33,562.30	83,687.30	21,482.10	29,300.50
Loans	4.20	6.00	4.40	5.90	5.10
Other financial assets	14,612.60	8,276.60	8,430.50	5,348.80	5,563.50
Current tax assets (Net)	2,051.30	9,777.00	582.30	5,611.60	2,258.40
Other current assets	87,131.10	125,550.30	113,479.90	156,053.30	143,491.00
Total current assets	258,496.30	229,156.50	262,643.40	238,532.40	225,878.80
Total assets	631,458.50	566,129.60	621,544.00	573,262.10	528,360.30
Equity and liability					
Equity					
Equity share capital	13,361.10	6,680.60	13,361.10	6,680.60	6,680.60
Other equity	193,928.80	164,071.20	186,832.30	160,077.00	136,531.30
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company	207,289.90	170,751.80	200,193.40	166,757.60	143,211.90
Non-controlling interests	5,342.40	4,442.60	5,396.20	4,069.60	4,154.60
Total equity	212,632.30	175,194.40	205,589.60	170,827.20	147,366.50
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	80,972.90	64,759.20	71,378.00	62,075.70	49,854.50
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	12,193.50	10,031.30	12,406.20	9,772.40	10,576.40

PARTICULARS	As at September 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provisions	192,899.20	195,276.20	193,170.40	195,236.40	189,736.20
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	13.90	15.90	14.40	14.40	8.50
Total non-current liabilities	286,079.50	270,082.60	276,969.00	267,098.90	250,175.60
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	-	48.50	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables					
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	884.78	644.70	679.10	598.10	836.50
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	18,978.22	17,958.40	22,199.50	19,974.40	15,775.00
Other financial liabilities	36,908.40	35,244.50	39,196.90	36,774.20	38,774.90
Other current liabilities	61,896.90	56,174.90	66,473.90	64,265.40	64,385.70
Provisions	14,078.40	10,830.10	10,436.00	13,675.40	11,046.10
Current tax liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	132,746.70	120,852.60	138,985.40	135,336.00	130,818.20
Total equity and liabilities	631,458.50	566,129.60	621,544.00	573,262.10	528,360.30

SUMMARY RESTATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(in ₹ million, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Other income	10,419.50	5,683.30	19,411.00	29,928.00	21,783.80
Total income	176,357.30	156,585.80	348,976.20	329,911.60	349,620.00
Expenses					
Cost of materials consumed	12,723.10	10,968.10	24,666.30	24,658.30	26,367.80
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	6,063.80	5,023.60	2,937.10	(2,116.30)	(5,006.00)
Employee benefits expenses	40,256.00	39,171.00	82,630.10	79,932.50	86,429.50
Finance costs	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
Depreciation/amortization/impairment	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,951.60	20,837.20	13,078.00
Stripping activity adjustment	(400.70)	(1,016.70)	(5,200.10)	(3,056.80)	(6,506.70)
Contractual expense	31,624.30	26,583.90	60,065.90	57,213.90	50,163.60
other expenses	45,797.20	41,308.90	90,228.20	86,971.90	91,464.30
Total expenses	147,251.30	137,698.20	284,647.90	267,237.30	258,607.20
Profit before share of joint venture profit/(loss)	29,106.00	18,887.60	64,328.30	62,674.30	91,012.80
Share of joint venture profit/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-
Profit before tax	29,106.00	18,887.60	64,328.30	62,674.30	91,012.80
Tax expense					
Current tax & MAT credit	7,592.50	5,133.90	18,303.40	16,218.90	27,271.20
Deferred tax	(230.00)	2,344.50	(1,521.00)	1,051.20	(5,566.10)
Total tax expenses	7,362.50	7,478.40	16,782.40	17,270.10	21,705.10
Profit for the period/year	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(322.40)	(653.40)	1,480.20	(2,036.30)	(789.90)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	81.20	164.40	(372.50)	512.50	198.80
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total other	(241.20)	(489.00)	1,107.70	(1,523.80)	(591.10)

Particulars	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024
comprehensive income / (loss)					
Total comprehensive income	21,502.30	10,920.20	48,653.60	43,880.40	68,716.60
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the company	22,035.10	12,433.10	48,027.50	45,986.30	69,650.30
Non-controlling interest	(291.60)	(1,023.90)	(481.60)	(582.10)	(342.60)
Other comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the company	(241.20)	(489.00)	1,107.70	(1,523.80)	(591.10)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the company	21,793.90	11,944.10	49,135.20	44,462.50	69,059.20
Non-controlling interest	(291.60)	(1,023.90)	(481.60)	(582.10)	(342.60)
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹2 each):					
Basic	3.30	1.86	7.19	6.88	10.43
Diluted	3.30	1.86	7.19	6.88	10.43

SUMMARY RESTATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(in ₹ million)

Particulars	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax	29,106.00	18,887.60	64,328.30	62,674.30	91,012.80
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,951.60	20,837.20	13,078.00
Interest and other income from investment	(6,259.70)	(3,860.50)	(8,687.50)	(18,581.40)	(15,623.40)
Fair value changes (net)	62.20	(80.40)	(183.60)	(42.70)	(44.30)
Finance costs	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0.10)	(2.00)	88.20	2.80	(48.70)
Liability and provision written back (Net)	(910.60)	(86.00)	(7,088.60)	(8,721.00)	(2,419.60)
Allowances and provisions made	5.30	35.20	35.80	626.80	659.30
Other provisions	1,133.20	29.00	68.40	96.00	359.80
Reversal of stripping activity provision	(3.20)	(484.30)	(3,479.90)	(1,434.60)	(9,713.70)
Stripping activity adjustment	(400.70)	(1,016.70)	(5,200.10)	(3,056.80)	-
Foreign exchange rate variance	-	-	-	-	-
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in following assets and liabilities	33,920.00	29,081.30	69,201.40	55,197.20	79,876.90
Adjustment for:					
Trade receivables	7,604.60	(4,926.90)	(8,469.40)	2,854.90	(7,280.60)
Inventories	6,729.30	5,358.90	3,946.10	(1,405.10)	(6,052.40)
Loans and advances and other assets	11,763.50	(11,427.00)	(13,619.20)	(9,418.90)	(13,087.60)
Interest income	789.30	1,738.30	3,669.20	15,213.10	11,408.20
Trade payables	(3,015.60)	(46.80)	5,073.90	2,159.10	(3,352.80)
Other financial liabilities	(3,249.50)	(14,856.90)	5,677.23	6,091.80	2,627.90
Cash generated from operations	54,541.60	4,920.90	65,479.23	70,692.10	64,139.60
Income tax (paid)/refund	(4,943.20)	23,204.90	24,320.20	(25,629.30)	(35,694.50)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	49,598.40	28,125.80	89,799.43	45,062.80	28,445.10
Cash flow from investing activities					

Particulars	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024
Payments for property, plant and equipments and intangible assets	(18,015.40)	(11,202.30)	(24,162.63)	(39,991.00)	(43,052.40)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipments	76.10	44.70	214.20	152.60	94.60
Payments for exploration and evaluation asset	(735.10)	(632.70)	(1,656.10)	(2,032.80)	(2,346.30)
Realisation of deposits/(deposits) with banks	(21,918.20)	(12,080.20)	(62,205.20)	7,818.40	2,910.50
Proceeds/(investment) in mutual fund, Shares etc.	(8,994.30)	(1,146.30)	(8,209.40)	(455.70)	2,150.90
Payment for equity in joint venture	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repayment /(given)	47.50	(76.60)	327.40	73.20	(150.70)
Interest received on investment	2,974.60	2,013.90	4,422.40	3,961.00	4,108.20
Interest pertaining to Loan	(62.00)	105.50	(253.50)	(55.30)	211.00
Dividend received from mutual fund	-	-	-	-	-
Net cash flow generated/(used) in Investing activities (B)	(46,626.80)	(22,974.00)	(91,522.83)	(30,529.60)	(36,074.20)
Cash flow from financing activities					
Proceeds from/(repayment of) non – current borrowings	9,594.90	2,683.50	9,302.30	12,221.20	11,641.80
Proceeds from/(repayment of) current borrowings	-	(48.50)	(48.50)	48.50	-
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts from non-controlling Interest	237.80	1,396.90	1,808.20	497.10	251.00
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid on equity shares	(14,697.30)	(7,949.90)	(15,699.40)	(20,916.80)	(7,495.50)
Net cash flow generated/(used) in financing activities I	(4,864.60)	(3,918.00)	(4,637.40)	(8,150.00)	4,397.30
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(1,893.00)	1,233.80	(6,360.80)	6,383.20	(3,231.80)
Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	8,136.70	14,497.50	14,497.50	8,114.30	11,346.10
Cash and cash	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30

Particulars	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2026	For the six-month period ended September 30, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024
equivalent as at the end of the period/year					

SUMMARY OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A summary of our contingent liabilities, as per Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information, is set forth below:

(₹ in million)

S.N.	Particulars	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A.	**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**					
1	Income Tax	128,468.20	72,284.30	74,004.30	72,100.10	78,147.30
2	Central Excise	-	1,803.40	4.40	4,386.60	4,386.60
3	Clean Energy Cess	-	0.20	-	0.20	0.20
4	Central Sales Tax	361.20	441.30	376.30	441.30	487.10
5	Service Tax	755.80	611.50	610.20	2,787.90	3,302.90
6	GST	5,404.10	3,509.00	3,488.90	1,578.90	1,186.10
7	Others*	181.10	23,671.40	23,671.40	23,671.40	22,503.90
	Sub-total	**135,170.40**	**102,321.10**	**102,155.50**	**104,966.40**	**110,014.10**
B.	**STATE GOVERNMENT**					
1	Royalty	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2,429.90
2	Environment Clearance	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sales Tax/VAT	1,574.60	1,720.30	1,582.40	1,720.30	1,742.70
4	Entry Tax	2,851.30	2,937.50	2,931.00	2,937.50	3,138.50
5	Others (Property tax etc.)	757.30	659.50	531.00	651.30	711.40
	Sub-total	**5,183.40**	**5,317.50**	**5,044.60**	**5,309.30**	**8,022.50**
C.	**Central Public Sector Enterprises**					
	Arbitration Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (Claims by Debtors)	9.00	53.20	9.00	51.80	499.30
	Sub-Total	**9.00**	**53.20**	**9.00**	**51.80**	**499.30**
D.	**Others: (If any)**					
	Miscellaneous – Suit Against the company not acknowledged as Debts	11,279.90	11,637.50	11,037.40	11,578.20	10,642.90
	Sub-Total	**11,279.90**	**11,637.50**	**11,037.40**	**11,578.20**	**10,642.90**
	Grand Total	**151,642.70**	**119,329.30**	**118,246.50**	**121,905.70**	**129,178.80**

** The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Coal, vide letter ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Limited, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal, in accordance with the Rule 29 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014. As per the referred letter, the amount of ₹28,808.90 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a custodian akin to a designated custodian. However, SECL has crystalized the amount payable to MoC as ₹5,137.50 million against ₹28,808.90 million which is under review/consideration by MoC. Hence, SECL has recognized the amount of ₹5,137.50 million as payable to MoC in the Books of Accounts during the FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 and balance amount of the claim has been kept as Contingent Liability till March 2026. During the FY 2026-27, MoC has accepted the SECL consideration, accordingly contingent liability has been treated as settled during the year 2026-27.*

Notes:

a) The Group's pending litigation comprises of claim against the group and proceeding pending tax/statutory/Government authorities. The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, and disclosed the contingent liabilities, where applicable, in its Consolidated Restated Financial Information. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of above are dependent upon the outcome of judgements/decisions.

b) No interest is expected in the settlement of cases under contingent liabilities, except where management has an adverse view.

For further details on contingent liabilities, as per Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Note 16 - 2A. Contingent liabilities*" on page 457.

For details on risks in relation to our contingent liabilities, see *"Risk Factors – Our total contingent liabilities represented 72.08%, 68.12%, 58.24%, 71.41% and 88.70% of our net worth as of September 30, 2026, September 30, 2025, and March 31, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. If these contingent liabilities materialise, they may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows."* on page 46.

SUMMARY OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A summary of related party transactions as per the requirements under Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures read with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, entered into by our Company with related parties as at and for the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025, and 2024, derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information (post elimination on consolidation) are as follows:

(₹ in million, unless otherwise specified)

Name of the related party	Relationship with the Company	Nature of Transactions	Six-month period ended September 30, 2026		Six-month period ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
			Amount	As a % of revenue from operations (%)	Amount	As a % of revenue from operations (%)	Amount	As a % of revenue from operations (%)	Amount	As a % of revenue from operations (%)	Amount	As a % of revenue from operations (%)
Coal India Limited	Holding Company	Apex Charges	1,538.00	0.93	1,453.20	0.96	3,526.00	1.07	3,350.00	1.12	3,747.40	1.14
		Rehabilitation Charges	539.30	0.33	505.30	0.33	1,071.80	0.33	1,024.10	0.34	1,083.60	0.33
		Dividend Paid	14,697.30	8.86	7,949.90	5.27	15,699.34	4.76	20,916.80	6.97	7,495.50	2.29
		Lease Rent	9.00	0.01	9.00	0.01	18.00	0.01	18.00	0.01	18.00	0.01
		Current Account Balances (Payable) / Receivable	(601.10)	(0.36)	1,054.20	0.70	(1,192.00)	(0.36)	(48.50)	(0.02)	(87.60)	(0.03)
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Consultancy Services	1,986.30	1.20	2,090.90	1.39	4,618.00	1.40	4,748.40	1.58	4,600.80	1.40
		Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials / Workshop Debit	32.80	0.02	20.20	0.01	81.20	0.02	43.00	0.01	48.70	0.01
		Outstanding Balance (Payable) / Receivable	(1,415.10)	(0.85)	(1,442.20)	(0.96)	(1,996.50)	(0.61)	(1,774.20)	(0.59)	(2,411.50)	(0.74)
Eastern Coalfields Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials /	2.00	Negligible	1.50	Negligible	5.30	Negligible	50.50	0.02	6.60	Negligible

		Workshop Debit										
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials / Workshop Debit	0.30	Negligible	0.20	Negligible	0.20	Negligible	-	-	-	-
Central Coalfields Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials / Workshop Debit	5.10	Negligible	2.50	Negligible	3.30	Negligible	60.70	0.02	10.10	Negligible
Northern Coalfields Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials / Workshop Debit	57.90	0.03	12.00	0.01	35.50	0.01	19.00	0.01	13.80	0.01
Western Coalfields Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials / Workshop Debit	19.00	0.01	14.30	0.01	24.40	0.01	11.50	Negligible	3.50	Negligible
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Sale / Purchase of Assets / Store Materials / Workshop Debit	6.00	Negligible	2.40	Negligible	51.20	0.02	18.60	0.01	41.20	0.01

Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

(₹ in million)

S.N.	Remuneration to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	Financial Year 2026	Financial Year 2025	Financial Year 2024
i)	**Short Term Employee Benefits**					
a.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors, CFO & Company Secretary	21.40	23.60	54.00	47.80	46.90

b.	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	0.10	0.80	1.70	1.20	1.50
ii)	**Other Long-term Benefits**	3.20	-	-	-	-
iii)	**Post-Employment Benefits**	0.00	7.20	7.00	7.00	6.00
iv)	**Termination Benefits**	1.30	-	5.20	5.80	5.90
	TOTAL	**26.00**	**31.60**	**67.90**	**61.80**	**60.30**

For details of the related party transactions including transactions eliminated due to consolidation, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Note 16 - Related Party Information*" on page 461.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Registered and Corporate Office of our Company

South Eastern Coalfields Limited
Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006,
Chhattisgarh, India
CIN: U10102CT1985GOI003161
Registration Number: 003161

For details of our incorporation, see "*History and Certain Corporate Matters*" beginning on page 307.

Address of the RoC

Our Company is registered with the RoC which is situated at the following address:

Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur
1st Floor, Ashok Pingley Bhawan,
Municipal Corporation, Nehru Chowk,
Bilaspur-495001, Chhattisgarh.

Board of Directors

As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the Board of Directors comprises the following:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	DIN	Address
1.	Harish Duhan	Chairman cum Managing Director and CEO	10511312	Bunglow No.01, CMD Bunglow, SECL Nehru Shatabdi Nagar, Mopka, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, 495 006
2.	Ashim Kumar Modi	Part-time Official Director[#]	11342680	A-12, Tower 12, Type-5, GPRA, Kidwai Nagar East, Sarojini Nagar, South West Delhi, Delhi 110 023
3.	Achyut Ghatak	Part-time Official Director [*]	08923591	B2/Block No. 105, Urban Sabujayan, near Calcutta Public School, Jagotipota, Rajpur, Sonarpur (M), South 24 Parganas, West Bengal 700 152
4.	Biranchi Das	Director (HR)	10565669	MIG No.01, Housing Board Colony, Lewis Road, Nageshwar Tangi, Bhubaneswar, Khorda, Odisha, 751 002
5.	Sunil Kumar Darla	Director (Finance) and CFO	10718694	B-54, CGM Office, Wani Area WCL Urjagram, Tadali, Chandrapur, Maharashtra 442 406
6.	Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Director (Technical), Operations	11270311	Near College Byepass, Vill-Anand Nagar, Dhenkanal, Sadar, Odisha 759 001
7.	Nripendra Nath	Director (Technical), Projects and Planning	11363109	K.D.H. C/14, Subash Nagar Colony Dakra, Dakra Colliery, Ranchi, Jharkhand 829 210

\# *Appointed as nominee of Ministry of Coal, Government of India.*
* *Appointed as nominee of Coal India Limited by Ministry of Coal, Government of India.*

For brief profiles of our directors and further details of our Board, see "*Our Management*" beginning on page 315.

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Swapnil Sudhanshu is the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of our Company. His contact details are as set forth below:

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006,
Chhattisgarh, India
Telephone: 07752-246340
E-mail: compsecy.secl@coalindia.in

Investor grievances

Investors can contact our Company Secretary and Compliance Officer or the Registrar to the Offer in case of any pre-Offer or post-Offer related problems, such as non-receipt of letters of Allotment, non-credit of Allotted Equity Shares in the respective beneficiary account, non-receipt of refund orders or non-receipt of funds by electronic mode, etc. For all Offer-related queries and for redressal of complaints, investors may also write to the BRLMs. All Offer related grievances, other than that of Anchor Investors, may be addressed to the Registrar to the Offer with a copy to the relevant Designated Intermediary to whom the Bid cum Application Form was submitted. The Bidder should give full details such as name of the sole or first Bidder, Bid cum Application Form number, Bidder's DP ID, Client ID, PAN, date of submission of the Bid cum Application Form, address of the Bidder, number of Equity Shares applied for, the name and address of the Designated Intermediary where the Bid cum Application Form was submitted by the Bidder and ASBA Account number (for Bidders other than UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism) in which the amount equivalent to the Bid Amount was blocked or the UPI ID (for UPI Bidders who make the payment of Bid Amount through the UPI Mechanism), in case of UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism.

Further, the Bidder shall also enclose a copy of the Acknowledgment Slip or provide the acknowledgement number received from the Designated Intermediaries in addition to the documents or information mentioned hereinabove. All grievances relating to Bids submitted through Registered Brokers may be addressed to the Stock Exchanges with a copy to the Registrar to the Offer. The Registrar to the Offer shall obtain the required information from the SCSBs for addressing any clarifications or grievances of ASBA Bidders.

All Offer related grievances of the Anchor Investors may be addressed to the Registrar to the Offer, giving full details such as the name of the sole or first Bidder, Anchor Investor Application Form number, Bidders' DP ID, Client ID, PAN, date of the Anchor Investor Application Form, address of the Bidder, number of the Equity Shares applied for, Bid Amount paid on submission of the Anchor Investor Application Form and the names and addresses of the BRLMs where the Anchor Investor Application Form was submitted by the Anchor Investor.

Filing of the Offer Documents

A copy of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and the Draft Abridged Prospectus has been uploaded on the SEBI intermediary portal at https://siportal.sebi.gov.in as specified in Regulation 25(8) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Master Circular and at cfddil@sebi.gov.in, in accordance with the instructions issued by SEBI on March 27, 2020, in relation to "Ease of Operational Procedure – Division of Issues and Listing – CFD"A copy of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus along with the Draft Abridged Prospectus will also be filed with the SEBI at the following address:

Securities and Exchange Board of India
Corporate Finance Department, Division of Issues and Listing
SEBI Bhavan, Plot No. C4 A, 'G' Block
Bandra Kurla Complex Bandra (E)
Mumbai 400 051
Maharashtra, India

A copy of the Red Herring Prospectus, along with the material contracts and documents required to be filed under Section 32 of the Companies Act shall be filed with the RoC and a copy of the Prospectus shall be filed with the RoC under Section 26 of the Companies Act through the electronic portal at https://www.mca.gov.in/content/mca/global/en/foportal/fologin.html.

Book Running Lead Managers

SBI Capital Markets Limited
1501, 15th floor, A&B Wing,
Parinee Crescenzo Building,
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051
Maharashtra, India
Telephone: +91 22 4006 9807
E-mail: secl.ipo@sbicaps.com
Website: www.sbicaps.com
Investor grievance e-mail: investor.relations@sbicaps.com

ICICI Securities Limited
ICICI Venture House,
Appasaheb Marathe Marg,
Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025,
Maharashtra, India
Telephone: +91 22 6807 7100
E-mail: secl.ipo@icicisecurities.com
Website: www.icicisecurities.com
Investor grievance e-mail:
customercare@icicisecurities.com

Contact person: Shivani Pujari / Raghavendra Bhat
SEBI registration number: INM000003531

IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited
6th Floor, IDBI Tower,
WTC Complex
Cuffe Parade, Mumbai – 400 005,
Maharashtra, India
Telephone: +91 22 40691953
E-mail: secl.ipo@idbicapital.com
Website: www.idbicapital.com
Investor grievance e-mail: redressal@idbicapital.com
Contact person: Himanshu Shekhar Jha/ Lokendra Parihar
SEBI registration number: INM000010866

Contact person: Rahul Sharma / Soumavo Sarkar
SEBI registration number: INM000011179

Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited
Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah
Sayani Road, Opposite Parel ST Depot,
Prabhadevi, Mumbai
400025 Maharashtra, India
Telephone: +91 22 7193 4380
E-mail: secl.ipo@motilaloswal.com
Website: www.motilaloswal.com
Investor grievance e-mail:
moiaplredressal@motilaloswal.com
Contact person: Vaibhav Shah
SEBI registration number: INM000011005

Syndicate Members

[●]

Legal Advisers to our Company as to Indian Law

JSA Advocates & Solicitors
One Lodha Place, 27th Floor,
Senapati Bapat Marg
Lower Parel, Mumbai,
Maharashtra - 400013, India

Statutory Auditors of our Company

M/s G N S & Associates
M-27, Madhusudan Nagar,
Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar, 751001,
Odisha, India
Tel.: +91 8455012811
E-mail: gnsheadoffice@gmail.com
Firm Registration No.: 318171E
Peer Review Certificate No.: 016050

Changes in Statutory Auditors

Except as disclosed below, there has been no change in our auditors in the three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Name of Auditor	Date of Change	Reason for Change
M/s G N S & Associates M-27, Madhusudan Nagar, Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar, 751001, Odisha, India **Tel.:** +91 8455012811 **E-mail:** gnsheadoffice@gmail.com **Firm Registration No.:** 318171E **Peer Review Certificate No.:** 016050	September 25, 2026	Appointment as statutory auditor for the financial year 2026-2027
V K Ladha & Associates E-101, Sai Parisar, Shrikant Verma Marg, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh - 495001 **Tel.:** +91 0734-2550499 **E-mail:** ladha@vkladha.com / ashoksingh@vkladha.com **Firm registration No.:** 002301C **Peer Review No.:** 073620	August 14, 2026	Expiry of term
V K Ladha & Associates E-101, Sai Parisar, Shrikant Verma Marg, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh - 495001	September 29, 2025	Re-appointment as statutory auditor for the financial year 2025-2026

Name of Auditor	Date of Change	Reason for Change
Tel.: +91 0734-2550499 **E-mail:** ladha@vkladha.com / ashoksingh@vkladha.com **Firm registration No.:** 002301C **Peer Review No.:** 073620		
V K Ladha & Associates E-101, Sai Parisar, Shrikant Verma Marg, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh - 495001 **Tel.:** +91 0734-2550499 **E-mail:** ladha@vkladha.com / ashoksingh@vkladha.com **Firm registration No.:** 002301C **Peer Review No.:** 073620	September 27, 2024	Re-appointment as statutory auditor for the financial year 2024-2025

Registrar to the Offer

KFin Technologies Limited
301, The Centrium, 3rd Floor
57, Lal Bahadur Shastri Road, Nav Pada
Kurla (West), Mumbai 400070
Maharashtra, India
Tel: +91 40 6716 2222/1800 309 4001
E-mail: southeastern.ipo@kfintech.com
Investor grievance e-mail: einward.ris@kfintech.com
Website: www.kfintech.com
Contact person: Williams R
SEBI registration number: INR000000221
CIN: L72400MH2017PLC444072

Banker(s) to the Offer

Escrow Collection Bank(s)

[●]

Refund Bank(s)

[●]

Public Offer Account Bank(s)

[●]

Sponsor Banks

[●]

Banker to our Company

State Bank of India
Commercial Clients Group Branch,
Sribriddhi Bhawan, 2nd floor,
34 J L Nehru Road. Kolkata- 700071
Tel: 033-22889153
E-mail: amt1.cagkol@sbi.co.in
Website: www.sbi.co.in
Contact Person: Siddhartha Gupta

Inter-se Allocation of Responsibilities between the BRLMs

The table below sets forth the *inter-se* allocation of responsibilities for various activities among the BRLMs:

Sr. No	Activities	Responsibility	Coordinator
1.	Capital structuring, positioning strategy and due diligence of the Company including its operations/management/business plans/legal etc., drafting and design of the Draft Red Herring Prospectus, Red Herring Prospectus, Prospectus, Draft Abridged Prospectus, Abridged Prospectus and application form. The BRLMs shall ensure compliance with stipulated requirements and completion of prescribed formalities with the Stock Exchanges, RoC and SEBI including finalisation of Prospectus and RoC filing.	BRLMs	SBICAPS
2.	Drafting and approval of all statutory advertisements.	BRLMs	SBICAPS
3.	Drafting and approval of all publicity material other than statutory advertisement as mentioned in 2 above including corporate advertising, brochure, audio visual presentation, etc. and filing of media compliance report	BRLMs	ISEC
4.	Appointment of Registrar to the Offer, Advertising Agency and Printer to the Issue including co-ordination for their agreements.	BRLMs	IDBI
5.	Appointment of all other intermediaries including Sponsor Banks, including co-ordination for all other agreements and co-ordination for opening of escrow account, public offer account, refund account and share escrow account, etc.	BRLMs	IDBI
6.	Preparation of road show marketing presentation and frequently asked questions	BRLMs	ISEC
7.	International institutional marketing of the Offer, which will cover, inter alia: • Finalizing the list and division of international investors for one- to-one meetings; and • Finalizing international road show and investor meeting schedules	BRLMs	Motilal Oswal
8.	Domestic Institutional marketing of the Offer, which will cover, inter alia: • Institutional marketing strategy; • Finalizing the list and division of domestic investors for one-to-one meetings; and • Finalizing domestic road show and investor meeting schedule	BRLMs	SBICAPS
9.	Retail marketing of the Offer, which will cover, interalia: • Formulating marketing strategies, preparation of publicity budget • Finalising media, marketing and public relations strategy; • Finalising centres for holding conferences for brokers etc. • Finalising collection centres; • Arranging for selection of underwriters and underwriting agreement; and • Follow-up on distribution of publicity and Offer material including form, RHP/Prospectus and deciding on the quantum of the Offer material	BRLMs	ISEC
10.	Non-Institutional marketing of the Offer, which will cover, inter alia: • Finalising media, marketing and public relations strategy; and • Finalising centres for holding conferences for brokers, etc.	BRLMs	IDBI
11.	Coordination with Stock Exchanges for book building software, bidding terminals and mock trading,	BRLMs	IDBI
12.	Anchor coordination, Anchor CAN and intimation of anchor allocation and submission of letters to regulators post completion of anchor allocation	BRLMs	Motilal Oswal
13.	Managing the book and finalization of pricing in consultation with the Company	BRLMs	Motilal Oswal
14.	Post-Offer activities – management of escrow accounts, finalisation of the basis of allotment based on technical rejections, post Offer stationery, essential follow-up steps including follow-up with bankers to the Offer and Self Certified Syndicate Banks and coordination with various agencies connected with the post-offer activity such as registrar to the offer, bankers to the offer, Self-Certified Syndicate Banks, etc. listing of instruments, demat credit and refunds/ unblocking of monies, announcement of allocation and dispatch of refunds to Bidders, etc., payment of the applicable STT on behalf of Selling Shareholder, coordination for investor complaints related to the Offer, including responsibility for underwriting arrangements, submission of final post issue report	BRLMs	SBICAPS

Designated Intermediaries

SCSBs and mobile applications enabled for UPI mechanism

The banks registered with the SEBI, which offer the facility of ASBA services, (i) in relation to ASBA (other than UPI Bidders) not Bidding through Syndicate/ Sub Syndicate or through a Registered Broker, RTA or CDP, where the Bid Amount will be blocked by authorizing an SCSB, a list of which is available on the website of SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognisedFpi=yes&intmId=34 and updated from time to time and at such other websites as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, (ii) in relation to UPI Bidders, a list of which is available on the website of SEBI at sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognisedFpi=yes&intmId=40 or such other website as updated from time to time.

Applications through UPI in the Offer can be made only through the SCSBs mobile applications (apps) whose name appears on the SEBI website. A list of SCSBs and mobile application, which, are live for applying in public issues using UPI mechanism is provided as Annexure 'A' to the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2019/85 dated July 26, 2019. The list is available on the website of SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognisedFpi=yes&intmId=43 and updated from time to time and at such other websites as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

Syndicate SCSB Branches

In relation to Bids (other than Bids by Anchor Investors and RIBs) submitted under the ASBA process to a member of the Syndicate, the list of branches of the SCSBs at the Specified Locations named by the respective SCSBs to receive deposits of Bid cum Application Forms from the members of the Syndicate is available on the website of the SEBI (www.sebi.gov.in/sebiweb/other/OtherAction.do?doRecognised=yes&intmId=35) and updated from time to time or any such other website as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

Registered Brokers

Bidders can submit ASBA Forms in the Offer using the stock broker network of the Stock Exchanges, i.e., through the Registered Brokers at the Broker Centres. The list of the Registered Brokers eligible to accept ASBA Forms, including details such as postal address, telephone number and e-mail address, is provided on the websites of the BSE and the NSE at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com, respectively, as updated from time to time.

RTAs

The list of the RTAs eligible to accept ASBA Forms at the Designated RTA Locations, including details such as address, telephone number and e-mail address, is provided on the websites of Stock Exchanges at www.bseindia.com/Static/Markets/PublicIssues/RtaDp.aspx? and www.nseindia.com/products-services/initial-public-offerings-asba-procedures, respectively, as updated from time to time.

Collecting Depository Participants

The list of the CDPs eligible to accept ASBA Forms at the Designated CDP Locations, including details such as name and contact details, is provided on the websites of BSE at www.bseindia.com/Static/Markets/PublicIssues/RtaDp.aspx? and on the website of NSE at https://www.nseindia.com/products-services/initial-public-offerings-asba-procedures, as updated from time to time.

Credit Rating

As the Offer is an initial public offering of Equity Shares, the appointment of a credit rating agency is not required.

IPO Grading

No credit rating agency registered with the SEBI has been appointed in respect of obtaining grading for the offer.

Debenture Trustees

As the Offer is an initial public offering of Equity Shares, the appointment of debenture trustees is not required.

Monitoring Agency

As the Offer is an Offer for Sale of Equity Shares by the Promoter Selling Shareholder, our Company is not required to appoint a monitoring agency in relation to the Offer.

Appraising Agency

As the Offer is an offer for Sale of Equity Shares by the Promoter Selling Shareholder, our Company will not receive any proceeds from the Offer. Accordingly, no appraising entity has been appointed for the Offer.

Green Shoe Option

No green shoe option is contemplated under the Offer.

Experts

Our Company has not obtained any expert opinions other than as disclosed below:

Our Company has received written consent dated November 1, 2026**,** from M/s G N S & Associates, the Statutory Auditors to include their name as required under Section 26(5) of the Companies Act in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act in respect of their (i) examination report dated October 31, 2026, on the Restated Consolidated Financial Information; (ii) the statement of possible special tax benefits dated November 1, 2026; included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and such consent has not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. However, the term "expert" shall not be construed to mean an "expert" as defined under the U.S. Securities Act.

Our Company has received written consent dated November 1, 2026, from Shanky Santani & Associates, practicing company secretary, to include their name in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and be named as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their certificate dated November 1, 2026, in connection with the Offer and such consent has not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. However, the term "expert" shall not be construed to mean "expert" as defined under the U.S. Securities Act.

Our Company has received written consent dated November 1, 2026, from the Technical Consultant, namely DMT Consulting Private Limited, to include their name in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and be named as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their certificate dated November 1, 2026**,** in connection with the Offer and such consent has not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. However, the term "expert" shall not be construed to mean "expert" as defined under the U.S. Securities Act.

Book Building Process

Book building process, in the context of the Offer, refers to the process of collection of Bids from Bidders on the basis of the Red Herring Prospectus and the Bid cum Application Forms and the Revision Forms within the Price Band and minimum Bid Lot. The Price Band and the minimum Bid Lot size will be decided by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs, and shall be advertised in (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located), and advertised at least two Working Days prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date and shall be made available to the Stock Exchanges to upload on their respective websites. The Offer Price shall be determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, after the Bid/Offer Closing Date. For details, see "*Offer Procedure*" beginning on page 623.

All Bidders, other than Anchor Investors, shall only participate through the ASBA process by providing the details of their respective ASBA Account in which the corresponding Bid Amount will be blocked by the SCSBs or in the case of UPI Bidders, by using the UPI Mechanism. UPI Bidders shall participate through the ASBA process either by (i) providing the details of their respective ASBA Account in which the corresponding Bid Amount will be blocked by the SCSBs; or (ii) using the UPI Mechanism.

In terms of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders are not permitted to withdraw their Bid(s) or lower the size of their Bid(s) (in terms of the number of Equity Shares or the Bid Amount) at any stage. RIBs and Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholder Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion can revise their Bid(s) during the Bid/Offer Period and withdraw their Bid(s) until Bid/Offer Closing Date. Anchor Investors are not allowed to

withdraw their Bids after the Anchor Investor Bid/Offer Period. Allocation to QIBs (other than Anchor Investors) will be on a proportionate basis, while, allocation to Anchor Investors will be on a discretionary basis. Further, allocation to RIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders will be in a manner as may be prescribed under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Each Bidder by submitting a Bid in the Offer, will be deemed to have acknowledged the above restrictions and the terms of the Offer.

The process of Book Building under the SEBI ICDR Regulations and the Bidding Process are subject to change from time to time and the investors are advised to make their own judgment about investment through this process prior to submitting a Bid in the Offer.

Bidders should note that, the Offer is also subject to obtaining (i) the final approval of the RoC after the Prospectus is filed with the RoC; and (ii) final listing and trading approvals of the Stock Exchanges, which our Company shall apply for after Allotment.

For further details on the method and procedure for Bidding, see "*Offer Structure*" and "*Offer Procedure*" beginning on pages 616 and 623, respectively.

Illustration of Book Building and Price Discovery Process

For an illustration of the Book Building Process and the price discovery process, see "*Offer Procedure"* on page 623.

Underwriting Agreement

The Underwriting Agreement has not been executed as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and will be executed after the determination of the Offer Price and allocation of Equity Shares, but prior to the filing of the Prospectus with the RoC. Our Company and the Promoter Selling Shareholder intend to enter into an Underwriting Agreement with the Underwriters, who shall be merchant bankers or stock brokers registered with SEBI, for the Equity Shares proposed to be offered through the Offer in accordance with Regulation 40(3) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Underwriting Agreement is dated [●]. The extent of underwriting obligations and the Bids to be underwritten by each Underwriter shall be in accordance with the Underwriting Agreement. It is proposed that pursuant to the terms of the Underwriting Agreement, the obligations of the Underwriters will be several and will be subject to conditions specified therein.

The Underwriters have indicated their intention to underwrite such number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, which they shall subscribe to on account of rejection of Bids, either by themselves or by procuring subscription, at a price which shall not be less than the Offer Price.

Name, Address, Telephone Number and E-mail Address of the Underwriters	Indicative Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 to be Underwritten	Amount Underwritten (in ₹ million)
[●]	[●]	[●]

(This portion has been intentionally left blank and will be filled in before filing the Prospectus with the RoC.)

The abovementioned underwriting commitments are indicative and will be finalized after determination of the Offer Price and Basis of Allotment and the allocation of Equity Shares, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

In the opinion of our Board of Directors (based on representations made to our Company by the Underwriters), the resources of each of the abovementioned Underwriters are sufficient to enable them to discharge their respective underwriting obligations in full. The abovementioned Underwriters are registered with the SEBI under Section 12(1) of the SEBI Act or registered as brokers with the Stock Exchange(s). Our Board of Directors, at its meeting held on [●], has accepted and entered into the Underwriting Agreement mentioned above on behalf of our Company.

Notwithstanding the above table, the Underwriters will be severally responsible for ensuring payment with respect to Equity shares allocated to Bidders procured by them in accordance with the Underwriting Agreement.

Allocation among the Underwriters may not necessarily be in proportion to their underwriting commitment disclosed in the table above. In the event of any default in payment, the respective Underwriter, in addition to other obligations defined in the Underwriting Agreement, will also be required to procure purchasers for or purchase the Equity Shares to the extent of the defaulted amount in accordance with the Underwriting Agreement. The extent of underwriting obligations and the Bids to be underwritten in the Offer shall be as per the Underwriting Agreement.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The share capital of our Company, as at the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, is set forth below:

(in ₹, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

		Aggregate value at face value	Aggregate value at Offer Price*
A	**AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL(1)**		
	7,700,000,000 Equity Shares bearing face value of ₹2 each	15,400,000,000	-
	3,000,000 10% cumulative redeemable preference shares of face value of ₹ 1,000 each	3,000,000,000	-
	Total	18,400,000,000	-
B	**ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL BEFORE THE OFFER**		
	6,680,561,000 Equity Shares bearing face value of ₹2 each	13,361,122,000	-
C	**PRESENT OFFER**		
	Offer of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million(2)(3)		
	Which includes:		
	- Offer for Sale of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million (3)	[●]	[●]
	The Offer includes		
	- Employee Reservation Portion of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million(4)	[●]	[●]
	- Shareholder Reservation Portion of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million(5)	[●]	[●]
	Net Offer of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million	[●]	[●]
D	**ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL AFTER THE OFFER**		
	6,680,561,000 Equity Shares bearing face value of ₹2 each	13,361,122,000	-
E	**SECURITIES PREMIUM ACCOUNT**		
	Before the Offer (in ₹ million)		Nil
	After the Offer* (in ₹ million)		[●]

* *To be included upon finalization of the Offer Price and subject to Basis of Allotment.*

(1) For details in relation to the changes in the authorized share capital of our Company since incorporation, please refer to the section titled "History and Certain Corporate Matters – Amendments to our Memorandum of Association in the last 10 years" on page 308.

(2) The Offer has been authorized by a resolution passed by our Board of Directors dated in their meeting held on October 31, 2026.

(3) Our Board has, pursuant to its resolution dated October 31, 2026 taken on record, consent of the Promoter Selling Shareholder to participate in the Offer for Sale. The Promoter Selling Shareholder has consented to its participation in the Offer for Sale to the extent of its portion of the Offered Shares The Promoter Selling Shareholder confirms that the Equity Shares being offered by them in the Offer for Sale have been held by them for a period of at least one year prior to the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus in accordance with the Regulation 8 of SEBI ICDR Regulations and are accordingly, eligible for being offered in the Offer for Sale.

(4) Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion must ensure that the maximum Bid Amount does not exceed ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). However, the initial allocation to an Eligible Employee in the Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). Only in the event of an under-subscription in the Employee Reservation Portion post the initial Allotment, such unsubscribed portion may be Allotted on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion, for a value in excess of ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), subject to the total allocation to an Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). Further, undersubscription, if any, in the Employee Reservation Portion or the Shareholders Reservation Portion, may be added to other reserved category and the unsubscribed portion, if any, after such inter-se adjustments among such reserved categories shall be added to the Net Offer. Our Company, in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers, may offer a discount of up to [●]% to the Offer Price (equivalent of ₹[●] per Equity Share) to Eligible Employees, which shall be announced at least two Working Days prior to the Bid/ Offer Opening Date. For further details, see "The Offer" on page 84.

(5) The Shareholder Reservation Portion shall not exceed 10% of the Offer size. The unsubscribed portion, if any, in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, shall be added to the Net Offer. Bids by Eligible Shareholders in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, the Net Offer portion and the Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible) shall not be treated as multiple Bids subject to applicable limits. If an Eligible Shareholder is Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion up to ₹ 0.20 million, application by such Eligible Shareholders in the Retail Portion or Non-Institutional Portion and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) shall not be treated as multiple Bids. Therefore, Eligible Shareholders bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion (subject to the Bid Amount being up to ₹ 0.20 million) can also Bid under the Net Offer and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) and such Bids shall not be treated as multiple Bids. For further details, see "Offer Structure" on page 616.

Notes to capital structure

1. **Equity share capital history of our Company**

The history of the equity share capital of our Company is set out in the table below:

Date of allotment / buy-back/ reduction in share capital	Number of equity shares allotted / bought back	Name of allottees / shareholders whose equity shares were bought back		Face value per equity share (₹)	Issue / (buy-back) price per equity share (₹)	Nature of allotment/ buy-back	Nature of consideration	Cumulative number of equity shares	Cumulative paid-up equity share capital (₹)
November 28, 1985^	9	**Name of allottee**	**Number of equity shares allotted**	1,000	1,000	Initial Subscription to MoA	Cash	9	9,000
		Coal India Limited	6						
		Chitta Ranjan Mukherjee*	1						
		Raj Krishan Gupta*	1						
		Rana Shamsher Jang Bahadur Singh*	1						
May 26, 1988	4,000,000	Coal India Limited		1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	4,000,009	4,000,009,000
September 17, 1988	2,131,000	Coal India Limited		1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	6,131,009	6,131,009,000
November 6, 1988	6,945	Coal India Limited		1,000	1,000	Allotment to Coal India limited against funds received from Central Government for payment of land compensation	Other than cash**	6,137,954	6,137,954,000
January 31, 1989	1,489,300	Coal India Limited		1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	7,627,254	7,627,254,000
March 16, 1990	299,915	Coal India Limited		1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities	Other than cash	7,927,169	7,927,169,000

Date of allotment / buy-back/ reduction in share capital	Number of equity shares allotted / bought back	Name of allottees / shareholders whose equity shares were bought back	Face value per equity share (₹)	Issue / (buy-back) price per equity share (₹)	Nature of allotment/ buy-back	Nature of consideration	Cumulative number of equity shares	Cumulative paid-up equity share capital (₹)
					transferred to our Company			
March 16, 1990	1,072,831	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Further issue	Cash	9,000,000	9,000,000,000
February 2, 1991	1,268,700	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Further issue	Cash	10,268,700	10,268,700,000
March 14, 1992	941,300	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Further issue	Cash	11,210,000	11,210,000,000
December 3, 1997	(7,613,000)	Reduction of 7,613,000 equity shares of face value ₹1000 each of the Company pursuant to a petition under Section 100 of the Companies Act, 1956 for reduction of the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Company as allowed by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Corporate Affairs *vide* its order dated December 3, 1997					3,597,000	3,597,000,000
March 16, 2017	(609,250)	Coal India Limited	1,000	(19,699.47)	Buy-back	Cash	2,987,750	2,987,750,000
March 21, 2018	4,182,850	Coal India Limited	1,000	N.A.	Bonus issue in the portion of seven equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 for every five equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held	N.A.	71,70,600	7,170,600,000
February 2, 2019	(490,039)	Coal India Limited	1,000	(7,244.32)	Buy-back	Cash	6,680,561	6,680,561,000
February 27, 2026	6,680,561	Coal India Limited	1,000	N.A.	Bonus issue in the portion of one equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 for every one equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held	N.A.	13,361,122	13,361,122,000
Pursuant to the resolutions passed by Board of Directors and Shareholders dated October 24, 2026, and October 27, 2026 respectively, the face value of the equity shares was sub-divided from ₹1,000 per equity share to ₹2 per equity share. Accordingly, the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of our Company being ₹13,361,122,000 comprising of 13,361,122 equity shares of ₹1,000 each was sub-divided into 6,680,561,000 equity shares of ₹2 each.								
Total							**6,680,561,000**	**13,361,122,000**

^ *Our Company was incorporated on November 28, 1985. The date of subscription to the Memorandum of Association is November 22, 1985 and the Board vide its resolution dated February 21, 1986 took on record the issuance and allotment of 9 equity shares of face value of ₹ 1,000 each to subscribers to the MoA.*

* *Equity Shares held by aforementioned nominee shareholders ("**Original Nominee Shareholders**") pursuant to subscription of MoA have been transferred to other nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited from time to time. As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

** *The Company has received funds from Central Government for payment of land compensation. Since shares could not directly be issued to Government of India, the Company has issued shares to Coal India Limited. Therefore, since the Company, had not received cash from Coal India Limited in lieu of issuance of Equity Shares by the Company, the allotment has been considered on 'other than cash' basis.*

a. Secondary transactions of Equity Shares

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there have been no secondary transaction of Equity Shares by the Promoters (other than transfer of equity shares pursuant to changes in nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited), since incorporation of our Company.

2. **Preference share capital history of our Company**

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any outstanding preference shares.

3. **Issue of shares for consideration other than cash or by way of a bonus issue**

Further, except as disclosed below, our Company has not issued any equity shares for consideration other than cash or through bonus issue since its incorporation:

Date of allotment	Number of equity shares allotted	Name of allottees	Face value per equity share (in ₹)	Issue price per equity share (in ₹)	Nature of allotment	Nature of consideration	Benefits accrued to our Company
May 26, 1988	4,000,000	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	Assets and liabilities used for ordinary course of business
September 17, 1988	2,131,000	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	Assets and liabilities used for ordinary course of business
November 6, 1988	6,945	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Allotment to Coal India limited against funds received from Central Government for payment of land compensation	Other than cash*	Funds received for paying land compensation
January 31, 1989	1,489,300	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	Assets and liabilities used for ordinary course of business
March 16, 1990	299,915	Coal India Limited	1,000	1,000	Allotment against purchase consideration of assets and liabilities transferred to our Company	Other than cash	Assets and liabilities used for ordinary course of business

March 21, 2018	4,182,850	Coal India Limited	1,000	N.A.	Bonus issue in the portion of seven equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 for every five equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held	N.A.	-
February 27, 2026	6,680,561	Coal India Limited	1,000	N.A.	Bonus issue in the portion of one equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 for every one equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held	N.A.	-

* *The Company has received funds from Central Government for payment of land compensation. Since shares could not directly be issued to Government of India, the Company has issued shares to Coal India Limited. Therefore, since the Company, had not received cash from Coal India Limited in lieu of issuance of Equity Shares by the Company, the allotment has been considered on 'other than cash' basis.*

4. **Issue of shares out of revaluation reserves**

Our Company has not issued any shares out of revaluation reserves since its incorporation.

5. **Issue of shares pursuant to Sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act 1956 or Section 230 to 234 of the Companies Act, 2013**

As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has not issued or allotted any equity shares in terms of any scheme of arrangement approved under Sections 391 to 394 of the Companies Act, 1956 or Sections 230 to 234 of the Companies Act, 2013.

6. **Issue of shares which may be at a price lower than the Offer Price in the last one year**

Our Company has not issued any equity shares during a period of one year preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus at a price which may be lower than the Offer Price.

7. **Issue of Equity Shares under employee stock options schemes**

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any employee stock option scheme.

8. **Compliance with the Companies Act, 1956 and the Companies Act, 2013**

All issuances and allotment of Equity Shares by the Company since incorporation have been undertaken in compliance with the Companies Act.

9. **Details of Shareholding of our Promoters and members of the Promoter Group in our Company**

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited holds 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each (includes 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited) equivalent to 100.00 % of the issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company.

Our other Promoter, President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and members of our Promoter Group do not hold any Equity Shares in our Company.

(i) ***Build-up of the shareholding of Coal India Limited in our Company***

For details regarding the build-up of the shareholding of Coal India Limited in our Company, please see "-*Notes to capital structure – Equity share capital history of our Company*" on page 109.

(ii) All the Equity Shares held by one of our Promoter, Coal India Limited, were fully paid-up on the respective dates of allotment of such Equity Shares.

(iii) As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, none of the Equity Shares held by Coal India Limited are pledged or otherwise encumbered.

(iv) ***Shareholding of our Promoters and Promoter Group***

The details of the shareholding of our Promoters and the members of the Promoter Group (to the extent applicable) as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are set forth in the table below:

Sr. No.	Name of the Promoter	Pre-Offer Equity Share Capital		Post-Offer Equity Share Capital[#]	
		No. of Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each	% of total Shareholding	No. of Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each	% of total Shareholding
1.	Coal India Limited	6,680,561,000*	100.00	[●]	[●]
2.	President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India	Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]
Total		**6,680,561,000**	**100.00**	**[●]**	**[●]**

[#] *To be updated at the Prospectus stage.*

* *Includes 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

Further, none of the members of our Promoter Group hold any Equity Shares in our Company.

(v) ***Details of minimum Promoters' contribution and lock-in***

Pursuant to Regulations 14 and 16 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, an aggregate of 20% of the fully diluted post-Offer Equity Share capital of our Company held by our Promoters is required to be provided towards minimum promoters' contribution and locked-in for a period of eighteen months or any other period as may be prescribed under applicable law, from the date of Allotment ("**Minimum Promoters' Contribution**") and our Promoters' shareholding in excess of 20% shall be locked-in for a period of six months from the date of Allotment or any other period as may be prescribed under applicable law.

Set forth below are the details of the Equity Shares that will be locked-in for a period of eighteen months or such other period as prescribed under the SEBI ICDR Regulations, from the date of Allotment as Minimum Promoters' Contribution:

Name of the Promoter	Number of Equity Shares held	Number of Equity Shares locked-in	Date of allotment/ transfer	Face value per Equity Share (₹)	Issue/ Acquisition price per Equity Share (₹)	% of pre-Offer Equity Share capital on a fully diluted basis	% of the post-Offer Equity Share capital on a fully diluted basis
[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]

Note: To be updated at the Prospectus stage

For details on the build-up of the equity share capital of our Company held by our Promoters, see *"-Build-up of the shareholding of Coal India Limited in our Company*" on page 113.

Our Promoters have given their consent to include such number of Equity Shares held by them, in aggregate, constituting 20% of the fully diluted post-Offer Equity Share capital of our Company as Minimum Promoters' Contribution. Our Promoters have agreed not to dispose, sell, transfer, charge,

pledge or otherwise encumber in any manner the Minimum Promoters' Contribution from the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, until the expiry of the lock-in period specified above, or for such other time as required under SEBI ICDR Regulations, except as may be permitted, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

The Equity Shares that are being locked-in are not, and will not be, ineligible for computation of Minimum Promoters' Contribution under Regulation 15 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. In this regard, we confirm that:

i. the Equity Shares offered as part of the Minimum Promoters' Contribution do not comprise (a) Equity Shares acquired during the three years immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus for consideration other than cash, and wherein revaluation of assets or capitalization of intangible assets was involved, or (b) Equity Shares arising pursuant to a bonus issue out of revaluations reserves or unrealized profits of our Company or from a bonus issue against the Equity Shares that are otherwise ineligible for computation of Minimum Promoters' Contribution;

ii. the Minimum Promoters' Contribution does not include Equity Shares acquired during the one year immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus at a price lower than Offer Price;

iii. our Company has not been formed by conversion of one or more partnership firms or a limited liability partnership into a company and hence, no Equity Shares have been issued in the one year immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus pursuant to conversion of a partnership firm;

iv. the Equity Shares held by our Promoters and offered as part of the Minimum Promoters' Contribution are not subject to any pledge or any other form of encumbrance; and

v. All the Equity Shares held by our Promoters are in dematerialized form.

(vi) ***Details of share capital locked-in for six months***

In terms of Regulation 17 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the entire pre-Offer equity share capital of our Company, except for the Offered Shares successfully transferred by the Promoter Selling Shareholder pursuant to the Offer, will be locked-in for a period of six months from the date of Allotment in the Offer including any unsubscribed portion, except the Promoters' Contribution which shall be locked in as above

As required under Regulation 20 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, our Company shall ensure that the details of the Equity Shares locked-in are recorded by the relevant Depository. Any unsubscribed portion of the Offered Shares offered pursuant to the Offer for Sale would also be locked-in as required under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

In terms of Regulation 22 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, Equity Shares held by one of our Promoters, Coal India Limited which are locked-in, may be transferred to members of the Promoter Group or to any new promoters, subject to continuation of lock-in in the hands of the transferees for the remaining period and compliance with provisions of the SEBI Takeover Regulations, as applicable and such transferee shall not be eligible to transfer them till the lock-in period stipulated in SEBI ICDR Regulations has expired. The Equity Shares held by persons other than our Promoter, Coal India Limited, and locked-in for a period of six months from the date of Allotment in the Offer or any other period as may be prescribed under applicable law, may be transferred to any other person holding Equity Shares which are locked-in, subject to the continuation of the lock-in the hands of the transferee for the remaining period and compliance with the provisions of the SEBI Takeover Regulations.

In terms of Regulation 21 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Equity Shares held by one of our Promoters, Coal India Limited, which are locked-in as per Regulation 16 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, may be pledged only with scheduled commercial banks or public financial institutions or systemically important non-banking finance companies or deposit taking housing finance companies as collateral security for loans granted by such entity, provided that such pledge of the Equity Shares is one of the terms of the sanctioned loan. However, such lock-in will continue pursuant to any invocation of the

pledge and the transferee of the Equity Shares pursuant to such invocation shall not be eligible to transfer the Equity Shares until the expiry of the lock-in period stipulated above.

(vii) ***Lock-in of Equity Shares Allotted to Anchor Investors***

50% of the Equity Shares allotted to Anchor Investors under the Anchor Investor Portion shall be locked-in for a period 90 days from the date of Allotment and the remaining 50% shall be locked-in for a period of 30 days from the date of Allotment.

(viii) ***Recording of non-transferability of Equity Shares locked-in***

As required under Regulation 20 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, our Company shall ensure that the details of the Equity Shares locked-in are recorded by the relevant Depository.

In terms of Regulation 17(2) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, in cases where lock-in of the Equity Shares that are held by any pre-Offer Shareholders and are not exempt from lock-in, cannot be created, for reasons including creation of pledge on the said Equity Shares, the Depositories shall, upon receipt of instruction from our Company, in consultation with the Registrar and the BRLMs, mark lock-in of such Equity Shares and record the said Equity Shares as 'non-transferable' for duration of applicable lock-in period, in compliance with the requirements under NSDL circular bearing number NSDL/CIR/II/19/2026 dated April 7, 2026 and CDSL circular bearing number CDSL/OPS/RTA/CAIPO/2026/104 dated April 6, 2026 (read with SEBI circular dated April 8, 2026 bearing reference number HO/49/(17)2026-CFD-POD2/I/8965/2026).Further, any Equity Shares received by lenders / pledgees, upon invocation of the pledge will remain under lock-in for the balance period as required under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(ix) ***Sales or purchase of Equity Shares or other specified securities of our Company by our Promoters, members of our Promoter Group and/or our Directors or directors of our Corporate Promoter and their relatives during the six months immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus***

None of our Promoters, the members of the Promoter Group, our Directors or directors of our Corporate Promoter or their relatives have purchased, acquired or sold any securities of our Company during the period of six months immediately preceding the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

10. **Shareholding pattern of our Company**

The table below presents the shareholding pattern of our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus[#]:

	Category of Shareholder (II)	No. of Shareholder (III)	No. of fully paid-up equity shares held (IV)	Partly paid-up equity shares held (V)	No, of shares underlying Depository Receipts (VI)	Total no. shares held (VII) = (IV)+(V)+ (VI)	Shareholding as a % of total no. of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) As a % of (A+B+C2) (VIII)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities (IX)				No. of Shares Underlying Outstanding convertible securities (Including Warrants, ESOP etc.) (X)	Total no. of shares on fully diluted basis (including warrants, ESOP, Convertible Securities etc.) (XI)=(VII+X)	Shareholding, as a % assuming full conversion of convertible securities (as a percentage of diluted share capital) (XII)=(VII)+(X) As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of Locked in shares (XIII)		Number of Shares pledged (XIV)		Non-Disposal Undertaking (XV)		Other encumbrance, If any (XVI)		Total Number of Shares encumbered (XVII)=(XIV+XV+XVI)		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form (XVIII)
								No. of Voting Rights			Total as a % of (A+B+C)				No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)		
								Class eg: Equity Shares	Class eg: Others	Total																
(A)	Promoter & Promoter Group	7*	6,680,561,000	-	-	6,680,561,000	100.00	6,680,561,000	-	6,680,561,000	100.00	-	6,680,561,000	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,680,561,000
(B)	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C)	Non-Promoter Non Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D1)	Shares Underlying DRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D2)	Shares held by Employee Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**7***	**6,680,561,000**	**-**	**-**	**6,680,561,000**	**100.00**	**6,680,561,000**	**-**	**6,680,561,000**	**100.00**	**-**	**6,680,561,000**	**100.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,680,561,000**

 # The shareholding pattern presented above is based on the format prescribed under Regulation 31 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. Based on beneficiary position statement dated October 30, 2026.

** One of our Promoters, Coal India Limited, holds 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares, equivalent to 100.00% of the issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity Share capital our Company out of which 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each are held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

11. As of the date of the filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has 7 shareholders, which is our Promoter, Coal India Limited, along with 6 nominee shareholders.

12. **Shareholding of our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and members of Senior Management of our Company**

Except as stated below, none of our Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management hold any Equity Shares:

Name of Director/ Key Managerial Personnel/ Member of Senior Management Personnel	Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	Percentage of pre-Offer Equity Share capital (%)	Percentage of post-Offer Equity Share capital (%)^
Harish Duhan	500*	Negligible	[●]
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	500*	Negligible	[●]
Achyut Ghatak	500*	Negligible	[●]
Total	**1,500***	**Negligible**	**[●]**

** Equity shares are held by Coal India Limited jointly with each of the director mentioned above in the capacity of nominee shareholder of Coal India Limited*
^ To be updated at prospectus stage

13. **Details of equity shareholding of the major Shareholders of our Company**

(a) Set forth below is a list of Shareholders holding 1% or more of the issued and paid-up share capital of our Company and the number of shares held by them, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus[#]:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	% of the Equity Share Capital Pre-Offer
1.	Coal India Limited	6,680,561,000*	100.00

* *Includes 3,000 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 held jointly with Coal India Limited by the nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

(b) Set forth below is a list of Shareholders holding 1% or more of the Equity Share capital of our Company and the number of Equity Shares held by them, as of 10 days prior to the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Number of equity shares of face value of ₹ 1,000 each	% of the Equity Share Capital
1.	Coal India Limited	13,361,122*	100.00

* *Includes 3 equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held jointly with Coal India Limited by the nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

(c) Set forth below is a list of Shareholders holding 1% or more of the issued and paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company and the number of Equity Shares held by them, as of one year prior to the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Number of equity shares of face value of ₹ 1,000 each	% of the Equity Share Capital
1.	Coal India Limited	6,680,561*	100.00

* *Includes 3 equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held jointly with Coal India Limited by the nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

(d) Set forth below is a list of Shareholders holding 1% or more of the issued and paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company and the number of Equity Shares held by them, as of two years prior to the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Sr. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Number of equity shares of face value of ₹ 1,000 each	% of the Equity Share Capital
1.	Coal India Limited	6,680,561*	100.00

* *Includes 3 equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held jointly with Coal India Limited by the nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

14. **Weighted average cost of acquisition of specified securities of our Promoter (also the Selling Shareholder)**

The weighted average cost of acquisition of specified securities by our Promoter (also the Selling Shareholder) as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Promoters	Number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each held as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus**	Weighted Average cost of acquisition per Equity Share (in ₹)*	Number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each acquired in the last one year	Weighted Average cost of acquisition per Equity Share acquired in the last one year (in ₹)*	Number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each acquired in the last three year**	Weighted Average cost of acquisition per Equity Share acquired in the last three years (in ₹)*
Promoters							
1.	Coal India Limited[#$]	6,680,561,000[$]	1.02	6,680,561	Nil[&]	6,680,561	Nil[&]
2.	President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

 # Also, the Selling Shareholder.

** As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.*

*** Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholder of the Company at its meeting held on October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026, the existing authorised Equity Share capital of the Company was sub-divided from 15,400,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000 each into 7,700,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each and accordingly the existing paid up Equity Shares of the Company was sub-divided from 13,361,122 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each into 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each..*

& Acquisition by way of bonus issue of equity shares dated February 27, 2026.

$ Includes 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.

15. **Weighted average cost of all equity shares transacted in the three years, 18 months and one year preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus**

The weighted average cost of acquisition of all equity shares transacted in the last one year, 18 months and three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is mentioned below

Period	Weighted average cost of acquisition per Equity Share (in ₹)*	Cap Price is 'x' times the weighted average cost of acquisition#	Range of acquisition price per Equity Share: lowest price –highest price (in ₹)*
Last one year preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus	Nil	[●]	Nil
Last 18 months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus	Nil	[●]	Nil
Last three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus	Nil	[●]	Nil

** As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.*

 # To be updated on finalization of Price Band.

16. **Details of the price at which specified securities were acquired in the last three years immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus by our Promoter (also the Selling Shareholder), members of our Promoter Group, and Shareholders with right to nominate directors or other special rights**

Except as stated above under "**-** -*Notes to capital structure – Equity share capital history of our Company*" on page 109, none of our Promoters and members of our Promoter Group, Selling Shareholder

and Shareholders with right to nominate directors or other special rights have acquired any specified securities in the three years immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

17. **Aggregate pre-Offer and post-Offer shareholding of our Promoters, Promoter Group (other than our Promoters) and additional top 10 Shareholders of our Company, as a percentage of our paid-up Equity Share capital as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus**

The aggregate pre-Offer shareholding of our Promoters, our Promoter Group and the additional top 10 Shareholders as a percentage of the pre-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company as on the date of pre-Offer and price band advertisement and as on the date of Allotment is set out below:

S No.	Name of the Shareholder	Pre-Offer shareholding as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus^		Post-Offer shareholding as at Allotment*@			
		Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	Percentage of total pre-Offer paid up Equity Share capital	At the lower end of the Price Band (₹ [●])		At the upper end of the Price Band (₹ [●])	
				Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	Percentage of total post-Offer paid up Equity Share capital	Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	Percentage of total post-Offer paid up Equity Share capital
Promoter							
1.	Coal India Limited#	6,680,561,000$	100.00	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total (A)		**6,680,561,000$**	100.00	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Promoter Group (other than the Promoters)							
1.	Nil	Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total (B)		Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Additional top 10 Shareholders							
1.	Nil	Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total (C)		Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Other public shareholders							
1.	Nil	Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total (D)		Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total (A+B+C+D)		**6,680,561,000$**	**100.00**	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]

* *To be filled at the Prospectus stage.*

^ *Based on beneficiary position statement dated October 30, 2026*

@ *Subject to finalisation of the Basis of Allotment.*

$ *Includes 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

\# *Also the Selling Shareholder.*

18. There have been no financing arrangements whereby our Promoters, members of our Promoter Group, our Directors, directors of our Corporate Promoter or any of their relatives have purchased or sold or financed the purchase by any other person of securities of our Company during the six months immediately preceding the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

19. There will be no further issue of Equity Shares whether by way of issue of bonus shares, preferential allotment, rights issue or in any other manner during the period commencing from filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus with SEBI until the Equity Shares are listed on the Stock Exchanges pursuant to the Offer or all application monies have been refunded, as the case may be.

20. Our Company has not made any public issue since its incorporation and has not made any rights issue of any kind or class of securities since its incorporation.

21. Our Company has been in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable, with respect to issuance of securities from the date of incorporation of our Company till the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

22. All the Equity Shares held by our Promoters are in dematerialised form as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

23. Our Company does not intend or propose to alter its capital structure for a period of six months from the Bid/Offer Opening Date, by way of split or consolidation of the denomination of Equity Shares or further issue of Equity Shares (including issue of securities convertible into or exchangeable, directly or indirectly for Equity Shares) whether on a preferential basis or by way of bonus issue of Equity Shares or on a rights basis or by way of further public issue of Equity Shares or qualified institutions placements or otherwise.

24. No person connected with the Offer, including, but not limited to, our Company, the members of the Syndicate, our Promoters, Promoter Selling Shareholder, the members of our Promoter Group or our Directors, shall offer any incentive, whether direct or indirect, in any manner, whether in cash or kind or services or otherwise to any Bidder for making a Bid, except for fees or commission for services rendered in relation to the Offer.

25. None of the members of our Promoter Group will participate in the Offer.

26. Neither the (i) BRLMs or any associates of the BRLMs (except Mutual Funds sponsored by entities which are associates of the BRLMs or insurance companies promoted by entities which are associates of the BRLMs or AIFs sponsored by entities which are associates of the BRLMs or FPIs other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices which are associates of the BRLMs or pension funds sponsored by entities which are associates of the BRLMs); nor (ii) any person related to the Corporate Promoter or Promoter Group shall apply in the Offer under the Anchor Investor Portion. Further, an Anchor Investor shall be deemed to be an associate of the BRLMs, if: (a) either of them controls, directly or indirectly through its subsidiary or holding company, not less than 15% of the voting rights in the other; or (b) either of them, directly or indirectly, by itself or in combination with other persons, exercises control over the other; or (c) there is a common director, excluding a nominee director, amongst the Anchor Investor and the BRLMs.

27. There are no outstanding warrants, options or rights to convert debentures, loans or other instruments into, or which would entitle any person any option to receive Equity Shares of our Company, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

28. The BRLMs and their affiliates may engage in the transactions with and perform services for our Company and/ or the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the ordinary course of business or may in the future engage in commercial banking and investment banking transactions with our Company and/ or the Promoter Selling Shareholder, for which they may in the future receive customary compensation.

29. We confirm that the BRLMs are not associates of our Company as per Regulation 21A of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992.

30. None of the directors, key managerial personnel, compliance officer, employees as defined in Regulation 6(b) of SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992, or relatives of the said person(s), of the BRLM hold any Equity Shares in our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

31. At any given time, there shall be only one denomination of the Equity Shares of our Company, unless otherwise permitted by law.

32. Our Company shall comply with such disclosure and accounting norms as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

33. Our Company shall ensure that any transactions in Equity Shares by our Promoters and members of our Promoter Group between the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and the date of closing of the Offer shall be reported to the Stock Exchanges within 24 hours of such transactions.

34. Our Company, our Directors and the BRLMs have not entered into buy-back arrangements and / or any other similar arrangements for the purchase of Equity Shares being offered through the Offer.

35. All Equity Shares transferred pursuant to the Offer shall be fully paid-up at the time of Allotment and there are no partly paid-up Equity Shares as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

36. None of our Promoters and the members of the Promoter Group will submit Bids or otherwise participate in the Offer other than to the extent of their participation in the Offer for Sale, as applicable.

37. None of the investors of our Company are directly or indirectly related with the BRLMs and their associates.

38. None of the BRLMs and their respective associates (as defined under the SEBI (Merchant Bankers) Regulations, 1992) hold any Equity Shares in our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

39. As on the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have stock appreciation rights scheme.

SECTION IV: PARTICULARS OF THE OFFER

OBJECTS OF THE OFFER

The objects of the Offer are to (i) carry out the Offer for Sale of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each, of our Company by the Promoter Selling Shareholder aggregating up to ₹[●] million; and (ii) achieve the benefits of listing the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges. For further details of the Offer, see *"The Offer"* beginning on page 84.

Further, our Company expects that listing of the Equity Shares will enhance our visibility and brand image, provide liquidity and a public market for the Equity Shares in India.

Utilization of the Offer Proceeds by the Promoter Selling Shareholder

Our Company will not receive any proceeds from the Offer (the "**Offer Proceeds**") and all the Offer Proceeds will be received by the Promoter Selling Shareholder after deduction of Offer related expenses and relevant taxes thereon, to be borne by the Promoter Selling Shareholder. For further details in relation to the Offer for Sale, see "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures*" on page 594.

Bridge financing facilities

We have not availed bridge financing from any bank or financial institution as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Monitoring utilization of funds from the Offer

Since the Offer is an Offer for Sale and our Company will not receive any proceeds from the Offer, our Company is not required to appoint a monitoring agency for the Offer

Offer expenses

The Offer expenses are estimated to be approximately ₹[●] million.

The Offer expenses comprises of, among other things, listing fee, underwriting fee, selling commission and brokerage, fee payable to the Book Running Lead Managers, legal counsels, Registrar to the Offer, Escrow Collection Bank, processing fee to the SCSBs for processing ASBA Forms submitted by ASBA Bidders procured by the Syndicate and submitted to SCSBs, brokerage and selling commission payable to Registered Brokers, RTAs and CDPs, fees payable to the Sponsor Banks for Bids made by UPI Bidders and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses for listing the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges.

Other than the audit fees of the statutory auditors (other than to the extent attributable to the Offer), corporate or product advertisements expenses in the ordinary course of business by our Company (not in connection with the Offer), all costs, charges, fees and expenses that are associated with and incurred solely in connection with the Offer, including, *interalia*, filing fees, book building fees and other charges, fees and expenses of the SEBI, the Stock Exchanges, the Registrar of Companies, road show expenses, accommodation and travel expenses, fees and expenses of the legal counsel to our Company and the Promoter Selling Shareholder, fees and expenses of the statutory auditors (to the extent related to the Offer), registrar fees and broker fees (including fees for procuring of applications), bank charges, fees and expenses of the BRLMs, Syndicate Members, Self-Certified Syndicate Banks, other Designated Intermediaries and any other consultant, advisor or third party in connection with the Offer shall be borne by the Promoter Selling Shareholder, subject to compliance with the applicable law and as agreed among parties.

The cost for (i) advertising and marketing expenses (ii) printing and stationery expenses and (iii) BRLMs Legal Counsel shall be borne by the Book Running Lead Managers.

Payments, if any, made by our Company in relation to the Offer shall be on behalf of the Promoter Selling Shareholder and such payments will be reimbursed to our Company.

In the event the Offer is withdrawn or unsuccessful or the listing and trading approvals from the Stock Exchanges are not received, subject to applicable laws, all costs and expenses (including all applicable taxes) with respect to

the Offer shall be exclusively borne by the Promoter Selling Shareholder. Promoter Selling Shareholder shall also pay the fees and expenses of the BRLMs as agreed to among the parties.

The break-down for the estimated Offer expenses are as follows:

Activity	Estimated expenses [(1)] (in ₹ million)	As a % of total estimated Offer related expenses [(1)]	As a % of Offer size [(1)]
BRLMs' fees and commissions (including underwriting commission)	[●]	[●]	[●]
Brokerage and selling commission and bidding/uploading charges payable to members of the Syndicate (including their Sub-Syndicate Members), RTAs, CDPs and Registered Brokers [(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Fees payable to Registrar of the Offer	[●]	[●]	[●]
Fees payable to other parties, including but not limited to Statutory Auditors, Practicing Company Secretary and industry expert.	[●]	[●]	[●]
Other expenses			
Listing fees, SEBI fees, upload fees, BSE and NSE processing fees, book-building software fees	[●]	[●]	[●]
Fees payable to legal counsels	[●]	[●]	[●]
Miscellaneous (comprising fees payable to strategic advisors and additional intermediaries, if any, chartered accountant(s) and company secretary that may be appointed in the course of Offer)	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total estimated Offer expenses	[●]	[●]	[●]

(1) The Offer expenses will be incorporated in the Prospectus on finalization of the Offer Price.

(2) Selling commission payable to the SCSBs on the portion for RIBs, Eligible Employees, Eligible Shareholders and Non-Institutional Bidders which are directly procured and uploaded by the SCSBs, would be as follows:

Portion for RIBs*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Non-Institutional Bidders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Employees	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Shareholders	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*

**Amount Allotted is the product of the number of Equity Shares Allotted and the Offer Price. Selling commission payable to the SCSBs will be determined on the basis of the bidding terminal ID as captured in the bid book of BSE or NSE.*

(3) No processing fees shall be payable by the Promoter Selling Shareholder to the SCSBs on the applications directly procured by them.

Processing / uploading fees payable to the SCSBs on the portion for RIBs, Eligible Employees, Eligible Shareholders and Non-Institutional Bidders which are procured by the members of the Syndicate / sub-Syndicate / Registered Broker / RTAs / CDPs and submitted to SCSB for blocking, would be as follows:

Portion for RIBs*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Non-Institutional Bidders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Employees*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Shareholders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*

** Based on valid applications*

(4) Selling commission on the portion for UPI Bidders, Non-Institutional Bidders, Eligible Employees, Eligible Shareholders which are procured by members of the Syndicate (including their sub-Syndicate Members), RTAs and CDPs or for using 3-in-1 type accounts-linked online trading, demat & bank account provided by some of the brokers which are members of Syndicate (including their Sub-Syndicate Members) would be as follows:

Portion for RIBs	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted* (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Non-Institutional Bidders	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted* (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Employees	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted* (plus applicable taxes)*
Potion for Eligible Shareholders	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted* (plus applicable taxes)*

**Amount Allotted is the product of the number of Equity Shares Allotted and the Offer Price.*

The Selling Commission payable to the Syndicate / Sub-Syndicate Members will be determined on the basis of the application form number / series, provided that the application is also bid by the respective Syndicate / Sub-Syndicate Member. For clarification, if a Syndicate ASBA application on the application form number / series of a Syndicate / Sub-Syndicate Member, is bid by an SCSB, the Selling Commission will be payable to the SCSB and not the Syndicate / Sub-Syndicate Member.

Uploading charges payable to members of the Syndicate (including their sub-Syndicate Members), RTAs and CDPs on the applications made by RIBs using 3-in-1 accounts and Non-Institutional Bidders which are procured by them and submitted to SCSB for blocking or using 3-in-1 accounts, would be as follows: ₹[●] plus applicable taxes, per valid application bid by the Syndicate (including their sub-Syndicate Members), RTAs and CDPs.

The selling commission and bidding charges payable to Registered Brokers, the RTAs and CDPs will be determined on the basis of the

bidding terminal id as captured in the Bid Book of BSE or NSE.

(5) Selling commission/ uploading charges payable to the Registered Brokers on the portion for UPI Bidders, Eligible Employees, Eligible Shareholders and Non-Institutional Bidders which are directly procured by the Registered Broker and submitted to SCSB for processing, would be as follows:

Portion for RIBs*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Non-Institutional Bidders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Employees*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Shareholders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*

** Based on valid applications*

(6) Uploading charges/ Processing fees for applications made by UPI Bidders would be as under:

Payable to members of the Syndicate (including their sub-Syndicate Members)/ RTAs / CDPs	*₹ [●] per valid application (plus applicable taxes)*
Payable to Sponsor Banks	*₹ [●] per valid application (plus applicable taxes)* *The Sponsor Banks shall be responsible for making payments to the third parties such as remitter bank, NPCI and such other parties as required in connection with the performance of its duties under applicable SEBI circulars, agreements and other Applicable Laws*

All such commissions and processing fees set out above shall be paid as per the timelines in terms of the Syndicate Agreement and Escrow and Sponsor Bank Agreement.

(7) Bidding Charges payable to members of the Syndicate (including their sub-Syndicate Members), RTAs and CDPs on the portion for RIIs and Non-Institutional Bidders which are procured by them and submitted to SCSB for blocking, would be as follows: ₹ [●] plus applicable taxes, per valid application bid by the Syndicate (including their sub-Syndicate Members), RTAs and CDPs.

The selling commission and bidding charges payable to Registered Brokers the RTAs and CDPs will be determined on the basis of the bidding terminal id as captured in the Bid Book of BSE or NSE.

Bidding charges payable to the Registered Brokers, RTAs/CDPs on the portion for RIIs, Non-Institutional Bidders, Eligible Employees and Eligible Shareholders which are directly procured by the Registered Broker or RTAs or CDPs and submitted to SCSB for processing, would be as follows:

Portion for RIBs*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Non-Institutional Bidders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Employees*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*
Portion for Eligible Shareholders*	*[●]% of the Amount Allotted (plus applicable taxes)*

**Based on valid applications*

The processing fees for applications made by UPI Bidders may be released to the remitter banks (SCSBs) only after such banks provide a written confirmation in compliance with the UPI Circulars.

Other confirmations

The Offer proceeds will be received by the Promoter Selling Shareholder. None of our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management will receive any portion of the Offer Proceeds.

Except in the ordinary course of business, there are no material existing or anticipated transactions in relation to utilisation of the Offer proceeds or project cost with Promoters, Promoter Group, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

BASIS FOR OFFER PRICE

The Price Band and the Offer Price will be determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, on the basis of assessment of market demand for the Equity Shares offered through the Book Building Process and the quantitative and qualitative factors as described below and justified in view of the relevant parameters. The face value of the Equity Shares is ₹ 2 each and the Floor Price is [●] times the face value of the Equity Shares and the Cap Price is [●] times the face value of the Equity Shares.

Bidders should also refer to "*Risk Factors*", "*Our Business*", "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*", "*Other Financial Information*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" beginning on page 21, 254, 343, 520 and 524, respectively, to have an informed view before making an investment decision.

Qualitative factors

Some of the qualitative factors which form the basis for computing the Offer Price are:

- One of the largest coal producers in India operating the world's second and fourth largest coal mines, with a large resource base supporting long-term production visibility
- Benefit from the strategic support and vast resources of Coal India Limited, the largest coal producing company in the world
- Highly mechanised and technology-led mining operations driving scale, efficiency and productivity
- Expanding rail-led evacuation network with first-mile connectivity infrastructure and rail corridors connecting our centrally located mines
- Well-positioned to capitalise on India's long-term non-coking coal demand with a diverse grade portfolio and long-standing, FSA-backed relationships with marquee power sector customers
- Strong financial performance with the second highest revenue from operations among CIL's subsidiaries in Fiscal 2026, healthy cash generation and a net cash balance sheet
- Experienced Board and management team supported by a large pool of employees, including technically qualified professionals

Quantitative factors

Some of the information presented in this section relating to our Company is based on and derived from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. For details, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" and "*Other Financial Information*" on page 343 and 520 respectively.

Some of the quantitative factors which may form the basis for calculating the Offer Price are as follows:

1. Basic and diluted Earnings per Share ("EPS") at face value of ₹ 2 each:

Fiscal / Period	Basic EPS* *(in ₹)*	Diluted EPS* *(in ₹)*	Weight
March 31, 2026	7.19	7.19	3
March 31, 2025	6.88	6.88	2
March 31, 2024	10.43	10.43	1
Weighted Average	**7.63**	**7.63**	**-**
September 30, 2026#	3.30	3.30	-
September 30, 2025#	1.86	1.86	-

* *As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.*

\# *Not annualized.*

Notes:

1. *EPS has been calculated in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 33 – "Earnings per share" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The above statement should be read with significant accounting policies and notes to Restated Consolidated Financial Statements. The face value of Equity Shares of the Company is ₹2.*
2. *Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the*

financial year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

3. *Diluted earnings per equity share is computed and disclosed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the year after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.*
4. *Weighted Average = Aggregate of year-wise, weighted EPS divided by the aggregate of weights i.e. (EPS x Weight) for each year/Total of weights*
5. *Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholder of the Company at its meeting held on October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026, the existing authorised Equity Share capital of the Company was sub-divided from 15,400,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000 each into 7,700,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each and accordingly the existing paid up Equity Shares of the Company was sub-divided from 13,361,122 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each into 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each. The disclosure of Basic EPS and Diluted EPS for all the period/ years presented has been arrived at after giving effect to the sub division.*

2. Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio in relation to Price Band of ₹[●] to ₹[●] per Equity Share:

Particulars	P/E at the lower end of Price Band (no. of times)#	P/E at the higher end of Price band (no. of times)#
P/E ratio based on basic and diluted EPS for Financial Year ended March 31, 2026	[●]	[●]

 # To be updated at the Prospectus stage

3. Industry Peer Group Price / Earnings (P/E) ratio

Based on the peer group information (excluding our Company) given below are the highest, lowest and industry average P/E ratio:

Particulars	P/E Ratio
Highest	20.45
Lowest	7.79
Average	12.00

The industry high and low has been considered from the industry peer set provided below under comparison of the accounting ratios with listed industry peers". The industry average has been calculated as the arithmetic average of P/E of the industry peers.

4. Return on Net Worth ("RoNW")

Financial Year / Period	RoNW (%)	Weight
March 31, 2026	25.70	3
March 31, 2025	29.07	2
March 31, 2024	60.56	1
Weighted Average	32.63	-
September 30, 2026#	10.66	-
September 30, 2025#	7.19	-

 # Not annualized.

***Notes**:*

1. *Return on Net Worth (%) is calculated as restated profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the company for the period/financial year divided by average net worth.*
2. *Weighted average = Aggregate of financial year-wise weighted. Return on Net Worth divided by the aggregate of weights i.e. (RoNW x Weight) for each financial year / Total of weights*
3. *Net worth means the aggregate value of the paid up share capital of the Company and all reserves created out of profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, miscellaneous expenditure not written off, as per the restated balance sheet, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, capital reserve, foreign currency translation reserve, write-back of depreciation as at period /year end, as per Restated Consolidated Financial Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company less OCI -Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve. Average net worth is the sum of opening and closing net worth divided by two.*

5. Net Asset Value ("NAV") per Equity Share (face value of ₹ 2 each)

Particulars	Net Asset Value ("NAV") per Equity Share (in ₹)
As of September 30, 2026*	31.49
As of March 31, 2026*	30.39
After the completion of the Offer#	
- At the Floor Price#	[●]
- At the Cap Price#	[●]
- At the Offer Price#	[●]

** As per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.*

 # To be computed post finalization of Price Band.

***Notes**:*

1) Net Asset Value per Equity Share is calculated as Net Worth as at the end of the relevant period/ financial year, as restated,

divided by the aggregated number of Equity Shares and instruments entirely in equity nature outstanding at the end of the relevant period/financial year.

2) *Net worth' is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. 'Net Worth' is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI -Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve.*

3) *Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholder of the Company at its meeting held on October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026, the existing authorised Equity Share capital of the Company was sub-divided from 15,400,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000 each into 7,700,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each and accordingly the existing paid up Equity Shares of the Company was sub-divided from 13,361,122 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each into 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each.*

6. Comparison of Accounting Ratios with listed industry peers

The following peer group has been determined based on the companies listed on the stock exchanges in India, whose business profile is comparable to our businesses in terms of our size and our business model:

Name of the Company	Revenue from Operations (₹ in Million)	Face value per equity share (₹)	Closing Price as on October 29, 2026 (in ₹)	EPS Basic (₹)	EPS Diluted (₹)	NAV per Share (₹)	P/E	RoNW (%)
South Eastern Coalfields Limited*#	329,565.20	2	NA	7.19	7.19	30.39	NA	25.70%
Listed Peers								
Coal India Limited	1,684,002.90	10	393.10	50.46	50.46	195.22	7.79	27.80%
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	136,447.80	10	30.16	0.28	0.28	12.53	Not Meaningful(10)	2.07%
National Mineral Development Corporation Limited	320,708.90	1	67.54	8.47	8.47	38.70	7.97	23.40%
PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk@**	228,900.54	IDR 100	16.04(9)	1.36	1.36	10.47	11.77	13.03%
Yancoal Australia Limited%**	358,145.86	NA(8)	409.91(9)	20.11	20.05	410.11	20.45	4.83%

****** Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholder of the Company at its meeting held on October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026, the existing authorised Equity Share capital of the Company was sub-divided from 15,400,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000 each into 7,700,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each and accordingly the existing paid up Equity Shares of the Company was sub-divided from 13,361,122 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each into 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each.*

*****The financial information for foreign listed industry peers mentioned above is on a consolidated basis and have been sourced / computed from the annual report of the latest completed fiscal year of the respective peers, i.e., Fiscal 2025 ended December 31, 2025 being the Financial Year closure of the respective peers. The said information of foreign listed industry peers as stated above have been computed after conversion of relevant figures from IDR into ₹ for PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk and AUD$ into ₹ for Yancoal Australia Limited. For information on exchange rate, please see "Certain conventions, Presentation of Financial, Industry and Market Data and Currency of Presentation – Exchange Rates" in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus.***

#Financial information for our Company is derived from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the Fiscal 2026.

@Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange ("IDX") have been considered as the Industry Peers (the "Listed Industry Peers") considering the nature and size of business of the Companies.

%Listed on Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") have been considered as the Industry Peers (the "Listed Industry Peers") considering the nature and size of business of the Companies.

Notes:

1. *All the financial information for listed industry peers mentioned above is on a consolidated basis.*
2. *For Coal India Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, P/E ratio is calculated as closing share price as of October 29, 2026, divided by the diluted EPS for year ended March 31, 2026.*
3. *For PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk and Yancoal Australia Limited, P/E ratio is calculated as closing share price as of October 29, 2026, divided by the diluted EPS for year ended December 31, 2025. Closing share price have been converted into Indian Rupee at foreign exchange rate of ₹66.9781per AUD$ and ₹0.005242 per IDR.*

4. *Basic and diluted EPS refers to the diluted EPS sourced from the financial statements of the respective peer group companies.*
5. *For South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Coal India Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, NAV per equity share represents Net worth as at the end of the financial year ended March 31, 2026, divided by the number of equity shares (i.e., equity shares and instruments entirely equity in nature) outstanding at the end of the year.*
6. *For Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk and Yancoal Australia Limited, NAV per Equity Share represents Net worth as of the end of the Financial Year ended December 31, 2025, divided by the number of equity shares (i.e., equity shares and instruments entirely equity in nature) outstanding at the end of the year.*
7. *RoNW is calculated as restated profit after tax for the year attributable to owners of the company divided by average net worth as of the last day of the relevant year. Average Net worth of a particular year is the sum of opening net worth and closing net worth divided by two.*
8. *The shares do not have a par value or face value, as the concept of par value for shares has been abolished under the applicable corporate laws of the jurisdiction of incorporation.*
9. *Closing prices are based on data obtained from Bloomberg.*
10. *P/E above 100 is not meaningful.*

7. Key Performance Indicators

The table below sets forth the details of KPIs that our Company considers have a bearing for arriving at the basis for Offer Price. All the KPIs comprising the GAAP financial measures, Non-GAAP financial measures and operational measures disclosed below have been approved by a resolution of our Audit Committee dated November 1, 2026 and certified by the Chief Financial Officer, on behalf of the management of our Company by way of certificate dated November 1, 2026. Further, the Audit Committee has noted that no KPIs have been disclosed to any new investors in the last three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Further, the KPIs herein have been certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, pursuant to certificate dated November 1, 2026. The KPIs disclosed below have been used historically by our Company to understand and analyze the business performance, which in result, help it in analyzing the growth of various verticals in comparison to its peers.

For details of other business and operating metrics disclosed elsewhere in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, see "*Our Business*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" beginning on pages 254 and 524, respectively

Sr. No.	Key performance indicators	Unit	As of, and for the financial year / period ended				
			September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial indicators							
1.	Revenue from Operations[(1)]	₹ in million	1,65,937.80	1,50,902.50	3,29,565.20	2,99,983.60	3,27,836.20
2.	Revenue from Operations Increase / Decrease over Previous Period / Year[(2)]	%	9.96%	NA	9.86%	(8.50%)	42.24%[(30)]
3.	EBITDA[(3)]	₹ in million	40,293.60	34,547.00	93,648.70	86,308.10	1,06,707.50
4.	EBITDA Margin as a percentage of Total Income[(4)]	%	22.85%	22.06%	26.84%	26.16%	30.52%
5.	Operating EBITDA[(5)]	₹ in million	29,874.10	28,863.70	74,237.70	56,380.10	84,923.70
6.	Operating EBITDA Increase / Decrease over Previous Period / Year[(6)]	%	3.50%	NA	31.67%	(33.61%)	58.88%[(30)]
7.	Operating EBITDA as a percentage of Revenue from Operation[(7)]	%	18.00%	19.13%	22.53%	18.79%	25.90%
8.	Profit after tax	₹ in	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70

Sr. No.	Key performance indicators	Unit	As of, and for the financial year / period ended				
			September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(PAT)[8]	million					
9.	PAT Increase / Decrease over Previous Period / Year[9]	%	90.58%	NA	4.72%	(34.49%)	90.59%[30]
10.	PAT Margin (% of Total Income)[10]	%	12.33%	7.29%	13.62%	13.76%	19.82%
11.	Return on average capital employed (RoACE)[11]	%	10.87%*	8.63%*	26.55%	30.44%	57.96%[30]
12.	Return on Net Worth[12]	%	10.66%*	7.19%*	25.70%	29.07%	60.56%[30]
13.	Capex[13]	₹ in million	19,224.20	13,502.80	39,243.60	52,234.40	50,152.70
14.	Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations[14]	Days	5	11	14	3	8
15.	Current ratio[15]	Number/In Times	1.95	1.90	1.89	1.76	1.73
16.	Net asset value (NAV) per equity share[16][18]	in ₹	31.49	26.22	30.39	25.55	21.80
17.	Earning Per Shares (EPS – Basic)[17][18]	in ₹	3.30*	1.86*	7.19	6.88	10.43
18.	Earning Per Shares (EPS – Diluted)[17][18]	in ₹	3.30*	1.86*	7.19	6.88	10.43
Operational indicators							
19.	Production of Coal[19]	MT	76.88	72.66	176.29	167.49	187.38
20.	Production from Open cast mine[20]	MT	70.55	67.35	165.08	155.62	175.41
21.	Production from Open cast mine as % of total production[21]	%	91.77%	92.69%	93.64%	92.91%	93.61%
22.	Production from Underground mine[22]	MT	6.33	5.31	11.21	11.87	11.97
23.	Production from Underground mine as % of total production[23]	%	8.23%	7.31%	6.36%	7.09%	6.39%
24.	Dispatch of Coal[24]	MT	89.89	84.23	178.63	170.75	180.60
25.	Dispatch of Coal as % of total coal production[25]	%	116.92%	115.92%	101.33%	101.95%	96.38%
26.	Overburden Removal[26]	Million Cu.M.	153.83	158.43	362.36	354.64	321.19
27.	Stripping Ratio[27]	Cu.M. / Tonne	2.18	2.35	2.20	2.28	1.83
28.	Year End Man Power[28]	No.	35,559	36,928	36,451	37,523	39,640
29.	Output per	Tonne	14.58	13.56	16.47	16.12	20.53

Sr. No.	Key performance indicators	Unit	As of, and for the financial year / period ended				
			September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Manshift (OMS)[29]						

**Not annualised*

Notes:

(1) Revenue from operations means the revenue from operations as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

(2) Revenue Growth (Year-on-Year) means growth rate of revenue as compared to previous financial year.

(3) EBITDA is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense.

(4) EBITDA Margin (as a percentage of Total Income) refers to the percentage derived by dividing EBITDA by Total Income.

(5) Operating EBITDA is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense, minus other income.

(6) Operating EBITDA Year-on-Year means growth rate of Operating EBITDA as compared to previous financial year.

(7) Operating EBITDA Margin (as a percentage of Revenue from Operations) refers to the percentage derived by dividing Operating EBITDA by Revenue from Operations.

(8) Profit after Tax (PAT) means restated profit / (loss) for the period/financial year as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information

(9) PAT Growth Year-on-Year means growth rate of PAT as compared to previous financial year.

(10) PAT Margin (as a percentage of Total Income) refers to the percentage derived by dividing profit after tax for the period/ financial year by Total Income for the period/ financial year.

(11) Return on average capital employed (RoACE) refers to the EBIT divided by average capital employed for the year/period. EBIT means restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs and total taxes. Capital employed is the total equity, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information plus non-current borrowings. Average capital employed is the sum of opening and closing capital employed divided by two.

(12) Return on Net Worth is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year attributable to owners of the company divided by average net worth. Net worth is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. 'Net Worth' is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI -Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve. Average net worth is the sum of opening and closing net worth divided by two.

(13) Capex refers to the total capital expenditure for the respective financial years / period.

(14) Trade receivables as number of days of revenue from operations refers to Trade Receivables on the reporting date (excluding unbilled receivables) as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information divided by Revenue from operations multiplied by 365 / 183 number of days in the financial year / period respectively.

(15) Current Ratio has been calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities as at the end of the financial year / period.

(16) Net Asset Value (NAV) per equity share refers to Net worth as at the end of the year / period divided by number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the financial year / period. 'Net worth' is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. 'Net Worth' is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI -Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve.

(17) Earnings per share (EPS) equals profit for the year / period attributable to the shareholders of the company divided by the Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year / period. Since there is no dilutive capital, Basic and Diluted EPS would be same.

(18) Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholder of the Company at its meeting held on October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026, the existing authorised Equity Share capital of the Company was sub-divided from 15,400,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000 each into 7,700,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each and accordingly the existing paid up Equity Shares of the Company was sub-divided from 13,361,122 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each into 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each. The disclosure of Basic EPS and Diluted EPS for all the period/ years presented has been arrived at after giving effect to the sub division.

(19) Production of coal refers to total coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year.

(20) Production from Open cast mine means Production of coal from Opencast Mines during the period / financial year.

(21) Production from Open cast mine as % of total production refers to percentage of production of coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year from Opencast mines.

(22) Production from Underground mine means Production of Coal from Underground Mines during the period / financial year.

(23) Production from Underground mine as % of total production refers to percentage of production of coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year from Underground mines.

(24) Dispatch of Coal refers to the total coal dispatched to customers. Where dispatch quantities are not separately disclosed,

sales quantity has been used as a proxy for dispatch volume.

(25) Dispatch of Coal as % of total coal production refers to the total coal dispatched to customers as a percentage of total coal production.

(26) Overburden removal refers to the layer of soil, rock, and other material that lies above coal seams and is required to be removed during opencast mining to access coal seams. Removal of these impurities consumes cost and time.

(27) Stripping ratio refers to the quantity of overburden removed per unit of coal produced from Open cast mine. Higher stripping ratios generally require greater excavation effort, resulting in increased mining costs and time to access coal seams.

(28) Year end man power refers to the total number of employees on the rolls of the Company as of the end of a financial year. Manpower is a key indicator of the Company's workforce strength and operational capacity.

(29) Output per Manshift measures how much output (i.e. tonnes of coal) is produced per man per shift, providing measure of workforce efficiency.

(30) The FY23 financial information used for the purpose of calculation, are as per audited consolidated financial statement of the Company.

In addition to the above, the Audit Committee also noted that other than the below mentioned KPIs, there are certain items/ metrics which have not been disclosed in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus as the same are not critical or relevant for analysis of our financial and operational performance or such items do not convey any meaningful information to determine performance of our Company.

Our Company confirms that it shall continue to disclose all the KPIs included in this section on a periodic basis, at least once a year (or any lesser period as may be determined by the Board of our Company) for a duration of one year after the date of listing of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges, or for such other duration as required under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Explanation for the key performance indicators:

Sr. No.	Terms	Explanation
Financial indicators		
1.	Revenue from Operations	Revenue from operations represents the scale of the business as well as provides information regarding the overall financial performance
2.	Revenue Growth Year on Year	Growth rate of Revenue from Operations provides information regarding growth of business for respective period.
3.	EBITDA	EBITDA provides information regarding the operational efficiency of our business
4.	EBITDA Margin as a percentage of Total Income	EBITDA as a percentage of Total Income is an indicator of the operational profitability and financial performance of our business. It's preferred over other ratios' calculations because it focuses solely on operational performance, excluding non-operating factors.
5.	Operating EBITDA	Operating EBITDA provides information regarding the operational efficiency of our business excluding other income
6.	Operating EBITDA Year on Year	Growth rate of Operating EBITDA provides information regarding growth of Operating EBITDA for respective period
7.	Operating EBITDA as a percentage of Revenue from Operation	Operating EBITDA as a percentage of Revenue from Operations is an indicator of the operational profitability and financial performance of our business. It's preferred over other ratios' calculations because it focuses solely on operational performance, excluding non-operating factors.
8.	Profit after Tax (PAT)	It provides information regarding the overall profitability or loss of the business.
9.	PAT Growth Year-on Year	Growth rate of PAT provides information regarding growth of PAT for respective period.
10.	PAT Margin (% of Total Income)	PAT Margin is an indicator of the overall profitability and financial performance of our business as compared to our Total Income
11.	Return on Average Capital Employed (RoACE)	RoACE provides how efficiently the Company generates earnings from the capital employed in the business.
12.	Return on Net Worth	Return on Net Worth provides how efficiently our Company generates earnings from the shareholders' funds
13.	Capital Expenditure (Capex)	Capex indicates the total expenditure incurred by our Company to buy, maintain, expand, improve our fixed assets
14.	Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations	Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations is a financial metric that measures the average number of days it takes for a company to collect payment from its customers after a sale is made. It reflects the efficiency of a company's accounts receivable process and its ability to manage customer credit.

Sr. No.	Terms	Explanation
15.	Current ratio	It is a liquidity ratio that measures the current resources available to Company to meet its short-term obligations
16.	Net Asset Value (NAV) per equity share	Net Asset Value per Equity Share reflects the intrinsic value of a company's equity, helping in assessing the company's financial health
17.	Earning Per Shares (EPS – Basic)	Basic EPS indicates the company's profitability by showing how much money a business makes for each outstanding common share.
18.	Earning Per Shares (EPS – Diluted)	Diluted EPS indicates the company's profitability by showing how much money a business makes for each share, assuming all potentially dilutive securities are converted into common shares.
Operational Indicators		
19.	Production of Coal	Production of coal refers to total coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year.
20.	Production from Open cast mine	Production of coal from Opencast mines during the period / financial year.
21.	Production from Open cast mine as % of total production	Refers to percentage of production of coal produced by the Company during the period / financial year from Opencast mines.
22.	Production from Underground mine	Production of Coal from Underground mines during the period / financial year.
23.	Production from Underground mine as % of total production	Refers to percentage of production of coal produced by the Company during the period/ financial year from Underground mines.
24.	Dispatch of Coal	Refers to the total coal dispatched to customers. Where dispatch quantities are not separately disclosed, sales quantity has been used as a proxy for dispatch volume.
25.	Dispatch of Coal as % of total coal production	Refers to the total coal dispatched to customers as a percentage of total coal production.
26.	Overburden Removal	Overburden removal refers to the layer of soil, rock, and other material that lies above coal seams and is required to be removed during opencast mining to access coal seams. Removal of these impurities consumes cost and time.
27.	Stripping Ratio	Stripping ratio refers to the quantity of overburden removed per unit of coal produced from open cast mine. Higher stripping ratios generally require greater excavation effort, resulting in increased mining costs and time to access coal seams.
28.	Year End Man Power	Year end man power refers to the total number of employees on the rolls of the Company as of the end of a financial year. Manpower is a key indicator of the Company's workforce strength and operational capacity.
29.	Output per Manshift (OMS)	Output per Manshift measures how much output (i.e. tonnes of coal) is produced per man per shift, providing measure of workforce efficiency.

8. Description on the historic use of KPIs by our Company to analyze, track or monitor the operational and/ or financial performance of our Company:

In evaluating our business, we consider and use certain KPIs, as presented below, as a supplemental measure to review and assess our financial and operating performance. The presentation of these KPIs are not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. We use these KPIs to evaluate our financial and operating performance. Some of these KPIs are not defined under Ind AS and are not presented in accordance with Ind AS. These KPIs have limitations as analytical tools. Further, these KPIs may differ from the similar information used by other companies and hence their comparability may be limited. Therefore, these KPIs should not be considered in isolation or construed as an alternative to Ind AS measures of performance or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity, profitability or results of operation. Although these KPIs are not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with applicable accounting standards, our Company's management believes that it provides an additional tool for investors to use in evaluating our ongoing operating results and trends and in comparing our financial results with other companies in our industry because it provides consistency and comparability with past financial performance, when taken collectively with financial measures prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Investors are encouraged to review the Ind AS financial measures and to not rely on any single KPI to evaluate our business.

9. Comparison of KPIs over time shall be explained based on additions or dispositions to our business

Our Company has not made any material additions or dispositions to its business during financial years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and during six-months ended September 30, 2026. No comparison of KPIs over time based on additions or dispositions to the business are required to be provided.

10. Comparison of our key performance indicators with listed industry peers

The following table provides a comparison of our KPIs with our listed peers for the Fiscal and periods indicated, which has been determined on the basis of companies listed on the Indian stock exchanges of comparable size to our Company, operating in the same industry as our Company and whose business model is similar to our business model. While our Company considers the following companies as listed peers, the definitions and explanation considered for the below KPIs by such peer companies may not be the same as our Company. Accordingly, certain KPIs of our Company stated below, should be read in the context of the definitions and explanation provided in this section, and shall not be considered as comparable with below mentioned peer companies:

Financial KPIs

Sr No.	Particular	Unit	South Eastern Coalfields Limited					Coal India Limited					Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
			Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
1	Revenue from Operations	₹ in million	1,65,937.80	1,50,902.50	3,29,565.20	2,99,983.60	3,27,836.20	9,04,335.40	7,94,722.70	16,84,002.90	16,91,773.70	14,47,624.20	79,998.50	68,928.40	1,36,447.80	1,59,172.10	1,63,143.60
2	Revenue Growth (Year on Year)	%	9.96%	NA	9.86%	(8.50%)	42.24%	13.79%	NA	(0.46%)	16.87%	4.71%	16.06%	NA	(14.28%)	(2.43%)	22.84%
3	EBITDA	₹ in million	40,293.60	34,547.00	93,648.70	86,308.10	1,06,707.50	2,57,958.80	2,32,914.70	5,32,760.20	5,71,392.50	5,63,674.00	4,303.70	4,599.30	7,853.80	23,560.60	24,938.90
4	EBITDA Margin as a percentage of Total Income	%	22.85%	22.06%	26.84%	26.16%	30.52%	27.12%	27.98%	29.65%	31.98%	36.91%	5.19%	6.10%	5.26%	14.27%	14.91%
5	Operating EBITDA	₹ in million	29,874.10	28,863.70	74,237.70	56,380.10	84,923.70	2,11,014.20	1,95,351.50	4,20,003.40	4,76,672.60	4,83,983.20	1,358.30	(1,925.60)	(4,941.00)	17,569.80	20,872.20
6	Operating EBITDA Growth (Year on Year)	%	3.50%	NA	31.67%	(33.61%)	58.88%	8.02%	NA	(11.89%)	(1.51%)	9.42%	NA	NA	(128.12%)	(15.82%)	349.02%
7	Operating EBITDA as a percentage of Revenue from Operation	%	18.00%	19.13%	22.53%	18.79%	25.90%	23.33%	24.58%	24.94%	28.18%	33.43%	1.70%	(2.79%)	(3.62%)	11.04%	12.79%
8	Profit after tax (PAT)	₹ in million	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70	1,53,972.40	1,29,550.20	3,10,705.80	3,54,497.20	3,73,691.30	556.50	1,238.80	1,282.80	12,401.90	15,644.60
9	PAT Growth (Year on Year)	%	90.58%	NA	4.72%	(34.49%)	90.59%	18.85%	NA	(12.35%)	(5.14%)	17.80%	(55.08%)	NA	(89.66%)	(20.73%)	135.33%
10	PAT Margin (% of Total Income)	%	12.33%	7.29%	13.62%	13.76%	19.82%	16.19%	15.57%	17.29%	19.84%	24.47%	0.67%	1.64%	0.86%	7.51%	9.36%
11	Return on average capital employed (RoACE)	%	10.87%*	8.63%*	26.55%	30.44%	57.96%	15.57%*	16.36%*	35.93%	47.70%	63.10%	3.10%*	NA	5.03%	30.13%	47.20%
12	Return on Net Worth (RoNW)	%	10.66%*	7.19%*	25.70%	29.07%	60.56%	NA	NA	27.80%	37.46%	50.66%	0.95%*	NA	2.07%	20.83%	34.21%
13	Capex	₹ in million	19,224.20	13,502.80	39,243.60	52,234.40	50,152.70	NA	NA	1,96,072.40	2,17,759.90	2,34,754.10	NA	NA	16,077.50	18,149.40	12,375.30
14	Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations	Days	5	11	14	3	8	25	33	27	22	26	96	NA	67	34	22
15	Current ratio	Number/In Times	1.95	1.90	1.89	1.76	1.73	1.81	1.77	1.86	1.57	1.79	0.80	NA	0.93	1.19	1.21
16	Net asset value (NAV) per equity share	in ₹	31.49	26.22	30.39	25.55	21.80	NA	NA	195.22	167.72	139.89	12.53	NA	12.53	14.07	11.50
17	Earning Per Shares (EPS) - Basic	in ₹	3.30*	1.86*	7.19	6.88	10.43	24.94*	21.19*	50.46	57.61	60.69	0.12*	0.27*	0.28	2.66	3.36
18	EPS – Diluted	in ₹	3.30*	1.86*	7.19	6.88	10.43	24.94*	21.19*	50.46	57.61	60.69	0.12*	0.27*	0.28	2.66	3.36

**Not annualised*

Operational KPIs

Sr.No	Particular	Unit	South Eastern Coalfields Limited					Coal India Limited					Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
			Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
1	Production of Coal	MT	76.88	72.66	176.29	167.49	187.38	321.00	329.14	768.19	781.06	773.65	13.78	15.75	35.52	40.50	41.10
2	Production from Open cast mine	MT	70.55	67.35	165.08	155.62	175.41	NA	NA	742.63	755.61	747.63	NA	NA	34.72	39.36	40.33
3	Production from Open cast mine as % of total production	%	91.77%	92.69%	93.64%	92.91%	93.61%	NA	NA	96.67%	96.74%	96.64%	NA	NA	97.73%	97.19%	98.14%
4	Production from Underground mine	MT	6.33	5.31	11.21	11.87	11.97	NA	NA	25.56	25.44	26.02	NA	NA	0.81	1.14	0.77
5	Production from Underground mine as % of total production	%	8.23%	7.31%	6.36%	7.09%	6.39%	NA	NA	3.33%	3.26%	3.36%	NA	NA	2.27%	2.81%	1.86%
6	Dispatch of Coal	MT	89.89	84.23	178.63	170.75	180.60	NA	NA	743.49	761.48	754.07	NA	NA	32.35	38.11	NA
7	Dispatch of Coal as % of total coal production	%	116.92%	115.92%	101.33%	101.95%	96.38%	NA	NA	96.78%	97.49%	97.47%	NA	NA	91.07%	94.09%	NA
8	Overburden Removal	Million Cu.M.	153.83	158.43	362.36	354.64	321.19	857.61	855.69	1,979.97	2,019.50	1,964.14	NA	NA	160.92	182.35	149.28
9	Stripping Ratio	Cu.M. / Tonne	2.18	2.35	2.20	2.28	1.83	NA	NA	2.67	2.67	2.63	NA	NA	4.64	4.63	3.70
10	Year End Man Power	No.	35,559	36,928	36,451	37,523	39,640.00	NA	2,16,156	2,12,066	2,20,272	2,28,861	NA	NA	30,361	32,124	33,920
11	Output per Manshift (OMS)	Tonne	14.58	13.56	16.47	16.12	20.53	NA	NA	12.65	12.30	13.44	NA	NA	4.52	6.46	5.89

**Not annualised*

Financial KPIs

Sr. No	Particular	Unit	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited					Bukit					Yancoal Australia				
			Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Six months period ended June 30, 2026*	Six months period ended June 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023	Six months period ended June 30, 2026*	Six months period ended June 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023
1	Revenue from Operations	₹ in million	NA	1,31,169.70	3,20,708.90	2,39,055.20	2,13,078.50	1,16,657.76	1,07,895.16	2,28,900.54	2,26,408.63	2,08,506.64	1,96,889.62	1,49,179.94	3,58,145.86	3,65,256.58	4,39,569.78
2	Revenue Growth (Year on Year)	%	NA	NA	34.16%	12.19%	20.61%	7.70%	NA	(0.26%)	11.11%	(9.75%)	13.05%	NA	(13.28%)	(11.80%)	(26.26%)
3	EBITDA	₹ in million	NA	51,552.50	1,07,479.00	97,419.90	83,815.60	22,591.89	11,628.99	32,790.79	44,153.91	55,189.84	33,986.90	35,858.95	86,872.50	1,31,939.62	1,98,761.50
4	EBITDA Margin as a percentage of Total Income	%	NA	37.36%	32.03%	38.21%	36.96%	19.23%	10.74%	14.29%	19.36%	26.04%	17.17%	23.76%	23.96%	35.30%	45.07%
5	Operating EBITDA	₹ in million	NA	44,718.20	92,595.20	81,486.70	70,108.80	21,737.13	11,272.27	32,234.55	42,473.45	51,731.42	32,945.15	34,130.14	82,417.50	1,23,473.76	1,97,292.12
6	Operating EBITDA Growth (Year on Year)	%	NA	NA	13.63%	16.23%	(3.83%)	92.09%	NA	(25.13%)	(15.99%)	(45.16%)	(17.32%)	NA	(40.97%)	(33.57%)	(43.70%)
7	Operating EBITDA as a percentage of Revenue from Operation	%	NA	34.09%	28.87%	34.09%	32.90%	18.63%	10.45%	14.08%	18.76%	24.81%	16.73%	22.88%	23.01%	33.80%	44.88%
8	Profit after tax (PAT)	₹ in million	NA	36,501.10	74,146.90	65,388.20	55,712.50	13,998.98	4,430.84	15,881.44	27,209.41	34,088.62	1,106.85	9,090.22	26,489.19	64,745.19	1,02,799.88
9	PAT Growth (Year on Year)	%	NA	NA	13.39%	17.37%	0.61%	214.72%	NA	(42.42%)	(18.32%)	(50.76%)	(89.57%)	NA	(63.82%)	(33.15%)	(49.27%)
10	PAT Margin (% of Total Income)	%	NA	26.45%	22.09%	25.64%	24.57%	11.91%	4.09%	6.92%	11.93%	16.08%	0.56%	6.02%	7.31%	17.32%	23.31%
11	Return on average capital employed (RoACE)	%	NA	15.88%*	32.21%	33.66%	33.25%	13.07%*	NA	17.62%	29.60%	33.12%	0.88%*	2.85%*	7.20%	19.27%	30.65%
12	Return on Net Worth (RoNW)	%	NA	NA	23.40%	23.69%	23.19%	11.12%*	NA	13.03%	23.24%	24.37%	0.19%*	1.81%*	4.83%	13.76%	22.01%
13	Capex	₹ in million	NA	NA	NA	37,150.00	20,660.00	NA	NA	24,221.81	12,432.67	10,917.47	16,537.69	22,697.66	45,212.23	37,537.30	35,152.02
14	Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations	Days	NA	108	105	118	60	20	NA	34	43	36	39	30	33	32	31

15	Current ratio	Number/In Times	NA	2.87	2.43	2.42	2.53	1.27	NA	1.12	1.27	1.52	2.75	2.39	2.32	2.87	2.42
16	Net asset value (NAV) per equity share	in ₹	NA	36.92	38.70	33.72	29.09	11.60	NA	10.47	10.35	10.10	438.21	371.71	410.11	372.06	361.36
17	Earning Per Shares (EPS) - BASIC	in ₹	NA	4.17*	8.47	7.44	6.34	1.22*	0.38*	1.36	2.35	2.88	0.85*	6.92*	20.11	49.14	77.88
18	EPS - Diluted	in ₹	NA	4.17*	8.47	7.44	6.34	1.22*	0.38*	1.36	2.35	2.88	0.85*	6.92*	20.05	49.04	77.48

**Not annualised*

Operational KPIs

Sr.No	Particular	Unit	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited					Bukit					Yancoal Australia				
			Six months period ended September 30, 2026*	Six months period ended September 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Six months period ended June 30, 2026*	Six months period ended June 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023	Six months period ended June 30, 2026*	Six months period ended June 30, 2025*	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023
1	Production of Coal	MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.19	43.28	41.94	32.50	32.20	67.00	62.70	60.20
2	Production from Opencast Mines	MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Production from Open cast mine as % of total production	%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Production from Underground Mines	MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Production from Underground mine as % of total production	%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Dispatch of Coal	MT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.43	42.89	36.97	19.80	16.60	38.10	37.70	33.10
7	Dispatch of Coal as % of total coal production	%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.27%	99.10%	88.15%	60.92%	51.55%	56.87%	60.13%	54.98%
8	Overburden Removal	Million Cu.M.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Stripping Ratio	Cu.M. / Tonne	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.07	6.23	6.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Year End Man Power	No.	NA	NA	NA	5,677	5,630	NA	NA	1,679	1,679	1,561	3,900	3,900	3,828	3,689	3,597
11	Output per Manshift (OMS)	Tonne	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Not annualised*

Note:

1. *The financial year for PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk and Yancoal Australia Limited Peers commences on January 1 and ends on December 31 of the particular year. Accordingly, the data provided for the Listed Industry Peers have been derived from the latest available last three financial year of the Peers, i.e., Fiscal 2025, Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2023, each ended December 31 of that particular year, half year ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 for Yancoal Australia Limited and PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk.*
2. *Growth Year on Year calculations for PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk and Yancoal Australia Limited are based on reported absolute figures in their respective local currencies and do not reflect the impact of currency translation or foreign exchange rate movements.*
3. *The methodology for calculating the stripping ratio has not been defined in the disclosures of PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk.*
4. *The financial and operational parameters for the listed industry peers mentioned above is on a consolidated basis and is sourced/derived from the respective annual report/financial results/quarterly results. Peer companies may calculate such KPIs differently from the Company in their financial result/annual report/Investor presentation. However, for the purpose of comparison, the financial ratios of the peers have been computed/calculated in the manner of calculation/computation carried out for the Company for purpose of KPIs disclosure, to the extent applicable.*

5. *NA refers to Not Applicable, where the financial/operational information is unavailable i.e. not reported by the listed industry peers in either their annual reports / quarterly results / investor presentations as submitted to the relevant Stock Exchanges.*
6. *Six months period ended September 30, 2025 and September 30, 2026 figures for Coal India Limited ("CIL"), Bharat Coking Coal Limited ("BCCL"), and National Mineral Development Corporation Limited ("NMDC") are unaudited.*
7. *Six months period ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2026 for PT Bukit Asam Tbk (Persero) are unaudited. The total assets for the fiscals are unaudited.*
8. *Since PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk and Yancoal Australia Limited peers present their financial information in IDR and AUD denomination respectively, the same have been converted into ₹ at the exchange rate for the relevant financial year.*
9. *We confirm that the Company has not undertaken any material acquisition or disposition of assets / business for the periods that are covered by the KPIs and accordingly, no comparison of KPIs over time based on additions or dispositions to the business, have been provided.*

11. Weighted average cost of acquisition ("WACA")

A. The price per share of our Company based on the primary/ new issue of shares (equity/ convertible securities)

Our Company has not issued any Equity Shares or convertible securities (excluding Equity Shares issued under the ESOP/ESOS and issuance of bonus shares) during the 18 months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, where such issuance is equal to or more than 5% of the fully diluted paid-up share capital of our Company (calculated based on the pre-Offer capital before such transaction(s)), in a single transaction or multiple transactions combined together over a span of rolling 30 days ("**Primary Transactions**").

B. The price per share of our Company based on secondary sale/ acquisitions of shares (equity/ convertible securities)

No Equity Shares or convertible securities of our Company have been transacted by the Shareholders, or Shareholder(s) having the right to nominate director(s) on our Board, during the 18 months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, where either acquisition or sale is equal to or more than 5% of the fully diluted paid-up share capital of our Company (calculated based on the pre-Offer capital before such transactions), in a single transaction or multiple transactions combined together over a span of rolling 30 days ("**Secondary Transaction**").

C. Since there are no such transactions to report to under (A) and (B), therefore, information based on last 5 primary or secondary transactions (secondary transactions where Promoters, member of the Promoter Group or Promoter Selling Shareholder or shareholder(s) having the right to nominate director(s) on the Board of our Company, are a party to the transaction), not older than three years prior to the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus irrespective of the size of transactions, is as below:

i) Primary transactions:

Except as stated below, there have not been any primary transaction in which our Promoters, members of the Promoter Group, Promoter Selling Shareholder, or shareholder(s) having the right to nominate director(s) on our Board are a party to the transaction, in the last three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Date of allotment	No. of equity shares allotted	Face value per equity share (₹)	Offer Price per equity share (₹)	Nature of allotment	Nature of consideration	Total Consideration (in ₹ million)
February 27, 2026	6,680,561	1,000	N.A.	Bonus issue in the portion of one equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 for every one equity share of face value of ₹ 1,000 held	N.A.	Nil
WACA						**Nil**

ii) Secondary transactions:

There have been no secondary transactions in which our Promoters, members of the Promoter Group, Promoter Selling Shareholder or shareholder(s) having the right are a party to nominate director(s) on our Board are party to the transaction, in the last three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

D. Weighted average cost of acquisition, floor price and cap price

Types of transactions	Weighted average cost of acquisition (₹ per Equity Share)	Floor price* (i.e. ₹ [●])	Cap price* (i.e. ₹ [●])
Weighted average cost of acquisition for last 18 months for primary / new issue of shares (equity/ convertible securities), excluding shares issued under an employee stock option plan/employee stock option scheme and issuance of bonus shares, during the 18 months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, where such issuance is equal to or more than five per cent of the fully diluted paid-up share capital of the Company (calculated based on the pre-Issue capital before such transaction/s and excluding employee stock options granted but not vested), in a single transaction or multiple transactions combined together over a span of rolling 30 days	N.A.^	[●] times	[●] times
Weighted average cost of acquisition for last 18 months for secondary sale / acquisition of shares equity/convertible securities), where promoter / promoter group entities or shareholder(s) having the right to nominate director(s) in our Board are a party to the transaction (excluding gifts), during the 18 months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, where either acquisition or sale is equal to or more than five per cent of the fully diluted paid-up share capital of the Company (calculated based on the pre-issue capital before such transaction/s and excluding employee stock options granted but not vested), in a single transaction or multiple transactions combined together over a span of rolling 30 days	N.A.^^	[●] times	[●] times
Since there were no primary or secondary transactions of equity shares of the Company during the 18 months preceding the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the information has been disclosed for price per share of the Company based on the last five primary or secondary transactions where promoter /promoter group entities or shareholder(s) having the right to nominate director(s) on our Board, are a party to the transaction, not older than three years prior to the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus irrespective of the size of the transaction			
- Based on primary issuances	Nil	[●] times	[●] times
- Based on secondary transactions	N.A.	[●] times	[●] times

**To be updated at prospectus stage*

Note:

^There were no primary / new issue of shares (equity/ convertible securities) transactions in last 18 months prior to the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus except for bonus issue dated February 27, 2026, in the ratio of 1:1.

^^ There were no secondary sales / acquisition of shares (equity/ convertible securities) transactions in last 18 months prior to the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

E. Justification for Basis for Offer Price

1. The following provides a detailed explanation for the Offer Price/Cap Price being [●] times of weighted average cost of acquisition of Equity Shares that were issued by our Company or acquired or sold by the Promoters, Promoter Group, the Promoter Selling Shareholder or shareholder(s) having the right to nominate director(s) by way of primary and secondary transactions as disclosed above, in the last 18

months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus compared to our Company's KPIs and financial ratios for the Fiscals 2026, 2025, and 2024 and six-months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025.

[●][(1)]

(1) This will be included on finalization of Price Band

2. The following provides an explanation to the Offer Price/Cap Price being [●] times of weighted average cost of acquisition of Equity Shares that were issued by our Company or acquired by the Promoters, Promoter Group, the Promoter Selling Shareholder or shareholders with rights to nominate directors by way of primary and secondary transactions as disclosed above, in the last 18 months preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus in view of external factors, if any

[●][(1)]

(1) This will be included on finalization of Price Band

The Offer Price of ₹ [●] which is [●] times of the face value of the Equity Shares and is justified in view of the above qualitative and quantitative parameters. The trading price of Equity Shares could decline due to factors mentioned in "*Risk Factors*" beginning on page 21 and you may lose all or part of your investments.

STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS

To,

The Board of Directors

South Eastern Coalfields Limited
Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495006,
Chhattisgarh, India
(the "**Company**")

SBI Capital Markets Limited
1501, A & B Wing
Parinee Crescenzo Building
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai- 400 051
Maharashtra, India

IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited
6th Floor, IDBI Tower,
WTC Complex, Cuffe Parade,
Mumbai – 400005
Maharashtra, India

ICICI Securities Limited
ICICI Venture House
Appasaheb Marathe Marg,
Prabhadevi
Mumbai 400 025, Maharashtra, India

Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited
Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road,
Opposite Parel ST Depot,
Prabhadevi, Mumbai
400025 Maharashtra, India

*(SBI Capital Markets Limited, IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited, ICICI Securities Limited and Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited are collectively referred to as "**Book Running Lead Managers**" or "**BRLMs**")*

Dear Sirs / Madams,

Re: Proposed initial public offering of equity shares of face value ₹ 2 per share (the "Equity Shares") by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (the "Company") such offering, comprising an offer for sale by Promoter Selling Shareholder (the "Offer for Sale" or the "Offer").

Subject: Certificate on Special Tax Benefits

We M/s G N S & Associates report that the enclosed statement in the **Annexure A**, states the possible special tax benefits under direct and indirect tax laws and Income tax Rules, 2026 including amendments made by the Finance Act, 2026 (hereinafter referred to as "**Income Tax Laws**"), the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, respective Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, Customs Act, 1962, Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended, the rules and regulations, circulars and notifications issued there under, Foreign Trade Policy presently in force in India, available to the Company and its shareholders. Several of these benefits are dependent on the Company, its shareholders as the case may be, fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the relevant provisions of the statute. Hence, the ability of the Company, its shareholders to derive the special tax benefits is dependent upon their fulfilling such conditions, which based on business imperatives the Company and its shareholders faces in the future, the Company and its shareholders may or may not choose to fulfill.

The benefits discussed in the enclosed Statement cover only special tax benefits available to the Company and to the shareholders of the Company and are not exhaustive and also do not cover any general tax benefits available to the Company. Further, any benefits available under any other laws within or outside India have not been examined and covered by this Statement

This statement of possible special tax benefits is required as per Schedule VI (Part A)(9)(L) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The benefits discussed in the enclosed **Annexure A** are not exhaustive. This statement is only intended to provide general information to the investors and is neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional tax advice. In view of the individual nature of the tax consequences and the changing tax laws, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax consultant with respect to the specific tax implications arising out of their participation in the Offer. Neither are we suggesting nor advising the investor to invest in the Offer based on this statement.

We do not express any opinion or provide any assurance as to whether:

(i) the Company or its shareholders will continue to obtain these benefits in future;
(ii) the conditions prescribed for availing the benefits have been/would be met with; and
(iii) the revenue authorities/ courts will concur with the views expressed herein.

The contents of the enclosed statement are based on information, explanations and representations obtained from the Company and on the basis of our understanding of the business activities and operations of the Company.

We also consent to the references to us as "experts" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Section 26(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent of the certification provided hereunder and included in the draft red herring prospectus, red herring prospectus and prospectus of the Company or in any other material used in connection with the Offer.

We hereby give consent to include this statement of special tax benefits in the draft red herring prospectus **("DRHP")** along with draft abridged prospectus, red herring prospectus **("RHP")** along with abridged prospectus, prospectus ("**Prospectus**") and in any other material used in connection with the Offer.

We confirm that the information in this certificate is true and correct, and is in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, SEBI ICDR Regulations and other applicable law, and there is no untrue statement or omission which would render the contents of this certificate misleading in any material aspect.

Restriction on use

This certificate is for information and for inclusion (in part or full) in the draft red herring prospectus **("DRHP")** along with draft abridged prospectus, the red herring prospectus **("RHP")** along with abridged prospectus, and the prospectus ("**Prospectus**") filed in relation to the Offer (collectively, the "**Offer Documents**") or any other Offer-related material, and may be relied upon by the Company, the Book Running Lead Managers and the legal counsels in relation to the Offer. We hereby consent to the submission of this certificate as may be necessary to SEBI, Stock Exchanges including the repository system of SEBI and/or Stock Exchanges, the Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur ("**RoC**"), any other regulatory authority and/or for the records to be maintained by the Book Running Lead Managers and in accordance with applicable law. We hereby consent to this certificate being disclosed by the Book Running Lead Managers, if required (i) by reason of any law, regulation or order of a court or by any governmental or competent regulatory authority, or (ii) in seeking to establish a defence in connection with, or to avoid, any actual, potential or threatened legal, arbitral or regulatory proceeding or investigation.

We also consent to the inclusion of this certificate as a part of "*Material Contracts and Documents for Inspection*" in connection with this Offer, which will be available for public for inspection from date of the filing of the RHP until the bid/offer closing date including through online means on the website of the Company.

This certificate shall be used and relied upon by the BRLMs, legal counsels and the Company as specified and provided in this certificate.

We undertake to inform the Book Running Lead Managers promptly, in writing of any changes, intimated to us by the management of the Company in writing, to the above information until the Equity Shares commence trading on the relevant stock exchanges, pursuant to the Offer. In the absence of any such communication from us, the

above information should be considered as updated information until the Equity Shares commence trading on the stock exchanges, pursuant to the Offer.

We undertake to keep the details of the Offer and contents of the Offer Documents strictly confidential.

All capitalized terms used herein and not specifically defined shall have the same meaning as ascribed to them in the Offer Documents

For M/s G N S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 318171E

CA Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No.: 058221
UDIN: 26058221SSBWIG5071

Place: Bilaspur
Date: November 1, 2026

Cc:

Legal Counsel to the Company as to Indian Law

J. Sagar Associates
One Lodha Place, 27th Floor,
Senapati Bapat Marg,
Lower Parel, Mumbai-400013,
Maharashtra, India

Legal Counsel to the Book Running Lead Managers as to Indian Law

Dentons Link Legal
5, Link Road, Block M,
Jangpura Extension,
New Delhi 110 014, India

Legal Counsel as to International Laws

Hogan Lovells Cadwalader (Middle East) LLP
19th Floor, Al Fattan Currency Tower,
Dubai International Financial Centre,
PO Box 506 602, Dubai, UAE

ANNEXURE A

STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE SPECIAL TAX BENEFITS AVAILABLE TO SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED (THE "COMPANY") AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS UNDER THE APPLICABLE DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION LAWS IN INDIA

Outlined below are the possible special tax benefits available to the Company and its shareholders under the taxation laws. These possible special tax benefits are dependent on the Company and its shareholders fulfilling the conditions prescribed under the taxation laws. Hence, the ability of the Company and its shareholders to derive the possible special tax benefits is dependent upon fulfilling such conditions, which are based on business imperatives it faces in the future, it may or may not choose to fulfil.

A. STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE DIRECT TAX BENEFITS

1. Direct tax benefits available to the Company

The Income-tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time, provided various tax benefits and concessions to eligible domestic companies. Section 115BAA, introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019, provides an optional concessional corporate income-tax rate of 22%, plus applicable surcharge of 10% and Health and Education Cess of 4%, resulting in an effective tax rate of 25.168%, subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions, including non-availment of specified exemptions and deductions. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (the 'Company') has already exercised the option under Section 115BAA with effect from Assessment Year 2020–21 (Financial Year 2019–20). Further, in terms of Section 115BAA(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, once the option has been exercised, it cannot subsequently be withdrawn for the same or any subsequent assessment year. With the Income-tax Act, 2025 coming into effect from 1 April 2026, the applicable provisions of the new Act, read with the relevant transitional and savings provisions, shall govern the tax treatment of the Company for the relevant tax years.

2. Direct tax benefits available to the shareholders of the Company

There are no special tax benefits available to the shareholders of the Company for investing in the equity shares of the Company.

B. STATEMENT OF POSSIBLE INDIRECT TAX BENEFIT

1. Indirect tax benefits available to the Company

With reference to the provisions of the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, 2017, the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) Act, 2017, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, respective State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 read with rules, circulars and notifications ('GST Act'), the Customs Act, 1962, and the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with rules, circulars and notifications ('Tariff Act') as amended by the Finance Act 2025, it is submitted that **South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) is complying with the applicable provisions of the aforesaid Acts, rules, regulations and notifications, as amended from time to time, in the ordinary course of its business operations.**

Further, **SECL has not availed of any special tax exemption, concession, incentive or preferential tax benefit under the aforesaid Indirect Tax laws.** However, the Company avails of regular statutory benefits, including eligible Input Tax Credit (ITC) under the GST laws, wherever applicable, subject to fulfilment of the prescribed conditions.

2. Indirect tax benefits available to the shareholders of the Company

There are no special tax benefits available to the shareholders of the Company for investing in the equity shares of the Company.

Notes:

a) The above is as per the current taxation laws in force in India.

b) The above Statement of possible special tax benefits sets out the provisions of Taxation Laws in a summary manner only and is not a complete analysis or listing of all the existing and potential tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of equity shares of the Company.

c) The possible special tax benefits are subject to conditions and eligibility which need to be examined for tax implications.

d) This Statement does not discuss any tax consequences in any country outside India of an investment in the equity shares of the Company. The shareholders / investors in any country outside India are advised to consult their own professional advisors regarding possible income tax consequences that apply to them.

SECTION V: ABOUT OUR COMPANY

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

*All information in this section has been obtained or derived from the report titled "Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook" dated October 2026 (the "**CRISIL Report**") prepared and issued by CRISIL Limited, pursuant to a work order dated August 14, 2026 issued by our Company. The CRISIL Report has been exclusively commissioned and paid for by our Company in connection with the Offer. For more details, see "Certain Conventions, Presentation of Financial, Industry and Market Data and Currency of Presentation – Industry and Market Data" on page 18.*

The CRISIL Report was prepared using information as of specific dates, which may no longer be current or reflect current trends, and opinions in the CRISIL Report may be based on estimates, projections, forecasts and assumptions that may prove to be incorrect. Except as noted, all forward-looking statements, estimates and projections in this section are CRISIL's forward-looking statements, estimates and projections. For more details, see "Risk Factors – Certain sections of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus disclose information from the CRISIL Report which is a paid report and commissioned and paid for by us exclusively in connection with the Offer and any reliance on such information for making an investment decision in the Offer is subject to inherent risks" on page 74. The CRISIL Report forms part of the material contracts for inspection and will be accessible on our Company's website at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations from the date of the Red Herring Prospectus until the Bid/Offer Closing Date.

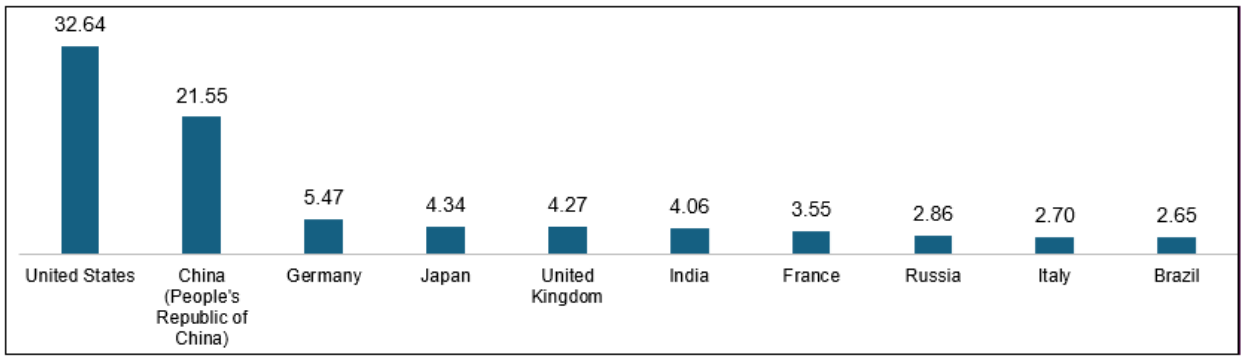
INDIAN MACROECONOMIC OVERVIEW

World economy and Indian Economy Snapshot

India's position among the world's major economies

India is among the most dynamic and rapidly expanding economies globally. According to IMF estimates, in 2025, India overtook Japan to become the world's fourth-largest economy by nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP), reaching a size of approximately U.S.$4.18 trillion. Due to exchange rate fluctuations, India's ranking in 2026 is projected to moderate, with the country expected to be the sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP, following the United States, China, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. India continues to hold its position as the fastest-growing major economy, significantly outperforming both advanced and emerging market peers. The growth for 2026 and 2027 is projected at 6.5% per annum, which is expected to keep India ahead of other major economies.[1]

Projected Gross domestic product (Nominal GDP) of top 10 economies for 2026 (U.S.$ trillion)



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) – World Economic Outlook (October 2026); figures are latest projections for 2026

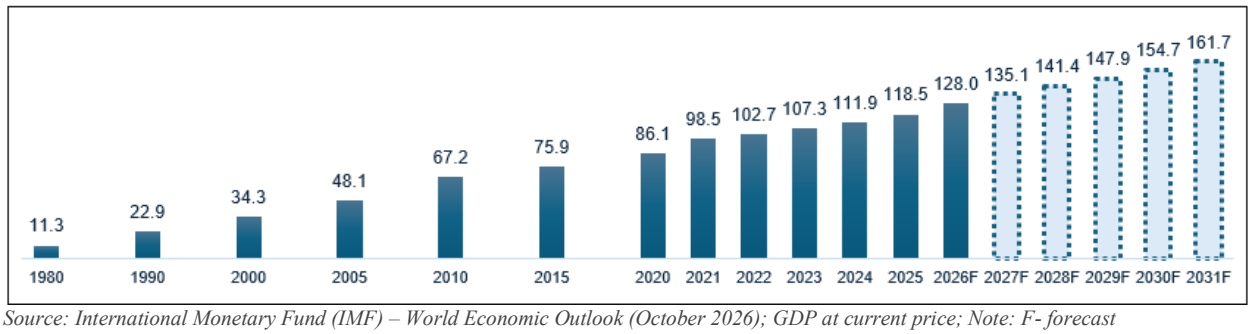
World economy

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economy reached a landmark in 2022 by surpassing the U.S.$100 trillion threshold (nominal). This marked a substantial rise from the U.S.$25 trillion level recorded in 1992 and the U.S.$50 trillion mark achieved in 2006, implying that the size of the global economy has broadly doubled every 15 years. The IMF's World Economic Outlook (October 2026) anticipates that global

[1] As per: International Monetary Fund (IMF) – World Economic Outlook (October 2026)

GDP will expand from U.S.$128.0 trillion in 2026 to U.S.$161.7 trillion by 2031, reflecting a CAGR of 4.80% and pointing to a positive medium-term outlook for the world economy.

World Nominal GDP from 1980 to 2026 and forecast from 2027 to 2031 in trillion US dollars

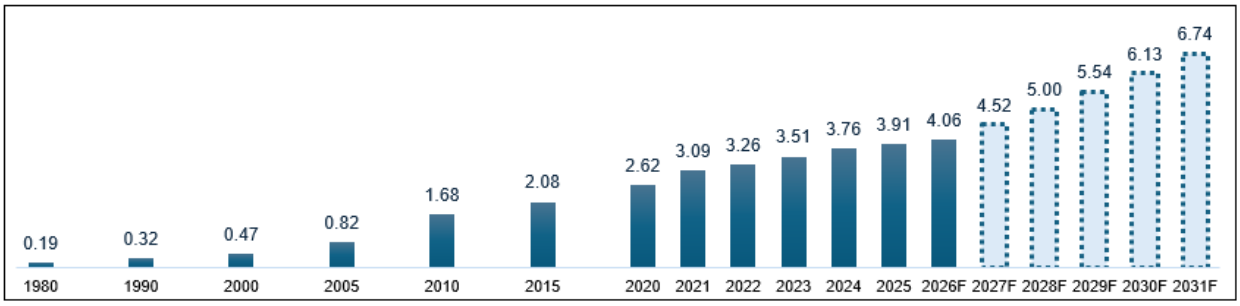


Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) – World Economic Outlook (October 2026); GDP at current price; Note: F- forecast

Indian economy

Since the landmark liberalization reforms of 1991, India's economy has witnessed a profound structural transformation, ushering in an era of sustained and accelerated growth. India's economic expansion has been remarkable when viewed over a longer horizon- from a modest nominal GDP of approximately U.S.$0.19 trillion in 1980, the economy grew to U.S.$0.32 trillion in 1990, U.S.$0.47 trillion in 2000, crossed the U.S.$1 trillion threshold in 2007, doubled to U.S.$ 2 trillion by 2014, and further scaled up to U.S.$3.91 trillion in 2025, positioning it as the world's sixth-largest economy. This trajectory was underpinned by progressive deregulation, deepening integration with the global economy, and a widening domestic consumption base. Looking ahead, the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (April 2026) projects continued robust expansion, with India's nominal GDP forecasted to rise from U.S.$4.06 trillion in 2026 to approximately U.S.$6.74 trillion by 2031, translating into a CAGR of approximately 10.68% over the five-year period.

India Nominal GDP (Current Prices) from 1980 to 2025 and forecast till 2031 in trillion US dollars

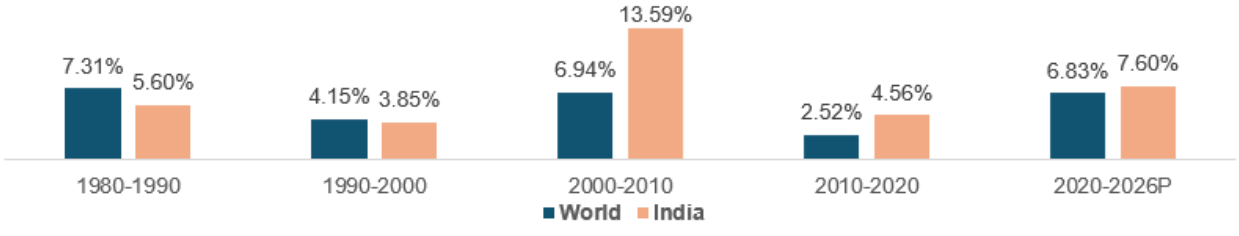


Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) – World Economic Outlook (October 2026); Note: F-forecast

GDP growth rate of India

A notable shift has occurred in the GDP growth rates of India and the world over the past few decades. Since 2000 to 2010, India's nominal GDP growth rate has surpassed that of the world, with India's growth rate accelerating to 13.59% (CAGR) while the world GDP growth rate was at 6.94% (CAGR) and this trend has persisted to the present solidifying India's position as a driver of global economic growth.

Comparison of Nominal GDP growth rates between India and World



Source: International Monetary Fund (IMF) – World Economic Outlook (October 2026); Note: P-projected

Real GDP growth in India compared to the World's major economies[2]

The IMF's World Economic Outlook (October 2026) recorded global real GDP growth rebounding to 6.7% in 2021 following the COVID-19 pandemic, before moderating to 3.8% in 2022, 3.3% in 2023, and 3.4% in both 2024 and 2025, with growth estimated at 3.1% in 2026. Looking ahead, the IMF projects global real GDP growth to remain relatively stable at 3.2% in both 2027 and 2028, supported by the resilience of the United States, sustained growth across several emerging market and developing economies, and continued Fiscal support in China. While the global economy has demonstrated notable resilience in the face of multiple shocks, growth remains below historical averages, with downside risks stemming from geopolitical tensions, tighter financial conditions, and increasing trade fragmentation.

Country-wise real GDP data (annual % change)

Real GDP	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026P	CAGR% 2021-2026
World	6.7%	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%	4.0%
US	6.3%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%
China	8.6%	3.1%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%
Euro area	6.4%	3.7%	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	2.3%
Japan	3.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%
UK	8.5%	5.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	2.9%
India	9.7%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	7.8%	7.0%	7.8%

Source: IMF – World Economic Outlook (October 2026); Note: all year are calendar year; P- projected

Real GDP forecast for world's major economies including India

According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook (October 2026), the global economy is expected to grow at a moderate pace over the medium term. Global real GDP is forecast to grow at a five-year Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.2% between 2027 and 2031, slightly higher than the 3.0% CAGR seen during 2020-2026. However, this overall global figure hides significant differences across regions.

A closer look at the regional projections reveals differing growth dynamics among the major economies:

- United States: Growth is set to soften, with the projected five-year CAGR easing to 2.0% (2027-2031) from 2.4% in the earlier period (2020-2026).
- China: The economy is shifting into a slower growth phase, its projected CAGR falling to 3.7% (2027-2031) from the historical 4.8% (2020-2026).
- Euro area & Japan: Growth prospects stay muted, with projected five-year CAGRs of 1.2% and 0.6% respectively over the 2027-2031 horizon.

Country-wise real GDP data forecast (annual % change)

Real GDP	2027P	2028P	2029P	2030P	2031P	5Y CAGR 2027-2031 (P)
World	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%
US	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%
China	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%
Euro area	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Japan	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
UK	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
India	7.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%

Source: IMF – World Economic Outlook (October 2026); Note: all year are calendar years; P- projected

The IMF expects India to retain its position as the fastest-growing major economy over the coming five years, registering a growth rate of roughly 6.9% (CAGR) from 2027 through 2031. The outlook is supported by resilient domestic demand, a growing services sector, favourable demographics and continued structural reforms. Recent economic performance highlights the strength of these underlying drivers, with India's real GDP expanding by 7.8% year-on-year in Q1 Fiscal 2027, while investment, private consumption and exports grew by 11.9%, 7.1%

[2] Note: All years in this section are calendar years unless otherwise mentioned

and 12.0%, respectively[3]. As per RBI's monetary policy statement (October 2026) real GDP growth for Q2 Fiscal 2027 is projected at 7.2%, supporting expectations of sustained medium-term economic expansion.[4]

Growth drivers for India's GDP till Fiscal 2031

India is projected to maintain its status as the fastest-growing major economy worldwide, with expectations to rise from the world's sixth largest economy to the third largest by Fiscal 2031. This trajectory is supported by ongoing structural reforms, elevated capital expenditure, rapid industrial growth, and robust domestic demand. Over the period from 2027 to 2031, India's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 6.9%, leading to an expansion in nominal GDP from about U.S.$4.52 trillion in 2027 to U.S.$6.74 trillion by 2031.[5]

The country's sustained rapid economic development is built on a comprehensive strategy, which includes a large-scale public capital expenditure programme, significant reforms in the manufacturing sector, and a strong performance in services exports.

- Historical Growth: Public capital expenditure increased from ₹2.63 trillion in Fiscal 2018 to ₹9.5 trillion in Fiscal 2024.
- Recent Allocations: The capital expenditure budget was raised to ₹11.21 trillion for Fiscal 2026 (Budget Estimates).
- Fiscal 2027 Projections: The Union Budget for Fiscal 2027 proposed a further 9% hike in public capital expenditure, setting a record at ₹12.2 trillion. This ongoing focus on capex remains a primary force behind growth in industrial activity, construction, and the core sectors.

Manufacturing and Mining

Industry has become a central pillar of India's economic expansion, showing resilience even in the face of global supply chain challenges.

Real Gross Value Added (GVA) Growth of Industrial Segments (YoY % Change)

Sector	2024	2025 (FRE)	2026 (PE)
Manufacturing	12.7%	9.3%	10.7%
Mining & Quarrying	2.4%	11.7%	5.2%
Overall Industry GVA	7.2%	7.3%	7.9%

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), based on 2022-23 base year series
Note: FRE – First Revised Estimates; PE – Provisional Estimates; All years are Fiscal year

Key Trends & Drivers:

- Manufacturing Momentum: In Fiscal 2026, manufacturing GVA growth rebounded to 10.7% (up from 9.3% in Fiscal 2025), underpinned by strong domestic demand and improved capacity utilisation. High-frequency metrics, including the Manufacturing PMI (averaging between 56 and 58 in late 2025)[6], signal sustained expansion.
- Policy Support (PLI & NMM): The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, implemented across 14 strategic sectors, have attracted actual investments exceeding ₹2.0 trillion, resulting in incremental production and sales over ₹18.7 trillion and the creation of more than 1.26 million jobs as of late 2025[7]. The National Manufacturing Mission (NMM) also aims to increase manufacturing's share of GDP to 25% by 2035.[8]

[3] MoSPI- Quarterly estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the 1st Quarter (Apr-June) of 2026-27, released on 31st August 2026
[4] https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_PressReleaseDisplay.aspx?prid=63742
[5] IMF – World Economic Outlook (October 2026)
[6] Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)
[7] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2220800&lang=2&reg=3
[8] https://www.ibef.org/industry/manufacturing-sector-india

- Mining & Coal Output: The Mining & Quarrying sector GVA growth moderated to 5.2% in Fiscal 2026, compared to unprecedented growth of 11.7% in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to unseasonal monsoon disruptions in the first half of the year[9]. However, India's domestic coal production reached new records, with output hitting 1.05 billion tonnes in Fiscal 2025, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 7.46% over the preceding five years. Coal production is expected to remain stable at 1.04 billion tonnes in Fiscal 2026, in line with baseload power requirements from the industrial sector.[10]

Infrastructure

Government-led capital investment has transformed India's physical and digital infrastructure, leading to reduced logistics costs and greater economic efficiency.

- Roads and Highways: India's road network, now the world's second largest, exceeds 6.37 million km. The National Highway (NH) system grew by about 60% to reach 146,204 km by Fiscal 2025, up from 91,287 km in Fiscal 2014[11]. Although daily construction peaked at 34 km per day in Fiscal 2024, the rate moderated to approximately 29 km per day in Fiscal 2025 and is expected to be between 25 and 27 km per day in Fiscal 2026, due to land acquisition challenges and a focus on complex greenfield expressway projects.[12]

- Railways Expansion: Investment in the railways has reached record levels, with the Union Budget for Fiscal 2027 allocating ₹2.93 trillion for railway capex, marking a 10.5% increase over the Fiscal 2026 Revised Estimates. These funds are mainly directed toward new-line construction, track doubling, and gauge conversion projects.[13]

- Logistics & Innovation Rankings: As a result of improvements in physical infrastructure and digitisation of supply chains, India ranked 38th in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) and also climbed to 38th in the Global Innovation Index (GII) in 2025, rising from 66th in 2019.[14]

- Clean Energy & Asset Monetization: From 2014 to 2025, more than ₹8.5 trillion was invested in India's clean energy sector[15]. Simultaneously, the National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) continues to unlock capital, with an asset monetization target of ₹6.0 trillion.[16]

Services

The services sector remains the cornerstone of India's economy, driven by strong growth, resilience, and deeper integration into global digital value chains. The sector is estimated to have grown by 9.0% in Fiscal 2026, with its contribution to GVA reaching a record 61.8%, highlighting the increasing importance of modern and digitally delivered services. India has emerged as the world's seventh-largest exporter of services, with exports projected to rise to U.S.$ 465-475 billion in Fiscal 2026 from U.S.$ 387 billion in Fiscal 2025, supported by software and professional services.[17] The sector has remained the leading recipient of foreign direct investment (FDI), accounting for an average of 80.2% of total FDI inflows into India between Fiscal 2023 and Fiscal 2025.[18] Growth has also been supported by robust activity in real estate, tourism and hospitality. Residential property sales across India's eight largest cities reached decade-high levels, supported by rising urban incomes, while the tourism and hospitality industry is expected to approach U.S.$60 billion by 2028. Domestic and international traveller spending is projected to nearly triple by 2034, and domestic air passenger traffic is anticipated to more than double by 2030, further supporting demand across allied service sectors.[19]

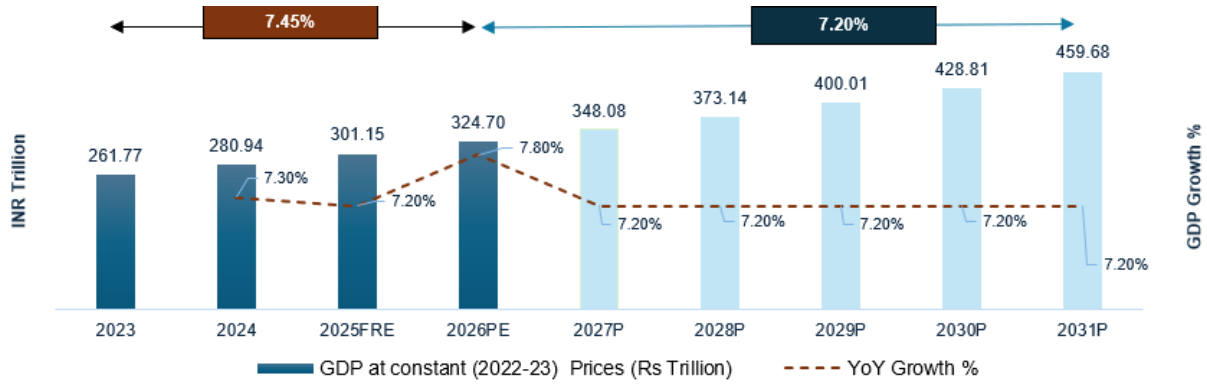
[9] Economic survey 2025-26, Demand and Supply side drivers of growth
[10] https://www.sarkaritel.com/in-fy26-india-is-expected-to-produce-a-record-1-15-billion-tons-of-coal/
[11] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NoteId=154624&ModuleId=3&reg=48&lang=2
[12] https://www.careratings.com/uploads/newsfiles/1774854727_Indian%20Road%20Sector.pdf
[13] https://prsindia.org/budgets/parliament/demand-for-grants-2026-27-analysis-railways
[14] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2220800&lang=2&reg=3
[15] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2233832&reg=3&lang=2
[16] NITI Aayog: National Monetization pipeline 2.0
[17] IBEF: Service industry report (Feb 2026)
[18] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2219907&reg=3&lang=1
[19] IBEF: Tourism and Hospitality Industry in India: Growth & Outlook

Indian gross domestic product (GDP) trends and sectoral growth[20]

Review of India's real GDP growth over Fiscals 2023-2026 and outlook for 2026-2031

India continues to lead global growth among major economies and, as of 2026, forecasted to hold the position as the sixth-largest economy worldwide in nominal GDP terms.[21] According to data released by the National Statistical Office (NSO), real GDP is projected to expand by 7.80% in Fiscal 2026, compared to a growth rate of 7.20% in Fiscal 2025. In absolute terms, real GDP at constant prices is expected to reach ₹324.70 trillion in Fiscal 2026, up from the First Revised Estimates (FRE) of ₹301.15 trillion for Fiscal 2025. Nominal GDP, or GDP at current prices, is forecasted to rise to ₹345.37 trillion in Fiscal 2026 from ₹317.98 trillion in Fiscal 2025, marking a growth rate of 8.6%.[22]

India's real GDP trend and outlook (at constant 2022-23 prices)



Source: National Statistical Office (NSO), CRISIL Intelligence
FRE: First Revised Estimate, PE: Provisional Estimate, P: Projected; All years are Fiscal years

GVA by economic activity at constant prices (base year 2022-23), ₹ trillion

Industry	2024	2025 (FRE)	2026 (PE)	Growth in real GVA	
				2025	2026
Primary Sector	**54.00**	**56.64**	**58.47**	4.90%	**3.22%**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.82	50.86	52.38	4.18%	**3.00%**
Mining and quarrying	5.18	5.79	6.08	11.69 %	**5.15%**
Secondary Sector	**68.96**	**74.48**	**81.01**	8.01%	**8.76%**
Manufacturing	39.25	42.89	47.47	9.29%	**10.67 %**
Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services	6.53	6.72	6.83	2.87%	**1.74%**
Construction	23.18	24.87	26.71	7.30%	**7.36%**
Tertiary Sector	**131.86**	**142.24**	**155.44**	7.87%	**9.28%**
Trade, hotels, transport, communication and broadcasting-related services	35.94	38.32	42.54	6.61%	**11.02 %**
Financial, real estate and professional services	63.47	69.84	77.10	10.03 %	**10.39 %**
Public administration, defence and other services	32.45	34.08	35.80	5.05%	**5.03%**
GVA[23] at constant price	**254.81**	**273.36**	**294.91**	**7.28%**	**7.88%**

Source: RBI – Handbook of Statistics on the Economy 2025-26, CRISIL Intelligence; 2026 data estimates (Provisional by NSO India), All years are Fiscal years. Provisional Estimates; RE: Revised Estimates; AE: Advance Estimates

[20] Data as per Indian authorities for financial year basis
[21] According to the International Monetary Fund's ("IMF") World Economic Outlook (October 2026).
[22] India follows financial year April 1 to March 31. Hence, the data published by the Indian government/ RBI/NSO is different from that of the IMF, which publishes data as per the calendar year- January 1 to December 31.
[23] GVA- Gross value added [GDP is GVA plus product taxes (like VAT) minus product subsidies]

Gross value added (GVA) (base year 2022-23) current prices, ₹ trillion

Industry	2024	2025 (FRE)	2026 (PE)	Growth in real GVA	
				2025	2026
Primary Sector	**56.56**	**61.62**	**62.64**	8.96%	**1.65%**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.18	55.90	56.65	9.23%	**1.35%**
Mining and quarrying	5.38	5.73	5.98	6.42%	**4.52%**
Secondary Sector	**68.68**	**74.34**	**81.38**	8.24%	**9.47%**
Manufacturing	38.59	41.79	46.62	8.31%	**11.56%**
Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services	7.32	8.06	8.21	10.03%	**1.90%**
Construction	22.77	24.49	26.55	7.55%	**8.41%**
Tertiary Sector	**137.92**	**152.58**	**170.85**	10.63%	**11.97%**
Trade, hotels, transport, communication and broadcasting-related services	37.15	39.98	44.92	7.63%	**12.36%**
Financial, real estate and professional services	66.73	75.49	85.12	13.12%	**12.76%**
Public administration, defence and other services	34.04	37.11	40.81	9.01%	**9.96%**
GVA[24] at basic prices	**263.16**	**288.54**	**314.87**	9.65%	**9.12%**

Source: RBI – Handbook of Statistics on the Economy 2025-26, CRISIL Intelligence; 2026 data estimates (Provisional by NSO India), All years are Fiscal years. F: Forecasted

Index of Core Industries

The Index of Core Industries (ICI), published by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, serves as a key indicator of industrial performance. It represents 32.88% of the total weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). The ICI tracks the combined and individual production performance of nine core industries: Coal, Natural Gas, Crude Oil, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement, Electricity and Iron ore.[25] The performance of the core sector serves as an essential barometer for the overall economic vitality of a nation, with direct implications for both industrial and macroeconomic outcomes. The multiplier effect generated by core industries, including steel, cement, and electricity- is central to infrastructure development and propagates throughout the economy. Coal, as a primary input fuel, further amplifies this effect; its supply and price dynamics are closely tied to the operational efficiency of thermal power generation, clinker production, and blast furnace processes, thereby influencing the broader industrial landscape.

Summary of the Index of eight core industries (Index)

Sectors	Weight in overall IIP	2024 (Apr-Mar)	2025 (Apr-Mar)	2026 (Apr-Mar)	2027P (Apr-Aug)	CAGR 2024-26
Coal	**1.84%**	111.7	117.3	116.4	99.2	**2.09%**
Natural Gas	1.26%	106.1	105.7	102.0	99.1	**(1.97)%**
Crude Oil	2.44%	100.6	98.4	95.8	94.1	**(2.43)%**
Refinery Products	7.42%	103.6	106.5	106.9	104.5	**1.58%**
Fertilizers	0.90%	103.7	106.7	106.6	98.1	**1.39%**
Steel	5.78%	113.6	121.8	135.9	137.7	**9.41%**
Cement	1.45%	108.9	115.9	125.8	130.5	**7.46%**
Electricity	10.17%	107.1	112.6	113.8	130.7	**3.09%**
Iron Ore	1.61%	107.3	112.2	121.2	127.0	**6.28%**
Overall Index (Base year 2022-2023)	**32.88%**	**107.2**	**111.8**	**115.2**	**119.2**	**3.67%**

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industries, all years are Fiscal years; P-Provisional

Core sector performance is a key indicator of economic health, given its strong linkages with industrial and macroeconomic growth. Industries such as steel, cement, and power drive infrastructure development and generate significant multiplier effects across the economy. Coal, as a critical input fuel, underpins thermal power, cement, and steel production, making its availability and pricing important determinants of industrial efficiency and economic activity.

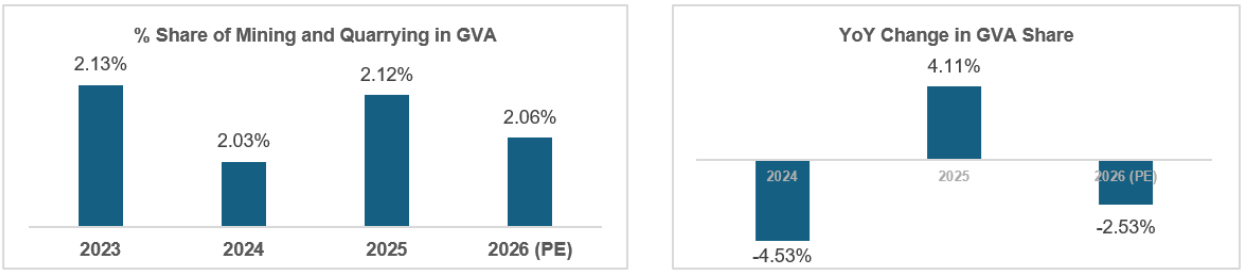
[24] GVA- Gross value added [GDP is GVA plus product taxes (like VAT) minus product subsidies]
[25] Index now includes 9 core industries, previously it was 8, weightage is also updated, based on 2022-23 base year series

Mining and quarrying industry's contribution to GVA

The mining and quarrying sector is fundamental to India's industrial ecosystem, supplying the raw materials and energy resources that are indispensable for manufacturing, construction, and power generation. At constant (2022–23) prices, the sector's Gross Value Added (GVA) is projected to reach ₹6.08 trillion in Fiscal 2026 (Provisional Estimates), which constitutes 2.06% of India's total GVA. This reflects a steady increase from ₹5.06 trillion in Fiscal 2023.

In Fiscal 2025, the sector achieved a year-on-year growth rate of 4.11%. For Fiscal 2026 (Provisional Estimates), GVA is projected at ₹6.08 trillion, indicating an increase of 5.15%.

Share of mining and quarrying in India's GVA and YoY growth



Source: CRISIL Intelligence, RBI and NSO, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy- 2025, All years are Fiscal years
Note: The Fiscal 2026 numbers are taken from the press note on provisional estimates of Indian GDP by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation dated June 05, 2026.

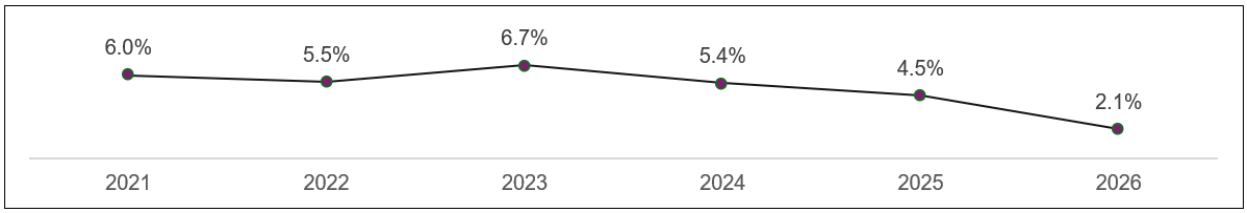
Performance of key macroeconomic indicators

India's macroeconomic indicators remained broadly resilient during Fiscal 2026, supported by strong real GDP growth, robust industrial activity, Fiscal consolidation and moderating inflation. However, the macroeconomic environment has become increasingly challenging due to elevated geopolitical tensions, volatility in global energy prices, trade fragmentation and tighter global financial conditions. While domestic demand, infrastructure investment and services activity continue to support economic growth, inflationary pressures arising from commodity prices and supply-chain disruptions, together with uncertainty in global trade and capital flows, remain key factors influencing India's near-term macroeconomic outlook.

Consumer price index

India's retail inflation has moderated significantly from a peak of 6.7% in Fiscal 2023 to 2.1% in Fiscal 2026, reflecting easing price pressures and a stable macroeconomic environment. This decline has been supported by government supply-side measures, softer global commodity prices, and prudent monetary policy by the RBI. Lower inflation has enabled policy rate cuts, boosted consumption, reduced borrowing costs, and strengthened the investment climate for long-term capital expenditure. The moderation in inflation during Fiscal 2026 has recently shown signs of reversal. RBI noted that headline CPI inflation increased from 4.5% in July 2026 to 4.8% in August 2026, driven by higher food and energy prices. Consequently, the RBI revised its FY2026-27 inflation forecast upward to 5.2%.[26]

CPI inflation trend



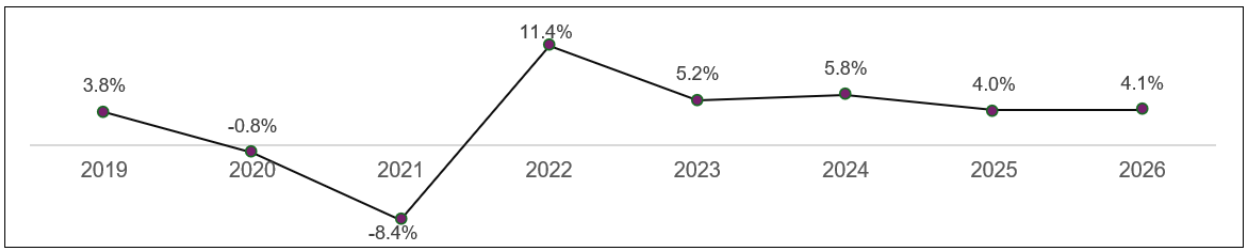
Source: NSO, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, CRISIL Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years; data based on 2011-12 series

[26] RBI MPC Statement, Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee October 5 to 7, 2026

Index of Industrial Production

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) recorded modest average growth of 2.2% over the period spanning Fiscals 2019 to 2023, subsequently accelerating to 5.8% in Fiscal 2024 before settling at 4.0% in Fiscal 2025 and 4.1% in Fiscal 2026. This durable industrial momentum has been underpinned chiefly by strong growth in basic metals, capital goods, and electrical equipment manufacturing, indicative of a resilient domestic capex cycle. For energy-intensive industries and power utilities, such steady industrial output feeds directly into higher electricity demand and increased baseload power requirements.

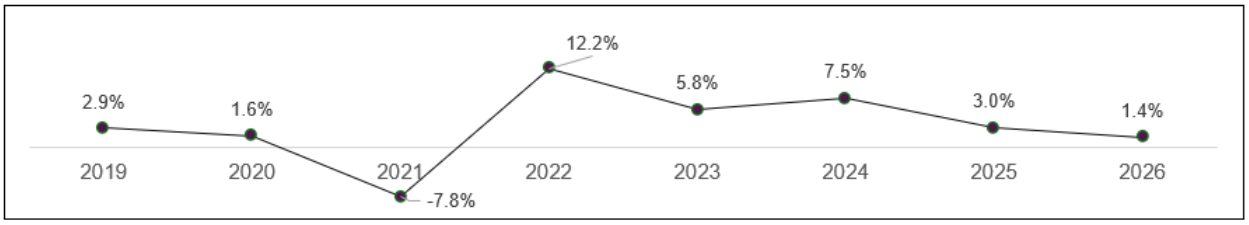
IIP growth trend



Source: NSO, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, CRISIL Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years

The mining sector has demonstrated a strong post-pandemic recovery, rebounding from a 7.8% contraction in Fiscal 2021 to robust growth of 12.2% in Fiscal 2022, followed by sustained expansion through Fiscal 2024. Growth moderated to 3.0% in Fiscal 2025 and 1.4% in Fiscal 2026, largely due to a high base effect and monsoon-related disruptions in key mining regions. Despite the slowdown, production levels remain elevated, supported by strong demand for coal, iron ore, and limestone from the power, steel, cement, and manufacturing sectors.

IIP growth trend for mining sector

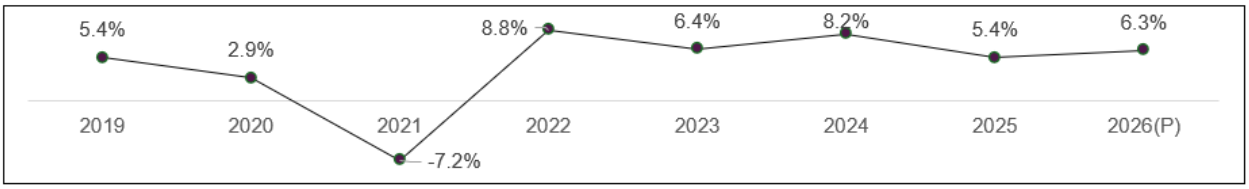


Source: NSO, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, CRISIL Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years

Gross national income

The growth rate in the per capita gross national income (GNI) fell from Fiscal 2018 till Fiscal 2021. However, after the pandemic era, per capita GNI increased by 8.8% in Fiscal 2022. In Fiscal 2025, the per capita GNI grew 5.4% compared to 8.2% growth in Fiscal 2024 and 6.4% in Fiscal 2023. In Fiscal 2026 GNI is expected to grow by 6.3%.

Per capita GNI growth trend (%)



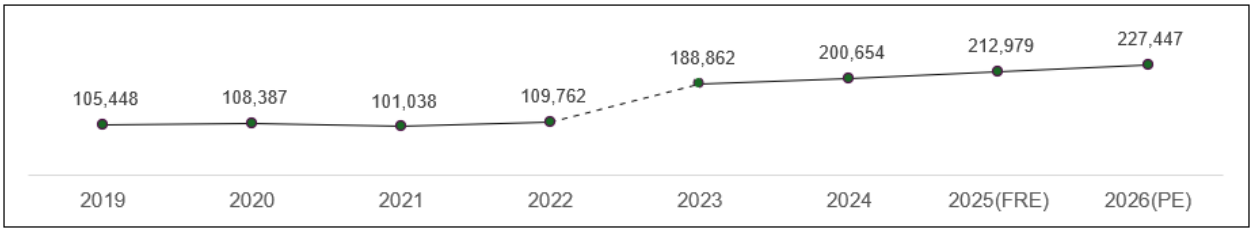
Source: NSO, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, CRISIL Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years; P- Projected

Nominal GDP per capita

India’s GDP per capita has followed a steady upward trajectory, reflecting the country's robust economic expansion and structural development over the past decade and a half. According to the RBI statistics report (2025-26), India’s GDP per capita (At constant price) stood at approximately ₹2,00,654 in Fiscal 2024, grew to ₹2,12,979 (estimated) in Fiscal 2025, and is projected to reach ₹2,27,447 in Fiscal 2026, a growth of 13.4% in

last two years. This expansion has been propelled by an expanding young workforce, aggressive public infrastructure investments, a thriving services export engine, and rapid digital transformation.

GDP per capita trend of India (U.S.$)

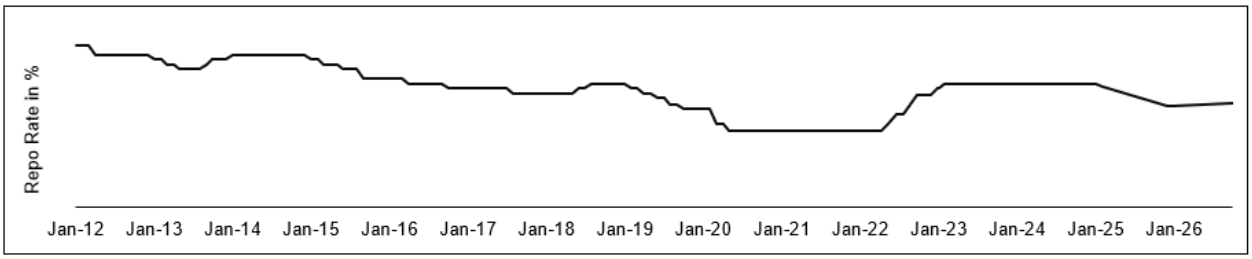


Source: RBI- Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, 2024-25 & 2025-26; GDP per capita, constant price; years- Fiscal years.
Note: Post Fiscal 2023, RBI adopted 2022-23 as base year, hence the shift in the absolute value, Values before Fiscal 2023 are based on 2011-12 series; FRE- First Revised Estimates, PE- Provisional Estimates.

Interest Rates

Following a pandemic-era low of 4.00% (2020–2021), the RBI aggressively raised the policy repo rate to 6.50% by February 2023 to curb inflationary pressures, maintaining a pause at this level throughout 2024. As the headline inflation moderated, the RBI initiated an easing cycle in February 2025, cutting the repo rate by 25 basis points (bps) to 6.25%. A cumulative reduction of 125 bps over the course of 2025 brought the benchmark rate down to 5.25% by December 2025. At its October 2026 MPC meeting, the RBI raised the repo rate by 25 basis points to 5.50% and changed its policy stance from "Neutral" to "Calibrated Tightening", citing rising inflationary pressures stemming from higher crude oil prices, food prices, geopolitical tensions in West Asia and tighter global financial conditions.[27]

Trend of change in repo rate of India

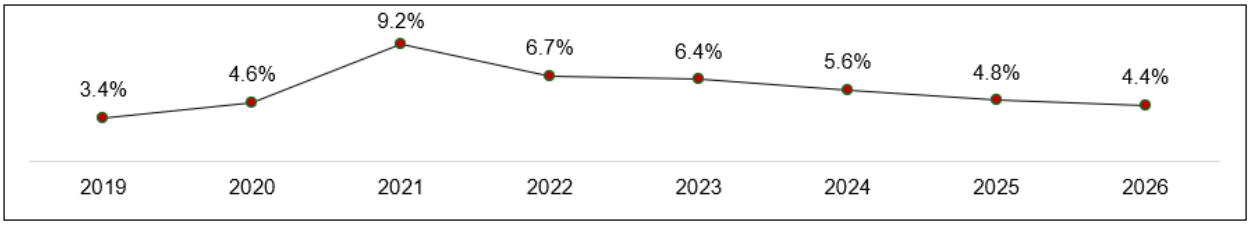


Source: Reserve Bank of India

Fiscal Deficit

Over the past few years, India's Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP has exhibited significant fluctuations, with a pre-pandemic level of 3.4% in Fiscal 2019, increasing to 4.6% in Fiscal 2020 and peaking at 9.2% in Fiscal 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the government has since initiated Fiscal consolidation efforts, with the deficit narrowing to 6.7% in Fiscal 2022, further reducing to 4.8% in Fiscal 2025 and projected to be at 4.4% in Fiscal 2026.

Fiscal deficit of India as a % of GDP



Source: Indian Budget documents, Economic survey, all years are Fiscal

[27] RBI: Monetary Policy Statement, 2026-27 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee October 5 to 7, 2026.

Overview of other demographic factors in India

Per capita Electricity Consumption

The world's electricity consumption has followed a steady upward trajectory, driven by population growth, rapid urbanization, industrialization, electrification of transport and rapid expansion of digital infrastructure (including AI data centers). According to Ember's Yearly Electricity Data (2026), global electricity demand increased by approximately 3% to a record high of 31,779 Terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2025, compared with 30,856 TWh in 2024.[28] The increase was broadly in line with long-term growth trends and was driven by continued electrification across end-use sectors, rising demand from electric vehicles, expanding data centre infrastructure, and sustained economic activity across major economies.

India being one of the world's most populous nation, is a primary driver of this global demand expansion. Driven by a robustly growing economy, expanding industrial manufacturing, and rising household incomes, India's total electricity demand reached 2,083 TWh in 2025 (accounting for approximately 6.6% of the global share), solidifying its position as the third-largest electricity consumer globally, trailing only China (10,573 TWh; approximately 33.3% share) and the United States (4,536 TWh; approximately 14.3% share).[29] Despite this massive aggregate demand, India's per capita electricity consumption remains significantly lower than that of developed and major emerging economies, representing a massive headroom for future growth. According to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India's annual per capita electricity consumption stood at 1,460 kWh in Fiscal 2025[30] (up from 1,395 kWh in Fiscal 2024).[31] Despite relatively moderate demand growth in 2025 owing to milder weather conditions, India's long-term electricity demand outlook remains robust, supported by economic growth, industrialization, electrification, and rising living standards.

Comparison with global consumption trends and Insights-

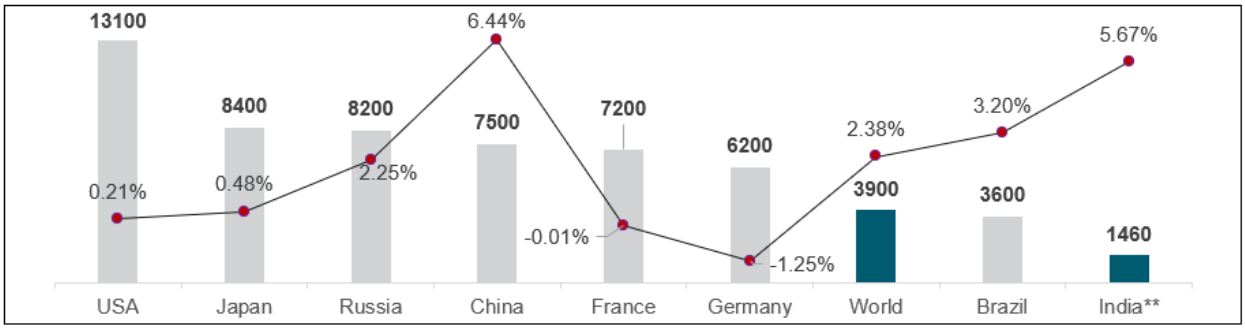
- Substantial Headroom for Demand Growth: India's per capita electricity consumption remains significantly below that of major economies. Per capita electricity consumption in the United States is approximately 13,100 kWh, while China's is around 7,500 kWh, compared with approximately 3,900 kWh globally. India's relatively low per capita consumption, combined with ongoing urbanisation, industrialisation, economic development and rising standards of living, provides considerable headroom for long-term electricity demand growth.[32]

- Contrasting Global Consumption Patterns: Over the past decade, advanced economies such as the United States (0.21% CAGR), Japan (0.48% CAGR), France (-0.01% CAGR) and Germany (-1.25% CAGR) have recorded relatively limited growth or declines in per capita electricity consumption, reflecting improvements in energy efficiency and the increasing contribution of service-oriented activities to economic output. In contrast, emerging economies, particularly China (6.44% CAGR) and India (5.67% CAGR), have recorded stronger growth in per capita electricity consumption, supported by industrialisation, urbanisation and rising electricity access.[33]

- Electrification and Reliability Improvements: Growth in India's electricity consumption has been supported by improved access to electricity, nationwide electrification initiatives such as Saubhagya, and improvements in power-system reliability. National power shortages declined substantially to 0.1% in FY2024-25, compared with 4.2% in FY2013-14, strengthening the reliability of electricity supply and supporting greater electricity usage across residential, commercial and industrial segments.[34]

[28] EMBER: Global electricity review 2025
[29] EMBER: Global electricity review 2026
[30] PIB: Year End Review of Ministry of Power
[31] ICED & CEA: India Energy overview, 2025
[32] Ember Global electricity review 2026
[33] Ember Global electricity review 2025
[34] Ministry of Power, Year-end review 2025

Per capita electricity consumption in 2025 in kWh/ person and CAGR (10 year) 2015 - 2025



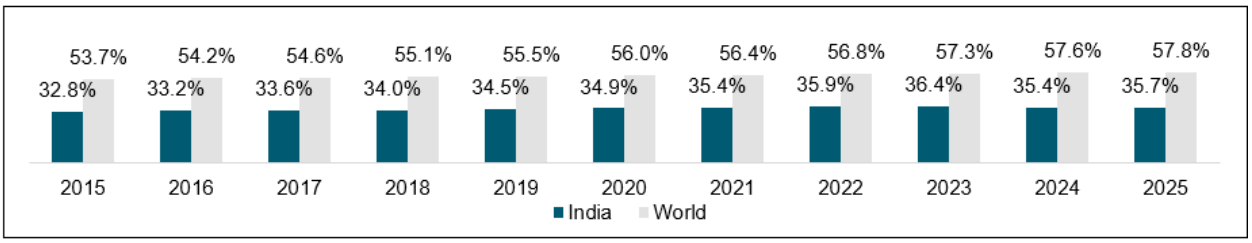
Source: Ember Global Electricity Review (2026); World Bank Group; Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Government of India; Crisil Intelligence
Note: India's figures are aligned with the Indian Fiscal Year (FY15 and FY25) as per CEA guidelines, while global figures are on a Calendar Year (CY) basis for international comparability.

India's electricity demand is expected to grow strongly, driven by rising incomes, industrialisation, urbanisation, transport electrification and increasing adoption of electricity-intensive appliances. While efficiency improvements and lower T&D losses may moderate demand growth, the long-term outlook remains robust. Reflecting this trend, the CEA's National Electricity Plan projects per capita electricity consumption to increase to approximately 1,700–1,800 kWh by FY2031-32.[35]

Urbanization

India is undergoing one of the world's largest urban transformations, with the urban population projected to reach approximately 600 million by 2036, accounting for 40% of the total population and contributing nearly 70% of GDP.[36] As urban residents increased from 420 million in 2014 to about 513 million in 2024, India has emerged as the world's second-largest urban population after China. Supporting this rapid urbanization will require investments of around U.S.$ 840 billion over the next decade to develop livable, resilient, and inclusive cities.[37] Furthermore, India is expected to lead global urban population growth through 2050, making sustainable urban development a critical pillar of the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision.[38]

Share of urban population of India and the World from 2015 to 2025



Source: World Bank Group

Outlook on Global GDP

The global economy entered a phase of moderate but stable growth during 2024-2026, with global GDP expanding by 3.5% in 2025 before moderating to 3.1% in 2026. While growth has remained resilient, it has become increasingly uneven across countries. The IMF notes that AI-led investment and technology-related demand have supported activity, particularly in economies integrated into global technology value chains, while geopolitical tensions, higher energy prices, trade fragmentation and tighter financial conditions have weighed on growth prospects. In this environment, advanced economies are projected to grow by 2.1% and emerging market and developing economies by 3.7% in 2026, highlighting the relatively stronger resilience of emerging markets despite rising global uncertainties.[39]

[35] CEA National electricity plan, 2022
[36] World Bank group: Gearing up for India's Rapid Urban Transformation, May 30,2024
[37] IBEF Power Industry Report, Update: June 2026
[38] UN: Revision of World Urbanization Prospects
[39] IMF: World Economic Outlook (October 2026)

Major Macroeconomic Events Shaping the Global and Indian Economies

Key events	Impact
Escalation of the US-China Trade War (2025-2026)	Trade tensions between the two largest economies in the world intensified significantly during early 2025, creating substantial disruptions across global production and supply networks. The US increased effective tariffs on Chinese imports to 145%, while China imposed retaliatory tariffs of up to 125% on selected US goods and tightened export controls on critical rare-earth materials. The escalation increased supply-chain disruptions, triggered declines of over 4% in major US equity indices during peak volatility periods and accelerated global supply-chain diversification through near-shoring and friend-shoring strategies.
US Fiscal Policy, Treasury Yields, and Monetary Divergence	Persistent US Fiscal expansion and resilient labour market conditions supported elevated US Treasury yields and delayed expectations of monetary easing. Higher yields attracted global capital towards US markets, contributing to capital outflows from several emerging economies, currency depreciation pressures and relatively tighter monetary conditions across developing markets.
Geopolitical Conflicts and Trade Route Vulnerabilities	Ongoing conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, together with disruptions in the Red Sea and Strait of Hormuz, increased shipping costs, insurance premiums and energy market volatility. Given the Strait of Hormuz's importance for global crude oil and LNG trade, these developments contributed to higher inflation risks and increased uncertainty around global growth, trade and investment flows. In its October 2026 monetary policy assessment, the Reserve Bank of India identified the re-escalation of the West Asia conflict and volatility in crude oil prices as key factors contributing to inflationary pressures and increased uncertainty in the global economic outlook.

Source: Crisil Intelligence

Mining (including Coal) Industry Contribution to India's GDP/GVA

The mining and quarrying sector is a vital primary industry that serves as the bedrock of India’s industrial value chain. It supplies critical raw materials to core sectors such as power, steel, cement, and aluminium. Within this sector, coal mining is the dominant contributor, accounting for the largest share of the sector's total value and volume of mineral production.

Over the past decade (Fiscal 2016 to Fiscal 2026), the contribution of the mining and quarrying sector to India's total Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant prices has stabilized at around 1.8%. While the absolute GVA of the mining sector has expanded from ₹2.94 trillion in Fiscal 2016 to ₹3.37 trillion in Fiscal 2026 (First Advance Estimates), its percentage share in total GVA has moderated slightly. This moderation is a natural structural feature of a rapidly developing economy, where the secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) sectors expand at a faster relative pace.

However, the strategic importance of the mining sector far exceeds its direct GVA contribution due to its high economic multiplier effect:

- Energy Security Anchor: In Fiscal 2026, thermal power accounted for approximately 70% of India's electricity generation
- Approximately 43% of the domestic electricity generation capacity. The domestic mining sector, spearheaded by coal, is the primary guarantor of national energy security.
- Import Substitution: The Government of India has placed a high priority on reducing reliance on imported non-coking coal. Expanding domestic mining capacity directly conserves foreign exchange reserves and shields the domestic economy from global commodity price shocks.
- Industrial Catalyst: Steady domestic production of iron ore, limestone, and bauxite supports the GVA growth of the manufacturing and construction sectors, which are expanding rapidly under the government's capex push.

Power Industry Contribution to India's GDP/GVA

The power industry along with gas, water supply & other utility service in India’s national accounts, is a core secondary sector that acts as a primary barometer of industrial activity and living standards.

Over the last decade, the power and utility sector has been one of the most consistent performers in the Indian economy, expanding at a 10-year CAGR of 6.32% (Fiscal 2016 to Fiscal 2026). This rapid growth has been propelled through Government programs like Saubhagya and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana along with rapid urban migration, expansion of heavy manufacturing, accelerating adoption of EV followed by deployment of EV charging network and establishment of high-capacity data centers.

Power sector GVA forecast

To support India's target of becoming a developed nation by 2047, the power sector is projected to undergo a massive expansion over the next decade. According to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the International Energy Agency (IEA), India's power demand is expected to grow at a CAGR of approximately 6.0% to 6.5% through Fiscal 2031.

Projected Power & Utility Sector GVA and Share (Fiscal 2027 to Fiscal 2031)

Fiscal Year	Projected Power Sector GVA (₹ trillion)	Projected YoY Growth (%)	Projected Total India GVA (₹ Trillion)	%Share in Total GVA (Projected)
2027P	4.41	6.50%	197.42	2.23%
2028P	4.70	6.50%	211.23	2.23%
2029P	5.00	6.50%	226.02	2.21%
2030P	5.33	6.50%	241.84	2.20%
2031P	**5.67**	**6.50%**	**258.77**	**2.19%**

Source: CRISIL MI&A / Intelligence Estimates; CEA National Electricity Plan (NEP) Projections
Note: Projections are calculated at constant (2011–12) prices using a 6.5% CAGR for power GVA and 7.0% CAGR for total GVA from the Fiscal 2026 FAE baseline.

Key Drivers of the Fiscal 2027-2031 Forecast:

- Large-Scale Capital Investments: The Indian power sector is expected to receive investments exceeding ₹17 trillion (U.S.$205 billion) during the next 5 to 7 years, focusing on generation, transmission and grid modernization initiatives.[40]

- Expansion of Thermal Baseload Capacity: To maintain grid reliability while accommodating substantial renewable energy additions, India plans to commission 80 GW of additional thermal generation capacity by Fiscal 2032. This capacity expansion is expected to attract investments of ₹2.3 trillion.

- EV and Charging Infrastructure Boom: The domestic EV charging station market, valued at U.S.$129 million in 2026 and projected to reach U.S.$824 Million by 2031, projected expansion at approximately 45% CAGR between 2026 and 2031.[41]

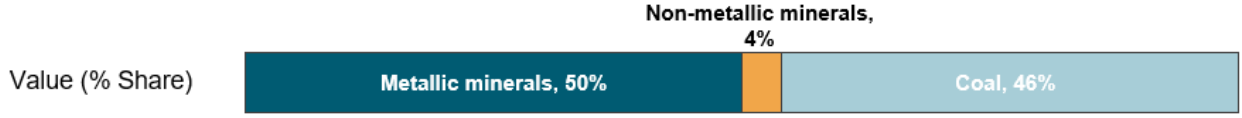
INDIAN COAL MINING INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Minerals at the core

The principal minerals extracted in India are coal, iron ore, and limestone, all of which are deeply intertwined with the nation's power, steel, and cement sectors. Coal, serving as the chief fuel for India's thermal power plants, makes up over approximately 70% of the country's electricity generation mix (Fiscal 2026)[42]. The power sector, leaning heavily on coal, is in turn closely bound to the steel and cement industries, since electricity is an essential input in producing both steel and cement.

[40] IBEF Power Industry Report, Update: June 2026
[41] MARKETSANDMARKETS: India EV Charging Station Market (2026-2031)
[42] Central Electricity Authority (General Review)

Value of minerals produced in India in Fiscal 2026

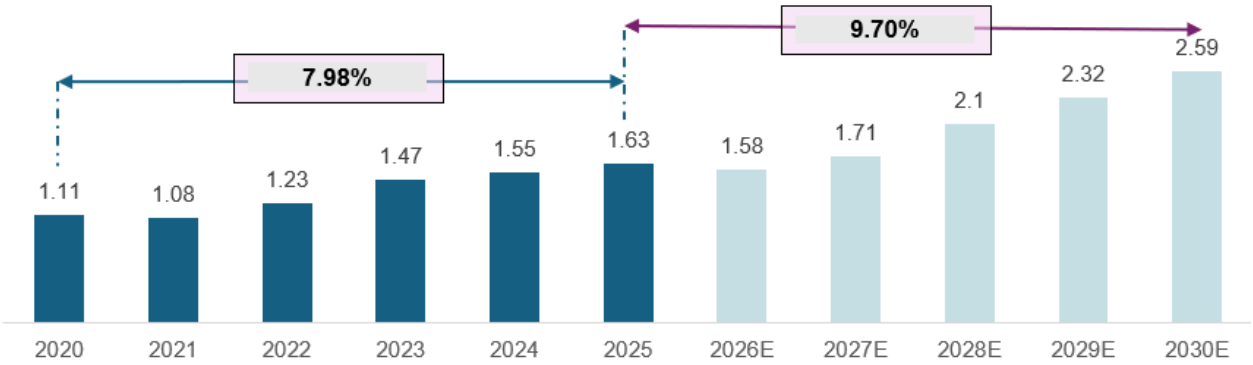


Source: IBM Monthly Statistics (Mar-26), (Coal value is estimated) Crisil Intelligence, total value of mineral production is ₹3.47 trillion for Fiscal 2026

The value of minerals mined in India is estimated to be approximately ₹3.47 trillion in Fiscal 2026 contributed by coal and non-coal minerals. Coal is undeniably the most crucial mineral for India, accounting for approximately 46% (₹ 1.58 trillion).[43] of the total value of minerals mined in the country in Fiscal 2026. Given India's rapidly growing economy (6.9% real GDP growth rate expected from CY2027 to CY2031, according to the IMF estimate[44]), the demand for energy is ever-increasing, making non-coking coal indispensable for ensuring energy security. The importance of coal is further underscored by its widespread use in various industries[45], from cement to chemicals, contributing significantly to India's industrial output.

Besides coal, metallic minerals contribute to the country's mineral wealth significantly, at approximately 50% (₹1.74 trillion) of the value of minerals mined in Fiscal 2026. Iron ore, contributing approximately 35% (₹1.21 trillion) to the total value of minerals mined in India, is another essential mineral that underpins India's economic framework. Given that the mining industry contributes approximately 2.0% to India's GVA, coal and iron ore contribute about 81% of this number. Coal, with its 46% share (₹1.58 trillion estimated) in the value of minerals mined, accounts for a significant portion of this GVA contribution, primarily through its role in power generation (approximately 72% of coal demand is from the power sector, including captive power plants[46]).

Value of coal produced in India and expected future value (Rs trillion)



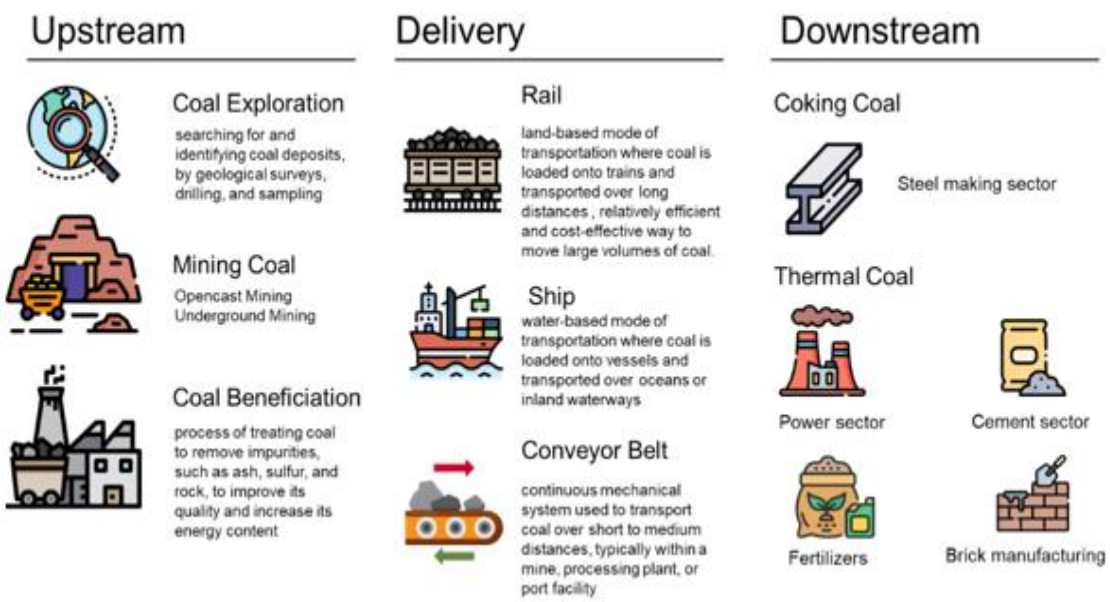
Source: IBM Statistics, Coal Directory, CRISIL Intelligence analysis; All years are Fiscal years

Overview of the structure of the Indian coal industry and major business drivers of the coal (with specific focus on non-coking coal)

Coal remains the backbone of India's energy sector and continues to play a critical role in supporting the country's economic growth, industrial development and energy security. India is the world's second-largest producer and consumer of coal and possesses one of the largest coal resource bases globally. The country's growing electricity demand, rapid urbanisation, industrial expansion and infrastructure development continue to drive demand for coal, particularly non-coking coal used for thermal power generation.

[43] Crisil Intelligence Estimates for Fiscal 2026, based on coal production as compared to Fiscal 2025 and Pit head value of coal published by MoC
[44] As per International Monetary Fund (IMF)- World Economic Outlook (October 2026)
[45] Mentioned the share of coal demand in various sectors in detail in the coal demand & supply dynamics chapter
[46] CRISIL Intelligence analysis

Coal's Value chain

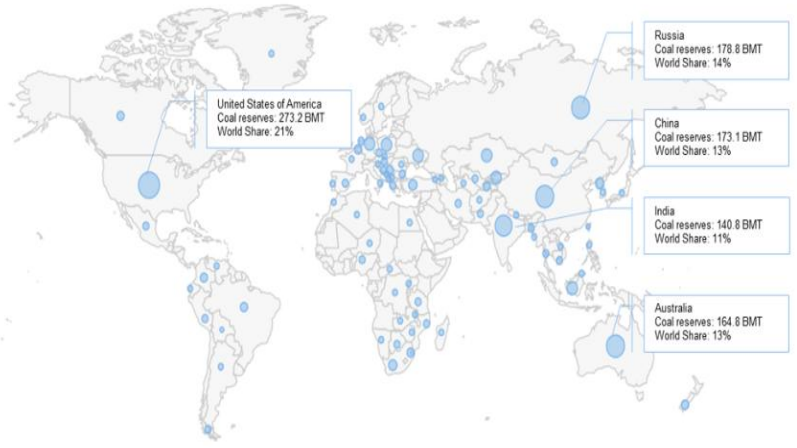


Source: Crisil Intelligence

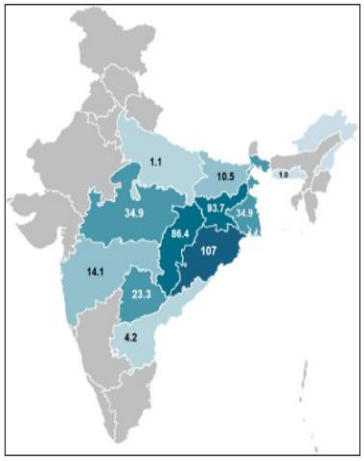
Coal reserves and resources

As of 2023, global coal reserves were estimated at approximately 1,165.9 billion metric tonnes (BMT)[47], with a significant concentration in the Asia-Pacific region. The United States, Russia, China, Australia, and India collectively accounted for nearly 72% of the world's total coal reserves, highlighting their strategic importance in the global coal industry.

Global Coal Reserves by Country (Billion Metric Tonnes), 2023; Indian Coal resources (Bn MT)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)
Note: Coal reserve quoted here are under stricter international standard (US EIA Methodology), which differs from the methodology used by GOI. As per MoC data Indian Coal resources as at 01.04.2026 are approximately 411.5 billion metric tonnes.



Source: GSI, Indian Coal and Lignite Resources – 2026; as on 01.04.2026

As at 01.04.2026, India's total coal resource base is estimated at approximately 411.53 billion tonnes (Bt), reflecting the country's significant position among the world's leading coal-rich nations. Coal resources are heavily concentrated in the eastern and central parts of the country, with Odisha (106.76 Bt), Jharkhand (93.66 Bt), Chhattisgarh (86.41 Bt), West Bengal (34.93 Bt), Madhya Pradesh (34.88 Bt) emerging as the five largest coal resource-bearing states. Together, these states account for nearly 87% of India's total coal resources, underscoring their strategic importance to the country's coal industry. The concentration of substantial coal reserves in these

[47] U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

states has facilitated the development of several large-scale mining operations and continues to support domestic coal production, power generation, and industrial growth across the country.[48]

Types of Coal

Coal can also be classified into two types- coking coal and non-coking coal based on its physico- chemical properties.

Coking Coal

Coking coal, also known as metallurgical coal, occupies a strategic position in the steel manufacturing value chain due to its unique ability to produce coke upon carbonization. The use of coking coal gained prominence during the Industrial Revolution when coke emerged as a more efficient alternative to charcoal in blast furnace operations, enabling large-scale iron and steel production. The suitability of coal for metallurgical applications depends on several parameters including ash content, moisture content, caking properties, Free Swelling Index (FSI) and Coke Strength after Reaction (CSR). In India coking coal is classified into different grades based on ash and moisture content.

In India, economically extractable coking coal reserves are relatively limited and are concentrated primarily in the Jharia, Bokaro and Raniganj coalfields and of inferior quality. As a result, domestic steel producers relies on imported coking coal to supplement domestic supplies and meet quality requirements.

Non-Coking Coal

Non-coking coal is most widely consumed category of coal in India and constitutes the dominant share of the country's coal reserves and production. Unlike coking coal, non-coking coal does not possess the ability to form coke upon heating in the absence of air and is therefore unsuitable for blast furnace-based steelmaking. Instead, it is primarily utilized as a source of heat and energy across various sectors of the economy. The growing importance of non-coking coal is closely linked to the expansion of electricity generation, industrial activity, urbanization and infrastructure development. India continues to rely significantly on coal-based thermal power generation to meet its rapidly growing energy requirements, making non-coking coal a critical component of the country's energy mix and energy security framework.

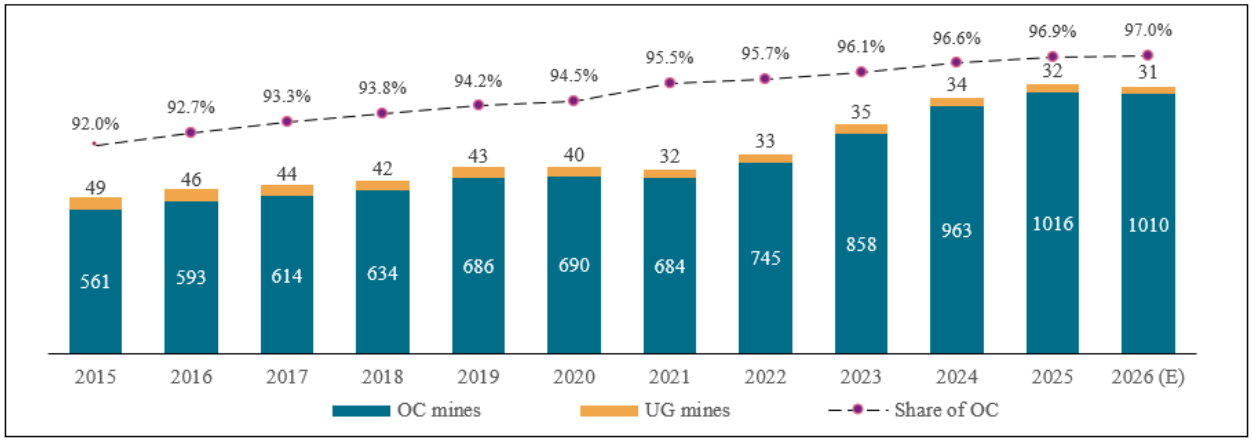
The quality and commercial value of non-coking coal are primarily determined by its Gross Calorific Value (GCV), which measures the amount of heat energy released during combustion. In addition to calorific value, parameters such as ash content, moisture content, sulfur content and volatile matter influence the suitability of non-coking coal for power generation and industrial applications. Non-coking coal is extensively consumed by thermal power plants, captive power producers, cement manufacturers, sponge iron units, brick kilns and various industrial boilers. Given its widespread use and abundant domestic availability, non-coking coal is expected to remain one of India's most important sources of primary energy over the medium term.

Coal Mining

Coal extraction is primarily undertaken through two mining methods: Opencast (OC) Mining and Underground (UG) Mining. The selection of a mining method depends on factors such as the depth and thickness of coal seams, geological conditions, stripping ratio, production requirements, safety considerations, and economic viability. While both the methods continue to be employed in India, coal production is overwhelmingly dominated by opencast operations owing to their higher productivity, greater mechanization, lower unit production costs, and superior resource recovery rates.

[48] Geological Survey of India’s Inventory of Coal and Lignite Resources as on 01.04.2026)

Share of coal production in OC and UG mines in India in MT



Source: Coal Directory Fiscal 2024-25; 2026 values are from MoC quarterly booklet (4th Qty. Fy 2026) Crisil analysis; all years are Fiscal years; E-estimated

Over time, India's coal production profile has become increasingly dominated by surface mining operations. Advances in mining equipment, expansion of high-capacity opencast projects and the comparatively favourable economics of surface extraction have resulted in a steady increase in the contribution of opencast mines to national output. During Fiscal 2025, coal production from opencast mines reached approximately 1,016 million tonnes (MT), representing 96.9% of total domestic coal production. Underground mines produced approximately 32 MT, taking total coal output during the year to approximately 1,048 MT.[49]

Historical production trends indicate that while overall coal output has increased substantially, underground mining production has remained broadly unchanged and has experienced declines in certain regions. Factors such as difficult mining conditions, higher development expenditure, elevated operating costs, ventilation requirements and safety-related challenges have constrained the expansion of underground production. Consequently, opencast mining is expected to remain the primary contributor to India's coal production over the medium term.

Surface Mining Operations

Opencast mining is the dominant method of coal extraction in India, contributing nearly 97% of total coal production due to its highly mechanized operations, scalability, and lower production costs. It offers several advantages, including higher resource recovery, operational flexibility, faster project development, and improved safety compared to underground mining. Modern opencast mines employ advanced equipment such as draglines, excavators, rope shovels, dump trucks, drills, and surface miners for efficient coal extraction.

Major coal-producing states such as Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra host a large concentration of opencast mining projects. Among these, the Gevra Opencast Project of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) in Chhattisgarh is recognized as the largest coal mine in India, second largest in the world and one of the largest opencast coal mining operations in Asia, with an annual production capacity of more than 70 MT. Ongoing mine expansion and increasing mechanization are expected to further enhance coal production capacity and support India's growing energy requirements.

Underground Mining Operations

Underground coal mining is employed to extract coal reserves located at significant depths where opencast mining is not economically feasible. Although it contributes a smaller share of India’s total coal production due to higher costs, geological complexities, and lower productivity, it remains vital for accessing deep-seated reserves in states such as Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. This method supports the long-term utilization of the country’s coal resources by enabling extraction from deposits inaccessible through surface mining.

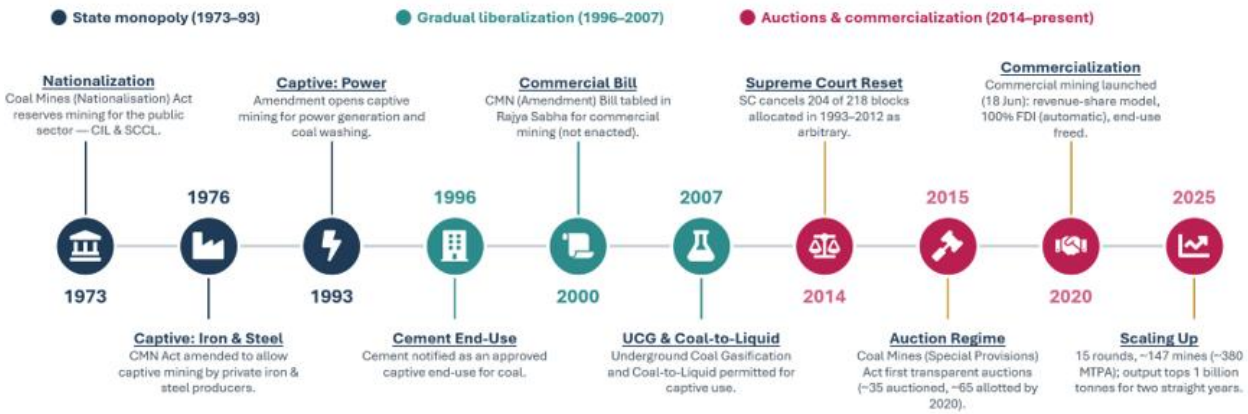
Further, in both the cases, spontaneous combustion is an inherent property of coal that causes stockpile deterioration by burning combustible matter, reducing calorific value, and altering chemical properties

[49] Coal Directory 2024-25, Ministry of coal annual report 2025

Assessment of the Regulatory Framework and Policies Governing the Coal Sector

Coal falls under the Union list and is regulated chiefly by the Ministry of Coal (MoC). Across the review horizon, the sector has transitioned from a state-controlled, nomination-driven system to a transparent, auction-based marketplace welcoming commercial and foreign entrants, even as it continues to rest on administered supply to the power segment.

Coal sector: From nationalization to commercialization



Source: Crisil Intelligence

Coal remains the backbone of India's energy sector, supplying around 70% of the country's electricity generation. To boost domestic production and reduce import dependence, the Government introduced commercial coal mining in 2020, allowing broader participation, permitting sale of coal without end-use restrictions, enabling captive miners to sell up to 50% of surplus production, and allowing 100% FDI under the automatic route. These reforms have significantly increased private sector participation, with 147 coal blocks successfully auctioned by August 2026, representing production capacity of approximately 378 MTPA.[50]

These reforms have drawn interest from mining, infrastructure, metals, power and energy players, thereby widening the competitive field and enabling the build-out of fresh domestic production capacity. Coal in India is produced both by public sector undertakings—among them Coal India Limited (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), NLC India Limited, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC), Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation (APMDC) and NTPC Limited—and by private companies running captive and commercial coal mines.

[50] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2294522&reg=1&lang=1; https://www.coal.nic.in/nominated-authority/auction-allotment

A snapshot of the coal-sector regulatory architecture

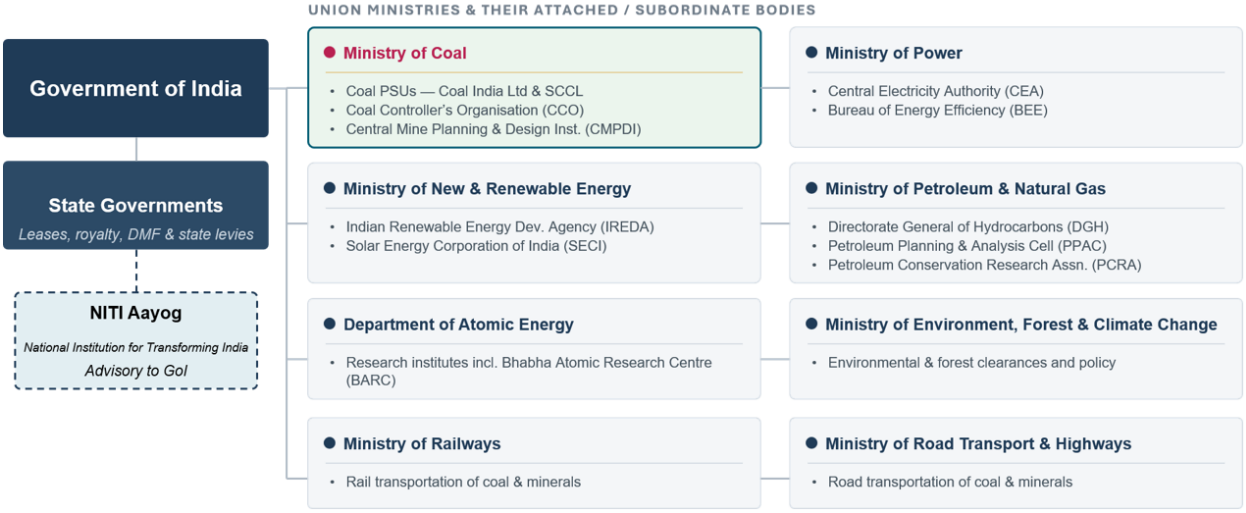


Source: Crisil Intelligence, Ministry of Coal

Central Legislation and Policies Steering the Coal Sector

Policy choices carry considerable weight for the energy sector, and recent governmental steps have been geared towards trimming coal imports and improving sustainability. The chief bodies shaping these policy directions are shown below:

Main institutions in India influencing energy policy



Source: Crisil Intelligence

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act)

The parent law for all minerals, including coal. Its landmark 2015 amendment made auction the default mode of allocation and created the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). The 2021 amendment removed the captive/merchant distinction and now lets captive coal mines sell up to 50% of output in the open market (on an additional charge), with no end-use restriction on future auctions; the 2023 and 2025 amendments deepened exploration and critical-mineral provisions. Coal royalty remains 14% ad valorem (last revised 2012).

The MMDR Amendment Act, 2026 establishes a uniform and predictable national Fiscal framework by prohibiting State Governments from imposing new taxes, cess, or levies on mineral rights and mineral-bearing

lands unless permitted by the Central Government. It expands Union control to cover mineral-bearing lands and invalidates any uncollected retrospective state levies, aiming to lower the Fiscal burden and boost investment in the mining sector.

Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015

Passed in the wake of the Supreme Court's cancellation of 204 out of 218 legacy blocks, this Act supplied the legal foundation for re-allocating the cancelled mines (Schedules I–III) via transparent auction and allotment, and it constituted the Nominated Authority. It served as the basis for ten auction tranches and nine allotment rounds up to 2020.

Coal Sector Policies

India's coal sector has undergone significant policy reforms aimed at enhancing production, efficiency, transparency, sustainability, and private sector participation. The National Mineral Policy, 2019 provides the overarching framework for scientific mining, technological modernization, enhanced exploration, environmental protection, and ease of doing business. The Commercial Coal Mining Policy, 2020 removed end-use restrictions, enabled open-market coal sales, and allowed 100% FDI under the automatic route to encourage investment and competition. The SHAKTI Policy introduced transparent coal linkage allocation for thermal power producers, while its 2025 revision streamlined allocation through two windows and removed the PPA requirement for Window-II. Complementing these measures, the National Coal Gasification Mission targets gasification of 100 MT of coal by 2030 through financial incentives and long-term linkage support to promote cleaner coal utilization and reduce import dependence. The government is also reviving abandoned coal mines through a revenue-sharing model that leverages private sector efficiency and scientific closure guidelines. Further, the Integrated Coal Logistics Plan, 2030 seeks to improve coal evacuation and reduce transportation costs through multimodal logistics infrastructure and extensive First Mile Connectivity projects, while the National Coal Distribution Policy continues to provide the foundation for equitable coal allocation and FSA-based coal supply to non-power consumers, even as SHAKTI has largely replaced it for the power sector.

State-Level Laws and Implementation

State Governments play a crucial role in the implementation and governance of coal mining activities by facilitating land acquisition, granting statutory approvals, administering mining leases, supporting rehabilitation and resettlement, and developing infrastructure in mining regions. They also collect royalties (14% on ad-valorem) and other mining-related levies, including District Mineral Fund (DMF) (10% of Royalty for mines allocated post January 2015 and 30% for mines allocated prior to January 2015) and National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT) (3% of Royalty) contributions, while promoting community development and regulatory compliance. Major coal-producing states such as Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, and Telangana are central to India's coal production and resource development.

Environmental Regulations

Environmental compliance is a critical component of coal mining in India and is governed by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the EIA Notification, 2006. Mining projects are required to obtain environmental, forest, and wildlife clearances, where applicable, before commencing operations. These regulations aim to minimize ecological impacts, protect forests and biodiversity, and ensure sustainable development of coal resources.

Market Structure of Indian Coal Sector

India's coal sector operates through a collaborative framework involving central and state governments alongside private sector participants. The Central Government is primarily responsible for policy formulation, regulation, and national-level oversight, while State Governments facilitate mineral administration, project implementation, and resource governance. Coal production and end-use are supported by a mix of public sector enterprises, captive mine operators, commercial miners, and power generation companies, reflecting the sector's evolving and increasingly diversified structure.

Structural overview of coal sector in India

Value chain ↓ / Ownership →	Central Government	State Government	Private Sector
Policy & Regulatory *Laws & oversight*	• Ministry of Coal (MoC) • Nominated Authority • Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO)	• State Depts. of Geology & Mining (mineral administration)	• *Regulation is a Government function*
Production *Mining & supply*	• **Coal India Ltd (CIL)** • NLC India (NLCIL) • NTPC Ltd	• Singareni Collieries (SCCL) • APMDC • GMDC, and other state PSUs	• Captive: Tata, Vedanta, Jindal Steel & Power, etc. • Commercial: Adani, Jindal Steel & Power, Aurobindo, etc.
Consumption *End use*	• Central power gencos (e.g., NTPC)	• State-owned power generation companies	• Captive users in end-use industries: power, DRI (sponge iron) & cement

Source: Crisil Intelligence; GMDC: Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, APMDC: Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation

Evolution of market structure

Successive policy reforms, including the 2014 Supreme Court cancellation of coal block allocations, the introduction of CMSP auctions in 2015, commercial coal mining in 2020, and captive-use liberalization in 2021, have transformed coal block allocation from a nomination-based system to a transparent, competitive auction framework. While Coal India Limited (CIL) continues to account for nearly three-fourths of India's coal production and remains majority government-owned, the contribution of captive and commercial mines has increased significantly, rising from 10.9% of national production in FY2022 to 20.63% in Fiscal 2026. Coal is now supplied through multiple channels, including FSA and SHAKTI linkages at notified prices, e-auctions at market-driven premiums, and output from captive and commercial mines, with pricing benchmarks supported by the National Coal Index.

Coal sales channels

India's coal production landscape comprises four key categories of coal blocks: CIL/SCCL-operated mines, captive coal blocks, commercial coal blocks, and abandoned/discontinued mines. Coal India Limited (CIL), its subsidiaries, and SCCL continue to dominate domestic coal production, accounting for the majority of coal output in the country. Captive coal blocks are allotted to end-use sectors such as power, steel, cement, and other industries, with recent reforms permitting operators to commercially sell surplus coal after meeting captive requirements. The introduction of commercial coal mining in 2020 liberalized the sector by allowing auction-based allocation of coal blocks without end-use restrictions, enabling miners to sell coal freely in the open market. To revive idle assets and enhance domestic production, abandoned and discontinued mines are being redeveloped under a revenue-sharing model, with 24 of 34 identified mines already awarded[51] as of Fiscal 2024, representing approximately 18 MTPA peak rated capacity and 267 MT of extractable reserves. Collectively, these producer groups cater to the coal requirements of power generation, steel, cement, sponge iron, and other industrial sectors. Coal marketing in India is primarily undertaken through linkage and non-linkage channels. Under the linkage route, coal is supplied to the power sector under the Revised SHAKTI framework at notified prices and to non-regulated sectors through linkage auctions. Non-linkage coal is marketed through CIL's Single-Window e-Auction platform. Commercial coal miners have complete flexibility in choosing their sales mechanism, while captive miners can sell up to 50% of annual production in the open market after fulfilling end-use requirements, and abandoned mines can sell coal only through the auction mechanism stipulated in their respective contractual arrangements.

Impact of Commercial Coal Mining

The launch of commercial coal mining ranks among the most consequential structural reforms in the history of India's coal sector. Since commercial coal block auctions began in 2020, several auction rounds have concluded and 147 coal blocks have been successfully auctioned, together carrying a production capacity of approximately 378 MTPA. The reforms have pulled in mining, infrastructure, metals, power and energy companies, thereby

[51] Ministry of Coal

broadening the competitive landscape and deepening private participation in coal mining. The commercial auction framework has further sharpened transparency in resource allocation and supported the build-out of additional domestic production capacity.

Demand Drivers and Market Dynamics

The power sector remains India's foremost coal consumer, taking in more than 70% of total coal demand. Other leading demand centres include steel, cement and sponge iron. Robust growth in electricity demand, industrial output, infrastructure creation and urbanisation continues to underpin the long-term rise in coal consumption

India's coal production has expanded considerably over the last decade, moving from around 610 MT in Fiscal 2015 to roughly 1048 MT in Fiscal 2025. This rise has been aided by policy reforms, capacity additions, better evacuation infrastructure and government measures targeted at reducing import reliance and boosting domestic coal availability.

Industry Outlook

India's coal market is likely to shift gradually from a heavily concentrated, public-sector-led structure towards a more diversified one, with commercial miners playing a growing role. Sustained auctioning of coal blocks, the build-out of mining infrastructure, improvements in logistics capability and policy backing for domestic production are expected to sharpen market competitiveness and improve supply availability. That said, public sector producers should hold on to their leading position over the medium term, thanks to their vast reserve base, established infrastructure and operational scale.

Bearing of Global Developments on the Coal Sector and the Renewable Energy Focus

Over recent decades, the global energy landscape has undergone a deep transformation, driven by climate imperatives, changing geopolitical realities, technological breakthroughs and shifting policy priorities. Acting in concert, these forces have swayed coal demand, redirected investment flows and quickened the global energy transition, especially towards renewables. At the same time, the falling cost of renewables together with increasingly favourable policy frameworks has further sped up the uptake of cleaner energy options across the world.

The COVID-19 demand shock (Fiscal 2021) and the 2022 global energy crisis triggered by the Russia–Ukraine conflict—which drove up international prices and e-auction premiums- strengthened the case for domestic self-reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat) and commercial mining. Even so, coal stays the bedrock of India's energy system, meeting over 55% of primary commercial energy and about 70% of electricity, with demand projected to climb to roughly 1.5-1.6 billion tonnes by 2030. This growth is expected to be fuelled by rising electricity demand, industrial expansion, urbanisation, infrastructure development and the ongoing need for dependable baseload power. The transition is therefore a measured phase-down rather than a phase-out: coal PSUs are branching into renewables (a 15 GW target by 2030[52]) and pursuing gasification and carbon capture, while the Economic Survey warns that any quicker phase-down would deepen reliance on imported critical minerals for renewable energy and storage.

Impact of International Developments on Coal Sector

- Paris Agreement (2015): This landmark accord set a shared ambition to hold global warming well below 2°C, with an aspirational 1.5°C goal. The commitment spurred worldwide efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions, directly affecting coal consumption and investment.

- China's Energy Transition (2017 onwards): As the world's biggest coal user, China's deliberate turn towards renewables—reflected in ambitious targets for solar, wind and battery storage—has reshaped global coal demand and pricing patterns.

- European Union's Green Deal (2019): The EU's pledge to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 under the European Green Deal has driven a swift retreat from coal-fired generation and heavy investment in renewables, influencing global trade flows and technology uptake.

[52] Ministry of Coal

- COVID-19 pandemic (2020): The pandemic sparked a sharp fall in energy demand, pulling coal prices lower and accelerating policy backing and investment for renewable energy and cleaner technologies.

- COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact (2021): The Glasgow Climate Pact was the first major international climate accord to expressly call for phasing down unabated coal power and rationalising inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies. It bolstered global decarbonisation commitments and quickened investment in renewable energy technologies.

- Russia-Ukraine Conflict (2022): The continuing hostilities keep disrupting energy supply chains, with sanctions on Russian coal hitting European markets and prompting a reshuffle of global coal trade. Talk of possible peace negotiations and sanctions relief remains a major uncertainty for coal exporters and importers.

Drivers of Renewable Energy Growth

- Cost competitiveness: Sharp drops in the cost of renewable technologies have made solar and wind ever more appealing. Since 2010, solar photovoltaic costs have declined by roughly 85%, while wind power costs have also fallen sharply, bringing both level with conventional fossil fuel generation.

- Policy Support and Targets: Strong government incentives—spanning tax credits, feed-in tariffs and competitive auctions—have hastened renewable rollout. More than 165 countries and over 600 cities now hold explicit renewable energy targets, highlighting the global momentum.

- Corporate and Financial Sector Engagement: Institutional investors and corporations are increasingly signing up to net-zero goals, lifting demand for renewables through power purchase agreements and green finance instruments.

- Technological Innovation: Progress in energy storage, smart grid infrastructure and digitalisation has boosted the reliability and integration of renewables into power systems, aiding their rapid expansion.

Emerging Trends in Global Energy Transition

Global investment in green hydrogen, battery storage and low-carbon technologies is accelerating, while governments pursue energy diversification and just transition initiatives. Despite this shift, coal remains critical for baseload power generation and industrial activity, particularly in developing economies, and is expected to coexist with renewable energy sources over the medium term as countries balance decarbonisation, energy demand and energy security.

Outlook

The global coal sector will likely keep evolving in response to climate pledges, technological advances and shifting consumption patterns. While renewables are set to claim a growing portion of future capacity additions, coal is expected to stay an important part of the energy mix across several emerging economies. The pace of change will turn on factors such as technological progress, storage deployment, policy support, energy security needs and the trajectory of economic growth across regions.

Pricing Trends of Indian Non-Coking Coal

Pricing Framework of Non-Coking Coal in India

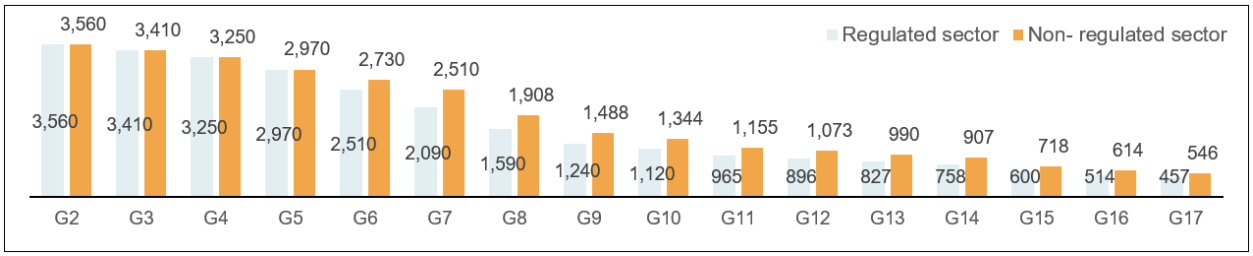
The pricing of non-coking coal in India is predominantly governed through a notified pricing mechanism administered by Coal India Limited (CIL), which contributes a significant share of the country's coal production. Unlike internationally traded non-coking coal, which is largely market driven, domestic non-coking coal prices are influenced by notified prices, government policies and regulatory interventions. The notified pricing mechanism is intended to ensure reliable and affordable coal supplies to the three key regulated sectors such as power, fertilizer and defence. The NCI serves as a benchmark for tracking coal prices across notified, auction and imported coal segments and is also used for revenue-sharing calculations in commercial coal block auctions.

Notified price structure by grade

Non-coking coal notified prices vary by GCV grade, ranging from about ₹457 per tonne for G17 coal to about ₹3,560 per tonne for G2 coal as of April 2025, reflecting a price differential of approximately ₹3,103 per tonne.

Notified prices are revised periodically to account for changes in production and input costs and have helped maintain relatively stable domestic coal prices, insulating a significant portion of the power sector from volatility in international thermal coal markets.

CIL notified price of non-coking coal by grade (₹ per tonne) for Fiscal 2025

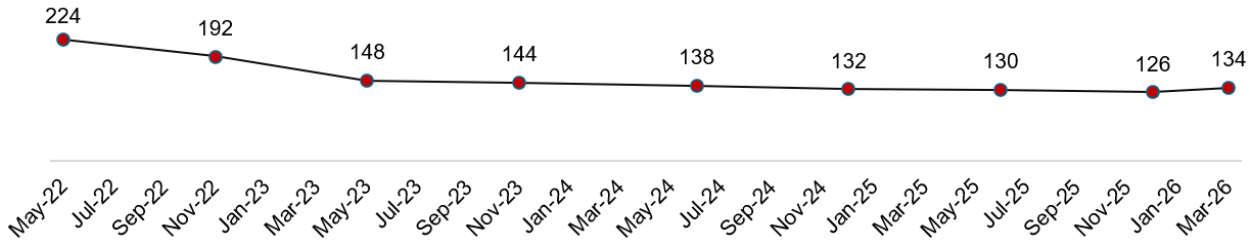


Source: CCO- Coal Directory 2024-25, Pit Head (Run of Mine) Price (₹ Per Tonne) of Non-Coking Coal of Coal India Limited (Excluding WCL), applicable to Power utilities (including CPPs)

Five-year price trajectory: the National Coal Index

The National Coal Index (NCI) for non-coking coal peaked at around 224 in mid-2022, driven by post-pandemic demand recovery and elevated international coal prices, before declining to around 130 by May 2025 amid record domestic coal production, improved inventories, enhanced evacuation infrastructure, and softer global coal prices. The index dipped to about 126 in December 2025 before recovering to 134 by March 2026. Since notified prices constitute a significant share of domestic coal sales, NCI movements were primarily influenced by auction premiums and import-linked market prices.

National Coal Index – non-coking sub-index

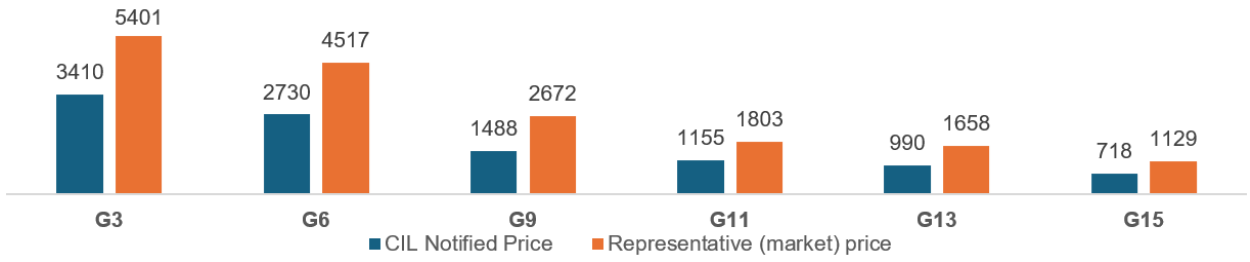


Source: Ministry of Coal, National coal index, as published on monthly basis

Notified versus representative price

The Representative Price (RP) of coal is a monthly volume-weighted average derived from notified prices, e-auction prices, and import prices, and serves as the basis for calculating revenue-sharing and premium payments by commercial coal miners. It generally remains higher than notified prices due to the influence of e-auction premiums and import-parity pricing. The price differential is particularly significant for higher-grade coal, where competition with imported non-coking coal is stronger. This premium acts as the principal mechanism through which changes in domestic demand-supply dynamics and global non-coking coal prices are transmitted into domestic coal market realizations.

CIL notified price vs. representative (market) price, selected grades (₹ per tonne) Fiscal 2025



Source: Ministry of Coal

Key Influencers and Drivers

Non-coking coal pricing in India is driven by a combination of administered pricing, coal grade and quality, statutory levies, e-auction premiums, international coal prices, domestic demand-supply dynamics, input costs, and logistics infrastructure. While notified prices provide stability and shield regulated-sector consumers from market volatility, auction-based sales remain responsive to prevailing market conditions. Going forward, coal pricing is expected to be influenced by rising electricity demand, sustained reliance on coal-based power generation, increasing domestic production, import substitution initiatives, participation of commercial miners, evolving pricing mechanisms, and changes in taxation and regulatory policies.

Central Government Focus on Coal Sector: Analysis of Economic Survey and Union Budget

Infrastructure

The Union Budget 2026-27 allocated approximately ₹12,218 billion towards capital expenditure[53], equivalent to nearly 3.1% of GDP, while effective capital expenditure was maintained at around 4.4% of GDP, underscoring the Government's continued focus on infrastructure development and asset creation. Supported by public investment, private sector participation, and improved financing availability, investments in roads, railways, urban infrastructure, logistics, and industrial sectors are expected to strengthen economic growth and drive demand for infrastructure-linked industries such as power, steel, cement, and coal.

Coal Sector

Coal remains central to India’s energy mix and power generation, prompting continued government focus on increasing domestic production, strengthening evacuation infrastructure, and enhancing energy security. Key initiatives include the National Coal Gasification Mission, which targets gasification of 100 MT of coal by 2030, along with financial incentives for gasification projects and reforms in commercial coal mining and coal block allocation. Investments in railway connectivity, first-mile connectivity and integrated coal logistics are expected to improve transportation efficiency and support higher domestic output. While challenges such as regulatory clearances, environmental requirements, technology adoption and dependence on imported coking coal persist, opportunities in coal gasification, coal mine methane (CMM) and coal bed methane (CBM) are expected to support value creation and sector diversification.

Power Sector

India's power sector continues to expand, driven by industrialization, urbanization, infrastructure development, and rising electricity consumption. While the share of renewable energy capacity has increased significantly due to supportive policies and technological advancements, coal-based thermal power remains the primary source of electricity generation owing to its role in providing reliable baseload power and grid stability. Going forward, fossil fuel-based generation is expected to remain a key component of India's energy mix, with investments in generation capacity, transmission infrastructure, grid modernization, and coal gasification supporting energy security and a balanced energy transition.

Fiscal and Policy Outlook

The Union Budget 2026-27 and Economic Survey reinforce the strategic importance of the mining sector in supporting economic growth, industrial development and energy security. The Government has maintained a strong infrastructure-led growth agenda, with capital expenditure of approximately ₹12.2 lakh crore (3.1% of GDP) and continued emphasis on transportation networks, logistics, manufacturing, strategic minerals and energy infrastructure, expected to support demand from key coal-consuming sectors such as power, steel, cement and manufacturing. At the same time, policy initiatives promoting cleaner coal technologies, coal gasification, renewable energy expansion and lower carbon intensity are advancing the energy transition. While renewable energy is expected to increase its share in the power mix, coal is anticipated to remain a critical source of baseload power generation over the medium term. Consequently, sustained investment in mining, transportation, power and logistics infrastructure is expected to support continued coal demand growth and strengthen India's long-term energy security.

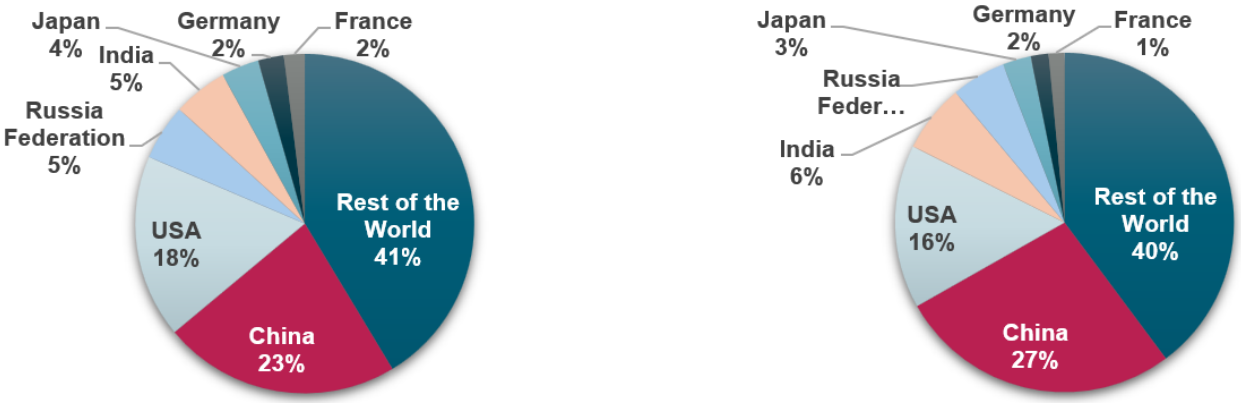
[53] https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/Budget_at_Glance/budget_at_a_glance.pdf

India's energy requirements

As India progresses towards its Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, expanding energy supply will remain critical to economic development. With a population exceeding 1.4 billion[54], rapid urbanization, industrialization and rising incomes are driving strong growth in energy demand. Globally, total energy supply exceeded 600 EJ in 2025, increasing 1.7% over 2024[55], with emerging economies, particularly India and China, accounting for a significant share of incremental demand. While energy consumption in advanced economies has largely stabilized due to efficiency gains, India's energy requirements are expected to continue rising, underpinned by sustained economic growth and improving living standards.

The regional distribution of total energy supply across major economies is presented below.

World's Total energy supply (TES) by major countries in CY2015 and CY2025



Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy (2026)
Note: TES is a measure of the total amount of energy that a country needs to supply to meet its final enduse demand. It reflects the energy that is either produced domestically or imported, minus what is exported or stored. TES values are calculated on a Calendar Year (CY) basis.

Global Total Energy Supply

Country	2015 (EJ)	2025 (EJ)	Growth Rate (2015-25)	% Share (2015)	% Share (2025)
USA	91.53	93.83	0.2%	17.47%	15.6%
China	118.41	162.19	3.2%	22.61%	27.0%
Russia Federation	27.85	31.19	1.1%	5.32%	5.2%
India	27.41	39.1	3.6%	5.23%	6.5%
Japan	18.76	16.48	(1.3)%	3.58%	2.7%
Germany	12.91	10.04	(2.5)%	2.46%	1.7%
France	10.35	9.02	(1.4)%	1.98%	1.5%
Others	216.58	238.46	1.0%	41.35%	39.7%
World Total	523.80	600.31	1.40%		-

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy (2026)

The 2025 data illustrates a marked divergence among the world's major economies, reflecting changing patterns of economic influence and energy consumption.

- India as a major growth driver: India's primary energy supply increased at a 10-year CAGR of 3.60%, well above the global growth rate of 1.40%. Over the period, the country added 11.70 EJ to its primary energy supply—an amount exceeding the annual energy consumption of major industrial economies such as the UK or France.

- A widening energy-transition divide: The figures demonstrate a clear geographical contrast. Developed markets, including the US, with a 0.20% CAGR, and the EU, with a -1.0% CAGR, are reducing their overall energy footprints. India and China, meanwhile, continue to expand energy use to support industrialization.

[54] https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/india-population/
[55] Energy institute: Statistical Review of world energy, 2026

- Substantial scope for further growth: Although India is the third-largest energy consumer globally, its per capita energy consumption of approximately 27 Gigajoules/person is below one-third of the global average of 73 Gigajoules/person and close to one-tenth of the US average of 270 Gigajoules/person.[56] This substantial difference provides a multi-decadal basis for continued growth in domestic energy demand.

Structural Factors Shaping India's Energy Demand

India's long-term increase in energy requirements is being driven by three major structural trends.

- Large-scale infrastructure and housing construction: The Government of India's infrastructure investment programme remains a key driver of industrial activity, with capital expenditure budgeted at ₹12.2 trillion (approximately 3.1% of GDP) under the Union Budget FY 2026-27, compared with ₹11.21 trillion in FY 2025-26.[57] The resulting demand for steel, cement, and non-ferrous metals is adding to energy consumption because these industries rely on highly energy-intensive manufacturing processes.

- Electrification of mobility and expansion of digital infrastructure: The accelerating adoption of Electric Vehicles (EVs), together with the development of high-density AI data centers in tier-1 cities, is creating new and highly power-intensive sources of demand for the national grid.

- Untapped residential consumption: Universal household electricity connectivity through the Saubhagya scheme, combined with higher disposable incomes, has released significant latent demand for cooling equipment, including air conditioning, and other consumer durables across rural and semi-urban India.

India's Electricity Requirement and Supply Outlook

The 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS), issued by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), indicates that India's electrical energy requirement will undergo substantial structural growth over the medium term.

- Historical reference point: India's electrical energy requirement reached 1,630 Billion Units (BU) in Fiscal 2024.

- Medium-term outlook: Supported by the government's manufacturing initiatives, greater EV penetration, and increasing urban consumption, national energy requirements are expected to reach 2,378 BU by Fiscal 2030. This represents a CAGR of approximately 6.4%.

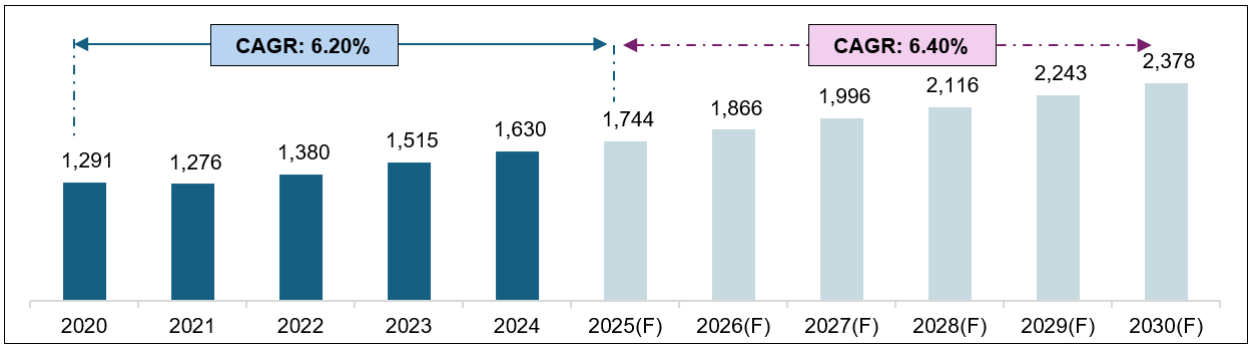
- Long-term outlook: The CEA's National Electricity Plan (NEP) estimates that the requirement will rise further to 2,538 BU by Fiscal 2032.[58]

The rapid expansion in absolute demand presents India with both an opportunity and a challenge. It signals strong economic activity, while also raising questions about whether renewable sources alone can provide the required supply. To close the gap and avoid persistent power shortages, India intends to add 80 GW of thermal power capacity by Fiscal 2032.[59] This investment will ensure that coal continues to serve as a central component of the country's energy mix for decades.

India's electricity demand between 2020 and 2030 is expected to follow a consistent upward trajectory, with consumption projected to increase at an approximately 6.3% CAGR during the period.

[56] Energy institute: Statistical Review of world energy, 2025/2026
[57] Union Budget FY 2026-27
[58] As per CEA, Load Generation Balance Report 2024-25
[59] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2037006&reg=48&lang=2

India's electricity demand in billion units



Source: Central Electricity Authority- Annual Report of various years, Crisil Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years, F: Forecast

Peak demand represents the maximum quantity of electricity requested from the grid at a particular point in time. In India, peak demand has risen steadily, recording a CAGR of around 5.8% between Fiscal 2020 and Fiscal 2025.

Peak Power Demand and supply in India in MW

Fiscal Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Demand not met	
			MW	%
2020	1,83,804	1,82,533	1,271	0.7
2021	1,90,198	1,89,395	802	0.4
2022	2,03,014	2,00,539	2,475	1.2
2023	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0
2024	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4
2025	2,43,118	2,42,493	2	0.0
2026	2,45,444	2,45,416	28	0.0

Source: Central Electricity Authority- Executive summary of various months

Per Capita Energy Consumption

The table below compares the latest available Per Capita Primary Energy Consumption figures for major economies and regions, expressed in Gigajoules (GJ per person), together with their 10-year historical CAGR. The comparison illustrates the considerable growth potential of India's energy market.

Per Capita Total Energy Supply in major economies

Country/ Region	Consumption 2015 (GJ/person)	Consumption 2025 (GJ/person)	10-Year CAGR (2015–2025) (%)
United States	280.7	270.2	-0.4%
Russian Federation	191.7	216.7	1.2%
Japan	147.4	133.9	-1.0%
European Union (EU)	118.4	105.9	-1.1%
China	84.8	111.9	2.8%
South Africa	89.5	77.7	-1.4%
Brazil	58.6	55.4	-0.6%
South America	51.2	48.8	-0.5%
India	20.6	26.8	2.7%
World Average	70.1	72.9	0.4%

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy (2025/2026); UN Energy Statistics Database; World Bank
Note: Primary energy consumption is calculated using the Physical Energy Content method to ensure comparability across fossil and non-fossil fuels. 1 Gigajoule (GJ) = 277.78 kWh.

- India's extended growth runway: India's per capita total energy supply of 26.7 GJ/person remains only approximately 37% of the global average of 72.9 GJ/person and is approximately one-tenth of the US average of 270.2 GJ/person. Continued urbanization and deeper industrialization are therefore expected to support a multi-decadal increase in energy demand.

- Contrasting patterns in mature and developing economies: During the past decade, mature economies such as the US, with a -0.4% CAGR, the EU, with a -1.3% CAGR, and Japan, with a -1.0% CAGR,

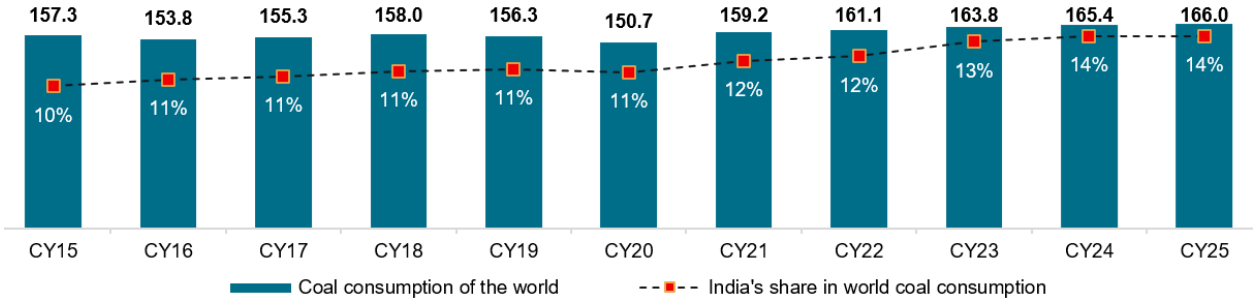
recorded declines in per capita energy use. The movement toward service-oriented economic structures and improvements in energy efficiency contributed to this trend. In comparison, India, at a 2.6% CAGR, and China, at a 3.0% CAGR, remained among the leading contributors to global energy expansion.

- South Africa's structural contraction: South Africa's per capita energy footprint declined considerably, registering a -1.40% CAGR. The reduction reflects continued challenges relating to grid reliability and supply-side limitations at the country's state utility.

Coal's Predominant Position in India's Energy Landscape and Consumption Trends

India's economic progress over the last decade has been closely accompanied by a steady rise in coal consumption. Growing energy requirements, particularly coal-based energy demand, reflect the expansion of the country's industrial base and infrastructure development. By 2025, India represented 14% of global coal consumption, making it the second-largest coal consumer worldwide, behind China, which accounted for 56% of total consumption. In absolute terms, India's coal use increased substantially over the period. Coal consumption rose from 16.2 EJ in 2015 to 23.1 EJ in 2025, registering a 10-year CAGR of 3.6% and illustrating the increasing energy needs of a rapidly expanding economy.

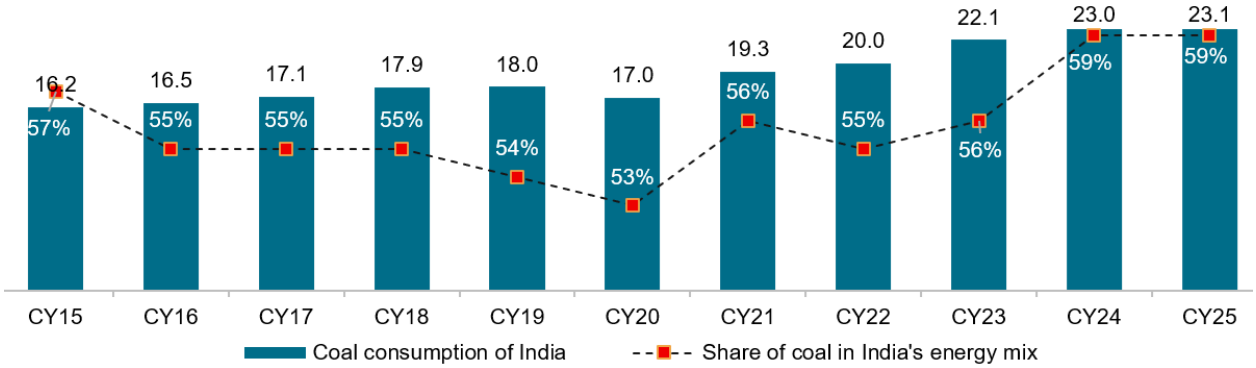
Global Coal Consumption (EJ) and India's Share



Source: Energy institute: Statistical Review of world energy, 2026; Crisil Intelligence, CY- Calendar Year

Coal has remained the cornerstone of India's primary energy mix, consistently accounting for around 53%-57% of total energy consumption since 2015, underscoring its importance for power generation and energy-intensive industries. While coal is expected to remain critical in meeting India's growing energy needs, its continued use also highlights the need for cleaner technologies, emissions mitigation measures and greater adoption of renewable energy to balance energy security with sustainability objectives.

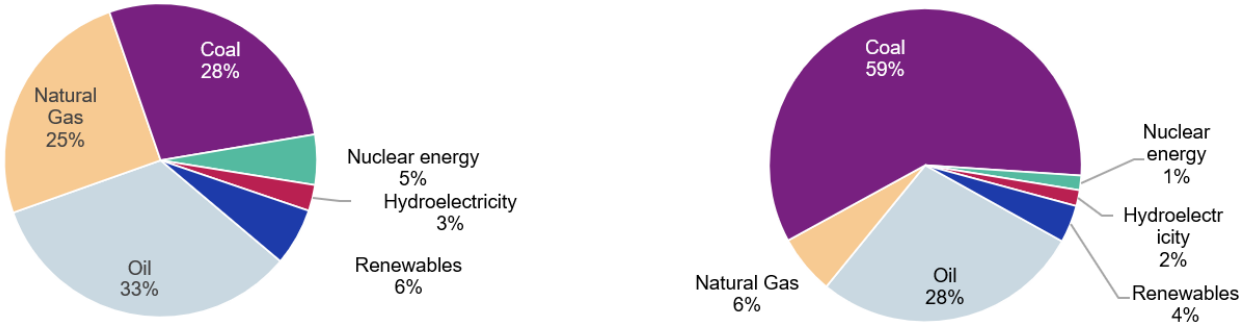
Coal consumption (EJ) and it's share in India's energy mix



Source: Energy institute: Statistical Review of world energy, 2026; Crisil Intelligence, CY- Calendar Year

Between 2015 and 2025, India's coal consumption witnessed a CAGR of 3.6%. The steady increase reflects the nation's expanding energy needs, driven by industrial growth and urbanization. The growth in coal consumption suggests a persistent reliance on coal as a primary energy source in India. This dependency is critical for understanding the country's energy security strategies, particularly as India seeks to balance its energy needs with environmental commitments.

Global primary energy by different fuels | India's primary energy by different fuels CY2025



Source: Energy institute: Statistical Review of world energy, 2026; Crisil Intelligence, CY- Calendar Year

Coal remains the dominant source of energy in India, underpinning economic growth through reliable and affordable power supply. While coal accounts for 28% of global primary energy consumption and remains the world's second-largest energy source after oil, its role in India is even more prominent. Although renewable energy is gaining traction globally and in India as part of decarbonisation efforts, its share in India's primary energy mix remains relatively modest. Despite the ongoing energy transition, coal is expected to remain a critical component of both the global and Indian energy mix over the medium term, owing to its availability, affordability and reliability in meeting growing energy demand.

India's Coal Demand-Supply Landscape

Coal Demand

Coal is a vital energy input not only for the power sector—including utilities and captive power plants (CPPs) but also for industries such as steel, direct reduced iron (DRI), sponge, cement and bricks. In Fiscal 2025, power utilities and CPPs together represented approximately 72% of coal consumption,[60] making the power sector central to the country's coal outlook. Cement, DRI, paper and brick manufacturing are among the other major coal-based end-use / heat-consuming sectors.

- Power sector remains the principal demand centre: Utility-scale thermal power stations and industrial Captive Power Plants (CPPs) constitute the dominant source of domestic coal consumption. During Fiscal 2025, the power sector represented approximately 72% of total domestic coal despatches, with utilities alone consuming approximately 830 MT out of total domestic despatches of 1,025 MT.[61] Its operating performance is therefore a key determinant of the medium-term prospects for India's domestic coal mining industry.

- Non-Regulated Sectors (NRS): Outside electricity generation, coal serves as an essential process fuel and reactant for the heavy industries supporting India's infrastructure build-out. Major consuming segments include:

- Steel & Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) / Sponge Iron: Sponge iron kilns extensively use non-coking coal. This segment has expanded at a strong pace in support of the National Steel Policy's target of 300 MTPA capacity by 2030.

- Cement, Paper, and Brick Manufacturing: These energy-intensive and heat-consuming industries depend significantly on thermal coal for steam generation and kiln firing.

India's coal demand by end-use sectors Fiscal 2025

End Used Sector	% demand
Power (Utility)	71%
Power (Captive)	5%
Steel + Coke Oven	5%
Cement	1%
Sponge	1%

[60] Actual demand as per Annual Report 2024-25 of Ministry of Coal
[61] Ministry of Coal: Monthly Coal Statistics for Mar'2026 (Provisional)

End Used Sector	% demand
Others	17%

Source: Ministry of Coal Annual Report 2025-26; Others include imports as well which are being used in Power, Power (Captive), Cement, Steel-DRI etc. and hence the actual share of these sectors will vary

India's energy requirements are expected to rise rapidly alongside continued economic expansion. As the country's largest coal-consuming segment, the power sector will remain one of the primary forces influencing future fuel demand. Coal consumption is also expected to increase across steel and cement, both of which are essential to infrastructure development.

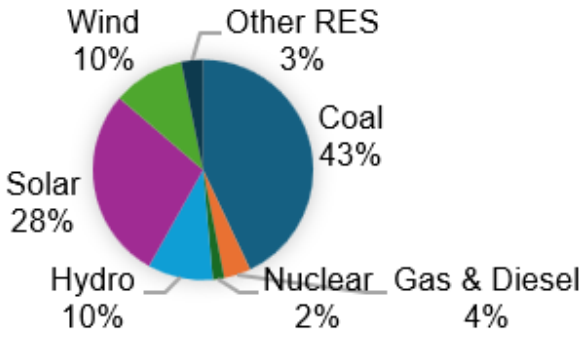
India's power demand was recorded at 1,709 billion units in Fiscal 2026 and is projected to increase to 2,473 billion units by 2031 and 3,365 billion on units by 2036[62]. This corresponds to a 6-year CAGR of 8% from 2026 to 2031. Nevertheless, the proportion supplied by coal-based power stations is likely to decrease as installed renewable energy capacity expands substantially. Plant Load Factors (PLFs) for renewable sources, which stood at 18-22% in 2026, are expected to improve to 22-25% by 2031 and 28-30% by 2036, reflecting technological advances and the increasing contribution of renewable power generation.

As part of its transition to a low-carbon economy, the Government of India has established a target of 500 GW of installed renewable energy capacity by 2030. This objective envisages major additions across solar, wind, hydro, and bioenergy, led primarily by solar and wind. It is consistent with India's wider climate commitments under the Paris Agreement and seeks to lower the economy's carbon intensity while maintaining energy security.

India is expected to rank as the second largest renewables growth market in Asia. During Fiscal 2026, the country achieved a historic addition of 54.6 GW renewable energy capacity (including large hydro), representing an 85% increase over RE capacity addition during from last year. As of Fiscal 2026, India's total installed renewable energy capacity stood at 275 GW.

Ongoing technological improvements—including higher-efficiency solar panels, advanced wind turbines, and better energy storage systems—are expected to strengthen the operating performance of renewable power plants. These developments should support greater capacity utilization and, consequently, higher PLFs. Better grid-integration systems, including smart grids and improved renewable-generation forecasting, should also enable more efficient power management. This will help limit curtailment—the restriction of renewable output when generation exceeds demand or available grid capacity—and improve PLFs.

India's Installed Power Capacity by Source (in GW), Fiscal 2026



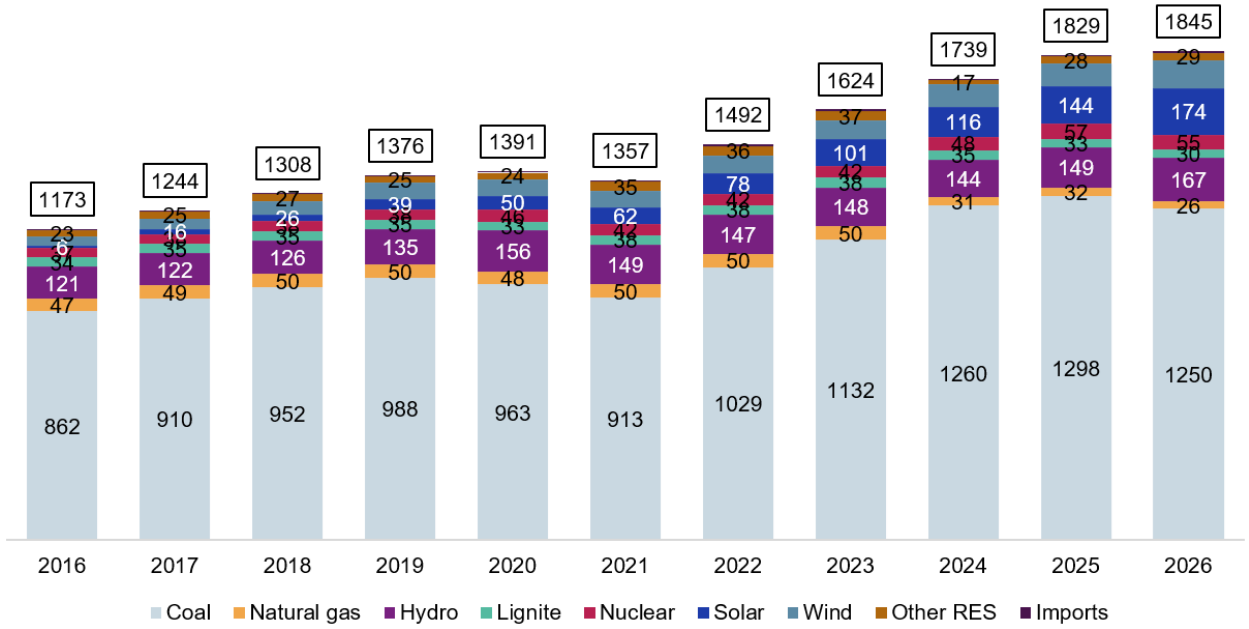
Source: CEA

India's Electricity Generation Mix

In Fiscal 2026, coal + Lignite based generation decreased for the first time by 4%, falling from 1,331 BU in Fiscal 2025 to 1,281 BU. Oil and gas generation recorded a sharper decline of 17% over the same period. Wind delivered the strongest growth among all sources, rising by 27% from 83 BU in Fiscal 2025 to 106 BU in Fiscal 2026. Solar followed with growth of 20%, increasing from 144 BU in Fiscal 2025 to 174 BU in Fiscal 2026.

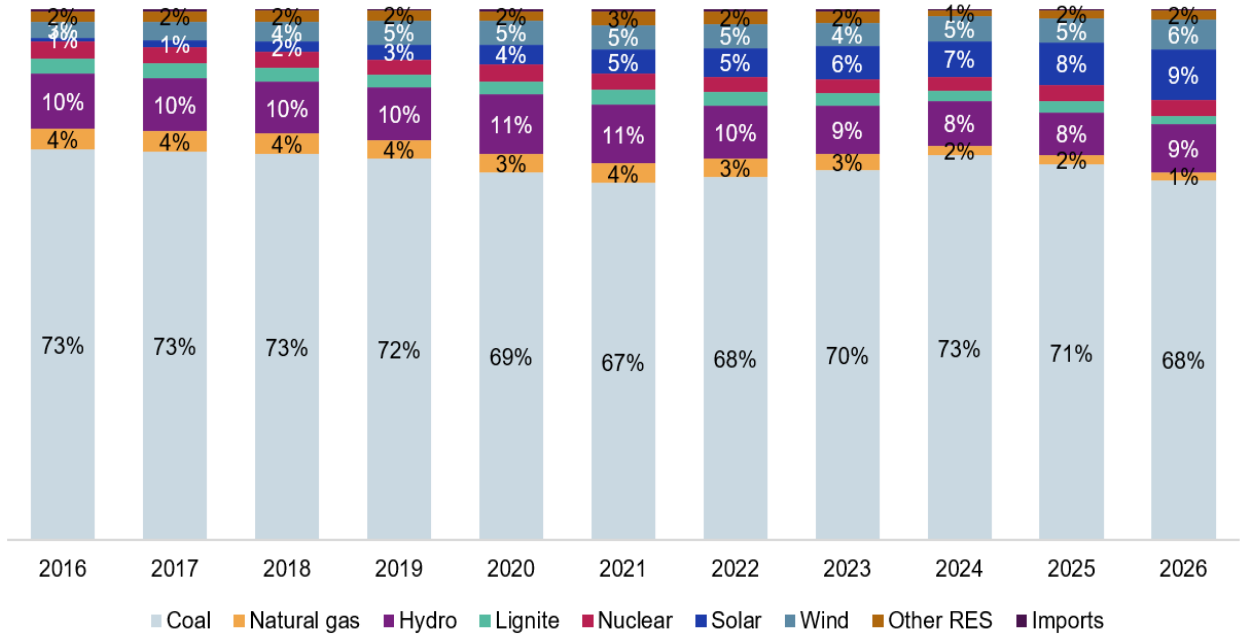
[62] As per CEA estimation

India's Power Generation Matrix by Source (in Billion Units)



Source: CEA; All years are Fiscal years

India's Power Generation Share by Source (%)



Source: CEA; All years are Fiscal years

According to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), coal-fired thermal stations continued to provide 68%-70% of India's actual electricity generation as of Fiscal 2025/2026, despite representing only 43% of installed capacity. This disparity arises from the comparatively low Capacity Utilization Factors (CUFs) of solar and wind energy typically 15% to 22%, and their exposure to daily and seasonal intermittency. Assessment of gross power demand must also account for various system losses, including auxiliary consumption and transmission and distribution losses.

A long-range assessment of India's electricity sector demonstrates the continuing importance of coal-based utility generation, notwithstanding the rapid addition of renewable capacity. Coal-fired generation amounted to 862 Billion Units (BU) in Fiscal 2016, equivalent to approximately 73% of total generation of 1,173 BU. During the

following decade, intensive industrialization and urbanization increased absolute coal-based generation to 1,250 BU in Fiscal 2026, or 68% of total electricity generation of 1,844 BU.

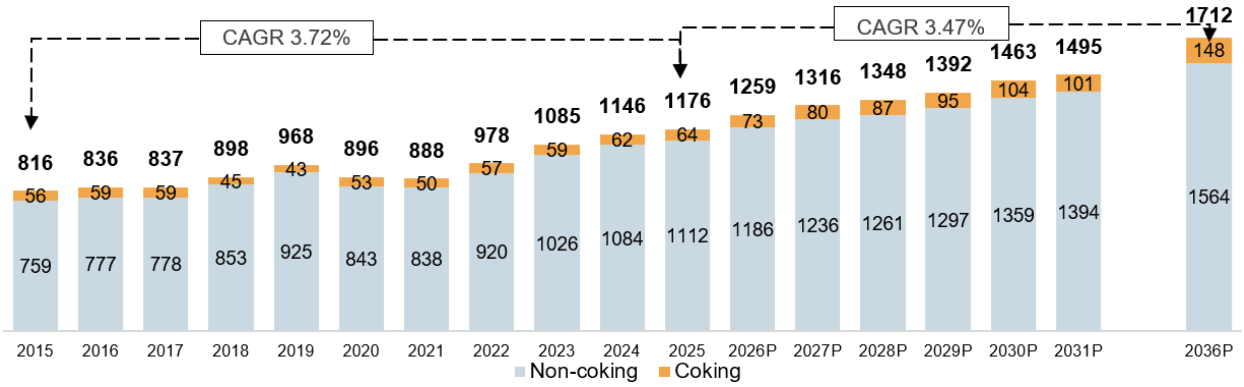
This increase equates to a 10-year Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.0% from Fiscal 2016 to Fiscal 2026. Growth accelerated materially after the pandemic, with coal-based generation registering a five-year CAGR of 6.0% between Fiscal 2021 and Fiscal 2026. The stronger medium-term trend reinforces coal's critical and difficult-to-substitute role in meeting India's rapidly expanding baseload electricity needs.

India's coal (incl. lignite) production reached 1.08 billion tonne in Fiscal 2026, marginally below the previous year's output of 1.09 BT, representing a decline of 1%. Thermal power plants imported 45.4 MT of coal in Fiscal 2026, compared with 62.5 MT in Fiscal 2025, a reduction of around 27.4%.[63]

Supported by strong industrial expansion and higher baseload power requirements, domestic coal demand increased from 842.9 MT to 1,443 MT between Fiscal 2016 and Fiscal 2026 (First Advance Estimates), representing a 10-year CAGR of 5.5%. The post-pandemic recovery accelerated this growth: demand rose from 906.1 MT at a five-year CAGR of 9.80% between Fiscal 2021 and Fiscal 2026, led by the expanding utility power sector.[64] This sustained momentum is expected to keep coal's share above 60% of India's total generation mix—including utility thermal generation and industrial captive power plants—by Fiscal 2031, even as renewable energy capacity grows rapidly.

The following section evaluates coal demand in India. Demand has been estimated on a levelised G10-grade basis; however, actual raw coal requirements will be higher because the average grade of Indian coal production was G11 and is expected to decline further. Levelisation has been applied only to non-coking coal.

Overall coal demand in India- non-coking and coking coal (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years; P: Projected; Note: demand for coal is based on the G10 grade of coal for Power and CPP sectors

Coal demand in India has increased steadily, with both thermal and coking coal recording meaningful growth. In Fiscal 2020, total levelized coal demand was 896 MT (for levelised grade at G10), comprising 843 MT of thermal coal and 53 MT of coking coal. By Fiscal 2025, total levelized demand had increased to 1,176 MT, including 1,112 MT of thermal coal and 64 MT of coking coal. This represented a substantial jump of 32% in thermal coal and 20% in coking coal, due to power demand. Total levelised coal demand is projected at 1,495 MT in Fiscal 2031, consisting of 1,394 MT of thermal coal and 101 MT of coking coal. By Fiscal 2036, it is expected to reach 1,712 MT, comprising 1,564 MT of thermal coal and 148 MT of coking coal. These projections indicate a CAGR of 4.08% between Fiscals 2025 and 2031 and 3.47% between Fiscals 2025 and 2036. Within the overall mix, coking coal demand is forecast to grow more rapidly than thermal coal demand.

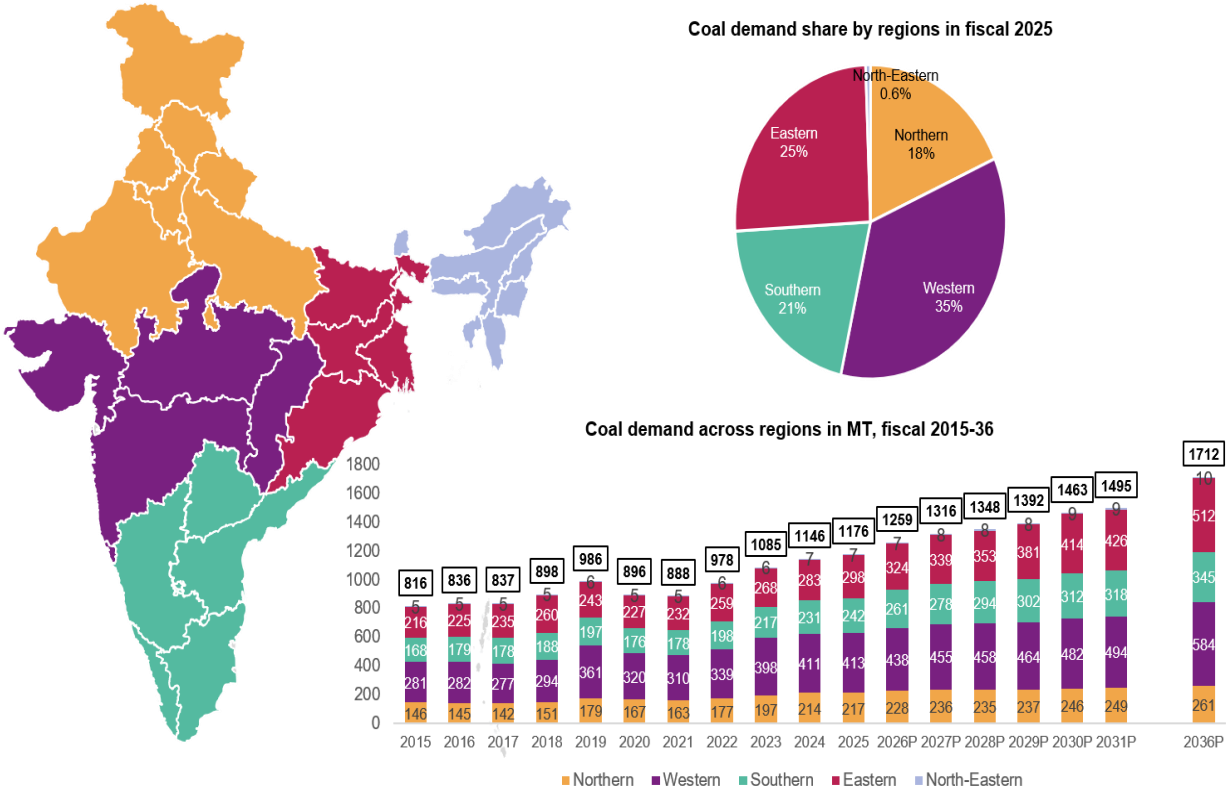
The expected rise in coking coal's share—from 64 MT in Fiscal 2025 to 101 MT by Fiscal 2031 and 148 MT by Fiscal 2036—reflects the increasing significance of steel in India's industrial growth. Higher steel output, supported by rapid urbanisation, infrastructure creation, manufacturing expansion and programmes such as Make in India, is expected to drive this demand. Since steel is fundamental to construction, transportation and wider industrial activity, coking coal will remain essential to blast furnace-based steelmaking.

[63] As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Report, Apr 28, 2026
[64] Demand data as per Ministry of Coal Annual Report Fiscal 2026 (COAL AND LIGNITE PRODUCTION)

Unlike the power sector, steel production continues to depend heavily on coking coal. Alternative routes, including hydrogen-based steelmaking and electric arc furnaces using recycled scrap, face technological, commercial and logistical constraints. Coking coal is therefore likely to remain an indispensable steelmaking input over the medium to long term.

Non-coking coal, meanwhile, is expected to retain the largest share of India's coal consumption and remain crucial to industrial development and energy security. Beyond power generation, it is used extensively in sponge iron (DRI), cement manufacturing, captive generation and numerous industrial applications. India is the world's largest producer of sponge iron, and a sizeable proportion of its DRI facilities use domestic non-coking coal as both fuel and a reducing agent. Cement, aluminium, paper, brick kilns and ferro-alloys also rely on non-coking coal to meet their energy needs. Continued expansion in infrastructure, industrial activity and manufacturing output should therefore sustain long-term demand. Although coking coal is expected to gain share within the overall demand mix, non-coking coal will remain the dominant component of India's coal consumption basket and continue supporting the country's expanding industrial base and electricity requirements.

Regional Growth in India's Total Coal Demand



Source: Crisil Intelligence; All years are Fiscal years; P: Projected

Sector-Wise Coal Demand in India (MT)

Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026P	2027P	2028P	2029P	2030P	2031P	2036P	CAGR 2015-25	CAGR 2025-36P
Power Utilities	429	469	478	520	571	491	490	560	641	695	698	746	770	779	798	826	843	886	5.0%	2.2%
CPP	62	39	44	66	81	113	113	118	125	131	143	159	173	181	187	211	226	292	8.7%	6.7%
DRI	30	20	16	20	25	37	34	37	43	46	47	49	50	51	51	52	47	61	4.6%	2.4%
Cement – Domestic	11	9	6	8	9	12	13	15	17	20	23	25	28	31	34	38	40	56	7.7%	8.4%
Other	64	85	89	78	55	99	95	102	106	111	117	122	128	133	140	145	150	181	6.2%	4.0%
Imported non-coking	163	155	145	161	184	91	93	88	94	81	84	85	87	86	87	87	88	88	-6.4%	0.4%

Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026P	2027P	2028P	2029P	2030P	2031P	2036P	CAGR 2015-25	CAGR 2025-36P
Total non-coking coal	**759**	**777**	**778**	**853**	**925**	**843**	**838**	**920**	**1,026**	**1,084**	**1,112**	**1186**	**1236**	**1261**	**1297**	**1359**	**1394**	**1,564**	3.9%	3.1%
Coking Coal	56	59	59	45	43	53	50	57	59	62	64	73	80	87	95	104	101	148	1.3%	7.9%
Total Coal Demand	**816**	**836**	**837**	**898**	**968**	**895**	**887**	**978**	**1,085**	**1,146**	**1,176**	**1259**	**1317**	**1348**	**1391**	**1463**	**1495**	**1,712**	**3.7%**	**3.5%**

Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Projection of coal demand at G10 grade of coal; P: Projected

A sector-level review of coal demand identifies power utilities, captive generation and coking coal as the principal contributors to consumption growth. Together, these categories represent nearly 80% of total coal demand.

Power utilities remain India's largest coal-consuming segment, reflecting the need to serve rising electricity requirements. Although the sector is projected to grow at a relatively moderate 11-year CAGR 2.2% from Fiscal 2025 to Fiscal 2036, it will continue to constitute a substantial part of coal demand because of its established infrastructure and continued dependence on coal-fired generation. Captive generation is expected to expand more rapidly as industries increasingly seek to secure their energy requirements independently. The 11-year CAGR of 6.7% for Fiscal 2025 to Fiscal 2036 for CPP indicates rising investment in captive facilities, especially across iron and steel, aluminium, and cement. Such investments help industrial users maintain reliability and manage costs. The preference for steam-based generating facilities, which predominantly consume coal, further reinforces demand from this segment. Demand for thermal coal in India was 1,176 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025. While renewable energy capacity is expected to increase significantly, thermal power is expected to continue to play an important role in balancing the grid and ensuring reliability of electricity supply. Thermal power accounts for approximately 70% of India's electricity generation and continues to serve as the backbone of the country's electricity system, providing reliable baseload power and supporting grid stability. Non-coking coal demand is projected to increase to 1,564 million tonnes by Fiscal 2036, although it may decline thereafter as renewable energy emerges as an alternative source of energy.

Principal Drivers of Coal Demand

India's domestic coal demand is structurally resilient, supported by a combination of macroeconomic expansion, industrial investment and regulatory developments. As the country works toward becoming a U.S.$ 7 trillion economy by 2030, its requirements for primary energy and industrial raw materials are rising rapidly. The principal factors shaping the long-term prospects of India's coal mining industry are outlined below.

Rising Demand from Power Utilities-

India's aggregate and per capita electricity consumption continues to increase as a result of urbanization, expansion of the middle class, and the intensive electrification of transportation and digital public infrastructure. Against this backdrop, coal remains a critical anchor for the national electricity grid.

According to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), India's utility-scale electricity generation reached 1,845.92 Billion Units (BU) in Fiscal 2026. Coal-based stations supplied 1,250.19 BU, equivalent to a dominant share of 67.73%.

India has achieved substantial progress in adding renewable energy capacity. However, solar and wind are constrained by intermittency and comparatively low Capacity Utilization Factors of 15% to 22%, limiting their ability to support the grid independently during peak-demand periods. Coal-fired stations consequently remain the backbone of India's energy security, creating a predictable and expanding demand profile for domestic thermal coal.

Accelerated Addition of Thermal Power Capacity

The CEA undertakes long-term generation-planning and adequacy assessments to determine the capacity needed to meet India's projected electricity requirements reliably.

- Current Installed Capacity: As of January 31, 2026, India's installed coal and lignite-based utility capacity was 227.8 GW, compared with 217.50 GW in July 2024.

- Medium-Term Requirement: The CEA's Generation Adequacy Study estimates that coal and lignite-based installed capacity must reach 283 GW by Fiscal 2032 to serve the projected national peak demand and baseload requirements reliably.

- Long-Term Requirement: Required coal-fired capacity is forecast to increase further to 315 GW by Fiscal 2036.

- Government Mandate: To address the capacity shortfall, the Government of India has proposed adding a minimum of 80 GW of new coal-based thermal capacity by Fiscal 2032. This large-scale expansion programme provides domestic coal developers with a substantial long-term market.

Investment Cycle Across Steel, Aluminium, and Cement

India's infrastructure-led growth strategy continues to support a strong capital expenditure cycle, with central government capex rising from a record ₹11.21 trillion in Fiscal 2026 to ₹12.2 trillion in Fiscal 2027. This sustained public investment is crowding in private sector participation and driving capacity expansion across several energy-intensive core industries. In the steel sector, the National Steel Policy targets production capacity of 300 MTPA by 2030, compared with approximately 144 MTPA in Fiscal 2024. The cement industry is also expected to witness significant growth, with installed capacity projected to increase from around 595 MTPA in Fiscal 2024 to 715 MTPA by Fiscal 2030. These industries remain closely linked to coal demand. Non-coking coal serves as an important fuel and reductant in the Direct Reduced Iron (DRI)/Sponge Iron route used in steel production, while thermal coal continues to be a key fuel for cement kiln operations. In addition, the aluminium industry, owing to its highly energy-intensive nature, relies extensively on coal-based captive power plants to ensure a continuous and cost-competitive electricity supply.

Dependence on CPPs and the Limited Availability of Alternatives

Interruptions to grid supply can expose heavy manufacturing operations to substantial financial and operational losses. Major industrial companies therefore depend on Captive Power Plants (CPPs) to secure continuous, high-quality electricity.

CEA reports show that India's industrial captive generation base remains overwhelmingly reliant on coal-fired steam power:

- Captive Capacity and Generation: Installed industrial captive capacity for units with demand of 0.5 MW and above increased to 80,926.07 MW, generating 223,902.69 GWh (223.9 BU) of electricity.

- Steam Power Dominance: Steam-based captive facilities—which overwhelmingly use coal—generated 183,093.29 GWh. This represented 81.77% (nearly 82%) of India's total captive electricity generation.[65]

Industrial Captive Generation and Reliance on Coal

Industrial Sector	Total Captive Generation (GWh)	Share of National Captive Mix (%)	Steam (Coal-Fired) Generation (GWh)	Reliance on Steam/ Coal Power (%)
Iron & Steel	60,957.00	27.22%	58,984.00	96.76%
Aluminium	51,782.81	23.13%	51,720.00	99.88%
Mineral Oil & Petroleum	20,748.29	9.27%	7,698.00	37.10%
Cement	18,523.39	8.27%	16,946.00	91.48%
Chemicals	16,294.59	7.28%	6,889.00	42.28%
Others *(Paper, Sugar, Textiles, etc.)*	55,596.61	24.83%	40,856.29	73.49%
Total Captive Landscape	**223,902.69**	**100.00%**	**183,093.29**	**81.77%**

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA) All India Electricity Statistics, General Review 2025 (released January 2026)

The industrial distribution demonstrates the coal-intensive nature of India's core manufacturing economy. Iron & Steel and Aluminium together constitute over 50% of national captive generation, with 96.76% and 99.88%,

[65] CEA's All India Electricity Statistics (General Review 2025)

respectively, of their electricity generated through coal-fired steam power. Given their importance to India's manufacturing and infrastructure ambitions, coal remains fundamental to industrial stability.

Coal Supply

The domestic supply side is divided into three key categories:

Domestic Coal Production: Public-Sector Dominance and Expanding Private Participation

(1) **Coal India Limited (CIL):** As the world's largest coal-producing company and a Maharatna CPSE, Coal India Limited occupies a central position in India's coal sector. Through its ten wholly owned subsidiaries, the company operates 295[66] mines spread across eight coal-producing states, encompassing opencast, underground and mixed mining operations. Supported by its extensive mining network and pan-India operational footprint, CIL remains the cornerstone of India's coal supply chain, accounting for nearly three-fourths (approximately 73.80%) of domestic coal production in Fiscal 2026.

(2) **Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL):** SCCL is a key regional coal producer operating in the coal-rich Pranahita-Godavari Valley of Telangana. The company is jointly owned by the Government of Telangana and the Government of India, with an equity shareholding of 51% and 49%, respectively. With a diversified mining portfolio comprising 39 operational mines (17 opencast and 22 underground)[67], including both opencast and underground operations, SCCL plays an important role in meeting coal demand in southern India. SCCL contributed approximately 6.59% and 5.57% of India's total coal production in Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2026, respectively.

(3) **Captive and Commercial Coal Blocks:** Representing the private sector and state-allocated blocks, this segment has emerged as the fastest-growing supply source. Commercial Blocks: Auctioned under the landmark 2020 commercial mining reforms, allowing private entities to mine and sell coal freely in the open market. As of Fiscal 2026, around 15 commercial coal mines had commenced production[68], underscoring the increasing contribution of private sector participation to domestic coal output and supply security.

Domestic Coal Production (PE) by Miner Category (Fiscal 2025 & Fiscal 2026)

Miner Category	Production 2025 (PE) (MT)	Production 2026 (FAE) (MT)	2025 Production Share (%)	2026 Production Share (%)	Operating Mines / Assets (2025/26)
Coal India Limited (CIL)	781.06	768.19	74.56%	73.80%	295 Mines
Singareni Collieries (SCCL)	69.01	58.00	6.59%	5.57%	39 Mines
Captive Coal Blocks	161.53	168.95	15.42%	16.23%	-
Commercial Coal Blocks	29.39	35.50	2.81%	3.41%	approximately 15 Mines
Others (State PSUs/Misc.)	6.54	10.19	0.62%	0.98%	-
Total Domestic Production	1,047.50	1,040.83	100.00%	100.00%	-

Source: Ministry of Coal, Provisional Coal Statistics; Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO); CIL & SCCL Annual Reports; CRISIL Intelligence Estimates
Note: PE – Provisional Estimates; FAE – First Advance Estimates (released January 2026).

India produced 1047.5 MT of raw coal in Fiscal 2025, representing a 5% increase over 997 MT in Fiscal 2024. Production stood at 556 MT in Fiscal 2015, equivalent to a 10-year CAGR growth of approximately 6.5%. Non-Coking Coal constitutes the overwhelming majority of domestic production. It is primarily consumed for steam generation in utility-scale thermal power plants, captive power plants (CPPs), cement kilns and sponge iron facilities. Given the power sector's continued reliance on coal for baseload electricity, domestic mining activity remains structurally oriented toward maximising non-coking coal production

[66] Coal India Annual Report Fiscal 2025- 2026
[67] https://scclmines.com/scclnew/company_about-us.asp
[68] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=2286594&reg=6&lang=1

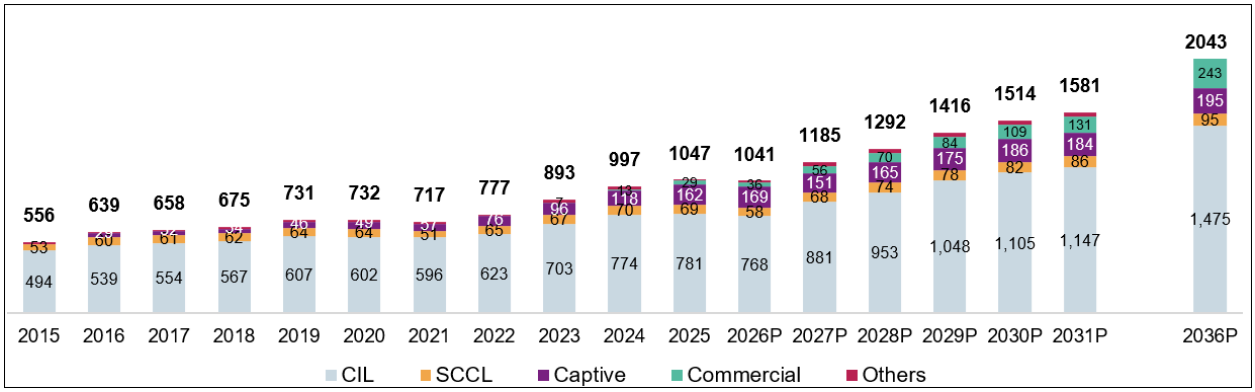
Domestic Coal Production by Coal Type (Fiscal 2022 to Fiscal 2026)

Coal Category	2022	2023	2024	2025 (PE)	2026(Target/ Projected)	% Share of Production, 2025
Non-Coking Coal	726.51	832.43	931.01	981.03	974.90	93.65%
Coking Coal	51.70	60.76	66.82	66.47	65.93	6.35%
Total Domestic Production	778.21	893.19	997.83	1,047.50	1,040.83	100.00%

Source: Ministry of Coal, GoI; Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) Provisional Coal Statistics; PIB Year-End Review (2025)
Note: PE–Provisional Estimates; FY26 figures represent the official targets set by the Ministry of Coal under the Annual Plan

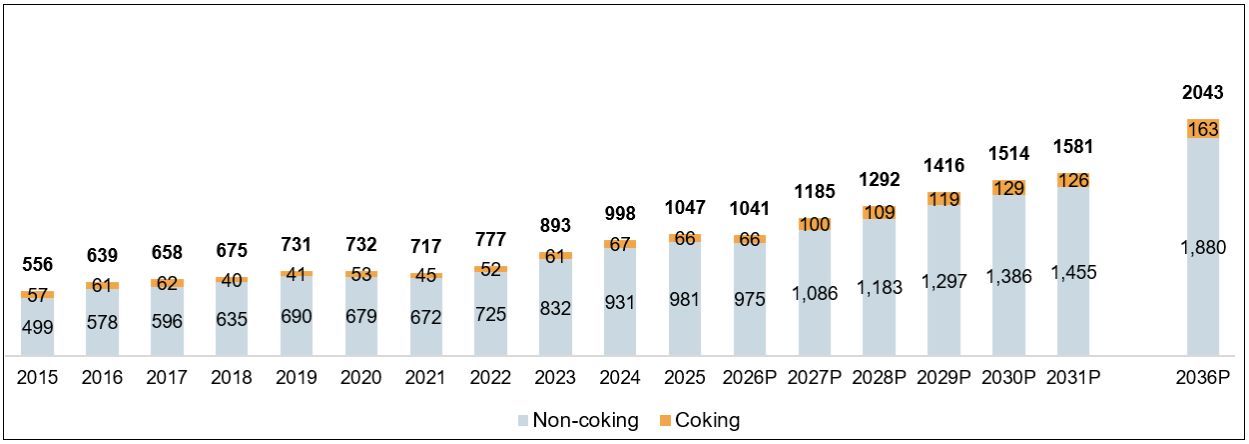
In Fiscal 2025, India's total raw coal demand was 1,267 MT on a provisional basis. Domestic sources supplied 81%, while the remaining 19% was met through imports. CIL and SCCL together supplied approximately 850 MT, while other private and public mining companies accounted for the balance of approximately 197.5 MT.

India's Raw Coal Production by Source (MT)



Source: Past data as per Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India 2024-25, Projections as per Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; P: Projected

India's Raw Coal Production by Type: Non-Coking and Coking Coal (MT)



Source: Past data as per Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India 2024-25, Projections as per Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; P: Projected

India produced approximately 1,040 MT of raw coal in Fiscal 2026 and is expected to increase production to 1,581 MT by Fiscal 2031, implying a CAGR of 8.7%. Over Fiscal 2016-Fiscal 2026, growth was driven primarily by non-coking coal, whose production rose from 578.34 MT to 974.65 MT at a CAGR of 5.36%, supported by power sector demand, railway evacuation expansion, MDO models and commercial coal mining. In contrast, coking coal production increased modestly from 60.89 MT to 65.43 MT over the same period, reflecting structural constraints such as limited geological availability and mining complexities. Consequently, non-coking coal accounted for over 98% of incremental coal mining capacity added during the decade and is expected to remain the primary driver of India's coal production growth. Over the 10-year period, Non-Coking Coal, with a 5.36% CAGR, significantly outpaced Coking Coal, which recorded a 0.80% CAGR.

State wise raw coal production in Fiscal 2026 (provisional)

State	Total (MT)
Odisha	264.25
Jharkhand	195.29
Chhattisgarh	222.04
Madhya Pradesh	173.82
Maharashtra	65.26
Telangana	60.50
West Bengal	43.32
Uttar Pradesh	15.37
Assam	0.20
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Jammu Kashmir	0.01

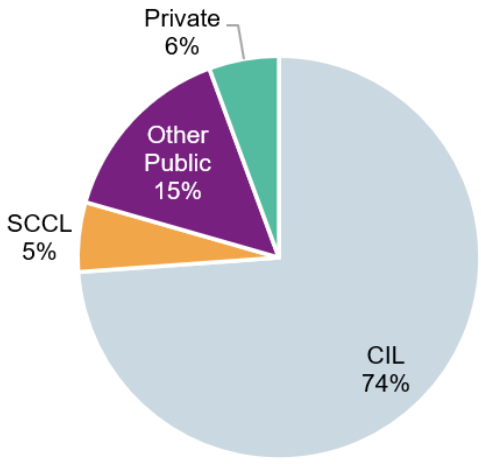
Source: Ministry of Coal- Quarterly Statistics report (Q4 FY 2025-26); figures are provisional

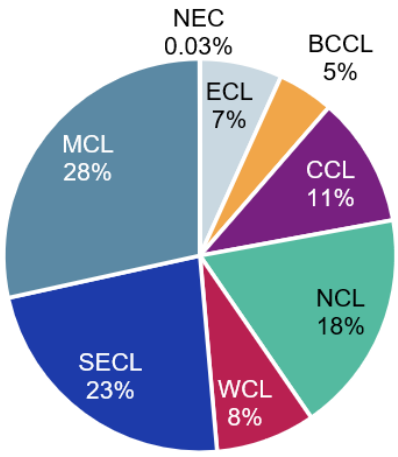
Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh together produced approximately 395.86 MT of coal in Fiscal 2026, accounting for around 38% of India's total raw coal output. As SECL's operations are concentrated in these two states, the company occupies a strategically important position within one of the country's most significant coal-producing regions.

Within this landscape, South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) recorded coal production of 176.29 MT during Fiscal 2026. With operations spanning the coal-bearing regions of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, SECL contributed approximately 45% of the combined coal production of these two states, reflecting its importance within one of India's key coal-producing regions.

CIL continued to dominate India’s coal industry in Fiscal 2026, producing 768.19 MT, or 73.80% of total raw coal output. Other public-sector producers contributed approximately 155 MT, equivalent to 15%, while Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) produced 58 MT, or 5%. Private-sector and commercial coal producers supplied the remaining 58.52 MT, or 6%.

Company wise raw coal production in Fiscal 2026 CIL Subsidiary wise raw coal supply in Fiscal 2026





Source: Ministry of Coal- Monthly (March-2026) and Quarterly Statistics report (Q4 FY 2025-26); figures are provisional

Within the CIL group, SECL accounted for approximately 23% of CIL’s total coal production in Fiscal 2026, underscoring its position as one of CIL's leading producing subsidiaries. The company's strong production base and strategic presence in central India make it a key contributor to domestic coal availability and energy security.

Non-coking coal accounted for the majority of total coal production in Fiscal 2026, at 974.9 MT or 93.7%. Of the total coking coal production of 65.93 MT in Fiscal 2026.

SECL was one of India's largest producers of non-coking coal in Fiscal 2026, accounting for approximately 176.29 MT of production. The company plays a critical role in supplying thermal coal to India's power sector and represents a significant share of domestic non-coking coal output.

Grade wise raw coal production of non-coking coal by different companies in Fiscal 2025

Grade	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	SCCL	Other Public	Private	All India Total
G1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.01	-	0.09
G2	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.06	-	0	-	0.25
G3	0.52	-	-	-	-	1.43	-	-	-	0	-	1.95
G4	19.46	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.06	-	0	-	19.60
G5	5.68	-	0.45	-	-	1.71	-	-	0.98	0.04	-	8.85
G6	0.76	0.01	2.82	-	0.08	5.25	-	-	0.64	5.87	-	15.44
G7	2.71	0.69	0.91	35.31	0.38	3.95	0.05	-	3.35	4.89	0.65	52.88
G8	3.27	0.50	6.57	32.66	4.07	8.85	0.79	-	9.55	27.69	0.10	94.05
G9	-	0.42	5.06	10.42	2.00	3.49	-	-	7.03	16.09	7.51	52.01
G10	1.62	-	2.13	24.71	25.56	11.23	0.37	-	4.87	20.5	1.09	92.08
G11	-	-	33.41	23.93	27.91	111.79	19.82	-	16.69	11.51	6.10	251.15
G12	2.90	-	14.60	7.97	3.87	4.76	73.12	-	0.31	1.74	14.96	124.24
G13	15.10	-	1.05	4.00	5.26	9.05	58.94	-	13.71	49.26	6.71	163.08
G14	-	-	-	-	-	1.11	69.70	-	4.34	0.97	4.02	80.13
G15	-	-	-	-	-	4.03	2.38	-	7.45	1.06	1.17	16.09
G16	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	0	-	0.35
G17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8.50	8.50
Ungraded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.23	0.31
Total	52.02	1.61	66.99	139.00	69.12	167.26	225.17	0.20	69.00	139.63	51.03	981.05

Source: Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India for 2024-25

BCCL was India's leading coking coal producer, contributing approximately 59% in Fiscal 2024, equivalent to 39 MT. CCL followed with a 31% contribution. BCCL produces coking coal across grades ranging from Steel grade-II to Washery grade-I to VI, with more than 50% than most of the grades.

Grade wise raw coal production of coking coal by different companies in Fiscal 2025

Grade	ECL	BCCL	CCL	SECL	Tata Steel (Private)	SAIL / IISCO	All India Total
Steel-I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steel-II	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
SC-1 (Semi-Coking)	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	0.22
Wash-I	-	0.4	1.2	-	-	-	1.6
Wash-II	-	3.44	0.81	-	0.83	-	5.08
Wash-III	-	1.28	3.54	-	0.34	-	5.17
Wash-IV	0.02	18.23	11.08	-	4.91	0.09	34.33
Wash-V	-	15.54	3.64	-	0.14	0.5	19.81
Wash-VI	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
Total	0.02	38.89	20.54	0.22	6.22	0.58	66.47

Source: Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India for 2024-25

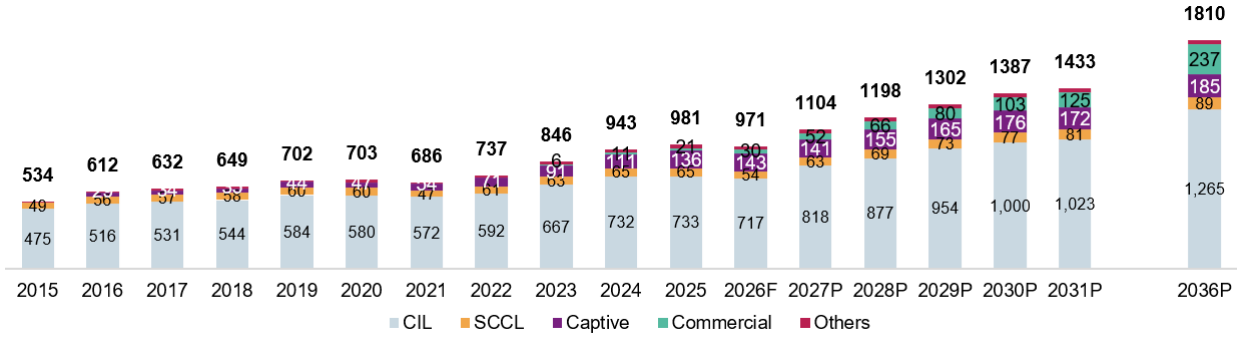
Average thermal coal grade across CIL subsidiaries in Fiscal 2025

CIL Subsidiary	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	CIL
Avg GCV (Kcal/Kg)	*5271*	*5015*	*4296*	*4742*	*4233*	*4195*	*3613*	*6775*	*4219*
Avg Non-coking Coal Grade	G7	G8	G11	G9	G11	G11	G13	G2	G11

Source: Coal Directory - Ministry of Coal 2024-25

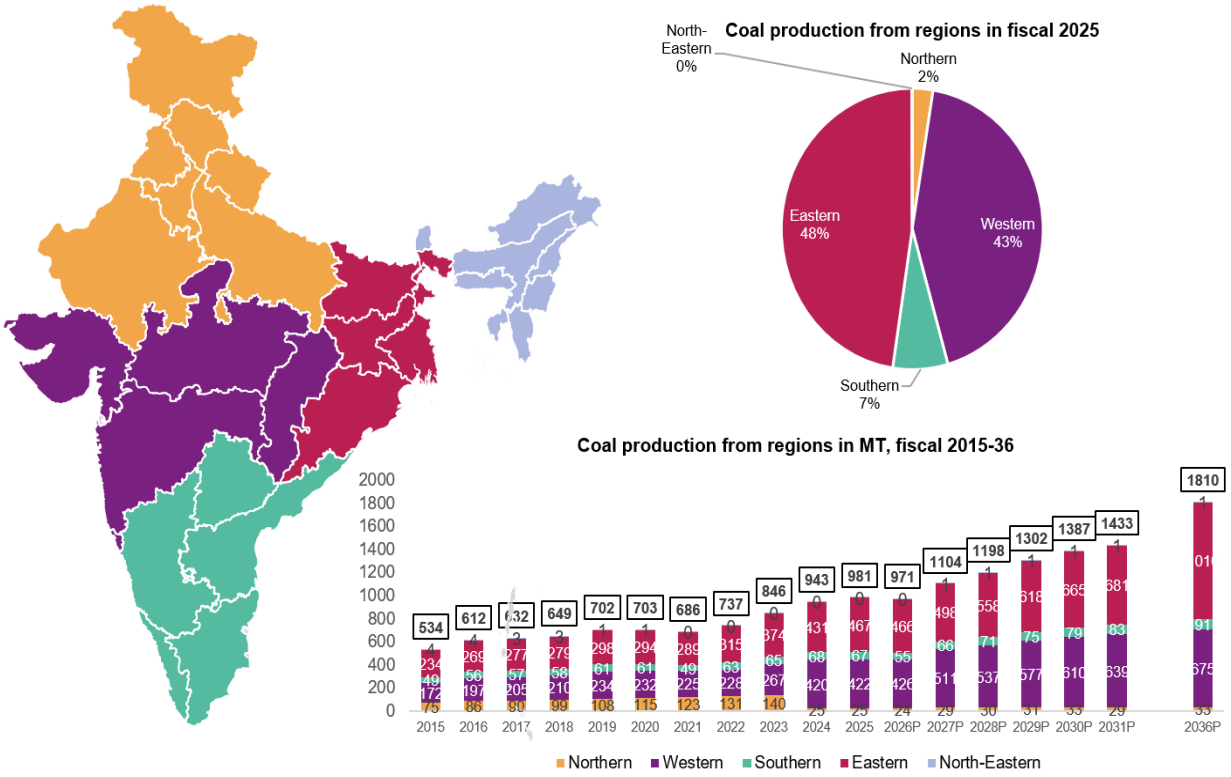
Indian non-coking coal is classified from G1 to G17 based on Gross Calorific Value (GCV), with domestic production predominantly concentrated in medium-grade coal. SECL's average coal grade was G11 in FY2025, broadly aligned with CIL, with an average GCV of approximately 4,195 Kcal/kg, making it well suited for thermal power generation and industrial use. As one of the largest coal-producing subsidiaries of CIL, SECL produced approximately 167.5 MT of coal in FY2025, supported by its strategic location in the coal-bearing regions of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Owing to its scale, coal quality profile and strong linkage with the power sector, SECL plays a critical role in India's energy security and electricity generation. Using G10-grade coal as the benchmark for grade levelisation, India's levelised non-coking coal supply is projected to reach approximately 1,433 MT by FY2031.

India's levelised (at G10) raw coal production scenario from different sources (MT)



Source: Past data from Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India 2024-25, Projections by Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Levelised production at G10 grade; P: Projected

India's Region-Wise Levelised Raw Coal Production at G10 Grade

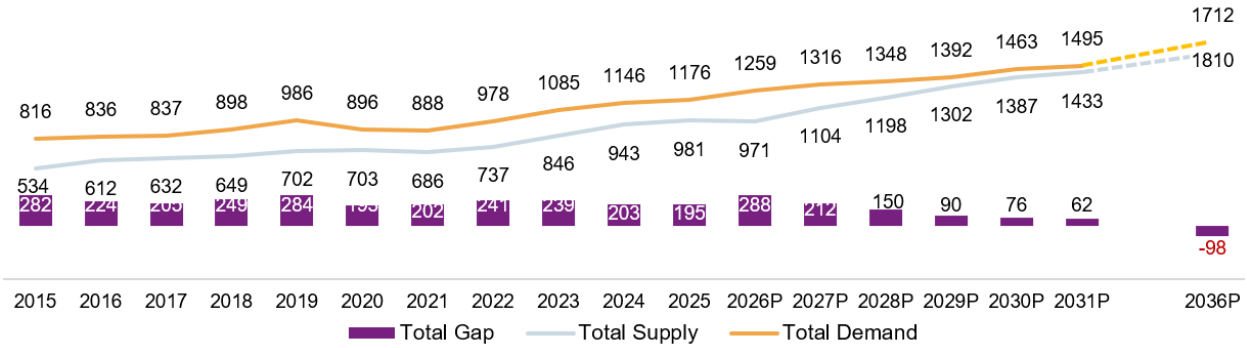


Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Levelised production at G10 grade; P: Projected

Analysis of Coal Demand-Supply

India's coal demand has exhibited a sustained upward trajectory over the years, with only occasional fluctuations. Although domestic coal supply has also expanded during the same period, the pace of growth has remained lower than that of demand, resulting in a continuing supply deficit. This gap, however, is projected to gradually reduce from 195 MT in Fiscal 2025 to 62 MT by Fiscal 2031. Over the longer term, coal supply is expected to exceed overall demand by Fiscal 2036.

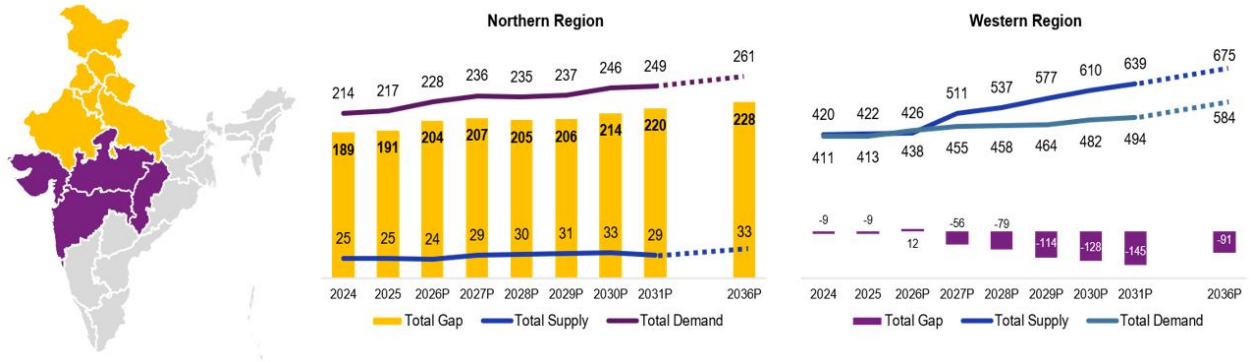
India's Coal Demand-Supply Gap (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Coal supply levelised at G10 grade; P: Projected

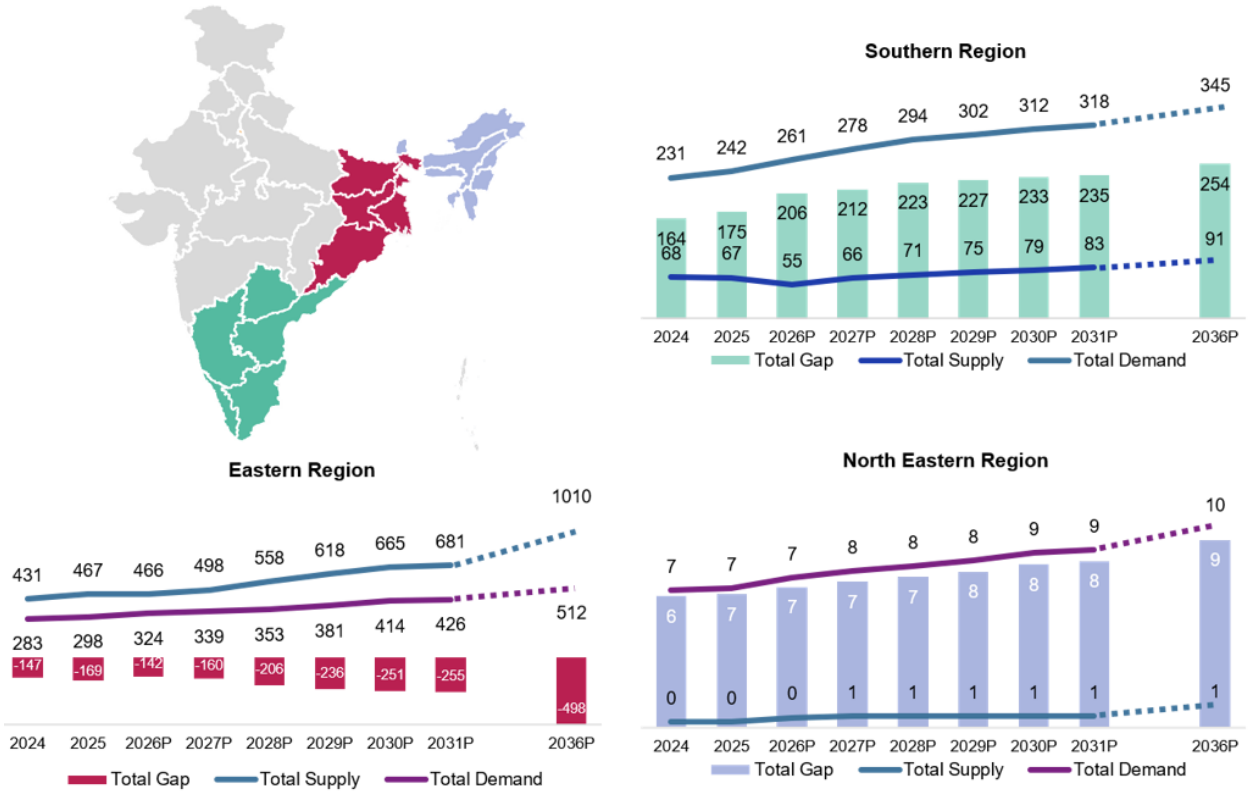
A regional assessment highlights significant demand-supply imbalances in the Northern, Southern, and North-Eastern regions. This imbalance is largely attributable to the geographical concentration of coal production in the eastern and western parts of the country. Key coal-producing states such as Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh continue to account for the majority of domestic coal output, leading to supply constraints in regions that are distant from major mining centres.

Regional Coal Demand-Supply Gap: Northern and Western Regions (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Coal supply levelised at G10 grade; P: Projected

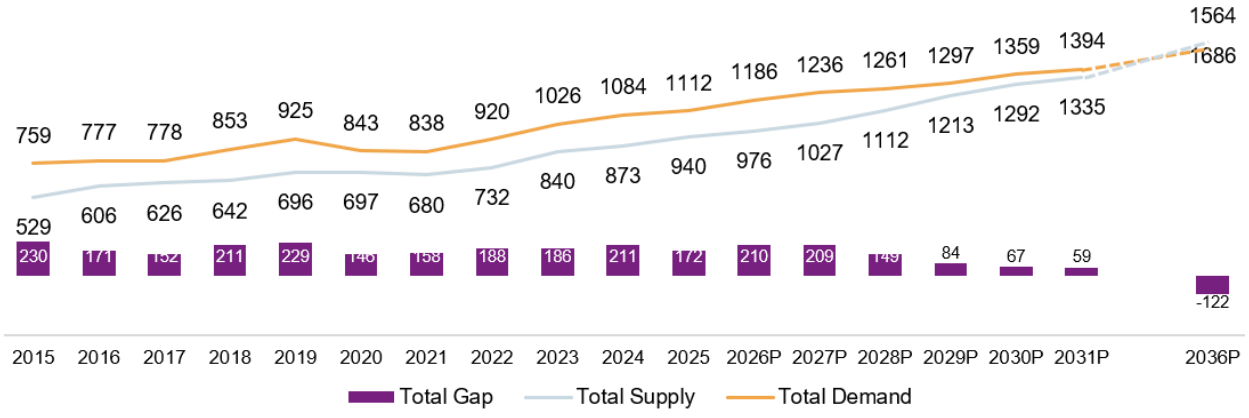
Regional Coal Demand-Supply Gap: Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern Regions (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Coal supply levelised at G10 grade; P: Projected

The demand outlook for non-coking coal mirrors the broader coal market trend. Consumption has steadily increased over time, while supply growth has remained comparatively slower, creating a persistent deficit. Going forward, this gap is expected to steadily contract, reaching 59 MT by Fiscal 2031. Beyond this period, supply is projected to overtake demand, with a surplus expected by Fiscal 2036.

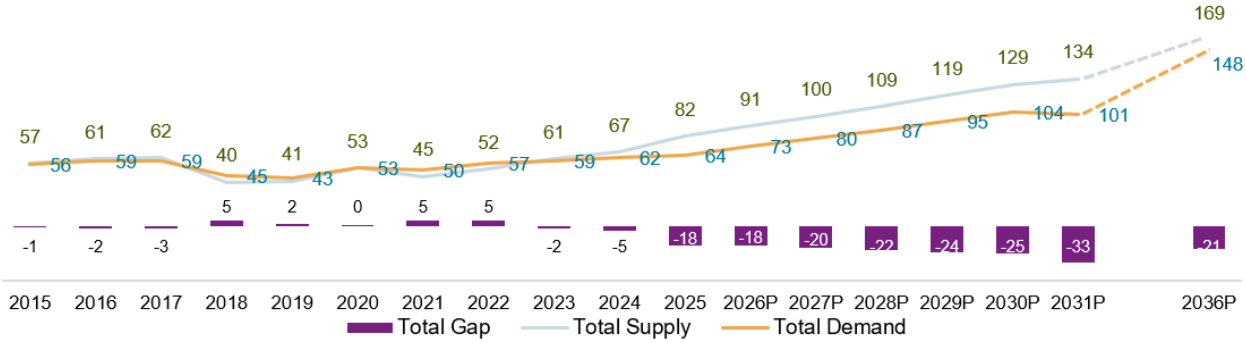
India's Non-Coking Coal Demand – Supply Gap (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Coal supply levelised at G10 grade; P: Projected

In contrast, the coking coal segment presents a different picture. Available supply indicates a surplus across most years. However, this apparent surplus does not accurately reflect actual industry requirements, as only a limited proportion of domestic coking coal is directly consumed by the steel sector due to its relatively inferior quality. Despite projections that supply will continue to remain above demand, the requirement for coking coal is expected to grow in the coming years, driven by expanding steel production.

India's Coking Coal Demand-Supply Gap (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Coal supply levelised at G10 grade; P: Projected

The future demand-supply balance in India's coal sector remains highly dynamic and will be influenced by a range of structural and operational developments. Several factors could potentially prolong the deficit situation beyond Fiscal 2031, while others could accelerate the transition towards a surplus market.

Key Factors Supporting Continuation of the Deficit Beyond Fiscal 2031[69]

Surrender of High-Premium Commercial Coal Blocks

Private sector operators may continue relinquishing commercially unviable, high-premium coal blocks, particularly in an environment where lower-priced CIL linkage coal remains readily available.

Declining Availability of Thermal-Grade Washery By-products

Improvements in coking coal washing technologies are expected to increase clean coal recovery rates, thereby reducing the volume of middlings and rejects that are typically supplied to thermal power plants.

Extended Gestation Periods for Large Mining Projects

Delays related to land acquisition, environmental approvals, and evacuation infrastructure development may continue to postpone production from greenfield projects with capacities exceeding 10 MTPA.

Exhaustion of Mature Mines and Portfolio Rationalisation

Geological depletion of key mines operated by NCL and SCCL, coupled with the closure of high stripping-ratio assets by CIL, could limit future production growth.

Key Factors Supporting a Surplus Scenario Before Fiscal 2031[70]

Structural Dependence of Coastal Thermal Power Plants on Imports

Nearly 18,000 MW of coastal thermal power generation capacity remains technically reliant on imported high-GCV coal, restricting the substitution of imported fuel with domestic coal.

Quality-Driven Imports by the Cement Industry

Cement manufacturers are expected to continue importing high-calorific-value coal and pet coke to satisfy stringent kiln operating requirements.

Diversion of Washery-Grade Coal into the Thermal Market

Delays in commissioning coal washeries may result in 60-80 MT of raw coking coal being redirected towards the thermal coal segment, increasing available supply.

[69] As per estimates only as market is dynamic
[70] As per estimates only as market is dynamic

Acceleration of Statutory Approvals and Clearances

Government-led single-window clearance mechanisms can expedite the development and operationalization of commercial mining blocks, supporting faster supply growth.

Overall, India's coal market is projected to move progressively towards a more balanced demand-supply position over the coming decade. While deficits are expected to narrow significantly by Fiscal 2031, the eventual market outcome will depend on the interplay between production growth, project execution timelines, sectoral demand trends, and policy-driven interventions across the coal value chain.

Analysis of Coal Demand-Supply

Coal imports remain necessary despite India surpassing 1 billion tonnes of domestic coal production in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to differences in coal quality, plant design, logistics and end-use requirements.

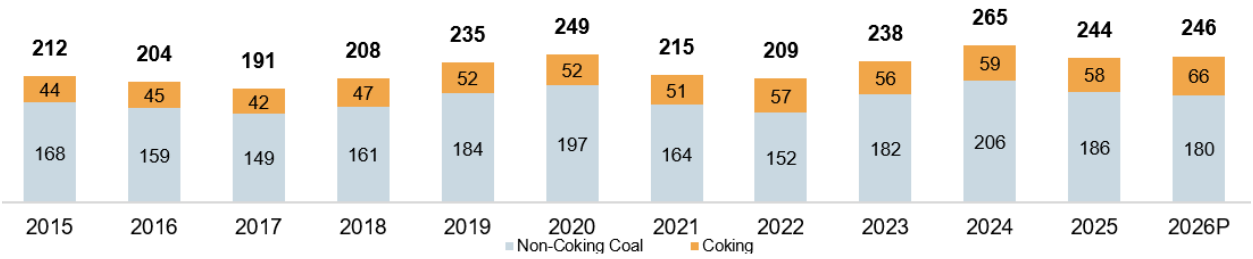
- Shortfall in metallurgical coking coal: Dependence on imported coking coal persists, as India has limited reserves of low-ash, high-quality metallurgical coal required for blast furnace-based steel production.

- Geographical and technical limitations in thermal power: Around 18,000 MW of coastal thermal power capacity is designed to operate on imported high-calorific, low-ash coal, making fuel switching to domestic coal technically challenging and economically expensive. For several coastal plants, imported coal also remains more cost-effective than transporting domestic coal over long distances.

- Specific fuel requirements of the Non-Regulated Sector (NRS): Certain non-regulated sector industries, including cement, aluminium and chemicals, require higher-calorific coal with specific ash and sulphur characteristics that are not fully met by India's predominantly G11-G17 grade thermal coal, resulting in continued reliance on imported coal.

Data from the Ministry of Coal and the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) shows that India imported 243.62 MT of coal in Fiscal 2025. This was 7.9% lower than the 264.531 MT imported in Fiscal 2025, The decline in imports generated foreign exchange savings of approximately U.S.$ 7.93 billion (₹606.82 billion), supported by the significant increase in domestic coal production.[71] Domestic coal imported increased moderately (up 1.1% from Fiscal 2025) in Fiscal 2026 to 246.37 MT.

India's Coal Imports Since Fiscal 2015 (MT)



Source: Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India 2024-25, Ministry of Coal Annual Reports 2024-25, Year is Fiscal year; P: Provisional

Major Sectoral Developments in Coal Imports[72]

(1) Government import substitution measures were highly successful, with coal imports for blending in domestic coal-based power plants falling 51.77% YoY to 6.76 MT in Fiscal 2026, driven by increased domestic coal availability and the restoration of 100% ACQ linkage.

(2) Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) remains dependent on imported coal, with imports at 141.42 MT (57.40% of total imports), increasing moderately by 2.85% in Fiscal 2026, as industries such as sponge iron, cement, and captive power continue to require high-GCV imported coal for operational efficiency.

[71] Ministry of Coal, Government of India; Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO); DGCIS; PIB Press Releases (May 2025)
[72] Ministry of Coal, Quarterly Booklet on Coal and Lignite Sectors (4th Quarter 2025-26)

(3) Limited Flexibility in Coking Coal Imports: Coking coal imports remained comparatively inelastic, falling only marginally by 2.1% to 57.58 MT in Fiscal 2025 and then increasing by 15.20% to 66.33 MT in Fiscal 2026. The trend indicates that the steel industry will continue to depend structurally on imported metallurgical coal until domestic production under "Mission Coking Coal" expands materially and domestic coal-washing capacity increases.

Overview of coal logistics industry

Although India surpassed approximately 1.05 billion tonnes of domestic coal production in Fiscal 2025, imports continue to form an important part of the country's energy supply chain.

India's Coal Logistics Network

An extensive and efficient logistics system is fundamental to India's economic development. As the country advances toward its objective of becoming a developed economy (Viksit Bharat) by 2047, the Government of India has continued to emphasize infrastructure-led growth. This approach has been supported by a substantial increase in public capital expenditure[73]:

- Public Capital Expenditure Outlay: Under the Union Budget Fiscal 2026-27, presented in February 2026, the central government provided for a record capital expenditure of ₹12.22 trillion, equivalent to approximately 3.4% of GDP.

- Focused Investment in Logistics Infrastructure: In line with the Government's emphasis on multimodal connectivity through the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan, almost half of the capital budget has been allocated to the transport and logistics ministries. Together, these ministries received ₹5.98 trillion:

    - Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH): Allocation of ₹3.10 trillion, compared with ₹2.87 trillion in Fiscal 2026 BE and ₹2.78 trillion in Fiscal 2025.

    - Ministry of Railways: Allocation of ₹2.93 trillion, compared with ₹2.65 trillion in Fiscal 2026 BE and ₹2.56 trillion in Fiscal 2025.

- Expansion of the Logistics Industry: Supported by these large-scale investments, India's logistics sector is expected to expand at an annual rate of 8.8%, reaching ₹40.7 trillion by 2029 from ₹26.7 trillion in 2024.[74]

- Global Performance Index: Due to these systemic infrastructure upgrades, India ranked 38th in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI). The government has set a target to raise the country's ranking to 25th globally over the medium term.[75]

Mode-Wise Distribution of Freight Movement in Tonne-Kilometres (Fiscal 2025P)

Mode	% split freight movement
Railway	26%
Road	62%
Coastal	5%
Pipeline	7%

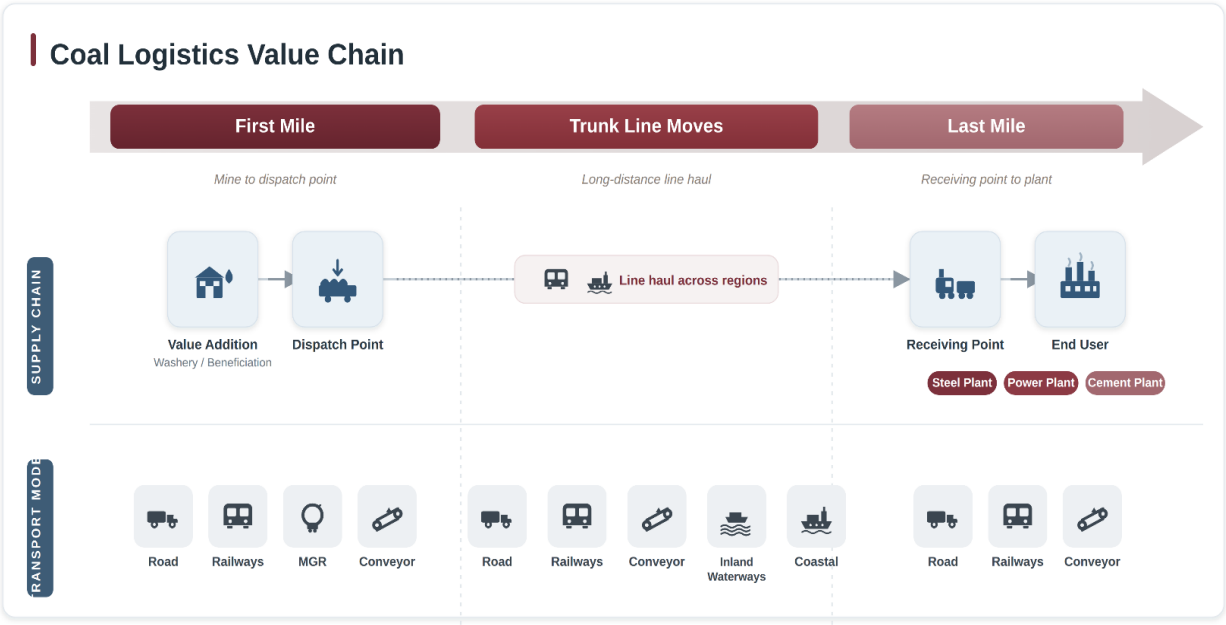
Source: Crisil Intelligence - Domestic freight transportation services - February 2025

Coal Logistics Value Chain

Coal serves a wide range of industries, including power, CPP, steel, cement, sponge iron, bricks and paper. The coal logistics chain begins at the mine, where coal is dispatched through railway wagons, trucks or conveyor belts. It is then delivered to end-users such as power, steel and cement plants, where it is consumed as an industrial input. In certain cases, coal is first transported to washeries. These facilities remove impurities, improve the coal's calorific value and lower its ash content before the fuel reaches the final consumer.

[73] Union Budget 2026–27: Logistics Infrastructure India Updates
[74] As per world bank report
[75] World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI)

Coal Logistics Value Chain



Source: Crisil Intelligence

The volume and movement of coal are directly linked to demand from the power and steel industries, as well as from other consuming sectors such as cement and brick manufacturing.

In Fiscal 2025, 1025 MT of coal was dispatched through various modes. Railways accounted for 51%, equivalent to 517 MT of domestic coal, followed by road transport at 31%, or 319 MT. The MGR system handled 13%, or 132 MT, while belts accounted for 5%, or 52 MT. Other modes, including belt conveyors and ropeways, accounted for 5%, or 5 MT. Railways transported 51% of total domestic coal supplied in India during Fiscal 2025. According to the Integrated Coal Logistics plan for Coal Mines/Blocks, this share is expected to increase to 59% by Fiscal 2030.[76]

Coal Handled by Mode in Fiscals 2025 and 2031E (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Ministry of Coal-Coal Directory of India 2024-25; P: Projected; Note: MGR (merry go round system)

Rail accounted for 54.5% of CIL's coal despatch, while road transport contributed 30%. Odisha and Jharkhand have a particularly high dependence on rail-based transportation. In Madhya Pradesh, rail accounted for 43% of coal movement. Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, by contrast, transported over 40% of their coal by road.

Key Challenges in the Mineral Logistics Industry

The performance of India's mineral logistics system has direct implications for national energy security and industrial competitiveness. Despite major public capital investments and policy reforms introduced through the

[76] Ministry of Coal, September 2023

PM Gati Shakti framework, the evacuation and transportation of bulk minerals—especially coal—continue to be affected by structural, financial and operational constraints.

(1) **High transportation costs:** High logistics costs remain a significant challenge for India's coal sector, particularly for consumers located 1,500-2,000 km away from eastern coalfields, where transportation accounts for over 50% of the landed cost of coal. Rising rail freight rates, which increased from approximately ₹1.50/t-km in Fiscal 2020 to ₹2.10-2.20/t-km in Fiscal 2026[77], have further elevated delivered coal costs and, in some cases, made imported seaborne coal more competitive for power plants in coastal southern and western India. Although road transport is inherently more expensive than rail, it remains widely used for shorter distances due to various rail-related charges and operational constraints. To address these challenges, the government is promoting Rail-Sea-Rail multimodal corridors, Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs), and hub-and-spoke logistics networks to improve coal evacuation efficiency and reduce transportation costs.

(2) **Infrastructure Bottlenecks and Limited Evacuation Capacity:** The rapid expansion of domestic coal production (crossing 1.05 billion tonnes in Fiscal 2025) has put immense pressure on legacy evacuation infrastructure, creating localized capacity constraints.

- Siding and Haul Road Deficits: Many legacy mines and newly allocated private captive blocks lack dedicated, all-weather haul roads and direct railway sidings. This forces reliance on manual loading and truck-based transport to external railway sidings, which is slow, environmentally damaging, and financially unviable for large-scale operations.

- Saturated Rail Corridors: Key coal-evacuation corridors frequently operate at 120% to 150% of their designed line capacity, leading to severe congestion and delays[78].

- Strategic Solutions: To address these capacity constraints, the Ministry of Coal, in coordination with the Ministry of Railways, has fast-tracked 33 critical railway infrastructure projects to augment rail evacuation capacity[79]. Simultaneously, the rapid deployment of Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (with over 142 operational terminals as of early 2026 and 310 more approved) is strengthening first- and last-mile connectivity[80].

- First-Mile Connectivity (FMC) Transition: Coal India is executing a massive transition toward First-Mile Connectivity (FMC), with plans to commission 92 FMC projects of 994 MTPA capacity by the end of Fiscal 2029[81]. These projects replace road-based trucking with fully enclosed, mechanized conveyor belts and rapid-loading silos, eliminating dust emissions, reducing local road congestion, and dramatically expanding evacuation capacity.

(3) **Elevated Wagon Turnaround Times:** Transportation transit times and terminal delays remain a major operational bottleneck, directly impacting the availability of rolling stock across the network

- Wagon Turnaround Delays: Wagon turnaround time- the average time a railway wagon takes to complete a loaded trip, unload, and return to a mine for reloading- remains high. While the system-wide average for all freight is lower, coal wagon turnaround times average 3.9 days, frequently stretching to 4 to 5 days on congested corridors.[71]

- Manual Loading and Demurrage: At poorly equipped sidings, the manual loading of oversized coal shipments extends dwell times at the source, resulting in high demurrage charges, slower train speeds, and artificial wagon shortages across the network. Slower turnaround times require a much larger active stock of wagons to move the same volume of freight, inflating overall logistics costs.

[77] PRS Legislative Research
[78] ASSOCAHM: Future ready railways for Viksit Bharat
[79] Answer lok sabha question: constraints in coal transportation and supply, 22.07.2026
[80] Ministry of Railway, Gati Shakti Cargo terminal commissioning
[81] CIL: FMC Project announcement, 05.06.2025

Measures to Improve Wagon Turnaround:

- Automated Rapid Loading System- The installation of Rapid Loading Systems (RLS) and automated silos under FMC projects allows a full rake of wagons to be loaded in under an hour, significantly reducing dwell times and lowering turnaround times

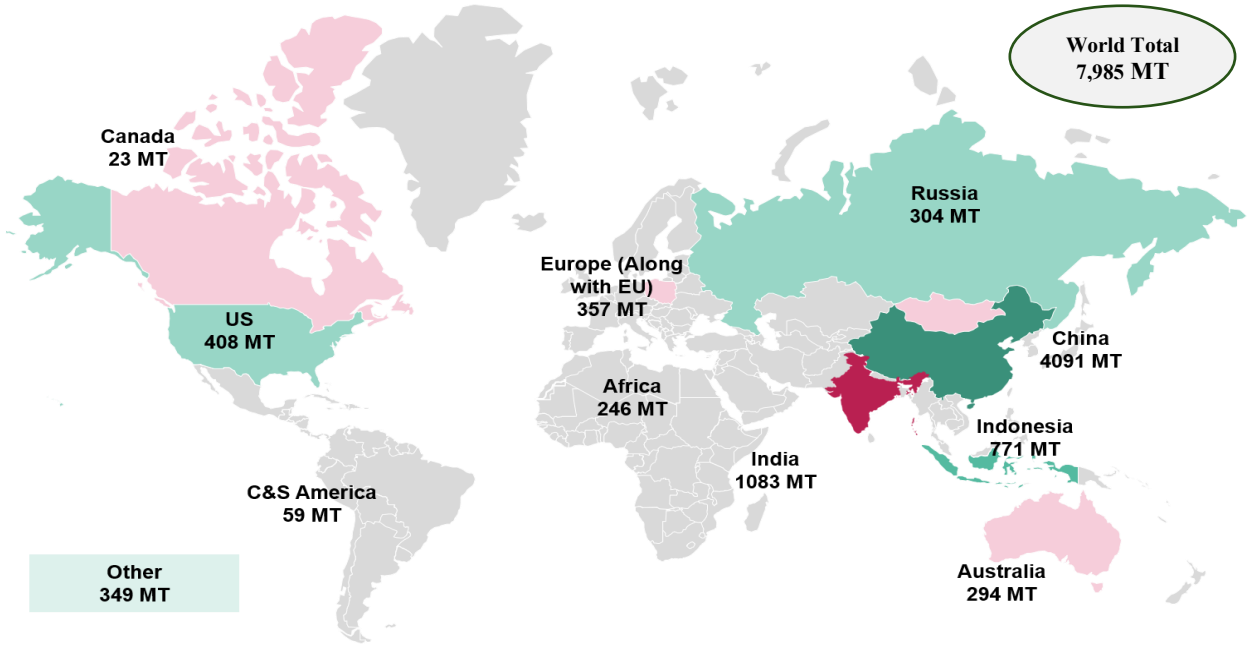
- Lightweight Aluminium Wagons: Indian Railways is actively deploying next-generation, lightweight, and corrosion-resistant all-aluminium freight rakes (developed by Hindalco and BESCO). These specialized coal wagons are 180 tonnes lighter than traditional steel rakes, consume less energy, and can carry 5% to 10% more payload, while saving 14,500 tonnes of CO_2 emissions per rake over their 30-year operational lifetime.[82]

- Private Wagon Investment: Under schemes like the General-Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme (GPWIS), private industrial consumers are increasingly investing in their own dedicated high-capacity rakes (such as BOBRN rapid-discharge wagons) to secure transport reliability and bypass public wagon shortages.

Overview of global coal demand supply

The global thermal coal market remains a critical component of the energy sector, with thermal coal accounting for approximately 88% of total global coal production. Global thermal coal production is estimated at 7,985 MT in CY2025, broadly stable compared with 7,993 MT in CY2024, out of total global coal production of about 9,111-9,114 MT. The market is heavily concentrated in Asia, particularly China and India, which together account for approximately 71% of global coal consumption. China remains the dominant market participant, producing more coal than the rest of the world combined and exerting significant influence on global coal demand, supply and trade dynamics.[83]

Global Thermal / Non-Coking Coal Production in 2025(P)



Source: IEA Coal Market Service: Coal-2025

Global Demand–Supply Dynamics

- Demand: Global coal consumption reached a record approximately 8,845 Mt in 2025, up approximately 40 Mt from 2024. Coal demand for power generation remained broadly stable at approximately 5,946 Mt in 2024 and approximately 5,964 Mt in 2025, with China consuming close to 3 Bt and India around 940 Mt for power generation. Non-power coal demand across industry, chemicals and cement was

[82] HINDALCO Launch news: All aluminium freight train, October,2022
[83] IEA: Coal Review 2025

approximately 1,757 Mt in 2024. The IEA expects demand to plateau through 2030 and then decline by around 3% versus 2025 levels. India is expected to account for the largest increase in demand (+225 Mt during 2025-2030), while Southeast Asia is projected to grow at more than 4% annually.

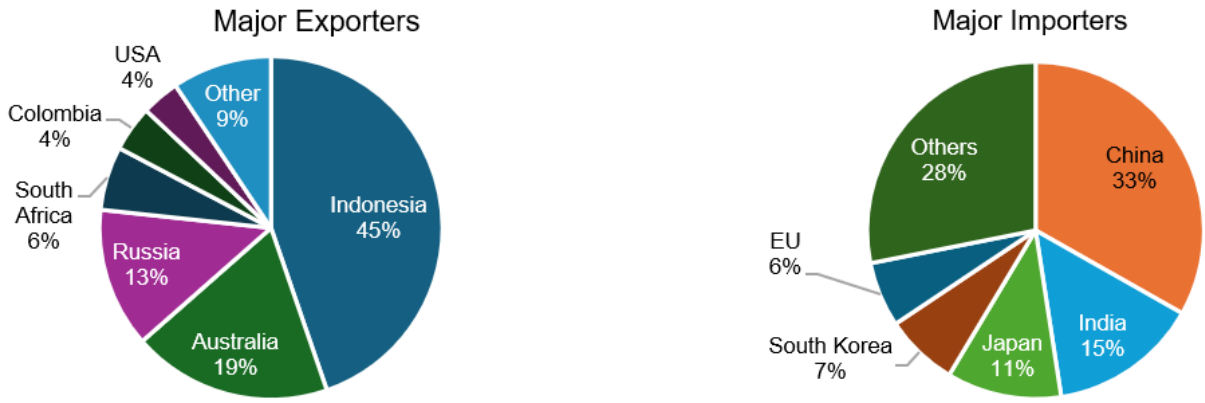
- Supply: Global coal production reached a record approximately 9.1 Bt in 2024 and is expected to remain at approximately 9,111 Mt in 2025, before moderating to approximately 8,641 Mt by 2030. Higher output from China is expected to offset lower production from Indonesia and Australia, while India is projected to record the highest production growth among major producers through 2030.

- Balance and Prices: Comfortable inventory levels, moderate demand growth and expanding LNG supply have eased market balances and intensified competition among exporters. Thermal coal prices have declined significantly from their 2022 peak and moved closer to production costs during 2025, resulting in lower producer margins.

International Trade in Thermal Coal[84]

Global thermal coal trade reached a record 1,544 Mt in 2024, including 1,176 Mt of thermal coal and 368 Mt of metallurgical coal, equivalent to around 18% of global coal demand, with the Asia-Pacific region accounting for approximately 85% of imports. International trade is projected to decline to 1,468 Mt in 2025, with thermal coal trade reducing to approximately 1,116 Mt, and further to approximately 936 Mt by 2030, largely due to increasing domestic coal production in China and India and lower coal consumption in Western markets. Indonesia remains the largest thermal coal exporter with a 45% share, followed by Australia (19%) and Russia (13%), while China (33% share) and India (15% share) are the largest importers of thermal coal.

Leading Exporters and Importers of Thermal / Non-Coking Coal in 2025(P), %



Source: IEA, Coal 2025 (Trade chapter).

2025 and outlook: China's thermal coal imports are projected to decline by approximately 12% to approximately 372 Mt in 2025 and to fall further to approximately 286 Mt by 2030. India's thermal imports remain constrained by flat domestic production and weak demand. Indonesia, Asia's principal swing supplier, is expected to reduce exports by at least 9% to approximately 505 Mt in 2025, with Australia, Colombia and South Africa also cutting back. To ensure a reliable fuel supply chain and to protect their imported coal-based (ICB) power plants against international price fluctuations, several leading Indian public- and private-sector companies have secured strategic thermal coal assets overseas, primarily in Indonesia and Australia.

Market drivers, opportunities and challenges

Principal Drivers and Opportunities

Continued Economic Growth and Urbanisation

India's rapid economic expansion remains the primary driver of energy demand. Real GDP grew at a 6-year CAGR of 5.61% between Fiscal 2020 and Fiscal 2026 (FAE), while nominal per capita Net National Income (NNI) crossed the ₹2,00,000 threshold to reach ₹205,324 in Fiscal 2025 and ₹219,575 in Fiscal 2026 (FAE). This

[84] IEA: Coal Review 2025

rising prosperity, paired with an urbanization rate projected to reach 36.9% by Fiscal 2026, has triggered a massive expansion in industrial activity and electricity demand, solidifying India's position as the world's third-largest energy consumer.

Significant Scope for Higher Per Capita Electricity Use

India's annual per capita electricity consumption increased from 1,010 kWh in Fiscal 2015[85] to 1,460 kWh in Fiscal 2025[86], equivalent to a 10-year CAGR of 3.75%. Even with this improvement, India's consumption is only approximately 37.4% of the global average of approximately 3,900 kWh and close to one-tenth of the US average of approximately 13,100 kWh. Rising household incomes, rapid urbanisation and the increasing adoption of electricity-intensive appliances, particularly air conditioners, are expected to drive sustained growth in electricity consumption across the country. In line with the Draft National Electricity Policy (2026), India's per capita electricity consumption is projected to reach 2,000 kWh by 2030 and exceed 4,000 kWh by 2047[87]. This significant growth in electricity demand will require substantial capacity additions across the power sector, with coal-based generation continuing to play a vital role in providing reliable and affordable baseload power while supporting the country's energy security objectives.

Expansion of Core Manufacturing and Captive Generation

Beyond utility power, heavy industries like steel, aluminium, and cement are expanding rapidly under the government's PLI schemes and infrastructure push. Because these sectors require uninterrupted, high-capacity power, they rely heavily on self-generation. Steam-based captive power plants (CPPs) which overwhelmingly run on coal account for 81.77% of India's total industrial captive generation, with the aluminium and steel sectors relying on coal-fired steam power for 99.88% and 96.76% of their captive needs, respectively.

Infrastructure Growth and Leadership in Sponge Iron

Coal is a critical fuel and reactant for steel and cement manufacturing. Driven by the national infrastructure push, cement production is projected to reach 715 MTPA by Fiscal 2030 (up from approximately 595 MTPA in Fiscal 2024). Simultaneously, India has maintained its position as the world's largest producer of coal-based sponge iron (DRI), with output crossing 47 MT in Fiscal 2025 (up from 36 MT in Fiscal 2023), creating a highly profitable, non-regulated market for domestic non-coking coal

Strategic Policy Opportunities: Commercial Mining and Gasification

The Government has introduced significant structural reforms to strengthen domestic coal supply:

- Commercial Coal Auctions: The completion of 14 rounds of commercial coal block auctions has resulted in the allocation of 141 blocks, bringing private-sector efficiency and capital into the industry.[88]

- Push for Coal Gasification: To encourage clean coal technologies, the Government approved a ₹85,000 million viability gap funding (VGF) scheme for coal gasification projects. This initiative creates new opportunities in coal-to-chemicals applications, including methanol and synthetic natural gas, as well as in clean energy.[89]

Key Restraints and Challenges

Falling Share of Mining in GVA

Although mining GVA has grown in absolute terms, the mining and quarrying sector's share of India's total real GVA fell from 2.6% in Fiscal 2019 to 1.82% in Fiscal 2026 (FAE). This relative decline reflects the faster growth of the services and manufacturing sectors. It can also create imbalances if domestic raw material supply does not keep pace with industrial demand.

[85] Central Electricity Authority (CEA)
[86] Ministry of Power
[87] https://www.powermin.gov.in/static/uploads/2026/06/0593dd0f9b721abdb5227d7ddf5ca439.pdf
[88] Successful auction till July-26
[89] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2079746&reg=48&lang=2

Constraints in Capacity Addition and Contract Mining

Under Coal India Limited's (CIL) recalibrated 1 Billion Tonne (BT) production plan, the company is increasingly depending on private Mine Developer and Operators (MDOs) and contract mining, owing to limitations in departmental mining. However, India's private contract mining industry remains highly fragmented, with a limited number of large and experienced participants. Consequently, the ability to rapidly develop and operationalise additional mining capacity may be constrained by contractor availability, execution capabilities and deployment of mining equipment. This makes the rapid absorption of large new capacities a significant operational challenge.

Complex Approvals and Long Statutory Timelines

The operationalisation of coal blocks in India continues to depend on complex, multi-agency regulatory procedures. Although the Ministry of Coal's Single Window Clearance System (SWCS) has simplified approvals, projects still experience extended gestation periods. These delays arise from difficulties in securing forest clearances, environmental clearances and mining leases from state-level authorities.

Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation Constraints

Land acquisition remains one of the most significant challenges for greenfield coal projects. Large opencast mines often require substantial land parcels, including forest areas, ecologically sensitive zones and tribal regions. Rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) obligations, stakeholder consultations, compensation requirements and legal disputes can result in project delays and increased development costs.

Bottlenecks in Coal Evacuation and Transportation

Domestic coal production is concentrated in the eastern and central mineral belts, with Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand accounting for approximately 65% of national dispatch, while demand is distributed across the country. This necessitates transportation of coal over long distances, increasing logistics costs and dependence on railway infrastructure. Constraints relating to railway connectivity, siding infrastructure, haul roads, wagon availability and congestion on key evacuation corridors can affect timely coal movement and increase delivery costs. Transportation costs constitute a significant portion of the landed cost of coal for consumers located away from pitheads and may, in certain markets, affect the competitiveness of domestic coal relative to imported coal.

Key End-Use Segments for Coal in India

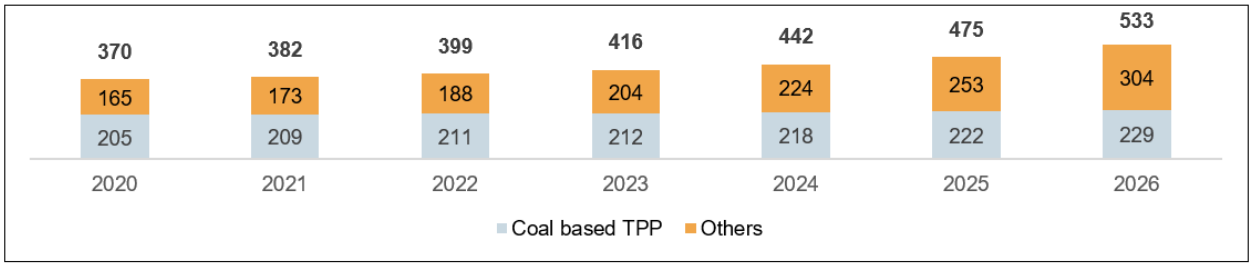
Power generation is the single-largest consumer of coal and is likely to be one of the major segments shaping the coal demand in future. In addition, industries such as steel and cement, which are key constituents of infrastructure development, are also highly dependent on coal.

Power Utilities

The Indian power sector has seen robust growth in energy demand, driving expansion across generation segments. As of March 2026, the country's installed power capacity stood at 533 GW, comprising 228.56 GW (approximately 43%) from thermal sources, 150.26 GW (approximately 28%) from solar, 51.41 GW (10%) from hydro, and 8.78 GW (1.65%) from nuclear. Between Fiscals 2021 and 2026, installed capacity increased at a CAGR of 6.9%, rising from 382 GW in Fiscal 2021 to 533 GW in Fiscal 2026. Coal, nuclear, hydro, and renewables grew at 1.8%, 5.3%, 2.2%, and 18.8%, respectively. Growth has been propelled by private sector participation and a strategic focus on renewable energy additions to reduce emissions intensity. The bulk of expansion over the past decade (Fiscal 2016 to 2026) was driven by coal-fired power plants (approximately 43 GW added) and renewables (excluding large hydro), which grew by approximately 177 GW.

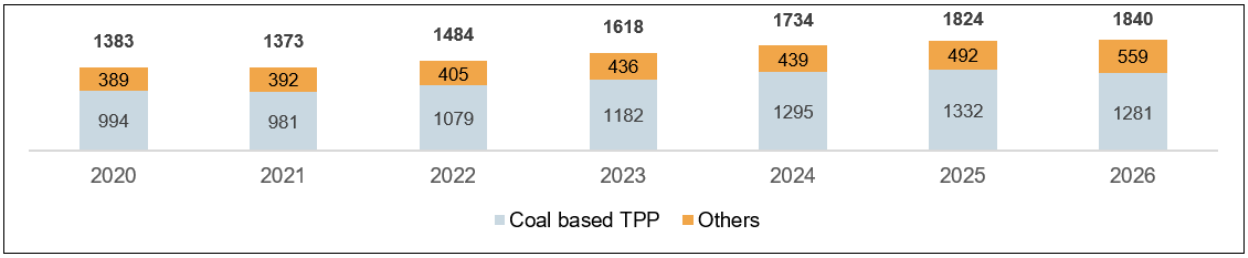
In India's electricity generation mix coal still maintains a dominant position having approximately 70% share in Fiscal 2026, with solar power and hydro contributing 9.50% and 9.1% respectively in the same period. While renewable energy capacity is expected to increase significantly, thermal power is expected to continue to play an important role in balancing the grid and ensuring reliability of electricity supply.

India's Installed Electricity Generation Capacity (GW)



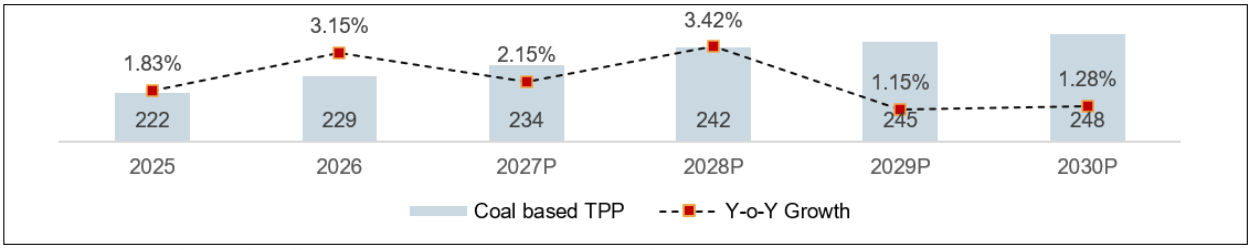
Source: Central Electricity Authority, Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year

India's Electricity Generation (BU)



Source: Central Electricity Authority, Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year

Projected Coal-Based Power Generation Capacity (GW)



Source: Projections by Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; P: Projected

Coal's share in India's electricity generation is higher than its share of installed capacity due to the higher utilization rates of thermal plants compared to renewables. The coal-based generation fleet provides the system's baseload and balancing requirements, with its fuel consumption disproportionately greater than its installed capacity share because of lower plant load factors (PLF) among renewables, gas, and hydro.

India's installed and planned generation capacity forms the context for company-level investment decisions. The National Electricity Plan envisions a total installed capacity of 874 GW by 2031-32, with the Government estimating a need for around 307 GW of thermal capacity by 2034-35, up from an installed thermal base of about 245 GW.[90]

Key Capacity Indicators for India's Power Sector

Parameter	Value	As at / period
All-India installed generation capacity	554.54 GW	August 2026
Installed thermal capacity	244.8 GW	Fiscal 2026
Thermal capacity added during the year	9,470 MW	Fiscal 2026
Thermal capacity under construction	Approximately 39 GW	Fiscal 2026
Additional coal and lignite capacity planned	97 GW	Up to 2034-35
Assessed thermal capacity requirement	Approximately 307 GW	2034-35
Total installed capacity contemplated	874 GW	2031-32

[90] CEA estimate, Ministry of power

Parameter	Value	As at / period
Highest recorded all-India peak demand	250 GW	Fiscal 2025

Source: Ministry of power, CEA Estimate, National Electricity plan

Coal-based generation accounted for approximately 49% of installed capacity but contributed approximately 65% of actual electricity produced, underscoring the higher utilization of thermal plants. As a result, coal-fired units continue to support the system's baseload and balancing needs, with fuel requirements far exceeding their installed capacity share.

Multi-Year Capital Expenditure Initiatives

Major power producers have announced extended capital expenditure plans, spanning five to eleven years.

Announced capital expenditure program by power sector

Company / group	Horizon	Announced capex (₹ billion)	Stated capacity objective
NTPC	To Fiscal 2037	16,700 – 17,000	Portfolio of 250 GW by Fiscal 2037; 35.7 GW under construction (15.7 GW coal-based)
Adani Power	To Fiscal 2032	2,000	Thermal capacity addition of 23,720 MW, raising total capacity to 41,870 MW
NLC India	To Fiscal 2030	1,170	10 GW thermal and 10 GW renewable; mining capacity to double
Tata Power	Fiscal 2024 to 2027	842	Total capacity to exceed 30 GW by Fiscal 2030

Source: Company disclosures at annual investor meetings and annual general meetings, as reported in the press during Fiscal 2026 and the first quarter of Fiscal 2027.

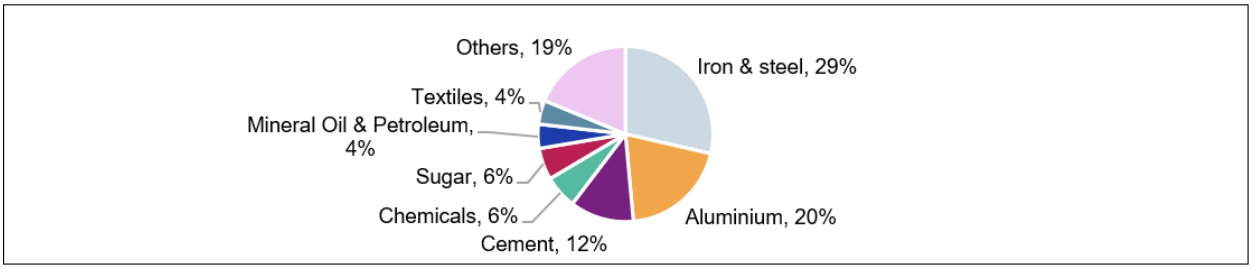
Captive Power

Captive power plants are dedicated to one or more industrial units. In the case of group captive plants, beneficiaries must hold at least 26% equity and collectively consume 51% of generated power annually. While captive plants primarily serve their owners, they may also feed surplus electricity into the grid. Energy-intensive industries—such as aluminium, steel, sponge iron, cement- prefer captive generation for three main reasons:

1) insufficient grid supply, 2) unreliable grid quality, and 3) high tariffs due to cross-subsidization.

The iron and steel sector accounts for about 29% of total captive capacity, aluminium and sugar for 20%, and cement, chemicals, and sugar for 12%, 6%, and 6%, respectively. In terms of actual power generated, iron, steel, and aluminium together represent nearly 50% of captive output.

Industry-Wise Captive Power Capacity in Fiscal 2025 (%)



Source: Central Electricity Authority, Crisil Intelligence

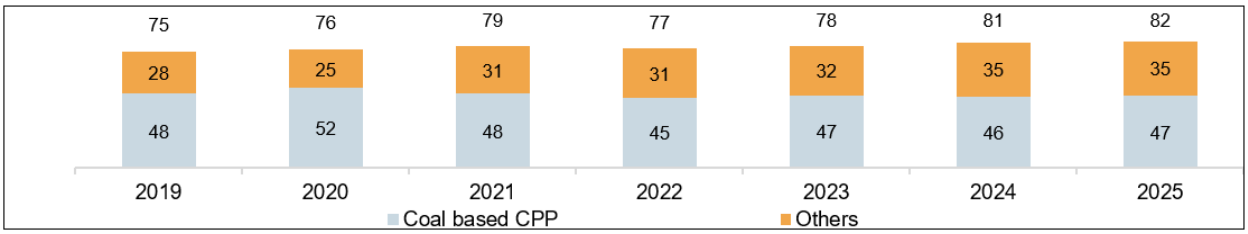
Coal remains the principal fuel for most CPPs, with over 57% of tracked capacity relying on domestic, imported, or blended coal (including washery rejects, pet coke, and lignite). Diesel is next, with a 24% share. In Fiscal 2025, coal-based CPPs produced 80% of captive electricity (1,86,900 GWh), while gas and diesel accounted for approximately 10% and 5%, respectively.

Over time, captive power plants have become a reliable alternative for commercial and industrial consumers, helping hedge against high grid tariffs. In Fiscal 2025, total captive/group captive capacity was about 82 GW.[91].

[91] As per CEA reports: GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN INDIA FROM 1947- 2025

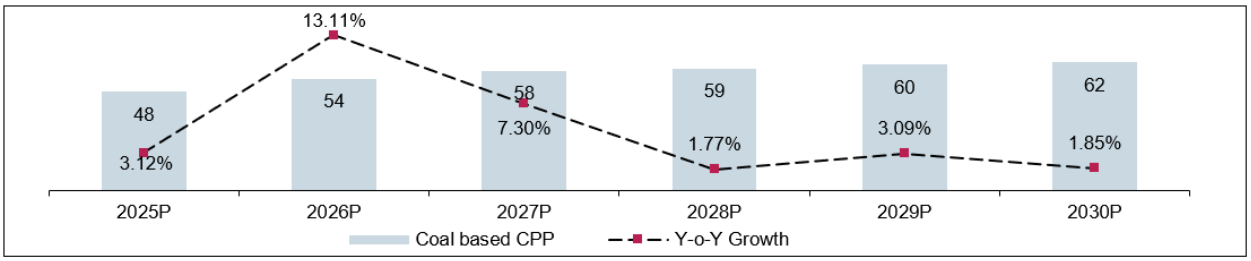
With India's total installed capacity (excluding captive) at around 475 GW as of March 2025, captive units represent a substantial share.

Growth in India's Captive Power Plant Installed Capacity (GW)



Source: Central Electricity Authority, Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; Others" includes Gas, Diesel, Hydro, and Renewable Energy Sources

Projected Coal-Based Captive Power Plant Capacity (GW)

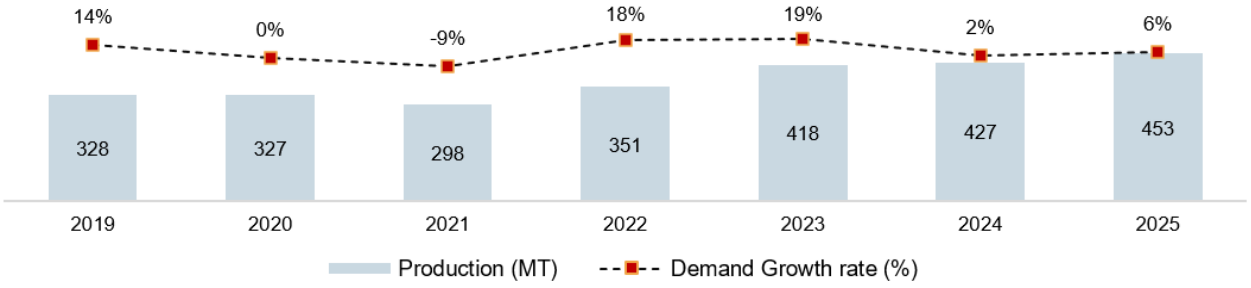


Source: Projections by Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; P: Projected

Cement

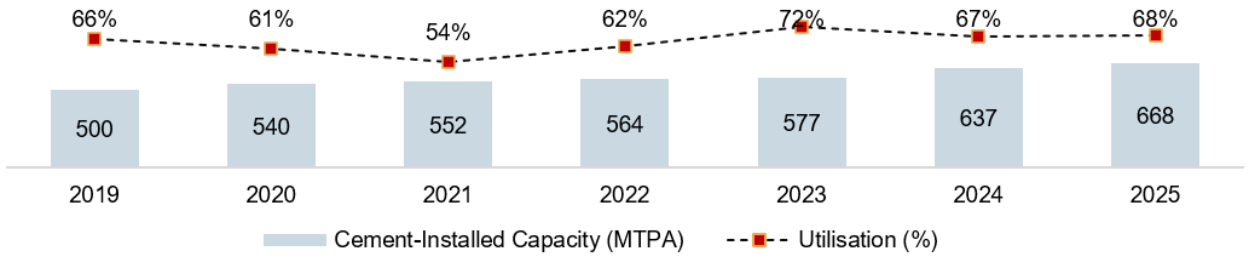
The Indian cement industry has recorded steady demand growth of around 6.5% CAGR over the past 15 years, supported by housing, infrastructure, and industrial development, although capacity additions have outpaced demand growth, leading to lower capacity utilization. As one of the largest consumers of non-coking coal, the sector relies heavily on coal for clinker production, making cement growth a key driver of coal demand. Cement manufacturing capacity remains concentrated in limestone-rich regions, with the southern region accounting for about 35% of installed capacity, followed by the western (27%), northern (25%), and eastern (10%) regions.

Cement Production Trends (MT)



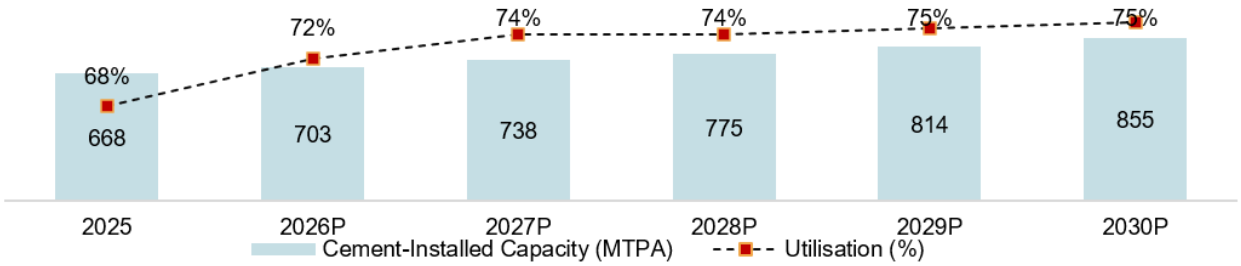
Source: IBEF; Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year

Installed Cement Capacity Trends (MTPA)



Source: IBEF; Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year

Installed cement capacity growth projections (MTPA)

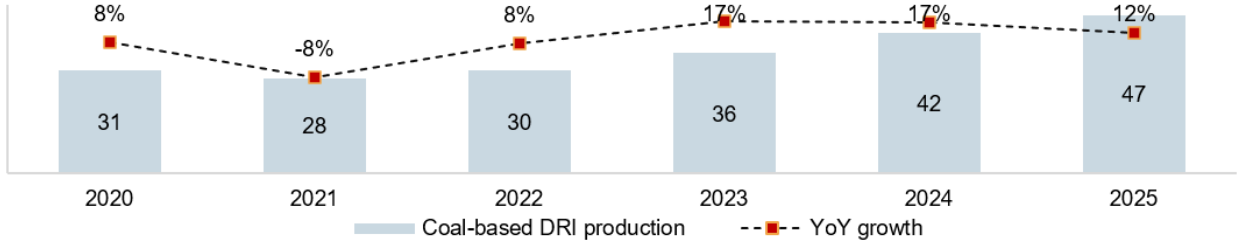


Source: IBEF; Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; P: Projected

DRI

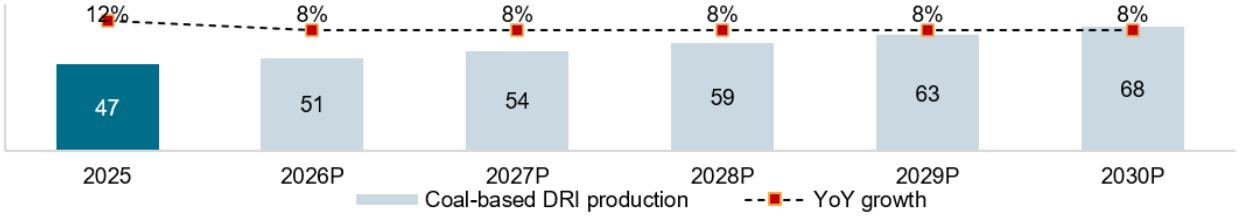
Direct reduced iron (DRI) is a key sub-sector within Indian steel production, used in electric arc and induction furnaces, which together account for 53% of total steel output. In Fiscal 2025, total DRI capacity was 68.6 MT, including 56.3 MT coal-based and 12.3 MT gas-based units, with production at 56 MT (47 MT coal-based, 9 MT gas-based). There are around 366 DRI plants in India, primarily located across 7–8 states.

Coal-based DRI production over the years (MT)



Source: JPC Annual Statistics, SIMA (DRI Update), Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year

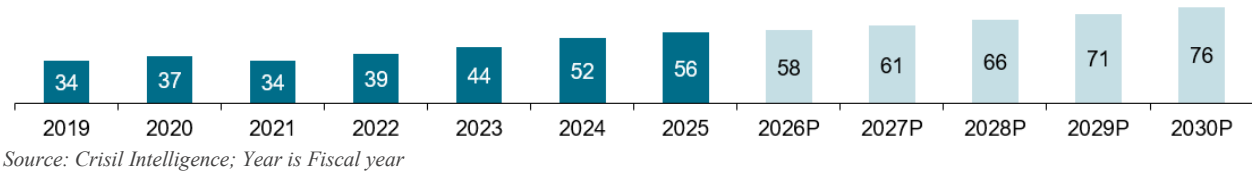
Coal-Based DRI production growth projections (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year; P: Projected

Coal-based sponge iron plants are mainly located in the eastern and western regions, which account for 60% and 40% of total capacity, respectively, due to easier access to iron ore and non-coking coal.

Coal requirement in DRI (MT)



Source: Crisil Intelligence; Year is Fiscal year

Co-relation of Power sector with GDP growth

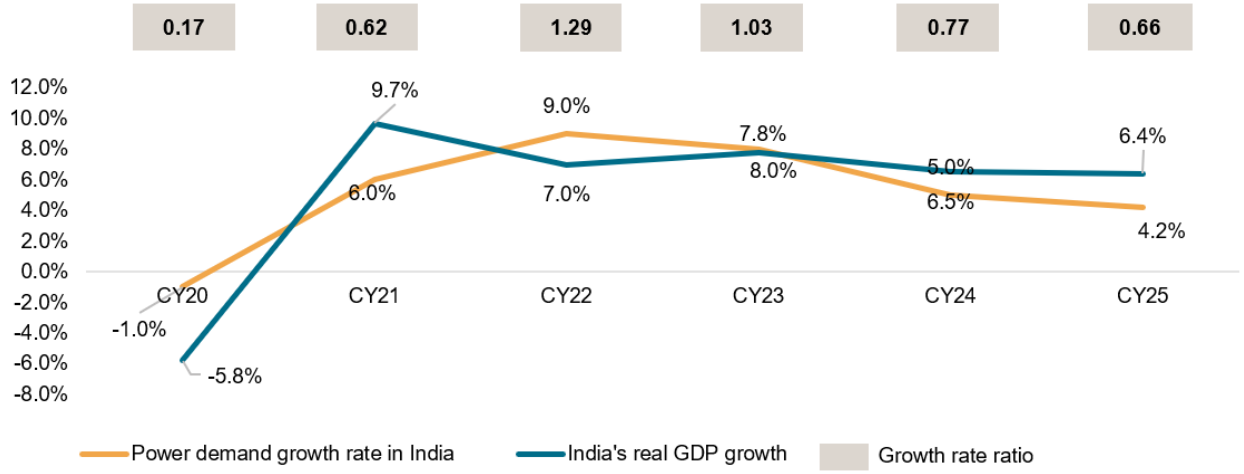
Electricity consumption serves as a fundamental indicator of economic activity, reflecting trends in industrial production, urban expansion, and improvements in living standards. In India, the trajectory of economic growth

remains closely intertwined with electricity demand, as expanding manufacturing and service sectors require increasing amounts of energy to support their operations.

A review of long-term historical trends over the last three decades highlights a strong and enduring connection between India's real GDP growth and electricity demand. On average, power demand growth has exceeded GDP growth by approximately 100 basis points (1.0%). This linkage is assessed through the Growth Rate Ratio (Power Demand Growth / Real GDP Growth), a widely used metric for estimating future electricity requirements and grid expansion needs.

Power demand growth and GDP growth have exhibited a high degree of alignment, following a comparable trend since 2022. During the pandemic period, both GDP growth and electricity demand contracted until 2021. Subsequently, electricity demand rebounded sharply, recording growth of 9.0% in 2022, followed by 8.0% growth in 2023. The increasing relationship between GDP expansion and power consumption over the last four years highlights the mutual reinforcement of economic activity and electricity demand. Looking ahead, forecasts for power demand remain favourable, supported by the robust growth achieved during 2022 and 2023.

India Power Demand Growth vs. GDP Growth



Source: CRISIL Intelligence, industry, Ministry of Power, IMF
Note: All figures are adjusted to calendar year and the grey boxes represent the ratio of growth rate of India's power demand and real GDP; the GDP growth rates are from IMF; CY- Calendar Year

Co-relation of cement sector with GDP growth

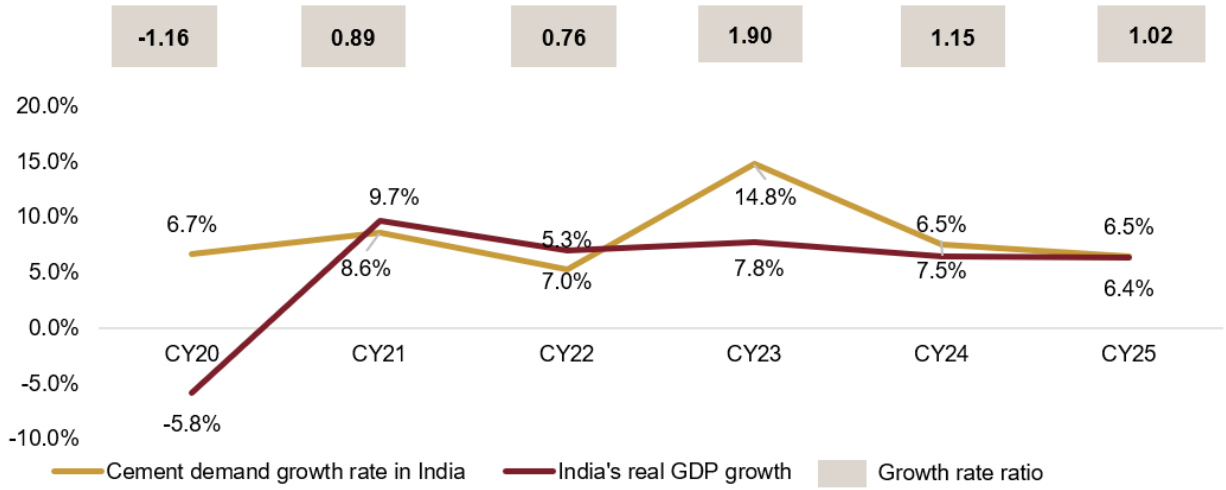
The cement sector plays a pivotal role in supporting India's infrastructure creation, housing development, and urbanization initiatives. As a bulky and non-perishable commodity, cement demand is closely linked to government-led capital expenditure programmes as well as activity within the real estate sector.

Historically, cement consumption has displayed a cyclical growth pattern that broadly aligns with India's real GDP growth. During phases of accelerated infrastructure development, cement demand has generally expanded at a multiplier ranging from 1.0x to 1.5x relative to GDP growth.

CY23 Peak Performance: Cement demand growth reached a ten-year high of 14.8% in CY23, translating into a growth multiplier of 1.90. This exceptional increase was primarily driven by the government's intensified focus on completing key infrastructure and housing projects ahead of elections, including major highway and railway developments as well as affordable housing initiatives under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

Moderation in CY24 and CY25: Following the surge in CY23, cement demand growth normalized to 7.5% in CY24 and 6.5% in CY25. Despite this moderation, the sector continued to demonstrate healthy momentum, with growth multipliers of 1.15 and 1.02, respectively, indicating sustained alignment between cement consumption and overall economic growth.

India Cement Demand Growth vs. GDP Growth



Note: All figures are adjusted to calendar year and the grey boxes represent the ratio of growth rate of India's cement demand and real GDP; the GDP growth rates are from IMF; CY- Calendar Year
Source: Crisil Intelligence, IMF

Mining landscape of domestic non-coking coal mining industry

India is home to one of the world's largest non-coking coal reserves. As of April 1, 2025, the nation's total geological coal resources stood at 411,527 MT, with non-coking coal (including high sulphur varieties) comprising 373,572 MT roughly 91% of the overall coal inventory. The predominance of non-coking coal underscores its strategic significance in fulfilling India's energy needs, particularly for the power sector, which remains the chief consumer.

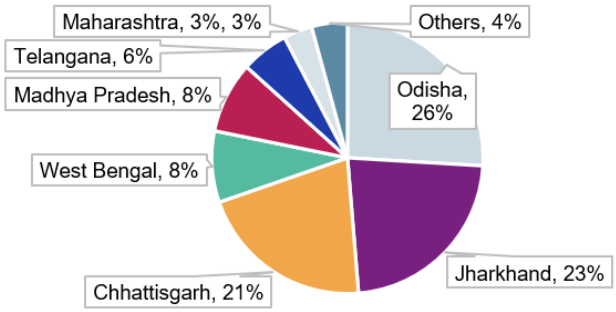
Non-Coking Coal Resources in India as of April 1, 2025

Coal Type	Measured/Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total (MT)
Non-Coking Coal (Including High Sulphur)	233,486	142,343	35,698	**411,527**

Source: GSI, Indian Coal and Lignite resources, 2026

Domestic coal resources are heavily concentrated in a handful of coal-rich states. Odisha leads with a resource base of 106,756 MT, accounting for about 26% of the country's total, followed by Jharkhand (23%), Chhattisgarh (21%), and both West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh at 8% each. Collectively, these five states constitute more than 87% of India's coal resources.

State-wise Distribution of Geological Coal Resources in 2025 (MT)



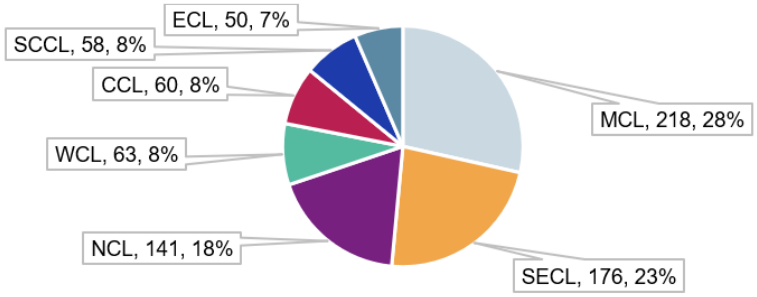
Source: GSI, Indian Coal and Lignite resources, 2026; Note: coal resources as on 01.04.2026

The Indian coal sector is predominantly oriented toward non-coking coal production. In Fiscal 2026, total coal output was 1,040.83 MT, with non-coking coal accounting for 974.90 MT, or 93.7% of the total domestic production.[92]

Coal India Limited (CIL) remained the dominant player in India's coal sector, producing 768.19 MT in Fiscal 2026 and accounting for 73.80% of the India's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. Among its subsidiaries, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) was the leader, producing 218.31 MT of coal during the year. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) was the second largest coal producer, producing 176.29 MT of coal in Fiscal 2026.[93] CIL plays a pivotal role in India's energy generation and significantly contributes to the country's industrial growth.

With operations across the coal-rich states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, SECL plays a critical role in supporting domestic coal availability and meeting the requirements of the power and industrial sectors. Outside the CIL group, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) produced 58.00 MT, making it the largest non-CIL coal producer in Fiscal 2026.

Major Non-Coking Coal Producers in Fiscal 2026 (MT)



Source: Ministry of Coal, Monthly Coal Statistics for Mar'2026 (Provisional)

Opencast mining dominates non-coking coal extraction in India, owing to favorable geology, higher productivity, and cost advantages. In Fiscal 2026, opencast mines delivered 1,009.51 MT, or around 97.06% of total coal production, while underground operations contributed just 30.57 MT, about 2.94%.[94]

SECL was among India's largest opencast coal producers in Fiscal 2026 and also emerged as the leading producer from underground mines. The company's diversified mining portfolio, comprising both large-scale opencast operations and underground mines, enables it to maintain a significant presence across multiple mining methods. Going forward, opencast mining is expected to remain the dominant mode of coal extraction owing to its cost advantages, higher levels of mechanisation and superior productivity.

As of March 31, 2026, India had roughly 369 active coal mines, including about 219 opencast, 136 underground, and 14 mixed mines. Public sector firms operated around 344 mines, while private operators managed 25, underscoring the public sector's dominant presence in coal extraction.[95]

Major Participants in Non-Coking Coal Mining

Public sector companies, particularly Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, dominate India's non-coking coal mining industry, accounting for the majority of domestic output. Key CIL subsidiaries include South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL). Collectively, these public sector organizations form the backbone of India's coal supply, serving the power, cement, sponge iron, and other industrial sectors.

Private sector involvement in coal mining has grown over the past decade through captive and commercial block allocations. Notable private and commercial producers include Sasan Power Limited (SPL), Jindal Power Limited (JPL), Jindal Steel & Power Limited (JSPL), Tata Steel Limited (TSL), Vedanta Limited, and a range of other

[92] Ministry of Coal, Monthly Coal Statistics for Mar'2026 (Provisional)
[93] Ministry of Coal, Monthly Coal Statistics for Mar'2026 (Provisional)
[94] Ministry of Coal, Quarterly Booklet on Coal and Lignite Sectors (4th Quarter 2025-26)
[95] Ministry of Coal, Quarterly Booklet on Coal and Lignite Sectors (4th Quarter 2025-26)

captive and commercial operators supplying coal for power, steel, cement, and other industrial uses. While private sector output remains relatively modest compared to public sector production, ongoing commercial mining reforms are expected to boost private participation in the years ahead.

Potential Demand for Domestic Non-Coking Coal Amid the Government's Push for Import Substitution

India's domestic coal production increased significantly from approximately 556 MT in Fiscal 2013 to 997 MT in Fiscal 2024, crossed the 1 billion tonne milestone at 1,048 MT in Fiscal 2025, and remained robust at 1,041 MT in Fiscal 2026.[96] This growth reflects the Government's sustained focus on enhancing domestic coal production, strengthening energy security and reducing import dependence. Despite the increase in domestic output, coal imports continue to play an important role due to the requirements of certain consumer segments for higher-calorific-value coal, regional supply-demand imbalances, logistics constraints and the continued growth in power and industrial coal consumption.

India imported 246.37 MT of coal in Fiscal 2026, of which non-coking coal accounted for 180.04 MT, or 73.08%, highlighting the continued reliance of power and industrial users on imported thermal coal. The power sector remains the largest consumer of non-coking coal, followed by cement, sponge iron, captive power and other industrial sectors. Imports are sourced primarily from Indonesia, South Africa, Russia, the USA and Australia, providing higher-grade coal and supplementing domestic supplies where required. To reduce import dependence, the Government has undertaken multiple initiatives, including expansion of production from CIL subsidiaries, SCCL, captive and commercial coal mines, along with investments in rail connectivity, coal evacuation infrastructure and mechanisation of mining operations.

Coal beneficiation is expected to play an important role in the import-substitution strategy. Domestic coal generally has a higher ash content than imported thermal coal; however, washing and beneficiation improve coal quality by reducing ash levels, increasing calorific value and enhancing combustion efficiency. As a result, washed domestic coal can serve as a viable substitute for imported thermal coal across several end-use industries, including power generation, cement, sponge iron and captive power plants. From the current 180.04 MT of non-coking coal imports, even partial substitution presents a sizeable opportunity. If 25-30% of these imports are replaced by beneficiated domestic coal, annual demand for washed non-coking coal could exceed 45-55 MT, creating a significant growth opportunity for domestic coal producers and coal-washing facilities over the medium to long term.

Measures for Coal Import Substitution

The Government has rolled out multiple initiatives aimed at advancing the import substitution of non-coking coal. The principal areas of emphasis revolve around securing sufficient domestic coal supply, upgrading coal quality and reinforcing the coal supply chain.

(a) Scaling up coal output from CIL, SCCL, NLCIL, captive mines and commercial coal blocks.

(b) Auctioning and bringing additional commercial and captive coal blocks into operation.

(c) Framing a Coal Logistics Policy and building dedicated coal evacuation infrastructure.

(d) Increasing domestic coal supply to power and non-regulated sectors to displace imported thermal coal.

(e) Deploying advanced mining technologies and broadening underground mining.

(f) Encouraging coal beneficiation and the supply of washed coal to raise coal quality and support thermal coal import substitution.

Investment and capital expenditure trends in the Indian coal mining sector

Capital expenditure by coal public sector enterprises

Capital expenditure in the Indian coal mining industry is led by the three central public sector enterprises under the administrative control of MoC, namely Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, NLC India Limited (NLCIL) and The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). Capital expenditure by coal sector PSUs has increased significantly in recent years, driven by investments in mine development, evacuation infrastructure,

[96] Ministry of Coal, Quarterly Booklet on Coal and Lignite Sectors (4th Quarter 2025-26)

mechanisation, power projects and diversification initiatives. Combined capex of these three increased from ₹196,564 million in Fiscal 2022 to ₹316,624 million in Fiscal 2025 (at a CAGR of 17.22%), while budgeted expenditure for Fiscal 2027 remains substantial at ₹247,380 million. CIL continues to account for the largest share of sector capex.

Capital expenditure of coal public sector enterprises (₹ million)

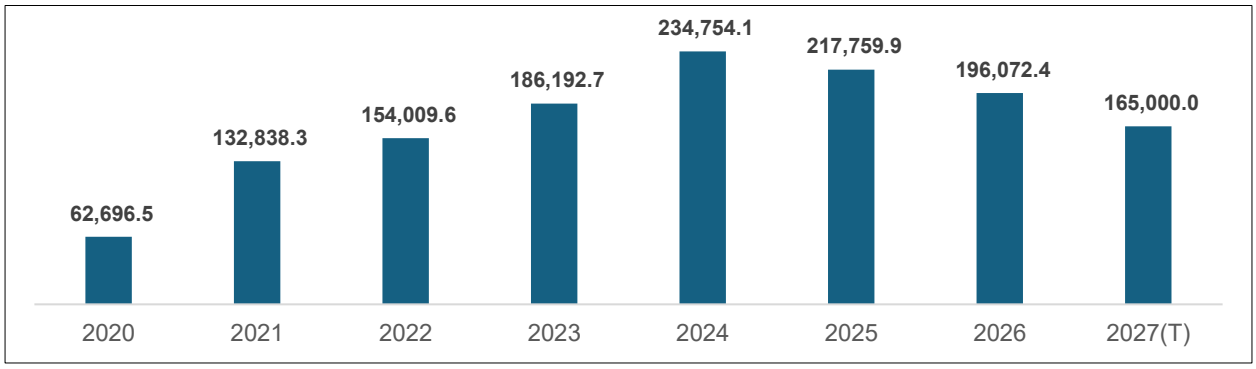
Enterprise	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (upto Dec, 2025)
CIL	154,009.6	186,192.7	234,754.1	217,759.9	95,357.3
NLCIL	25,417.6	33,077.8	42,701.8	77,361.0	62,418.6
SCCL	17,137.0	14,731.7	17,040.8	21,502.8	11,597.4
Total	**196,564.2**	**234,002.2**	**294,496.7**	**316,623.7**	**169,373.3**

Source: Ministry of Coal Annual Reports of various Fiscal years; All years are Fiscal year

Composition of Capex of Coal India Limited

CIL's capital expenditure is primarily directed towards land acquisition and R&R, HEMM, FMC infrastructure, coal handling plants, silos and rail connectivity projects. In addition, the company has expanded investments into renewable energy, coal gasification and joint venture projects. CIL has also routed part of its capex into joint ventures, notably the Talcher Fertilizers and Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan fertiliser projects in the early part of the period and, more recently, solar projects and coal gasification ventures. For Fiscal 2027, CIL has set a capex target of ₹165,000 million, with land acquisition and related activities allotted the largest head at ₹41,730 million.

Capex of CIL, Fiscal 2020 to Fiscal 2026 (₹ million)



Source: CIL Annual reports; For FY 2027 figure is the proposed capital expenditure; T- Targeted

Greenfield and brownfield mine development

Coal sector capacity expansion continues to be driven by a combination of brownfield mine expansions and selected greenfield developments. Coal India Limited (CIL) approved 13 mining projects with an aggregate capacity of 76.72 MTY and sanctioned capital investment of approximately ₹136,011.8 million during Fiscal 2026, while 124 mining projects with cumulative capacity of 1,044.79 MTY and sanctioned capital expenditure of about ₹1,694,522.5 million were under implementation as of 31 March 2026. The company also completed three mining projects during the year, adding 9.0 MTY of capacity[97].

Similarly, NLC India Limited (NLCIL) is advancing a mix of greenfield mine developments and brownfield expansion projects, including the 30.0 MTPA Machhakata (Revised) Coal Mine, 12.0 MTPA New Patrapara South Coal Mine, 3.0 MTPA North Dhadu (Western Part) Coal Mine and the 11.5 MTPA Mine-III lignite project at Neyveli, with the latter involving an estimated investment of ₹37,557.1 million. In addition, coal production commenced at the 9.0 MTPA Pachwara South Coal Block during Fiscal 2026.[98]

In the private and state-sector segment, capacity growth has largely been driven by the operationalisation of captive and commercial coal blocks. During Fiscal 2026, 12 captive and commercial coal blocks received Mine Opening Permission (MOP), adding more than 86 MTPA of annual production capacity, while coal production

[97] CIL Annual report, Fiscal 2026
[98] NLCIL Annual Report, Fiscal 2026

from captive and commercial mines reached 210.46 MT[99]. Overall, coal sector capacity growth continues to be supported by both brownfield mine expansion and greenfield mine development.

Investment by private and state-government players

Since commercial coal mining was opened in 2020, private companies and state-owned entities have become a second source of investment in coal mining. The available measure is MoC's estimate of capital investment expected from auctioned blocks once they are operational. As of August 2025, 131 blocks with a combined capacity of 277.31 MTPA had been auctioned, with expected capital investment of ₹415,970 million; by September 2026, when the 16th round was launched, 147 mines had been auctioned with projected capital investment of more than ₹550,000 million across nine coal-bearing states. These are forward-looking estimates of committed investment rather than capex incurred. Public sector power utilities have also participated: Damodar Valley Corporation executed agreements in January 2026 for three blocks with peak capacity of 49 MTPA and expected investment of about ₹73,500 million.

Projected capital expenditure requirement till 2030

The coal sector is expected to witness substantial investment through mine development, evacuation infrastructure, coal gasification, power generation and renewable energy projects. Key investment programmes include CIL's mining and FMC projects, NLCIL's mining, thermal and renewable energy expansion plans, investments in commercial coal blocks and government-supported coal gasification initiatives. Selected announced investments are presented below.

Projected capital expenditure and investment plans in Indian Coal Sector (₹ million)

Entity / Programme	Period	Amount	Scope and source
CIL (consolidated plan)	FY27–FY31	approximately 1,000,000	Mining, evacuation, gasification, thermal power, clean energy; annual range 180,000–250,000
of which FMC projects	Next four years	approximately 250,000	94 FMC projects, approximately 995 MT by FY30
NLCIL: mining	FY26–FY30	141,990	Lignite, coal and critical minerals; capacity >104 MTPA by 2030
NLCIL: thermal power	FY26–FY30	499,810	Ghatampur, Talabira, TPS-II 2nd Expansion
NLCIL: renewable energy	FY26–FY30	415,990	RE capacity from 1,431 MW to 10,110 MW
NLCIL: diversification	FY26–FY30	111,010	M-sand, lignite-to-methanol, critical minerals, BESS, green hydrogen
NLCIL total	**FY26–FY30**	**>1,170,000**	
Coal PSUs (CIL, NLCIL, SCCL)	FY27 (BE)	247,379.6	CIL 165,000; NLCIL 57,379.6; SCCL 25,000
SCCL	To 2030	-	
Commercial coal mines (auctioned)	On operationalisation	>550,000	147 Mines; MoC estimate, September 2026
Coal / Lignite gasification (scheme-led)	To 2030	2,500,000 – 3,000,000	Expected investment mobilisation under ₹375,000 million scheme

Source: CIL plan figures are from a media interview of the CIL Chairman-cum-Managing Director (Business Standard, May 10, 2026). NLCIL projected capex by segment, NLCIL Directors' Report FY2024-25; MoC Annual Report 2025-26; Cabinet decision, PIB, May 13, 2026

Typical Funding Patterns Adopted by Coal Mining Companies for Capacity Expansion

Overview

Internal accruals remain the primary funding source for mining expansion among established coal producers, particularly public sector companies such as CIL. External funding is generally used for large infrastructure, diversification and project-specific investments.

Debt

Debt is commonly used for capital-intensive projects, infrastructure assets and diversified businesses with long gestation periods, particularly where investments are undertaken through project-specific entities or special purpose vehicles. NLCIL, whose portfolio combines lignite and coal mining with power generation, uses a mix of rated non-convertible debentures, commercial paper and project term loans, including a State Bank of India

[99] PIB Ministry of Coal: https://coal.nic.in/sites/default/files/2026-04/Press020426.pdf

facility of ₹10,923.6 million for its Talabira coal mine and unsecured debentures with an issued amount of ₹21,750 million[100]. Rail infrastructure SPVs promoted by coal companies commonly adopt project-finance structures with debt-heavy capitalisation, while mine developer and operator (MDO) companies also rely on bank borrowings and equipment financing to support mining contracts. Debt therefore serves as an important funding source where project scale, long gestation periods or diversification requirements exceed the capacity of internal cash generation.

Equity and public issues

Equity financing and public issues have played a limited role in funding capacity expansion among major coal public sector enterprises. Recent public offerings in the sector have largely been structured as offers for sale (OFS), with proceeds accruing to existing shareholders rather than being deployed for new capital expenditure by the issuing companies. However, equity markets have emerged as an important funding avenue for private-sector mining and mining-services companies, particularly mine developers and logistics operators. Fresh equity raised through initial public offerings (IPOs), qualified institutional placements (QIPs) and strategic investments is typically used to support equipment acquisition, debt repayment, working capital requirements and business expansion.

Recent precedents of capital raised by entities in the coal mining sector

Entity / instrument	Date	Amount (₹ million)	Fresh capital to company	Use of proceeds / remarks
CIL – offer for sale by Government of India	Jun 2023	41,856.9	No	Disinvestment receipt to Government (DIPAM, PIB)
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd – IPO (OFS by CIL)	Jan 2026	10,687.8	No	Offer for Sale; Entire proceeds to CIL; CIL holding reduced to 90%
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd – IPO (OFS by CIL)	Mar 2026	18,378.4	No	Offer for sale of 107.1 million shares; entire proceeds to CIL
Caliber Mining and Logistics Ltd – IPO	Jul 2026	4,500.0	Yes (4,000.0)	Fresh issue 4,000 and OFS 500. DRHP objectives: debt repayment 1,750; machinery capex 2,000; general corporate purposes
Adani Enterprises Ltd – QIP	Oct 2024	42,000.0	Yes	Capex, debt repayment, general corporate purposes; group-level, not specific to coal mining
Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd – term loan (Central Bank of India)	Aug 2023	13,490.0	Debt	Phase II rail corridor; 80:20 debt to equity
Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd – term loan (PFC)	Mar 2025	35,166.8	Debt	East Rail Corridor project
Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Ltd – consortium loan (SBI-led)	2020–21	39,760.0	Debt	East-West corridor; equity 9,940

Source: PIB (DIPAM Year Ender 2023); BCCL, CMPDI and Caliber offer details as reported by stock-exchange market data providers and media; Caliber DRHP dated December 30, 2024 (project file); Adani Enterprises media release, October 17, 2024; PFC statement (April 2025); CEWRL financing as reported at tender stage. The final BCCL issue size is reported by some sources as ₹10,687.8 million.

Investment in backward and forward integration and business diversification

Overview

Coal sector diversification is increasingly focused on evacuation infrastructure, coal gasification, pithead power generation, renewable energy, critical minerals and logistics assets. Government initiatives, including the National Coal Gasification Mission and associated incentive schemes, have further supported investments beyond conventional coal mining. Government policy has supported this shift, notably through the National Coal Gasification Mission, which targets gasification of 100 MT of coal by 2030, and two incentive schemes with outlays of ₹85,000 million (January 2024) and ₹375,000 million (May 2026).[101]

[100] NLCIL website: credit rating
[101] PIB: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2286591&reg=48&lang=1

Coal gasification and Coal-to-Chemicals

Coal sector diversification is increasingly focused on evacuation infrastructure, coal gasification, pithead power generation, renewable energy, critical minerals and logistics assets. Government initiatives, including the National Coal Gasification Mission and associated incentive schemes, have further supported investments beyond conventional coal mining.

Pithead thermal power plants

Pithead power generation remains the largest form of forward integration by value. Major projects include NLC Talabira Thermal Power Project, Ghatampur Thermal Power Project, Chandrapura Ultra-Supercritical Project and various mine-linked thermal power developments across the sector.

Evacuation logistics and beneficiation

Forward integration through logistics infrastructure continues to accelerate, led by investments in First Mile Connectivity (FMC), dedicated railway corridors, mechanised loading systems and coal beneficiation facilities. These projects are intended to improve dispatch efficiency, reduce logistics costs and support future production growth.

Renewable energy and other diversification

Coal PSUs have established ambitious diversification plans spanning renewable energy, critical minerals, coal gasification, fertilisers and clean-energy initiatives. CIL and NLCIL are targeting substantial renewable energy capacity additions by 2030, while critical mineral development has emerged as a strategic focus area.

Summary of Select integration and diversification investments in the coal mining sector

Project	Type	Promoter(s)	Cost (₹ million)	Funding structure / remarks
Coal-to-ammonium nitrate, Lakhanpur, Odisha (BCGCL)	Forward (coal-to-chemicals)	CIL 51%, BHEL 49%	117,820.5	Debt:equity up to 70:30; CIL equity 18,025.6 (CCEA, Jan 2024). Revised cost approximately 250,000
Coal-to-SNG, Sonepur Bazari, West Bengal	Forward (coal-to-chemicals)	CIL 51%, GAIL	130,528.1	Debt: Equity 70:30; CIL equity 19,970.8 (CCEA, Jan 2024)
Chandrapura 1,600 MW USC TPP	Forward (power)	CIL, DVC	approximately 200,000	Commissioning expected by FY31; funding structure not disclosed
NLC Talabira TPP 3 x 800 MW, Odisha	Forward (power, own mine)	NLCIL	272,129.6	Linked to Talabira II & III captive mine; EPC awarded to BHEL
Ghatampur TPP 3 x 660 MW, UP	Forward and backward (power with captive mine)	NUPPL (NLCIL JV)	217,809.4	RCE-II; fuel from Pachwara South mine (capex 22,429.0)
TPS-II 2nd Expansion 2 x 500 MW	Forward (power)	NLCIL	105,755.2	Base cost per revised feasibility report
FMC projects (61)	Forward (logistics)	CIL subsidiaries	approximately 247,500	Internal accruals of subsidiaries (CIL, Sept 2023)
CERL East Rail Corridor Phase I	Forward (logistics)	SECL 64%, IRCON 26%, CSIDC 10%	30,551.5	Debt:equity 80:20 (CERL Annual Report FY24)
CERL Phase II	Forward (logistics)	As above	16,862.2	Debt 13,490.0; equity 3,372.2
CEWRL East-West Corridor	Forward (logistics)	SECL 64%, IRCON 26%, CSIDC 10%	49,700.0	Debt 39,760.0 (SBI-led consortium); equity 9,940.0
IB Valley washery 10 MTPA	Forward (beneficiation)	MCL (BOM operator)	Not disclosed	Build-operate-maintain; commercial operation from April 15, 2024
Coal blocks for DVC (3 blocks, 49 MTPA)	Backward (power utility)	DVC	approximately 73,500	Commercial auction, 13th round
NLC India Renewables Ltd	Diversification (RE)	NLCIL (wholly owned)	70,000 (approved investment)	CCEA approval (July 2025)
CIL solar programme	Diversification (RE)	CIL	56,500	3 GW roadmap announced November 2020

Source: PIB (CCEA decision, January 24, 2024); MoC (June 2026); NLCIL Directors' Report FY2024-25; CIL statements (November 2020, September 2023) and CMD interview (Business Standard, May 2026); CERL Annual Report FY2023-24; SECL/CERL loan documentation as reported (August 2023); MCL Annual Report FY2024-25

Funding patterns for integration and diversification

Funding for integration and diversification differs from the internal-accrual model used for mining capacity. Large projects are typically placed in joint venture or special purpose vehicles and financed on project-finance lines, with the promoter's equity share met from internal accruals and the balance from term debt: 70:30 debt to equity for coal gasification ventures and 80:20 for rail corridor vehicles. Government support supplements promoter funding through capital incentives for gasification and through Cabinet approvals that raise the investment limits of enterprises for specified subsidiaries. Operator-funded contracting models are used for washeries and increasingly for mine development through MDOs. Listed enterprises with larger power and renewable portfolios, such as NLCIL, draw on rated bonds, commercial paper and project loans. The signal from CIL that it may borrow for the first time for gasification marks a move away from the purely internally funded model as the share of diversification in capex rises.

Funding structures observed for integration and diversification projects

Project category	Typical structure	Precedents
Coal gasification / Coal-to-chemicals	JV; Debt:Equity up to 70:30; government incentive	CIL–BHEL and CIL–GAIL (CCEA, 2024); schemes of ₹85,000 million and ₹375,000 million
Rail corridors	SPV; Debt:Equity 80:20; bank/FI term loans	CERL (Central Bank of India, PFC), CEWRL (SBI-led consortium)
FMC, sidings and silos	Internal accruals of mining company	CIL FMC programme
Washeries	Build-operate-maintain by third-party operator	IB Valley washery (MCL)
Pithead power	Company balance sheet and project loans; JV structures	NLCIL (Talabira, TPS-II), NUPPL (Ghatampur), CIL–DVC (Chandrapura)
Renewable energy	Dedicated subsidiary; equity from parent plus project loans	NLC India Renewables (₹70,000 million CCEA approval); NLCIL solar project loans

Source: CIL, NLCIL, Annual reports; collated from various PIB news announcements

PROFILE OF SECL

Business Profile of SECL

South Eastern Coalfields Limited ("SECL") is one of India's leading coal mining companies and a wholly owned subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), the world's largest coal-producing company. Incorporated on 28 November 1985, SECL is a Miniratna (Category-I CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and is headquartered at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.[102] As one of the key coal-producing subsidiaries within the Coal India group, SECL occupies a strategically important position in India's energy value chain by supplying coal to thermal power utilities, captive power plants and various industrial consumers. Through its large-scale mining operations, the company contributes significantly to domestic coal availability and supports the country's objective of reducing dependence on imported coal.

The company's operational footprint spans key coal-bearing regions across central India, providing access to a diversified reserve base and enabling coal supply to power, steel, cement, sponge iron and other industrial consumers across the country. The geographic spread of operations across Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh supports production diversification and strengthens SECL's position within the domestic coal sector.

SECL possesses a substantial coal resource base that underpins its long-term production potential. As of April 1, 2026, our total coal geological resources were approximately 47.55 billion tonnes, representing approximately 11.50% of India's total coal geological resources, making us one of the largest coal resource holder in India[103]. Out of total geological resource 10.93 Bt are projectised and out of the projectised geological resource, about 65% (7.13 Bt) are currently assessed as mineable. Coal resources represent estimates of coal occurrences based on geological evidence and include coal that may not currently be economically or technically recoverable. Separately, as of April 1, 2026, our audited coal reserves stood at 4.61 billion tonnes and based on our Fiscal 2026 annual production level of 176.29 million tonnes, these audited coal reserves are sufficient to sustain our production operations for approximately 26 years.[104] Exploration activities undertaken in Fiscal 2026 added

[102] SECL Annual Report Fiscal 2026
[103] As per GSI- Indian Coal and Lignite Resources – 2026, status as per total coal resources as on 01.04.2026
[104] As per DMT report- An independent technical report on the coal resources and reserves of SECL

2,262.52 million tonnes to our coal resources.[105] This future resource to reserve conversion provides strong long-term production visibility and supports sustained production planning, mine development and future capacity expansion initiatives.

SECL has a large asset base of 61 coal mines (41 underground and 20 opencast). As of 31 March 2026, SECL operated 55 producing mines, comprising 19 opencast mines and 36 underground mines, administered through 13 operational areas located across Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The company operates three of the five largest coal mines in the country, namely Gevra (largest mine in the country), Dipka (3rd largest), and Kusmunda (5th largest). Gevra and Kusmunda opencast mines in the Korba coalfield, Chhattisgarh, are among the largest coal mines in the world, having been ranked the second and fourth largest coal mines globally by production capacity, respectively. Gevra Opencast Mine, with a production of 55.80 MT in Fiscal 2026, remained the only coal mine in India producing more than 50 MT annually, highlighting SECL's position as a leader in large-scale coal mining operations. Gevra mine is also recognised as Asia's largest and world's second largest coal mine operations in Fiscal 2026.[106] The diversified mining portfolio enables the company to maintain a balanced mix of large-scale surface mining and underground extraction operations. Based on production levels reported for Fiscal 2026, SECL accounted for 22.95% of Coal India Limited's total coal production and 16.94% of India's overall coal production in Fiscal 2026, highlighting its significant contribution to the country's coal supply and energy security[107].

To support production and dispatch activities, SECL has developed extensive coal evacuation and logistics infrastructure. As of September 30, 2026, the company operated 34 railway sidings, with coal handling infrastructure capacity of approximately 235.85 MTPA and First Mile Connectivity (FMC) capacity of about 240.90 MTPA, of which 11 facilities with an aggregate capacity of 155.90 MTPA had been commissioned. SECL's network of mines is supported by a well-developed evacuation infrastructure, including rail connectivity, roads and evacuation facilities, such as silos for rapid loading, MGR systems, CHPs, sidings, and belt conveyors, to improve dispatch efficiency and reduce logistics constraints.[108]

Presently, SECL is led by Shri Harish Duhan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD). The functional directors include Shri Biranchi Das (Director, Human Resources), Shri Sunil Kumar Darla (Director, Finance), Shri R.C. Mohapatra (Director, Technical Operations) and Shri Nripendra Nath (Director, Technical Projects & Planning, Additional Charge). The Board also includes part-time official directors Shri Ashim Kumar Modi (Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Coal) and Shri Achyut Ghatak (Director (Technical), Coal India Limited). Shri Swapnil Sudhanshu serves as the Company Secretary.[109]

The company operates a substantial fleet of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) comprising 953 units, including surface miners, shovels, dumpers, dozers, drills, loaders and graders, which support mining operations across its command area. SECL's workforce remains one of its key operational strengths. As of Fiscal 2026, the company had an actual manpower strength of 36,451 employees against a sanctioned strength of 42,588 employees. In addition, SECL engaged 24,246 contractual workers during Fiscal 2026 to support mining and allied activities.[110]

SECL's strategic direction and operational performance are guided by an experienced leadership team with extensive expertise across mining operations, mine planning, project execution, finance, human resource management and corporate governance. The collective experience of the Board and senior management supports the company's efforts towards operational excellence, capacity expansion, technological modernization, sustainable mining practices and long-term value creation.

SECL has strengthened its coal evacuation infrastructure through its majority-owned railway subsidiaries, Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited (CEWRL), established in partnership with IRCON International Limited (IRCON) and Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CSIDCL). Incorporated in 2013, CERL and CEWRL are developing the East Rail Corridor and East-West Rail Corridor, respectively, both of which have been designated as Special Railway Projects by the Ministry of Railways. These dedicated rail corridors are expected to add over 152 MTPA of coal evacuation capacity from SECL's Mand-Raigarh and Korba coalfields, enhance connectivity between mines and key

[105] As per Data Provided by SECL
[106] WorldAtlas.com; https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2034007&reg=48&lang=2
[107] Estimated as per Indian coal production reported in the MoC monthly statistics report for Mar'26
[108] SECL Annual Report Fiscal 2026
[109] As per information available on SECL website
[110] SECL annual report FY 2025-26, total manpower employed (Actual) as at 01.04.2026

consumption centres, reduce logistics bottlenecks and support SECL's long-term production growth. As of March 31, 2026, SECL held majority stakes of 63.98% in CERL and 64.88% in CEWRL. These subsidiaries are strategic infrastructure investments aimed at enhancing rail-based coal transportation, reducing logistics bottlenecks, improving connectivity between mines and consumption centres, and supporting SECL's long-term production growth and supply-chain efficiency.

Key milestones of the company

Scale of Operations and Market Leadership

SECL has expanded its operations significantly over the years. SECL was the first CIL subsidiary to produce more than 100 MT of coal in a year in Fiscal 2009 and the first CIL subsidiary to produce more than 150 MT in a year in Fiscal 2019.

- The second largest coal producer among CIL's subsidiaries, accounting for 22.95% of CIL's total coal production and 16.94% of India's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. SECL's coal production increased by 5.25% from 167.49 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025 to 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, representing the highest production growth among CIL's subsidiaries during the period. Coal production increased by 5.81% from 72.66 MT in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to 76.88 MT in the six months ended September 30, 2026.

- Largest underground coal producer among CIL subsidiaries in Fiscal 2026, with production of 11.21 MT from underground mines, accounting for 43.87% of CIL's total underground coal production of 25.56 MT in Fiscal 2026.

- Dispatched 178.63 MT of coal during Fiscal 2026, exceeding annual production and reflecting robust evacuation capabilities.

- Increased overburden removal from 321.19 MCuM in Fiscal 2024 to 354.64 MCuM in Fiscal 2025 and 362.36 MCuM in Fiscal 2026.

- Operates 3 of India's 5 largest coal mines in terms of coal production in Fiscal 2026, namely: Gevra OCP (largest mine in India): 55.80 MT; Dipka OCP (3rd largest): 37.50 MT; Kusmunda OCP (5th largest): 32.70 MT. Gevra and Kusmunda opencast mines in the Korba coalfield have been ranked the second and fourth largest coal mines in the world by production capacity, respectively.

Technology-Led Operational Milestones

- Expanded mechanisation across mining operations, operating 61 Surface Miners (10 owned and 51 contracted), 28 Continuous Miners and 1 Highwall Miner in Fiscal 2026, compared with 41 Surface Miners and 11 Continuous Miners in Fiscal 2022.

- Strengthened First Mile Connectivity (FMC) infrastructure through mechanised loading silos across major mining areas, including Gevra, Dipka, Kusmunda, Raigarh and Korba.

- Initiated deployment of Paste Fill Technology at Singhali Underground Mine, the first such application in the Indian coal mining sector.

- Implemented digital mine-management initiatives including drone-based mine monitoring, Slope Stability Radar (SSR), Connected Worker Solutions, Fleet Monitoring Systems and AI-enabled Video Analytics.

- Operationalised an Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) in January 2025, integrating AI-enabled monitoring through 832+ CCTV cameras across mining operations.

- Increased underground operational efficiency through installation of 23 man-rider systems across underground mines.

- Adopted the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) model to augment production capacity, revive selected mines and incorporate private-sector expertise and technology. Ketki Underground Mine has been operating under the MDO model since 29 March 2023, representing an important step in the

company's efforts to improve operational efficiency and enhance production from underground mining assets.

Strategic Rail Infrastructure and Evacuation Capability

- SECL operated 34 railway sidings as of September 30, 2026, with an aggregate coal-handling capacity of 235.85 MTPA across the Korba, Central India coalfield and Mand-Raigarh coalfields, forming one of Coal India Limited's largest rail-linked coal evacuation networks
- CEWRL opened the 12.637-kilometre Urga-Kusmunda section for goods traffic in September 2025.
- Promoted Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited (CEWRL) for development of dedicated railway corridors supporting coal evacuation and future production growth.
- Approximately 100 kilometres of the 124.80-kilometre Phase I of the East Rail Corridor was commissioned. The number of rakes loaded through CERL increased from 2,584 in Fiscal 2025 to 3,487 in Fiscal 2026, reflecting approximately 35% YoY growth.

Sustainability and Future-Ready Initiatives

- Installed 44 MW of solar power capacity as of Fiscal 2026, comprising 40 MW ground-mounted and 4 MW rooftop capacity.
- Increased solar power generation from approximately 0.1 MU in Fiscal 2023 to 57.6 MU in Fiscal 2026.
- Completed scientific closure of 25 legacy mines and progressed mine-repurposing initiatives involving solar power generation, eco-tourism, pisciculture and livelihood development.
- SECL has undertaken progressive land reclamation and mine restoration initiatives across its mining areas and has identified approximately 2,355 hectares of biologically reclaimed non-forest land as Accredited Compensatory Afforestation (ACA), being compensatory afforestation undertaken in accordance with the applicable framework of India's forest conservation laws, representing the highest ACA area among CIL's subsidiaries and first subsidiary to claim ACA in lieu of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) for forest diversion proposals. Out of which 1192 Ha ACA have been utilized as CA against various forest clearance (FC) proposals of SECL[111] ,reflecting its focus on rehabilitation, ecological restoration and sustainable mining practices.

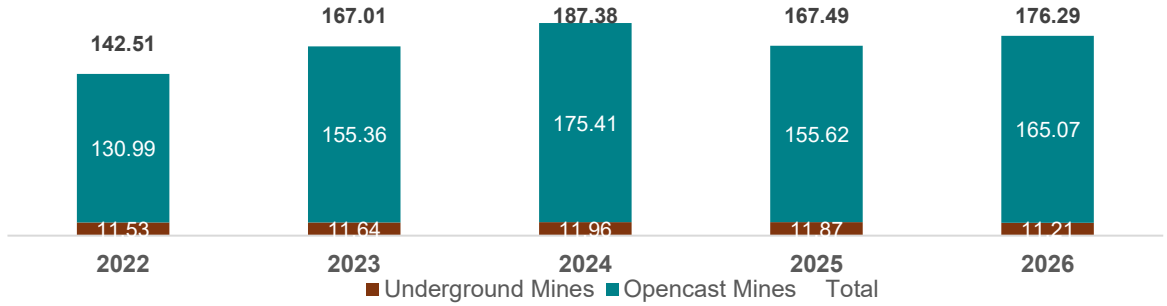
Past performance review

Coal Production Trend

SECL's coal production increased from 142.51 million tonnes in Fiscal 2022 to 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, representing growth of 23.70% over the period. Production remains predominantly driven by highly mechanized opencast mines, which accounted for 93.64% of total output in Fiscal 2026, supporting economies of scale and operational efficiency.

[111] SECL Annual report FY 2025-26

Production of coal (MT) for SECL



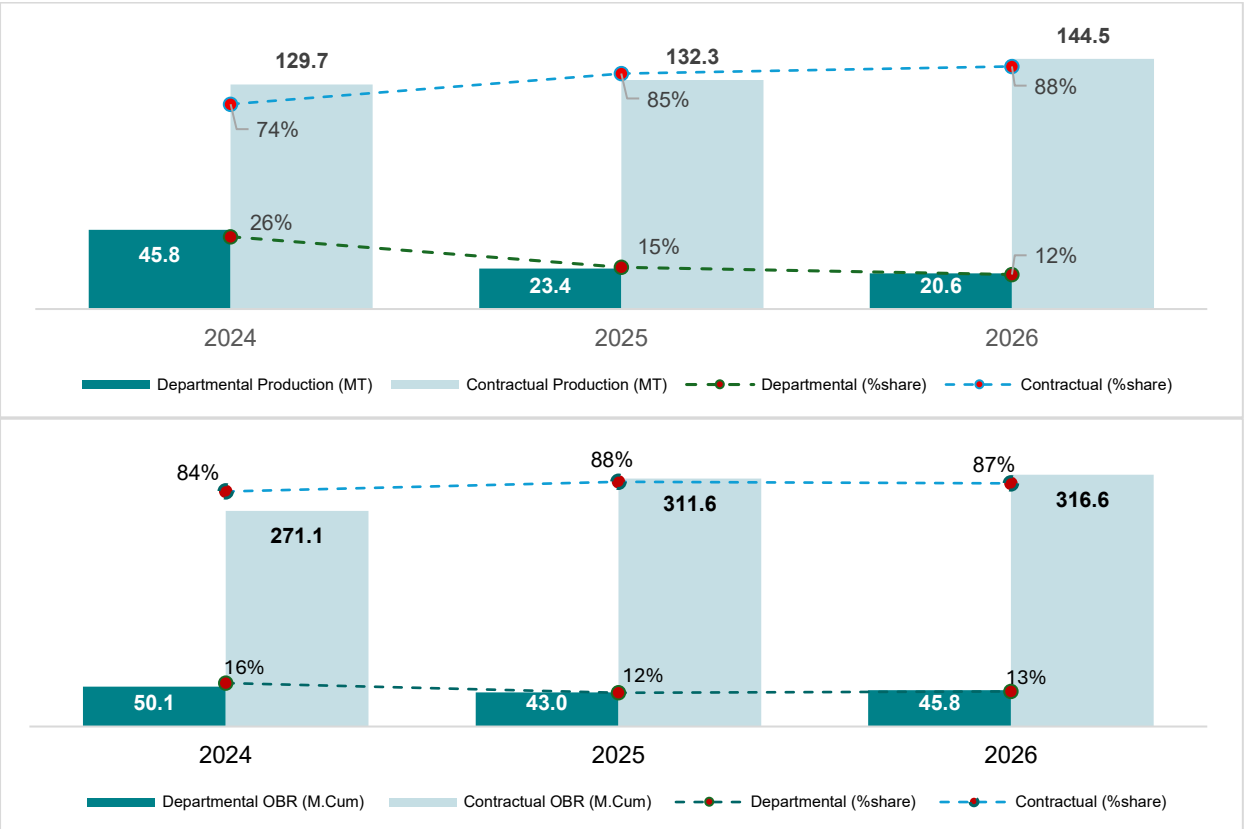
Source: SECL annual reports; all years are Fiscal years

The company's production model from its open cast mines has increasingly shifted towards outsourced mining arrangements, reflecting its strategy of leveraging contractual execution and mechanized mining operations to support higher production volumes and operational flexibility. SECL's production portfolio is predominantly driven by outsourced mining operations, with contractual production contributing 87.54% of total coal production from open cast mines in Fiscal 2026, compared with approximately 74% in Fiscal 2024. A similar trend is evident in overburden ("OB") removal activities, where contractual operators remained the primary contributors, accounting for approximately 87% of total OB removal in Fiscal 2026.

This trend reflects SECL's increasing reliance on large-scale contractual mining arrangements to support production growth, operational flexibility and efficient mine development while retaining a departmental presence across its mining portfolio.

SECL's underground production is undertaken through a combination of departmental and contractual operations, whereas opencast mining activities are overwhelmingly dominated by contractual mining arrangements, with increasing participation of MDO-based projects in the company's future production pipeline.

Departmental vs Contractual coal production (MT), OB removal (MCum)- for opencast mines production



Source: SECL Annual Report, Production and sales data of SECL

Mode wise coal production (MT) and % share, for total coal production (Opencast and Underground)

Particulars	Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Coal production (MT)	% of total coal production	Coal production (MT)	% of total coal production	Coal production (MT)	% of total coal production
Departmental production	23.37	13.26%	27.24	16.26%	57.72	30.80%
MDO model	0.40	0.23%	0.13	0.07%	0.03	0.01%
Contractual or outsourcing	152.52	86.52%	140.12	83.66%	129.63	69.18%
Total	**176.29**	**100.00%**	**167.49**	**100.00%**	**187.38**	**100.00%**

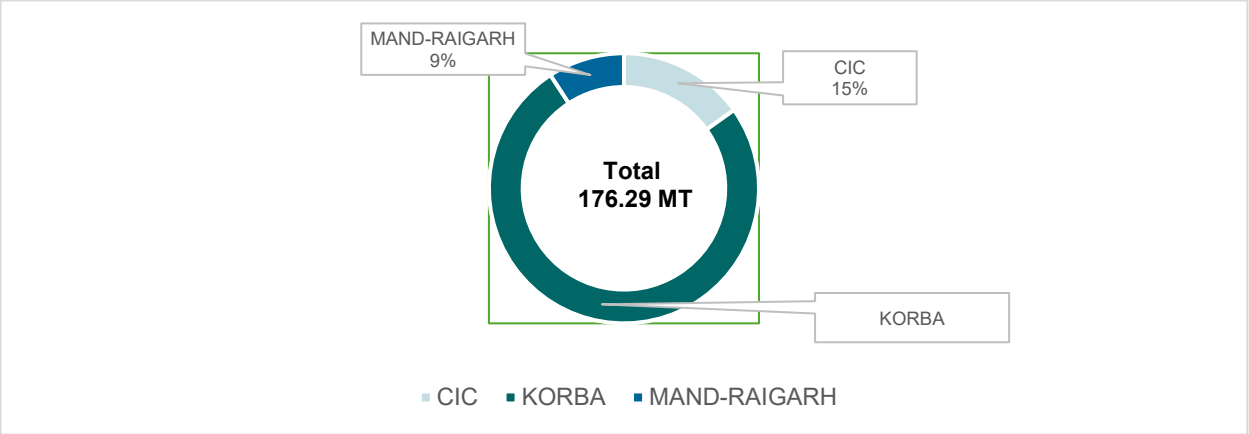
SECL's production portfolio remains concentrated in medium-grade non-coking coal, aligned with the requirements of India's thermal power sector. G11 continues to be the dominant grade, while the Company's overall grade profile has remained largely stable over the review period, reflecting the reserve characteristics of its operating mines and customer demand profile. Collectively, the major thermal coal grades (G11, G10 and G8) accounted for 82.67% of total production, underscoring SECL's strong alignment with domestic power sector demand. The overall grade distribution indicates that SECL's competitive positioning is driven primarily by production scale, supply reliability and logistics capability, supported by a production profile that is closely aligned with the requirements of thermal power utilities.

Grade-wise coal production of SECL (MT)

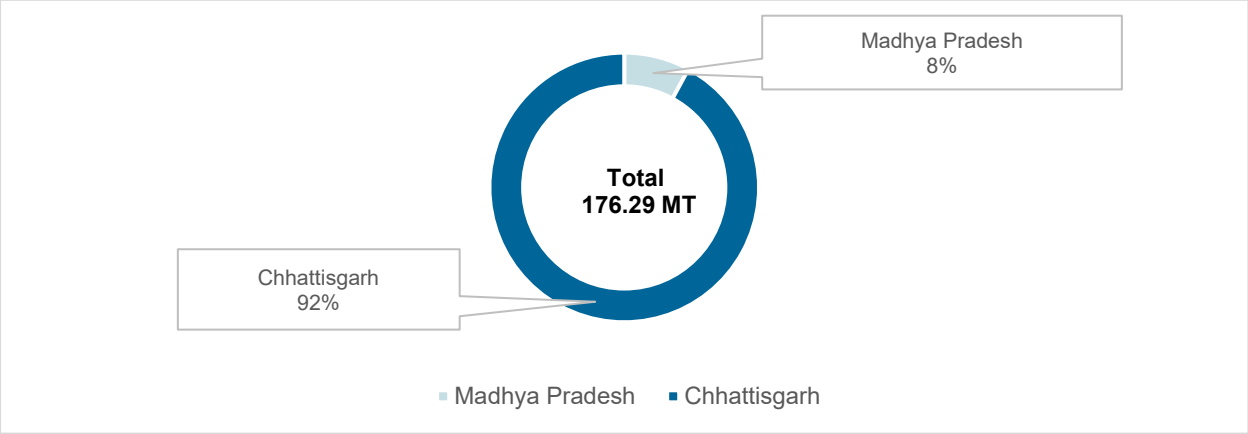
Particulars	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	% share 2026
G1-G2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.0%
G3	1.19	0.75	1.25	1.43	1.42	0.8%
G4	0.10	0.29	0.00	0.08	1.16	0.7%
G5	2.13	1.60	1.80	1.71	1.02	0.6%
G6	1.75	2.59	3.59	5.25	4.08	2.3%
G7	2.81	3.14	3.97	3.95	5.03	2.9%
G8	4.22	5.16	6.61	8.85	9.76	5.5%
G9	4.39	2.41	3.36	3.49	2.72	1.5%
G10	3.24	12.13	4.15	11.23	18.49	10.5%
G11	105.79	120.61	143.32	111.79	117.48	66.6%
G12	2.00	1.15	1.26	4.76	1.36	0.8%
G13	4.97	5.35	5.31	9.05	5.47	3.1%
G14	0.67	0.48	5.24	1.11	6.77	3.8%
G15	6.76	10.94	7.29	4.03	1.29	0.7%
G16-G17	2.28	0.17	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.0%
SC II	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.1%
TOTAL	**142.51**	**167.01**	**187.37**	**167.49**	**176.29**	**100.0%**

Source: Coal Directory of India, Production and Sales data of SECL; all years are Fiscal year

SECL's production base is diversified across the Korba, Central India Coalfields (CIC) and Mand-Raigarh coalfields, providing operational flexibility and reducing dependence on any single mining region. While Korba remains the Company's principal production hub, supported by its large-scale mines at Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda, Mand-Raigarh is expected to emerge as an important growth centre with the development of new mining projects and evacuation infrastructure. Geographically, the Company's production remains predominantly concentrated in Chhattisgarh, reflecting the location of its major producing assets.



Coalfield and state wise production split of SECL in Fiscal 2026



Source: SECL Annual report, Production and Sales Data of SECL

SECL recorded steady operational growth over Fiscal 2022-Fiscal 2026, reinforcing its position as the second-largest coal-producing subsidiary of Coal India Limited.

Coal production and Overburden (OB) removal and Output Man Shift (OMS) of SECL

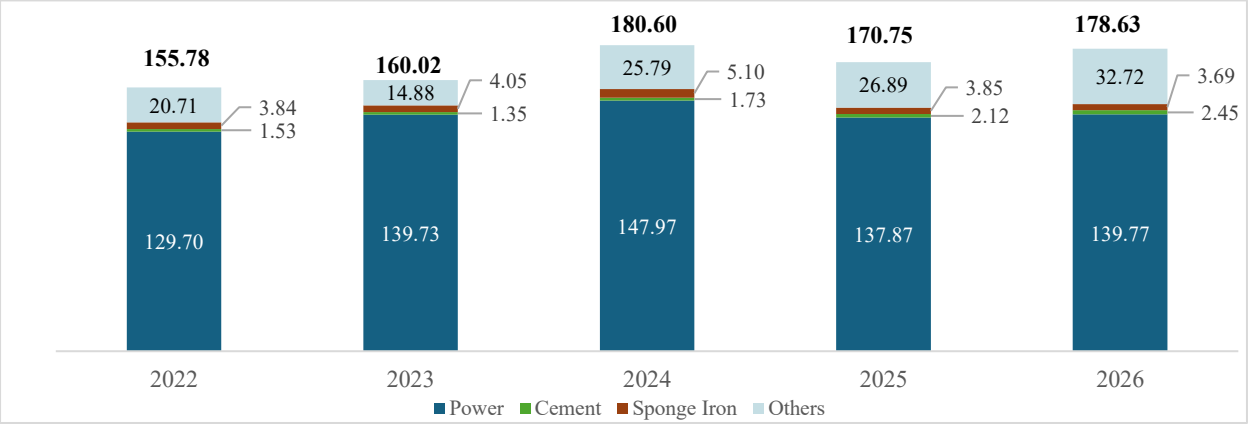
Particulars	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Underground Production	11.53	11.64	11.97	11.87	11.21
Open Cast Production	130.99	155.36	175.41	155.62	165.08
Total Coal Production (MT)	142.51	167.01	187.38	167.49	176.29
Total OB Removal (Mm^3)	195.22	263.39	321.19	354.64	362.36
Overall strip ratio (m3/tonne)*	1.49	1.70	1.83	2.28	2.20
OMS (OC) in tonnes	28.99	39.48	49.65	46.23	43.02
OMS (UG) in tonnes	1.64	1.85	2.14	2.24	2.21
OMS (overall) in tonnes	12.32	16.32	20.53	16.46	16.47

*Source: Coal Directory of India; SECL Annual Reports; all are Fiscal years; *Strip Ratio- OBR/ Opencast production*

Coal Dispatch Trend

SECL's total coal dispatch increased from 155.77 MT in Fiscal 2022 to 178.63 MT in Fiscal 2026, representing cumulative growth of approximately 14.7% over the period. In Fiscal 2026, coal dispatch exceeded annual production, demonstrating robust logistics capabilities and inventory management. The Company's extensive rail infrastructure and growing FMC network continue to support timely deliveries to power and industrial consumers.

Sector wise off take of coal from SECL (MT)

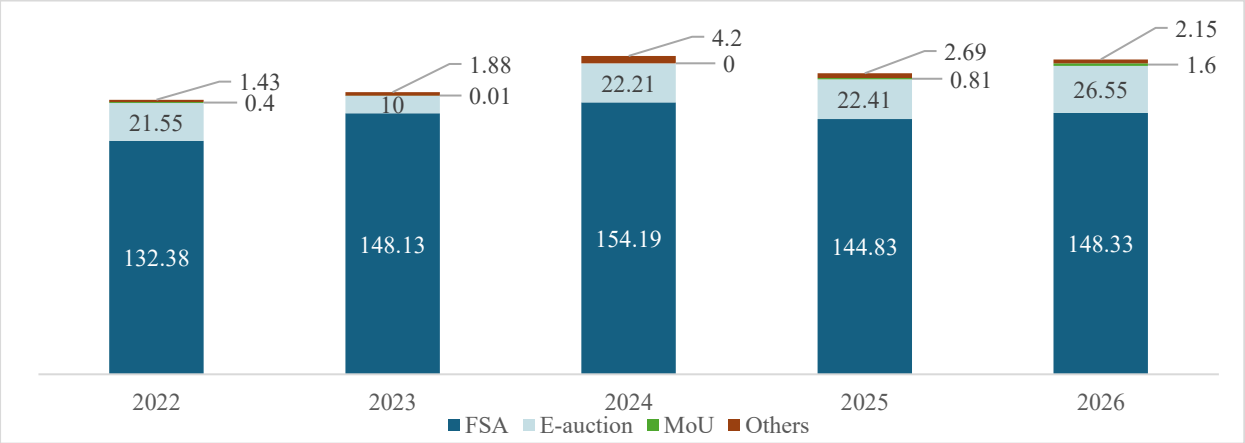


Source: SECL annual reports; Production and Sales Data of SECL; all years are Fiscal year;
Note: The 'Others' category comprises customers belonging to cement, fertilizer, and other industrial sectors.

The power sector remained the dominant consumer segment throughout the review period. During Fiscal 2026, dispatches to power utilities amounted to 139.77 MT, accounting for approximately 78.2% of total dispatches. The continued predominance of the power sector underscores SECL's strategic importance in supporting India's electricity generation requirements and domestic energy security. Based on the Central Electricity Authority norms[112] and assuming G11 grade coal supplied to sub-critical power plants, our total coal dispatch of 178.63 MT in Fiscal 2026 was equivalent to annual coal requirements for approximately 38,934.18 MW[113] of power generation capacity. Non-power consumers consisting of cement, sponge iron, steel and other industrial users accounted for the remaining 21.8% of dispatches.

SECL's dispatch portfolio is primarily driven by long-term contractual supplies under Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs), which provide demand visibility and stable offtake. The company also participates in e-auction and other market-linked sales channels, enabling exposure to market-based pricing opportunities.

Scheme-wise dispatch of coal (MT)



Source: Production and Sales Data of SECL; all years are Fiscal year

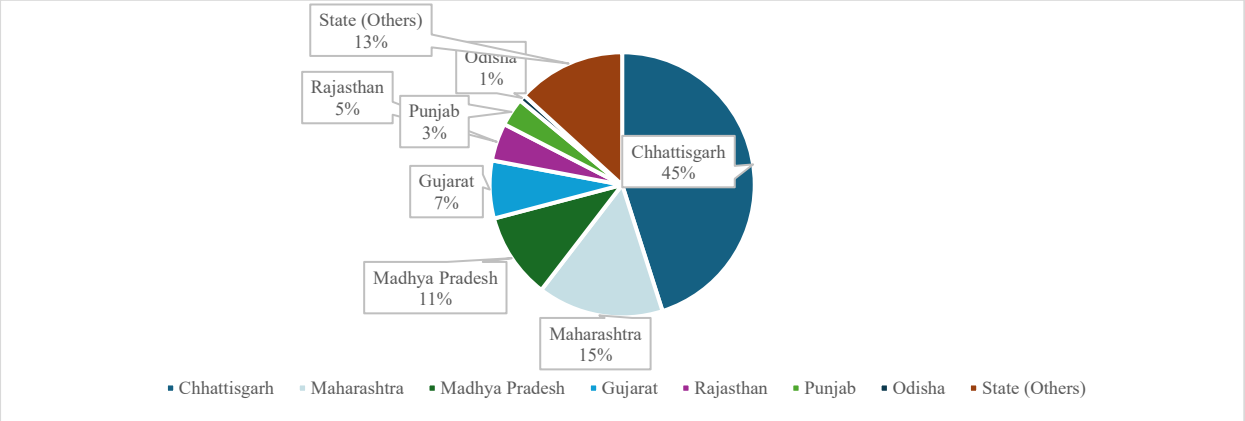
The combination of long-term contractual supplies and auction-based sales provides a balance between volume stability and pricing flexibility.

[112] CERC T&C of Tariff for the period starting from 01.04.2024- specifying of Operational Norms for thermal power stations, Order Dt. 15.03.2024

[113] Equivalent power generation capacity has been estimated assuming G11-grade coal (GCV approximately 4,200 kcal/kg), a normative station heat rate of 2,580 kcal/kWh for sub-critical thermal power plants and an 85% plant load factor. Sub-critical power plant is a thermal power station that operates at water pressures and temperatures below the thermodynamic critical point of water (22.12 mega pascals and 374°C).

SECL dispatches coal to consumers across multiple states, although a substantial share of dispatches continues to be concentrated in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, reflecting the location of major power generation facilities and industrial consumers. During Fiscal 2026, Chhattisgarh accounted for 80.52 MT of dispatches, followed by Maharashtra (27.43 MT), Madhya Pradesh (18.71 MT) and Gujarat (12.59 MT).

Coal dispatch (MT) and share to key states (Fiscal 2026)



Source: Production, Despatch and Sales Data of SECL; all years are Fiscal year

The strong dispatch presence in central and western India provides SECL with access to a broad base of power and industrial consumers while supporting efficient movement of coal from its mining operations in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

SECL utilizes a diversified coal evacuation network comprising rail, road, MGR systems, conveyor systems and consumers' own wagons. This multi-modal logistics structure supports operational flexibility and reduces dependence on any single transportation channel.

Mode-wise dispatch of SECL (quantum in MT and % share) in Fiscal 2026

Mode	Share (%)	Fiscal 2026 Dispatch (MT)
Rail	43.24%	77.24
Road	37.31%	66.65
MGR	14.76%	26.36
Belt Conveyor	3.98%	7.11
Own Wagon	0.71%	1.27

Source: SECL Production and Dispatch Data; all years are Fiscal year

First Mile Connectivity (FMC) and Evacuation Infrastructure

SECL has made substantial investments in First Mile Connectivity (FMC), Coal Handling Plants (CHPs), silos, conveyors and rail-linked loading infrastructure to enhance coal evacuation efficiency and support future production growth. As of September 30, 2026, the company had commissioned 11 FMC/CHP-SILO projects with an aggregate handling capacity of approximately 155.90 MTY. In addition, seven FMC/CHP-SILO projects (85 MTY) are under construction or planned.

Major operational facilities are located at Dipka, Gevra, Kusmunda, Manikpur, Chhal and Baroud, while key upcoming projects include Dipka Central In-pit CHP, Gevra RLS Surface Conveyor, Pelma CHP-SILO, Madan Nagar CHP-SILO and Porda-Chimtapani CHP-SILO.[114] SECL has also planned 15 Pre-Weighed Bin Truck Loading Systems (PWTLS) with a combined capacity of approximately 33.70 MTY to improve dispatch accuracy and operational efficiency. These investments reflect the company's strategic focus on integrated and mechanized coal evacuation, aimed at improving logistics reliability, strengthening rail-based dispatch and supporting long-term production expansion.

[114] SECL annual reports for various years

Fleet Size and Mechanization

SECL maintains a large and highly mechanized Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) fleet that supports its mining operations across Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The fleet comprises dumpers, dozers, shovels, drills, surface miners, loaders, graders, water sprinklers and other support equipment that facilitate coal production, overburden removal and mine development activities.

Opencast mining operations of SECL are supported by extensive mechanisation. Three mega opencast mines in the Korba coalfield are equipped with the largest shovel-dumper combination amongst CIL subsidiaries, comprising 42 cubic metre electric rope shovels paired with 240-tonne dumpers and 850 HP dozers.[115]

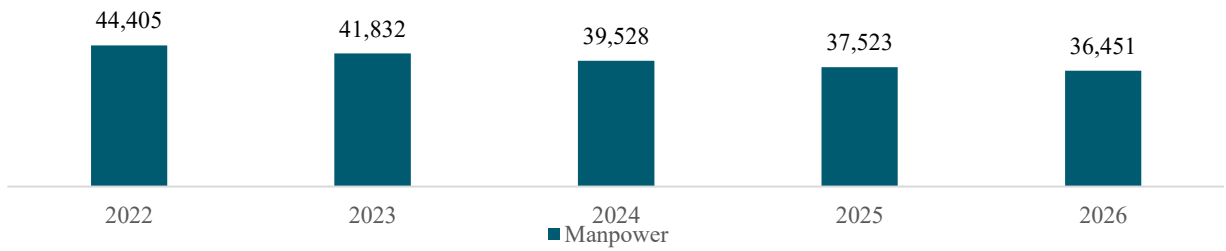
As of Fiscal 2026, SECL operated a departmental fleet of approximately 953 major equipment units, including 443 dumpers, 124 dozers, 72 cranes, 60 drills, 53 graders, 46 loaders, 43 hydraulic shovels, 18 electric rope shovels and 10 surface miners. Dumpers accounted for nearly 46.5% of the total equipment population, highlighting the importance of haulage operations in the company's mining activities. SECL has significantly enhanced the use of surface miners over the last decade, with their contribution to total opencast coal production increasing from 71.68% in Fiscal 2016 to 84.90% in Fiscal 2026, supporting higher productivity and operational efficiency. SECL has progressively expanded the deployment of continuous miners, operating 28 continuous miners across 19 underground mines as of September 2026. SECL increased production through continuous miners, a mass production technology from 6.30 MT in Fiscal 2024 to 8.06 MT in Fiscal 2026, with its contribution to underground coal production rising from 52.63% to 71.90% over the same period.

The scale of the fleet, supplemented by contractual equipment deployed across various projects, supports SECL's large-scale mining operations and contributed to coal production of 176.29 MT and overburden removal of 362.36 MCuM during Fiscal 2026. Equipment utilization remained stable across major categories, with shovels, dozers and dumpers recording average utilization levels of approximately 31%, 28% and 27%, respectively. The extensive mechanization of mining operations remains a key enabler of productivity, operational reliability and sustainable production growth.

Manpower

Human resources remain integral to SECL's mining operations; however, the Company has continued to improve production and productivity despite a declining employee base, reflecting increasing mechanisation, digitalisation and operational efficiencies. As of Fiscal 2026, SECL employed 36,451 personnel, compared with 44,405 employees in Fiscal 2022, representing a decline of approximately 18% over the period[116]. During the same period, coal production increased from 142.51 MT to 176.29 MT. SECL has also expanded the use of contractual manpower to support mining activities and continues to strengthen workforce diversity, with women constituting approximately 9.2% (3,277 women employees) of its workforce as of September 2026.

Manpower of SECL



Source: SECL annual reports; all years are Fiscal years, manpower as at 01st April of end of each Fiscal year

Key Customers

SECL serves a diversified customer base across the power and non-power sectors, with the power sector constituting its primary customer segment under long-term Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs). The Company also supplies coal to captive power, steel, sponge iron, cement, washery and other industrial consumers under the Non-

[115] SECL annual report for FY 2025-26
[116] Annual Report of SECL, As per communication by SECL dated 15.09.2026

Regulated Sector (NRS) framework, supporting a diversified demand base and reducing customer concentration risk.

Consumer category-wise coal dispatch of SECL (MT)

Consumer Category	2025	2026	Growth (%)
CPSEs	33.36	30.74	(7.85)
State Gencos	43.17	38.62	(10.54)
State PSEs	56.89	66.33	16.59
Others	4.45	4.08	(8.31)
Total	**137.87**	**139.77**	**1.38**

Source: SECL annual report, 2025-26; All years are Fiscal years; CPSE- Central Public Sector Enterprises; PSE- Public Sector Enterprises

Key customer segments of SECL

Customer Category	Key Customers
Power Sector	Korba Super Thermal Power Station, Sipat Super Thermal Power Station
Captive Power Sector	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)

Source: Information provided by SECL

Quality assurance remains an important element of SECL's customer service framework. During Fiscal 2026, more than 80% of coal dispatches to power and NRS consumers were covered under third-party sampling at loading points through agencies empanelled by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), while the balance quantity was sampled departmentally in the presence of consumers. To improve transparency, SECL has implemented the Coal Sampling Surveillance Portal (CSSP), enabling customers to remotely witness sampling processes at dispatch points. The company has also installed mechanical augers at key road dispatch locations and adopted digitalized sampling systems to strengthen quality monitoring and stakeholder confidence. Coal grading is undertaken using the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system, while all coal testing laboratories are NABL accredited. Consumer satisfaction is further supported through online complaint resolution and grade reconciliation mechanisms.

The combination of a diversified customer portfolio, long-term fuel supply arrangements, transparent quality assurance systems and a robust logistics network strengthens SECL's customer relationships and supports sustained demand for its coal production. Given the continuing importance of coal in India's electricity generation and industrial sectors, SECL is expected to remain an important supplier to power utilities and industrial consumers across the country.

Financial Performance

South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) recorded continued growth in total income during Fiscal 2026, supported by sustained coal production and dispatch operations. SECL recorded gross sales of ₹395,778.90 million in Fiscal 2026, the highest among all CIL subsidiaries[117]. Total income increased from ₹329,911.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹348,976.2 million in Fiscal 2026, representing growth of 5.78% YoY basis. Profitability remained robust, with Profit After Tax (PAT) amounting to ₹47,545.9 million during Fiscal 2026, although lower than the exceptionally high level recorded in Fiscal 2024. EBITDA stood at ₹93,648.7 million in Fiscal 2026, demonstrating the Company's continued ability to generate operating earnings from its mining operations.

Despite the stable growth in revenue from operations and total income, profitability margins moderated over the period. EBITDA margin declined from 30.52% in Fiscal 2024 to 26.84% in Fiscal 2026, while PAT margin decreased from 19.82% to 13.62% during the same period. This moderation indicates that growth in operating costs outpaced revenue growth, although profitability remained at comfortable levels and continued to support healthy earnings generation.

SECL's financial position continued to strengthen during the period. Net worth increased consistently from ₹145,635.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹203,032.60 million in Fiscal 2026, reflecting retained earnings and continued profitability. Current assets increased from ₹225,878.80 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹262,643.40 million in Fiscal 2026, indicating expansion in the Company's asset base and working capital resources. The current ratio improved from 1.73 times to 1.89 times during the period, suggesting a strengthening liquidity position and adequate ability to meet short-term obligations.

[117] Based on the reported gross sales figures by various CIL subsidiaries in their annual report for FY 2025-26

Key Financial and Operating Ratios of SECL

Particulars	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2026
Total Income (₹ million)	349,620.00	329,911.60	348,976.20
EBITDA (₹ million)	106,707.50	86,308.10	93,648.70
EBITDA Margin (%)	30.52%	26.16%	26.84%
PAT (₹ million)	69,307.70	45,404.20	47,545.90
PAT Margin (%)	19.82%	13.76%	13.62%
Net Worth (₹ million)	145,635.00	170,704.50	203,032.60
Current Ratio (x)	1.73	1.76	1.89
Return on Net Worth (RoNW) (%)	60.56%	29.07%	25.70%
Return on Average Capital Employed (RoACE) (%)	57.96%	30.44%	26.55%
Trade Receivables (Days)	8	3	14

Source: SECL Annual reports; all years are Fiscal years

Over the review period, SECL maintained a strong financial profile characterized by rising income, healthy operating profitability and strengthening shareholders' funds. While profitability ratios moderated compared with Fiscal 2024, the Company's balance sheet continued to expand through accumulation of reserves and retained earnings. The increase in net worth and current assets, together with improving liquidity indicators, demonstrates SECL's financial resilience and its capacity to support future operational and infrastructure investments.

Quality & Quality Control Systems

SECL has established a comprehensive coal quality management framework covering coal grading, sampling, testing and dispatch monitoring to ensure compliance with declared specifications. Coal is graded using the Gross Calorific Value (GCV)-based system, with quality testing undertaken through NABL-accredited laboratories and automated bomb calorimeters, reducing manual intervention and enhancing accuracy in grade determination.

To strengthen transparency and customer confidence, SECL has adopted third-party sampling and quality verification mechanisms, with more than 80% of coal dispatches to power sector and non-regulated sector consumers covered under third-party sampling during Fiscal 2026, while the balance quantity was sampled in the presence of consumers. The Company has also implemented the Coal Sampling Surveillance Portal (CSSP) to enable remote monitoring of sampling activities, installed mechanical augers at key dispatch locations, and deployed automated sampling systems to improve sample integrity and reduce manual intervention. These initiatives are supported by an online platform for quality complaint management and grade reconciliation, enhancing transparency and customer service.

Quality control framework of SECL

Quality Control Component	Description
Coal Grading System	GCV-based coal grading methodology
Coal Testing Infrastructure	Automatic bomb calorimeter-based testing system
Laboratory Infrastructure	NABL-accredited coal testing laboratories
Third-Party Sampling	Third-party sampling covering over 80% of dispatches to Power and NRS consumers
Digital Quality Monitoring	Coal Sampling Surveillance Portal (CSSP)
Sampling Automation	Mechanical augers and digitalized sampling systems
Consumer Grievance Redressal	Online complaint management and grade reconciliation mechanism

Source: SECL Annual Report Fiscal 2026

Existing footprint across Indian market

Corporate and Operational Footprint

South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) operates across the coal-bearing regions of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, with a geographically diversified mining portfolio that supports coal supplies to power, steel, cement and other industrial sectors. SECL holds approximately 59,022.44 hectares (590.22 square kilometers) of land, inclusive of acquired and leased land, across Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and has mining rights over 126,529.81 hectares, including rights acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and 39 mining leases. This extensive land and mining-rights portfolio provides long-term operational stability, reserve access and future development potential.

As of September 2026, SECL had 53 producing mines comprising 34 underground mines and 19 opencast mines across 13 operating areas within the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields.

The Company's operations are organized across key mining areas including Baikunthpur, Bishrampur, Bhatgaon, Chirimiri, Hasdeo, Jamuna-Kotma, Johilla, Sohagpur, Korba, Dipka, Gevra, Kusmunda and Raigarh, providing a diversified production base across some of India's most significant non-coking coal-bearing regions.

Mine Locations, Capacity and Production Footprint

SECL's production portfolio comprises a mix of large-scale opencast and underground mines located across the coal-bearing regions of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Its production base is anchored by the Korba and Raigarh coalfields, which host several of the Company's largest mining operations and account for a substantial share of overall coal output.

Major mining projects and peak rated capacity of SECL

PROJECT	PEAK RATED CAPACITY (MTPA)
KUSMUNDA EXPANSION	75
GEVRA EXPANSION	70
DIPKA EXPANSION	40
PELMA OC	15
MADAN NAGAR	12
BAROUD EXPN	10
PORDA-CHIMTAPANI OC	10

Source: Data as provided by SECL

In addition to its large opencast operations, SECL maintains a diversified underground mine portfolio, supporting extraction from deposits where opencast mining may not be technically or economically feasible.

During Fiscal 2026, SECL produced 176.29 MT of coal. The company's production profile was dominated by its mega opencast mining complexes in Korba coalfield, particularly Gevra (55.80 MT), Dipka (37.50 MT) and Kusmunda (32.70 MT), which collectively produced approximately 126.00 MT representing 71.48% share of total coal output in Fiscal 2026. These three mines are located within approximately 50 kms of each other in Korba district, Chhattisgarh. Gevra, Kusmunda and Dipka mines also hold environmental clearance for 70 MTPA, 62.50 MTPA and 40 MTPA respectively, an aggregate of 172.50 MTPA compared with their combined production of 126 MT in Fiscal 2026, providing a visible pathway for future production growth.

Distribution of producing mines of SECL, as on Sept 30 2026

Coalfield	State	Underground mines	Opencast mines	Total producing mines	Production and Share Fiscal 2026
Korba	Chhattisgarh	4	6	10	133.40 (75.67%)
Mand-Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	–	4	4	16.15 (9.16%)
Central India	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	30	9	39	26.73 (15.16%)
	Total	**34**	**19**	**53**	176.29 (100.00%)

Source: SECL Production and Sales Data

SECL's operations are focused on large-scale, mechanised coal production, with the Korba coalfield serving as its principal production hub and contributed 133.40 MT or approximately 75.67% of total coal production in Fiscal 2026. The coalfield is characterised by thick, contiguous coal seams at relatively shallow depths, supporting predominantly opencast mining and a high degree of mechanisation.

Future Expansion plans on coal production

SECL is central to CIL’s growth plans: under its revised roadmap for one billion tonnes of coal production and is expected to contribute 245.00 million tonnes in Fiscal 2030.[118] SECL's production growth strategy is centred on new mine development, capacity expansion, MDO-led projects and enhancement of evacuation infrastructure. The Company has identified 17 projects, comprising 7 ongoing mine development projects and 10 future projects, across key coalfields including Korba, Mand-Raigarh, Bishrampur, Bhatgaon, Sohagpur, Johilla and Hasdeo.

[118] SECL annual report FY 2025-26

Summary of major ongoing and future mining projects of SECL

Category	No. of Projects
Ongoing Mine Development Projects	7
Future Mine Projects	10
Total Identified Projects	**17**

Source: As per data Communicated by SECL

Among the ongoing projects, Pelma OC (15 MTPA), Madan Nagar (12 MTPA), Porda-Chimtapani OC (10 MTPA) and Durgapur OC (10 MTPA) represent some of the most significant future production assets in SECL's portfolio. These projects are expected to commence production between Fiscal 2028 and Fiscal 2029 and are expected to play an important role in supporting future output growth.

Major ongoing mine development projects of SECL

Mine / Project	Type	PRC (MTPA)	Mode	Expected Production
Pelma	OC	15	MDO	2028
Madan Nagar	OC	12	MDO	2028
Porda-Chimtapani	OC	10	Outsourced	2028
Durgapur	OC	10	Outsourced	2029
Mahamaya	OC	1.5	Outsourced	2029
Jhiria West	OC	1.5	Outsourced	2028
Amritdhara	UG	0.96	MDO	2028

Source: As per data Communicated by SECL

The ongoing projects represent approximately 50.96 MTPA of planned peak production capacity. In addition, SECL has identified multiple future opencast and underground projects that are expected to support long-term reserve utilisation and production growth. In addition to ongoing projects, SECL has identified several future growth projects that are currently under project report preparation, approval or conceptualization. Once implemented, these projects are expected to expand the company's reserve base under production and strengthen long-term operational sustainability.

Key Future Growth Projects of SECL

Mine / Project	Type	PRC (MTPA)	Expected Production Timeline
Jampali Expn.	OC	25.00	2029-30
Manpur OC	OC	-	2029-30
Labji Pusla	UG	5.10	2029-30
Ongaon Potia	OC	10.00	2030-31
Kewai UG	UG	5.00	2029-30
Ghugra UG	UG	-	2030-31
Badauli UG	UG	1.44	2028-29
Binkara UG	UG	0.96	2029-30
Pathakpur UG	UG	-	2029-30
Singhpur North	UG	-	2031-32

Source: As per data Communicated by SECL

Excluding Manpur OC, Ghugra UG, Pathakpur UG and Singhpur North UG, whose capacity is yet to be finalised, identified future projects represent approximately 47.50 MTPA of planned capacity. SECL is also pursuing capacity expansion at existing mines, led by Gevra OC and Jampali OC.

Major Capacity Expansion Projects of SECL

Mine	Existing Capacity	Proposed Capacity
Gevra OC	70	75
Jampali OC	2	25
Chhal OC	6	9
Rampur Batura OC	4	6
Amadand OC	4	6

Source: As per data Communicated by SECL

Alongside mine development, SECL is strengthening supporting infrastructure through the MDO model, FMC projects and dedicated railway corridors. As of Fiscal 2026, the Company had operationalised 11 FMC projects with handling capacity of approximately 155.90 MTY and has planned 7 additional FMC projects with approximately 85.00 MTY of capacity. Further, the CERL and CEWRL rail corridor projects are expected to improve evacuation capacity from the Korba and Mand-Raigarh coalfields and support future production growth.

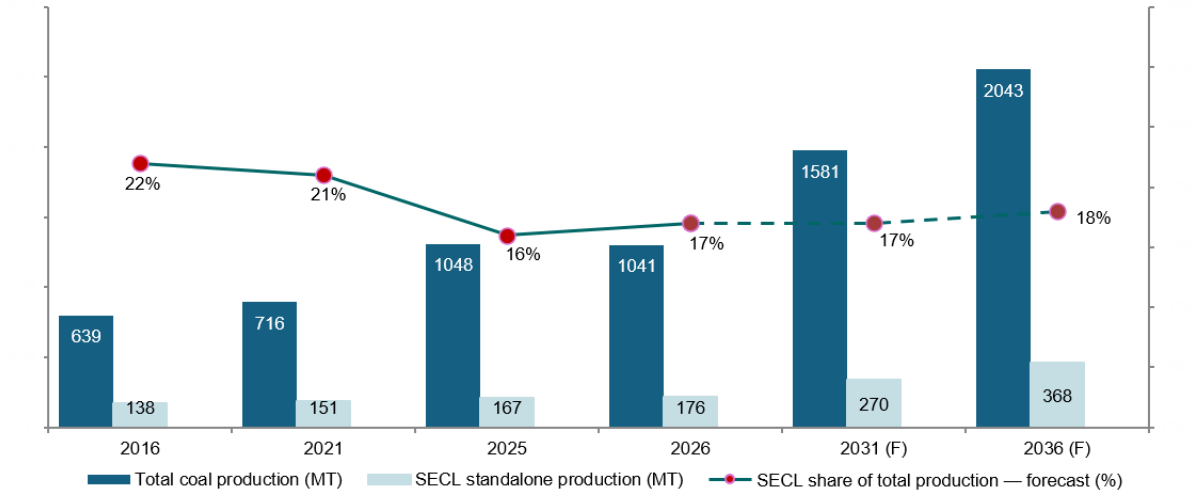
Market share in Indian end user market

SECL is one of India's largest coal-producing companies and a key contributor to the country's domestic coal supply. As second largest subsidiary of Coal India Limited in terms of volume, the company plays an important role in supplying thermal coal to power generation utilities, captive power plants and industrial consumers across the country. Its contribution to domestic coal production has remained significant over the years and underlines its strategic importance in supporting India's energy security.

In Fiscal 2016, India's total coal production stood at approximately 639 MT, while SECL produced 137.93 MT of coal, translating into a market share of 21.60%. By Fiscal 2021, India's coal production had increased to around 716 MT, while SECL's production increased to 150.61 MT, resulting in a market share of 21.03%. Despite increasing participation by other domestic producers and growth in overall coal production, SECL maintained a significant presence within the Indian coal sector.

India's coal demand continues to be driven by the power sector, steel production, cement manufacturing and other industrial activities. Supported by rising electricity demand and policy initiatives encouraging domestic coal production, national coal output increased substantially during the review period. In Fiscal 2025, India's coal production reached approximately 1,048 MT, while SECL produced 167.49 MT, accounting for around 16.00% of domestic coal production. During Fiscal 2026, SECL's production increased further to 176.29 MT, while national coal production stood at approximately 1,041 MT, resulting in a market share of 16.94%. This sustained contribution reinforces SECL's strategic importance within India's energy value chain and highlights its role as one of the country's leading coal producers.

SECL production and market share in the Indian coal sector (historical and projections)



Source: Coal Directory of India, Ministry of coal annual reports, SECL annual reports, Crisil intelligence;
Note: F- Forecast; all years are in Fiscal years

Looking ahead, SECL has outlined an ambitious production growth roadmap supported by mine expansion projects, MDO-based developments, mechanization initiatives and evacuation infrastructure investments. As per the company's production roadmap, coal production is targeted to increase from 176.29 MT in Fiscal 2026 to approximately 270 MT by Fiscal 2031. India's total coal production projected to reach around 1,581 MT by Fiscal 2031[119], SECL's share of domestic coal production is expected to be approximately 17%, enabling the company to maintain its position as one of India's leading coal producers. Further, with India's coal production projected to increase to approximately 2,043 MT by Fiscal 2036, SECL's production is expected to reach around 367.74 MT, corresponding to an estimated market share of about 18%. Supported by its large reserve base, substantial project pipeline, expanding evacuation infrastructure and continued production enhancement initiatives, SECL is well

[119] Crisil Intelligence estimate

positioned to sustain its significance within India's coal industry and support the country's growing energy requirements over the long term.

Pricing strategy, realizations and profitability

Pricing Strategy

SECL follows the pricing framework prescribed by Coal India Limited (CIL) and the Ministry of Coal. Coal prices for the majority of SECL's production are determined through CIL's notified pricing mechanism, which is based on Gross Calorific Value (GCV)-based coal grades. Accordingly, SECL has limited discretion over the base selling price and primarily influences revenue through sales mix, customer mix and participation in market-linked e-auction channels.

The company's sales portfolio broadly comprises regulated-sector consumers supplied under Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs), non-regulated industrial consumers and market-linked e-auction customers. Revenue stability is primarily driven by long-term FSA arrangements, while e-auction sales provide an opportunity to realize price premiums above notified prices.

Coal sales routes and Pricing mechanism of SECL

Sales Route	Customer Segment	Pricing Basis	Market Type
FSA / Linkage Sales	Power Utilities and Other Linked Consumers	CIL Notified Price	Regulated
Non-Regulated Sector Linkages	CPPs, Cement, Sponge Iron, Steel and Other Consumers	CIL Notified Price plus applicable linkage mechanism	Non-Regulated
E-auction	Industrial Consumers and Traders	Market-based Competitive Bidding	Non-Regulated
Other Operating Revenue	All Customers	Loading, transportation and related charges	Both

Source: As per data Communicated by SECL

E-auction Performance and Pricing Premium

E-auction sales provide SECL with exposure to market-driven pricing and represent an important source of realization enhancement. Although FSA sales account for the majority of dispatches, e-auctions allow the company to capture premiums during periods of strong market demand.

E-auction Performance of SECL

Year	Offered Quantity (MT)	Booked Quantity (MT)	Avg. Notified Price (₹/Tonne)	Avg. Bid Price (₹/Tonne)	Incremental revenue (₹/Tonne)
2024	30.85	26.42	1310.15	2221.77	911.61
2025	33.25	26.06	1503.48	2266.33	762.85
2026	49.60	29.61	1471.67	2103.62	631.94

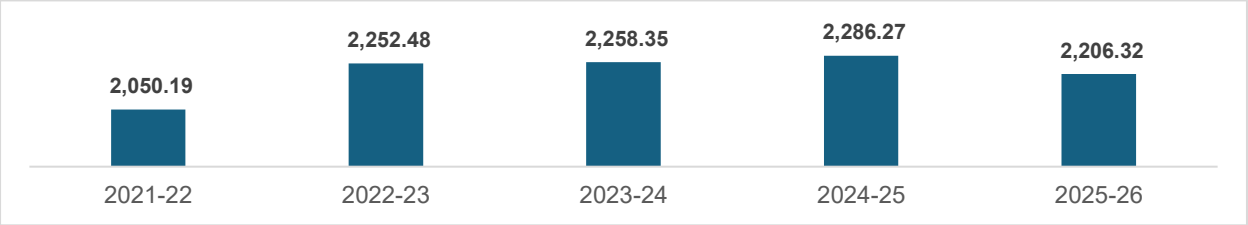
Source: Production and Sales Data of SECL; all years are Fiscal year

Although booked quantities increased significantly during Fiscal 2026, the average premium over notified price moderated relative to earlier years, resulting in lower incremental revenue per tonne. This indicates normalization of e-auction premiums despite increasing auction participation.

Unit Realization

SECL's average realization per tonne increased from ₹2,050.19 per tonne in Fiscal 2022 to ₹2,286.27 per tonne in Fiscal 2025 before moderating to ₹2,206 per tonne in Fiscal 2026. The moderation was largely driven by changes in customer and sales mix, including the relative contribution of FSA and e-auction sales.

Average realization per tonne of SECL (Fiscal 2022 to 2026)



Source: Production and Sales Data of SECL

Margin and Profitability

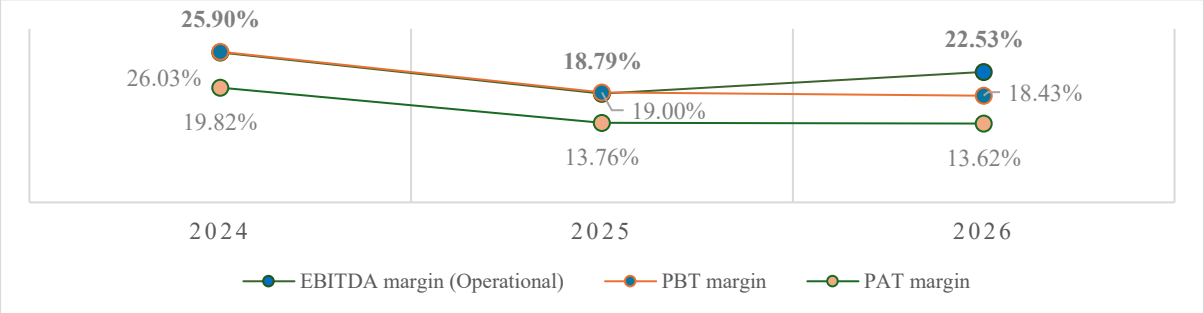
SECL maintained healthy profitability during Fiscal 2024-Fiscal 2026, despite moderation in margins due to rising costs. Operational EBITDA margin remained above 22%, while PAT margin remained above 13% in Fiscal 2026, reflecting the Company's strong operating performance and efficient mining operations.

Profitability Summary, Fiscals 2024 to 2026 (₹ million, unless stated)

Realization component	2024	2025	2026
Revenue from operations	3,27,836.20	2,99,983.60	3,29,565.20
Other income	21,783.80	29,928.00	19,411.00
Total income	3,49,620.00	3,29,911.60	3,48,976.20
Total expenses	2,58,607.20	2,67,237.30	2,84,647.90
Operational EBITDA	84,923.70	56,380.10	74,237.70
Profit before tax (PBT)	91,012.80	62,674.30	64,328.30
Profit after tax (PAT)	69,307.70	45,404.20	47,545.90
Operational EBITDA margin on revenue from operations	25.90%	18.79%	22.53%
PBT margin on total income	26.03%	19.00%	18.43%
PAT margin on total income	19.82%	13.76%	13.62%
Return on average capital employed (RoACE)	57.96%	30.44%	26.55%
EBITDA (operating) per tonne despatched (₹)	470.23	330.19	415.59
PAT per tonne despatched (₹)	383.76	265.91	266.17

Source: SECL Restated financial statements for last three Fiscal years; All year are Fiscal years

Margin trajectory on revenue from operations, Fiscals 2024 to 2026 (%)



Source: SECL annual reports, all years are Fiscal year

Operational improvements and cost optimization initiatives

SECL has implemented several initiatives to improve productivity, operational efficiency and long-term profitability. Key initiatives include:

- Expansion of mechanized mining through deployment of 61 Surface Miners, 28 Continuous Miners and 1 Highwall Miner.

- Deployment of drone-based surveys, Slope Stability Radar (SSR), Connected Worker Solutions, Fleet Monitoring Systems and AI-based Video Analytics under Digi-Coal initiatives.

- Operationalization of the Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) with monitoring of over 832 CCTV cameras across mining operations.

- Expansion of First Mile Connectivity (FMC) and mechanized silo infrastructure to improve evacuation efficiency and reduce logistics bottlenecks.

- Adoption of the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) model at projects such as Ketki UG and future projects including Pelma and Madan Nagar.

- Introduction of Paste Fill Technology at Singhali UG Mine to improve safety and extraction efficiency.

These initiatives are intended to improve productivity, strengthen operational controls, reduce manual intervention and support long-term cost competitiveness.

SWOT analysis

SECL is second largest coal-producing subsidiary of Coal India Limited in terms of coal production and plays a critical role in supplying domestic thermal coal to India's power and industrial sectors. The company possesses a large resource base, extensive mining infrastructure, highly mechanized opencast operations, and a geographically diversified asset portfolio spread across the coal-bearing regions of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. At the same time, the company operates in an industry characterized by stringent environmental regulations, land acquisition challenges, infrastructure dependencies, and evolving energy-transition dynamics. The SWOT analysis presented below highlights the principal internal and external factors affecting SECL's business position.

Strength	**Weakness**
• 2nd largest coal-producing subsidiary of CIL (176.29 MT production in Fiscal 2026; 22.95% of CIL production) • 47.55 Bt total geological resource base with 10.93 Bt projectized resources, 7.13 Bt of mineable resources and 4.61 Bt of audited coal reserves, providing long term base for sustained production capacity • Operates 3 of India's 5 largest coal mines (Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda) • Highly mechanized mining operations with 61 Surface Miners, 28 Continuous Miners and 1 Highwall Miner • Extensive evacuation infrastructure with 156 MTY FMC capacity, planned expansion to 241 MTY, and dedicated rail corridor projects (CERL & CEWRL) • Strong digital mining capabilities, including AI-enabled ICCC monitoring 832+ CCTV cameras	• Approximately 93% production from opencast mines in, resulting in higher environmental, land acquisition and R&R exposure • Underground operations characterized by lower productivity and higher operating costs than opencast mines • Coal evacuation constraints persist in Korba and Mand-Raigarh pending completion of rail and FMC projects • Dependence on imported mining equipment and critical spares for certain operations • Revenue concentration in thermal coal mining, with diversification initiatives at a relatively early stage
Opportunity	**Threat**
• Rising electricity demand, industrialisation and energy security requirements supporting long-term domestic coal demand • 7 ongoing and 10 future mining projects providing visibility for production growth • Expansion of FMC capacity to 241 MTY and commissioning of CERL/CEWRL rail corridors • Wider adoption of MDO model, mechanized mining and underground mass-production technologies • Diversification opportunities in coal gasification, green ammonia, solar power, pumped storage and critical minerals • Emerging growth potential in the Mand-Raigarh coalfield as a secondary production hub	• Increasing environmental regulations, ESG obligations and potential carbon-management requirements • Growing competition from commercial coal miners following sector liberalization • Rising renewable energy penetration potentially moderating long-term thermal coal demand growth • Land acquisition, forest clearance and rehabilitation-related delays affecting project timelines • Rail logistics constraints, geological uncertainties and equipment failures impacting production and dispatch performance

Unique selling propositions

Unique selling proposition	Substantiation	Competitive significance
Scale, Supply Assurance and Dispatch Capability	SECL produced approximately 176.29 MT of coal and dispatched around 178.63 MT during Fiscal 2026. Dispatch volumes increased from 155.77 MT in Fiscal 2022 to 178.63 MT in Fiscal 2026. The company also possesses a Peak Rated Capacity of 306.7 MTY and operates some of India's largest coal mining complexes.	Supports reliable long-term supply to large consumers, particularly power utilities requiring assured coal availability and large annual contracted quantities.
High Degree of Mechanisation	Production through surface miners accounted for 84.90% of SECL's total opencast coal production in Fiscal 2026, up from 71.68% in Fiscal 2016. Surface mines contributed 79.42% of the Company's total coal production in Fiscal 2026, reflecting the extensive deployment of mechanised mining technologies across its operations. As of 30 September 2026, SECL operated 61 surface miners (10 owned, 51 contracted) across 15 opencast mines.	Supports higher productivity, lower operating costs and improved resource recovery, while enabling blast-free mining with reduced dust generation, noise levels and ground vibrations. Extensive deployment of surface miners also enhances operational efficiency and environmental performance across opencast operations.
Multi-modal coal evacuation network	SECL's network of mines is supported by a well-developed evacuation infrastructure, including rail connectivity, roads and evacuation facilities, such as silos for rapid loading, MGR systems, CHPs, sidings, and belt conveyors- repetitive During Fiscal 2026, the company evacuated 78.25 MT through rail, 66.65 MT through road, 25.36 MT through MGR systems and 7.11 MT through belt conveyors.	Multiple evacuation channels provide operational flexibility, reduce logistics risks and improve the ability to serve geographically diverse customers.
Integrated evacuation infrastructure supported by FMC projects	SECL has developed FMC infrastructure with installed capacity of approximately 156 MTY, targeted to increase to 241 MTY. The company is also implementing dedicated rail infrastructure through CERL and CEWRL projects.	Enhances dispatch efficiency, reduces loading bottlenecks and strengthens long-term evacuation capability.
High degree of mining mechanization	As of Fiscal 2026, SECL operated 61 Surface Miners, 28 Continuous Miners and one Highwall Miner across its mining operations.	Supports improved productivity, mining efficiency, production reliability and operational scalability.
Technology-enabled mining and monitoring systems	SECL has deployed drone-based mine surveys, fleet monitoring systems, slope stability radar, connected-worker solutions and AI-enabled surveillance through the ICCC platform covering more than 832 CCTV cameras.	Improves operational visibility, safety management and asset utilization through real-time monitoring and analytics.
Extensive Resource Base Supporting Long-Term Mine Life	SECL possesses coal resources of approximately 47.55 Bt, of which about 10.93 Bt have been projectized for development. Out of the projectised geological resource, about 65% (7.13 Bt) are currently assessed as mineable.	Provides long-term production visibility, reserve security and flexibility to support future capacity expansion and customer commitments.

Source: SECL Annual Report, Crisil Intelligence
Note: MGR: Merry-Go-Round railway system, FMC: First Mile Connectivity, CERL/CEWRL: Chhattisgarh East/West Rail Limited, and ICCC: Integrated Command and Control Centre

Diversity of client segment and industry verticals

Based on the coal off-take data in Fiscal 2026, the power sector accounted for approximately 78.25% of total off-take, followed by Captive power plants (CPPs) at 5.03%. Sponge Iron and fertilizers both accounted for 2.07% offtake volume, while cement sector accounted for 1.37%. Coal dispatch to the power sector increased from 129.70 MT in Fiscal 2022 to 139.77 MT in Fiscal 2026, reflecting the continued dependence of India's power sector on domestic coal supplies. At the same time, dispatches to non-power consumers demonstrate SECL's ability to cater to a wider industrial customer base beyond electricity generation. The non-power segment is primarily represented by industrial consumers grouped under the "Others" category, which accounted for 19.79 MT of off-take during Fiscal 2026. This category primarily comprises, washeries, steel-related industries, traders and other industrial consumers.

SECL utilizes multiple dispatch channels for coal evacuation, including rail, road, Merry-Go-Round (MGR) systems, belt conveyor systems and consumers' own wagons. This diversified transportation network supports reliable coal movement from mining areas to end-use consumers across various regions.

Revenue Mix

SECL's revenue profile is predominantly driven by the sale of thermal coal to power generation utilities, reflecting the critical role of the power sector in India's coal consumption pattern. In addition to power utilities, the company supplies coal to captive power plants (CPPs), sponge iron and steel producers, cement manufacturers, fertilizer units and a diversified set of industrial consumers. This broad customer base provides revenue diversification while maintaining strong exposure to the country's largest coal-consuming segment.

Revenue Mix by Industry Segment

The power sector has consistently remained the largest contributor to SECL's revenue. During Fiscal 2026, revenue generated from power sector customers amounted to ₹212,063.64 million, representing 66.39% of total sales revenue. The "Others" category, comprising various industrial consumers and traders, contributed 0.64% of revenue, while captive power plants accounted for 6.10%. Revenue contributions from sponge and steel, cement and fertilizer sectors collectively accounted for the remaining share of the revenue mix.

Revenue mix by industry segment (₹ million)

Share	2024	2025	2026	% Share (2026)
Power generation (State and Central GENCOs and IPPs)	215,111.26	196,561.76	212,063.64	66.39%
Captive power plants	17,406.20	16,613.80	19,484.16	6.10%
Sponge sector	9,864.60	10,195.54	9,035.20	2.83%
Cement sector	5,552.99	7,361.97	8,027.18	2.51%
Others*	1,715.53	2,503.18	2,028.98	0.64%
E-auction#	67,635.12	64,247.25	68,785.64	21.53%
Total Revenue	317,285.70	297,483.50	319,424.80	100.0%

Source: SECL Production and Sales Data; All years are Fiscal year
Note: Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal
**Others include aluminium, traders, fertilizers and other small industries; # E-auction represents a sales channel and not a distinct customer sector. Coal sold through e-auction may ultimately be consumed by customers operating across multiple sectors.*

Revenue Mix by Sales Mechanism

SECL's revenue mix remained balanced between stable contracted sales and market-linked sales, with FSA/linkage sales consistently contributing around 78% of total revenue. Although total revenue remained broadly stable during Fiscal 2024-Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2026 witnessed a recovery in e-auction revenues, resulting in a higher share of market-linked sales. In Fiscal 2026 SECL's proportion of sale of products derived from e-auctions sales was the highest among the three largest CIL subsidiaries[120]. This indicates SECL's ability to benefit from favourable market conditions while maintaining the earnings stability associated with long-term fuel supply arrangements.

Revenue mix by sales mechanism (₹ million)

Sales Mechanism	2024	2025	2026	% Share (2026)
FSA / Linkage Sales	**249,650.58**	**233,236.25**	**250,639.16**	78.47%
E-auction Sales	**67,635.12**	**64,247.25**	**68,785.64**	21.53%
Total Revenue	317,285.70	297,483.50	319,424.80	**100.00%**

Source: SECL Production and Sales Data; All years are Fiscal year

[120] Derived as per reported Disaggregated revenue information, from NCL, MCL annual report FY 2025-26 and SECL restated financials FY 2025-26

Risk management and stability of margins

Risk Management Framework

SECL operates in a mining environment exposed to operational, geological, environmental, safety, infrastructure and regulatory risks. To manage these risks, the Company has established an integrated risk management framework covering mining operations, project development, coal evacuation, environmental compliance, infrastructure development and stakeholder management.

Under its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, SECL identifies, assesses and monitors strategic, operational, financial, regulatory and environmental risks through a Board-level Risk Management Committee, supported by a Risk Management Charter, ERM Policy and a Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Company maintains a risk register and periodic review mechanisms to support business continuity and organisational resilience.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework

SECL addresses operational risks through a combination of mechanisation, digital monitoring, infrastructure development and safety management initiatives. Key measures include deployment of technologies such as drone-based surveys, Slope Stability Radar (SSR), Fleet Monitoring Systems, Connected Worker Solutions and AI-enabled surveillance systems, alongside investments in First Mile Connectivity (FMC) infrastructure, automated loading systems and dedicated rail corridor projects. The Company's Underground Vision Plan, along with adoption of Continuous Miners, Highwall Miners and MDO-based mining models, is aimed at enhancing underground productivity, operational efficiency and safety.

Key risk categories and mitigation approach

Risk Area	Mitigation Measures
Geological & Mine Stability	• Scientific mine planning and mine design • Deployment of Slope Stability Radar (SSR) • Drone-based mine and dump monitoring • Continuous monitoring of mine slopes and overburden dumps
Operational & Equipment	• Expansion of mechanized mining operations through Surface Miners, Continuous Miners and Highwall Miners • Preventive maintenance and fleet monitoring systems • Adoption of MDO model for selected projects
Coal Evacuation & Logistics	• Development of FMC projects and mechanized silo infrastructure • Expansion of rail evacuation capacity through CERL and CEWRL • Multi-modal dispatch network comprising rail, road, MGR and conveyor systems
Occupational Health & Safety	• Connected Worker Solutions and safety monitoring systems • AI-enabled surveillance through ICCC • Safety training, inspections and emergency response mechanisms
Environmental & Community	• Progressive mine closure and reclamation measures • Solar power initiatives and mine repurposing projects • Community development and livelihood programmes
Climate Change & GHG Emissions	• Renewable energy deployment • FMC projects for reducing transportation emissions • Fuel optimization measures • Electric vehicle deployment and GHG monitoring initiatives
Water Management	• Rainwater harvesting initiatives • Sedimentation ponds and settling tanks • Mine-water treatment and reuse • Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and treated water utilization
Land Acquisition & Rehabilitation	• Stakeholder consultations and grievance redressal mechanisms • Rehabilitation and resettlement programmes • Livelihood restoration and community development initiatives

Risk Area	Mitigation Measures
Cyber Security & Data Protection	• Cyber security policies and information security controls • Employee awareness programmes and cyber-security campaigns • Security monitoring and compliance with CIL cyber-security guidelines
Legal & Regulatory	• Continuous compliance with environmental, mining and statutory requirements • Monitoring of litigation matters and regulatory developments • Coordination with regulatory authorities and stakeholders

Source: SECL annual reports, Crisil intelligence

Other new business ventures

SECL has gradually expanded its focus beyond conventional coal mining through investments in coal beneficiation, renewable energy, rail and evacuation infrastructure, Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) projects, mechanized loading systems and sustainability-oriented initiatives. While coal mining remains the company's core business, these initiatives are aimed at improving operational efficiency, supporting future production growth and enhancing long-term business resilience.

Coal Beneficiation and Washery Initiatives

At present, SECL does not operate any coal washeries. However, as part of its efforts to improve coal quality, enhance value addition and strengthen its product portfolio, the company has proposed the development of a 10.0 MTPA non-coking coal washery at the Porda-Chimtapani project in Raigarh Area. The proposed washery is planned to be established on a Build-Operate-Maintain (BOM) basis. A Draft Feasibility Report for the project has already been prepared by CMPDI and is currently under review. Once implemented, the washery is expected to improve coal beneficiation capabilities, facilitate production of cleaner coal and support more efficient utilization of coal resources.

Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) Projects

SECL has increasingly adopted the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) model as a strategic tool for developing mines, accelerating project execution and improving operational efficiency. The model allows the company to leverage private-sector expertise, technology and capital while retaining control over mineral resources.

Major MDO projects of SECL

Project	Area	PRC (MTY)	Status
Pelma OC	Raigarh	15	Under Development
Madan Nagar OC	Bhatgaon	12	Under Development
Ketki UG	Bishrampur	0.87	Operational
Amritdhara UG	J&K Area	0.96	Under Development
Anjan Hill OC	Chirimiri	1.35	Development Stage
Bartunga Hill OC	Chirimiri	2.1	Development Stage

Source: As per the data availed by SECL

The adoption of the MDO model has become an important component of SECL's long-term growth strategy. Ongoing projects such as Pelma OC, Madan Nagar OC and Amritdhara UG are expected to support future production growth, accelerate mine development timelines and facilitate deployment of advanced mining technologies.

Renewable Energy Initiatives

SECL has undertaken several renewable energy initiatives as part of its sustainability and energy-transition strategy.

Renewable energy portfolio of SECL

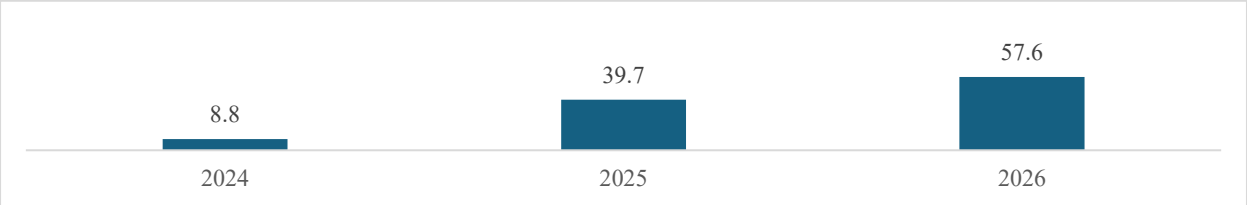
Particulars	Installed (MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Under Planning (MW)	Total (MW)
Ground-mounted solar projects	40.00	45.00	62.00	147.00
Floating solar projects	–	1.50	–	1.50

Particulars	Installed (MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Under Planning (MW)	Total (MW)
Rooftop solar projects	4.00	1.16	–	5.16
Total Solar Portfolio	**44.00**	**47.66**	**62.00**	**153.66**

Source: As per the data availed by SECL

Renewable energy generation has increased significantly over recent years.

Renewable energy generation of SECL, in million units (MU)



Source: SECL annual reports for various years, and as per the data availed by SECL

Thermal Power Plant Development

SECL is evaluating opportunities in thermal power generation as part of its diversification strategy, with a focus on establishing ultra-supercritical[121] (USC) thermal power plants to enable efficient and environmentally optimized utilization of coal resources. The Company has identified two potential project sites at Barbhavna, Raigarh (2,253.1 hectares) and Katsira, Korba (1,893.7 hectares). As part of the project development process, NTPC Limited has been engaged for preparation of a Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR). In addition, SECL has constituted a committee to evaluate a potential third site in Madhya Pradesh, with emphasis on availability of coal linkage and government/forest land to minimize rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) requirements.

Evacuation and Supporting Infrastructure Projects

SECL continues to invest significantly in coal evacuation and logistics infrastructure to support future production growth, improve dispatch efficiency and strengthen mine-to-market connectivity. The company is progressively expanding its First Mile Connectivity (FMC) infrastructure, mechanized coal handling systems, conveyor networks and railway-linked loading facilities to facilitate higher volumes of mechanized coal evacuation and reduce dependence on conventional truck-based transportation. As of September 30, 2026, SECL's installed FMC capacity was approximately 155.90 MTPA, which was the largest commissioned FMC capacity among CIL's subsidiaries.[121]

Major evacuation and infrastructure initiatives of SECL

Infrastructure Category	Key Initiative	Status
Existing FMC / CHP-SILO Infrastructure	11 Projects (Approx. 156 MTY Capacity)	Operational
Ongoing FMC / Upcoming / CHP-SILO Projects	7 Projects (85 MTY Capacity)	Under Construction / Planned
Proposed PWTLS Systems	15 Systems (Approx. 33.70 MTY Capacity)	Planned
Rail Corridor Development	CERL and CEWRL Railway Corridor Projects	Under Implementation

Source: SECL annual reports for various years and as per data availed by SECL

Existing facilities include major CHP-SILO infrastructure at Dipka, Gevra, Kusmunda, Manikpur, Chhal and Baroud, supported by rapid loading systems, conveyor networks and rail-linked evacuation arrangements.

SECL has also planned the deployment of Pre-Weighed Bin Truck Loading System (PWTLS) projects, which are expected to improve loading accuracy, reduce manual handling, enhance truck turnaround time and strengthen dispatch control. Collectively, the company's investments in FMC infrastructure, CHP-SILO facilities, conveyor systems, PWTLS installations and railway corridor development reflect a strategic shift toward integrated and

[121] Ultra-supercritical (USC) thermal power plants operate at steam pressures of approximately 25 MPa or higher and temperatures of around 600°C or above, enabling higher efficiency and lower coal consumption than conventional sub-critical and supercritical power plants. (CEA norms)

[122]Based on the reported FMC capacities of CIL subsidiaries, in their annual report for FY 2025-26

mechanized coal evacuation. These initiatives are expected to improve logistics reliability, enhance operational efficiency and support future production growth across SECL's mining portfolio.

COMPETITION BENCHMARKING

Market Structure

South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), the world's largest coal-producing company in Fiscal 2025 and the dominant player in India's coal sector. CIL produced 768.19 million tonnes of coal and accounted for 73.80% of India's raw coal production in Fiscal 2026. CIL plays a critical role in supporting the country's energy requirements and industrial development. As a wholly owned subsidiary of CIL, SECL benefits from the scale, technical expertise, institutional framework and operational support of the CIL group, enabling it to undertake large-scale mining projects, enhance productivity and implement sustainability-focused initiatives.

In Fiscal 2026, SECL produced 176.29 MT of coal and despatched 178.63 MT, underscoring its critical role in meeting the fuel requirements of the power sector and other industrial consumers across the country. SECL's operations are spread across the Korba, Mand-Raigarh, Hasdeo-Arand, Sohagpur and Son Valley coalfields, while its production base includes the Gevra and Kusmunda mines, which are among the largest coal mines in India and are key contributors to its production capacity.

The company benefits from a diversified coal evacuation network. During Fiscal 2025-26, out of total despatch of 178.63 MT, rail transport accounted for 77.24 MT, road dispatch for 66.65 MT, Merry-Go-Round (MGR) systems for 27.63 MT and belt conveyor systems for 7.11 MT, enabling SECL to supply coal across multiple regions. Its customer base remains predominantly power-sector oriented, with 139.77 MT of coal despatched to the power sector during Fiscal 2025-26, representing approximately 78.2% of total despatch. The balance was supplied to cement, sponge iron, steel and other industrial consumers, reinforcing SECL's strategic importance within India's energy value chain.

India's non-coking coal production expanded from 671.0 MT in Fiscal 2021 to 975.0 MT in Fiscal 2026, reflecting a significant increase in domestic coal availability over the period and supporting the country's growing energy requirements. The sector continues to be led by subsidiaries of CIL, with SECL and MCL accounting for the largest share of non-coking coal production among CIL companies.

Key Operational highlights and advantages of SECL-

- Second-largest coal-producing subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL), producing 176.29 MT and despatching 178.63 MT in Fiscal 2026.
- Large-scale mining operations across the Korba, Mand-Raigarh, Hasdeo-Arand, Sohagpur and Son Valley coalfields, with Gevra and Kusmunda ranked among the largest coal mines in India.
- Predominantly opencast production profile, with opencast mines contributing 165.08 MT or approximately 93.6% of total coal production in Fiscal 2026.
- Sharda mine was the first mine amongst CIL subsidiaries to deploy highwall mining technology, which contributed 0.34 MT of coal production in Fiscal 2026.
- Strong mechanisation with 61 Surface Miners, 28 Continuous Miners and one Highwall Miner, supported by expanding digital mining initiatives.
- Extensive First Mile Connectivity (FMC) and silo infrastructure, with approximately 156 MTY of operational FMC/CHP-Silo capacity supporting efficient coal evacuation.
- Output per Manshift (OMS) of 16.47 tonnes in Fiscal 2026, with opencast OMS of 43.02 tonnes, reflecting continued productivity improvements.

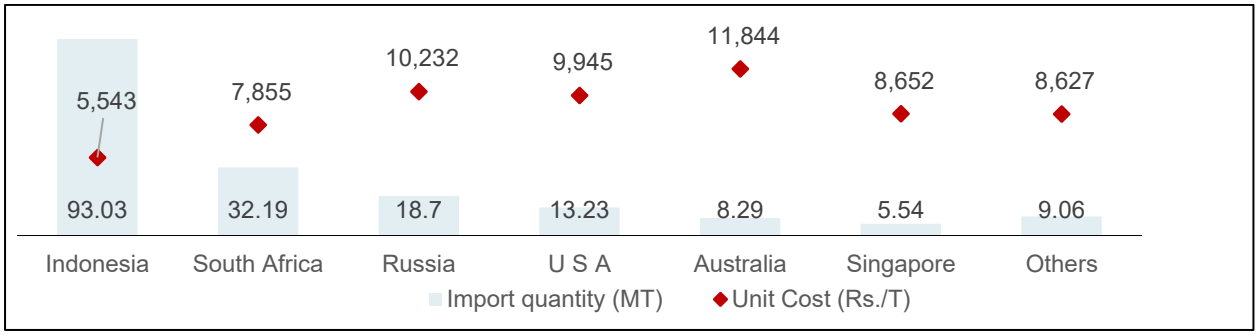
SECL followed with production of 176.29 MT, contributing around 16.94% of the national output. Together, SECL and MCL accounted for approximately 38% of India's total coal production, highlighting their critical role in meeting the coal requirements of the power sector and other industries.

Imports of non-coking coal

India ranks among the world's largest coal-consuming nations and continues to depend on imports to bridge the gap between domestic supply and demand, particularly for the power and industrial sectors. In Fiscal 2025, the country's total coal imports stood at 243.62 MT, of which 186.22 MT comprised non-coking coal, with an import value of ₹1,463.23 billion. In Fiscal 2026, overall coal imports increased marginally to 246.37 MT; however, non-coking coal imports moderated to 180.04 MT, with the corresponding import value declining to ₹1,315.73 billion.

In Fiscal 2026, Indonesia retained its position as the leading supplier of non-coking coal to India, contributing 93.03 MT, which represented 52% of total non-coking coal imports. South Africa was the second-largest source with 32.19 MT (18% share), followed by Russia at 18.7 MT (10% share) and the USA at 13.23 MT (7% share). Australia supplied 8.29 MT, accounting for 5% of imports, while the balance 14.60 MT (8.0% share collectively) was sourced from other countries.

India's Non-Coking Coal Imports (MT) and Country-wise Unit Cost in Fiscal 2026



Source: Ministry of Coal- coal Import Export statistics; Trade Intelligence and Analytics Portal (Dept of commerce), unit cost estimated based on the total value of imports

Peers for SECL

The Indian coal industry comprises a limited number of large producers alongside several medium and smaller participants, although production remains strongly concentrated among public sector entities. In Fiscal 2026, Coal India Limited (CIL) accounted for 73.80% of the country's domestic coal production, underscoring its dominant position in the sector. At the same time, the industry's competitive landscape has gradually evolved with the entry of new participants following sectoral reforms and commercial coal mining initiatives. Coal India Limited (CIL) continues to play a critical role in supporting India's power generation requirements and industrial development. The company is also recognized as the world's largest coal-producing company.[122]

SECL is the second-largest coal-producing subsidiary of Coal India Limited (CIL) and is primarily engaged in the production and sale of non-coking coal for the power sector and other industrial consumers. With substantial production volumes, large-scale opencast mining operations and a significant presence across the coalfields of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, SECL occupies an important position within India's domestic coal industry. Given its scale and operational profile, SECL's key peer group comprises major CIL subsidiaries, particularly those engaged in large-scale non-coking coal production, as well as commercial and captive coal block operators that contribute meaningfully to domestic coal supply. Benchmarking against such entities provides a useful framework for assessing SECL's relative scale, productivity, operational efficiency, financial performance and market position.

For the purpose of this analysis, Coal India Limited (CIL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) have been considered key public-sector peers owing to their scale of operations and significance within India's mining and mineral sector. In addition, Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC) and Manganese Ore India Limited (MOIL) have been included due to their sizeable production base and growing contribution to domestic mineral output through captive and commercial mining activities.

Global coal production is projected to reach 9,111 MT in CY 2025, with non-coking coal and lignite accounting for 9,985 MT, representing approximately 88% of total worldwide coal output. Production of non-coking coal

[122] As per CIL website- https://archive.coalindia.in/en-us/company/aboutus.aspx

remains heavily concentrated in the Asia-Pacific region, which is expected to account for nearly 6,414 MT in CY 2025, equivalent to around 80% of global non-coking coal production. Within the region, China is estimated to produce approximately 4,091 MT, followed by India with 1,147 MT and Australia with 294 MT. Despite contributing a relatively smaller share of global non-coking coal production, Indonesia and Australia continue to dominate international seaborne trade, with estimated non-coking coal exports of 499 MT and 210 MT, respectively, against projected global non-coking coal exports of 1,116 MT in CY 2025.[123]

For international benchmarking, Yancoal Australia and Bukit Asam (Indonesia) have been considered relevant peer companies due to their scale of coal production and significance within the global thermal coal industry.

Collectively, these organisations represent a diverse set of public-sector, private-sector, domestic and international mining companies operating across the coal and broader mineral sectors. As such, they provide a relevant benchmark framework for assessing SECL's relative scale, operating performance, productivity, financial profile and competitive position within the domestic and global mining industry.

Financial benchmarking

Total Revenue

With revenue from operations of ₹329,565.20 million in Fiscal 2026, SECL was the second-largest company in the peer set by revenue, with only CIL reporting a higher revenue base. Revenue remained broadly stable over Fiscal 2024- Fiscal 2026, reflecting the Company's established position in India's thermal coal sector and the stability provided by long-term fuel supply arrangements. Among the domestic peers, NMDC recorded the strongest revenue growth during the review period followed by SECL, while BCCL reported a decline in revenues. SECL maintained a substantially larger revenue base amongst all domestic peers, underscoring its scale of operations and strategic importance. Among international peers, Bukit Asam reported positive revenue growth, whereas Yancoal Australia registered a decline over the review period.

Revenue from operations (Rs million) and CAGR Fiscal 2024-2026 for SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26	YoY Change (2025-26)
SECL	327,836.20	299,983.60	329,565.20	150,902.50	165,937.80	9.86%
CIL	1,447,624.20	1,691,773.70	1,684,002.90	794,722.70	904,335.40	(0.46%)
BCCL	163,143.60	159,172.10	136,447.80	68,928.40	79,998.50	(14.28)%
NMDC	213,078.50	239,055.20	320,708.90	131,169.70	*NA*	34.16%
Other Mining Peers						
GMDC	24,628.80	28,508.40	26,533.80	18,096.10	12,601.80	(6.93%)
MOIL	14,494.25	15,849.40	14,728.38	*NA*	*NA*	(7.07%)
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026	YoY Change (2025-26)
Yancoal Australia	439,569.78	365,256.58	358,145.86	149,179.94	196,889.62	(13.28)%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	208,506.64	226,408.63	228,900.54	107,895.16	116,657.76	(0.26%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 24,25,26 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: Total revenue from operations is provided if stated explicitly in annual financial statements as revenue from sales etc.; if not provided explicitly it is calculated as total revenue- other income
Note: International peers' values are for Fiscal 23,24,25 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026
Note: For international peers values as reported are converted to INR using the currency conversion (as at 31st Dec) for the respective period.
AUD (Australian dollar) to INR: 2023-56.51, 2024-53.24, 2025-60.20, H1 2025-55.77, H1 2026-65.11;
IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) to INR: 2023-0.00542, 2024- 0.00529, 2025- 0.00537, Q1 2025-0.00516, Q1 2026-0.00556

EBIDTA

SECL reported EBITDA of ₹93,648.70 million in Fiscal 2026, making it the third-largest EBITDA generator among the domestic peer group, behind only CIL (₹532,760.20 million) and NMDC (₹107,479.00 million) if mining peers are considered separately. While EBITDA moderated during the review period, SECL maintained a significantly stronger operating earnings base than BCCL, GMDC and MOIL, reflecting the scale of its mining operations. Among the peer group, SECL along NMDC and GMDC was the only major domestic company to

[123] IEA Coal 2025

record strong EBITDA growth (YoY basis), whereas most coal-focused peers and the selected international peers witnessed a decline in operating profitability.

EBITDA (₹ million) of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26	YoY Change (2025-26)
SECL	106,707.50	86,308.10	93,648.70	34,547.00	40,293.60	8.51%
CIL	563,674.00	571,392.50	532,760.20	232,914.70	257,958.80	(6.76)%
BCCL	24,938.90	23,560.60	7,853.80	4,599.30	4,303.70	(66.67)%
NMDC	83,815.60	97,419.90	107,479.00	51,552.50	*NA*	10.33%
Other Mining Peers						
GMDC	8,808.80	9,935.10	13,902.70	8990.00	5412.20	39.94%
MOIL	5,312.35	6,388.76	5,076.44	*NA*	*NA*	(20.54)%
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026	YOY Change (2025-26)
Yancoal Australia	198,761.50	131,939.62	86,872.50	35,858.95	33,986.90	(34.16)%
Bukit Asam-Indonesia	55,189.84	44,153.91	32,790.79	11,628.99	22,591.89	(25.74)%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 24,25,26 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities;
Note: EBITDA is calculated as profit / (loss) before tax (PBT) for the period / year, plus finance costs, and depreciation and amortization expense
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026
Note: For international peers values as reported are converted to INR using the currency conversion (as at 31st Dec) for the respective period. AUD (Australian dollar) to INR: 2023-56.51, 2024-53.24, 2025-60.20, H1 2025-55.77, H1 2026-65.11;
IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) to INR: 2023-0.00542, 2024- 0.00529, 2025- 0.00537, Q1 2025-0.00516, Q1 2026-0.00556

EBITDA margin (as % of total income)

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	30.52%	26.16%	26.84%	22.06%	22.85%
CIL	36.91%	31.98%	29.65%	27.98%	27.12%
BCCL	14.91%	14.27%	5.26%	6.10%	5.19%
NMDC	36.96%	38.21%	32.03%	37.36%	*NA*
Other Mining Peers					
GMDC	32.23%	31.05%	45.18%	62.20%	27.50%
MOIL	34.43%	37.66%	32.42%	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026
Yancoal Australia	45.07%	35.30%	23.96%	23.76%	17.17%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	26.04%	19.36%	14.29%	10.74%	19.23%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: EBIDTA margin is calculated as EBDITA divided by the total revenue/ income
Note: International peers' values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Operating EBIDTA

SECL reported Operating EBITDA of ₹74,237.70 million in Fiscal 2026, making it the third-largest operating EBITDA contributor among the domestic peer group, behind only CIL and NMDC. While EBITDA moderated during the review period, SECL continued to maintain a substantially higher operating earnings base than BCCL, NMDC, GMDC and MOIL, reflecting the scale of its mining operations and production portfolio.

Among domestic peers, NMDC was the only major company to report strong EBITDA growth during the period, while both SECL and CIL witnessed moderation in operating earnings. BCCL reported a negative EBITDA position in Fiscal 2026. Among international peers, both Yancoal Australia and Bukit Asam recorded declines in EBITDA over the review period. Despite the decline, SECL maintained one of the strongest operating earnings profiles within the peer set, supported by its large-scale opencast operations and dominant position within India's thermal coal sector.

Operating EBITDA (₹ million) of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26	YOY Change (2025-26)
SECL	84,923.70	56,380.10	74,237.70	28,863.70	29,874.10	31.67%
CIL	483,983.20	476,672.60	420,003.40	195,351.50	211,014.20	(11.89)%
BCCL	20,872.20	17,569.80	(4,941.00)	(1,925.60)	1,358.30	(128.12)%
NMDC	70,108.80	81,486.70	92,595.20	44,718.20	*NA*	13.63%
Other Mining Peers						
GMDC	6,107.10	6,388.00	9,664.30	7136.10	3812.60	51.29%
MOIL	4,377.15	5,275.37	4,146.43	*NA*	*NA*	(21.40)%
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026	YOY Change (2025-26)
Yancoal Australia	197,292.12	123,473.76	82,417.50	34,130.14	32,945.15	(33.25)%
Bukit Asam-Indonesia	51,731.42	42,473.45	32,234.55	11,272.27	21,737.13	(24.11)%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities; BCCL CAGR is not available as Fiscal 26 operating EBDITA is negative
Note: Operating EBITDA is calculated as profit / (loss) before tax (PBT) for the period / year, plus finance costs, and depreciation and amortization expense less other income
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026
Note: For international peers values as reported are converted to INR using the currency conversion (as at 31st Dec) for the respective period. AUD (Australian dollar) to INR: 2023-56.51, 2024-53.24, 2025-60.20, H1 2025-55.77, H1 2026-65.11;
IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) to INR: 2023-0.00542, 2024- 0.00529, 2025- 0.00537, Q1 2025-0.00516, Q1 2026-0.00556

SECL maintained an Operating EBITDA margin of 22.53% in Fiscal 2026, placing it among the stronger performers within the peer group. While margins moderated during the review period, SECL continued to outperform BCCL and remained broadly comparable with several domestic and international peers.

Among domestic peers, CIL and NMDC reported higher operating EBITDA margins than SECL in Fiscal 2026, while GMDC recorded the strongest improvement over the review period. In contrast, BCCL reported a negative EBITDA margin in Fiscal 2026. Among international peers, both Yancoal Australia and Bukit Asam witnessed margin compression during the review period. Overall, SECL maintained a healthy operating profitability profile, supported by its scale of operations and low-cost opencast mining portfolio.

Operating EBITDA margin (as % of revenue from operations)

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	25.90%	18.79%	22.53%	19.13%	18.00%
CIL	33.43%	28.18%	24.94%	24.58%	23.33%
BCCL	12.79%	11.04%	(3.62)%	-2.79%	1.70%
NMDC	32.90%	34.09%	28.87%	34.09%	*NA*
Other Mining Peers					
GMDC	24.74%	22.41%	36.42%	57.00%	21.30%
MOIL	30.20%	33.28%	28.22%	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026
Yancoal Australia	44.88%	33.80%	23.01%	22.88%	16.73%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	24.81%	18.76%	14.08%	10.45%	18.63%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: Operating EBIDTA margin is calculated as Operating EBDITA divided by the Revenue from Operations
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Profit after tax (PAT)

SECL remained one of the stronger profit generators in the peer group, reporting PAT of ₹47,545.90 million in Fiscal 2026, higher than BCCL, GMDC, MOIL, aside NMDC and parent company CIL, despite a moderation in earnings over the review period. While NMDC was the only major domestic peer to record strong profit growth, most coal-focused peers, including CIL and BCCL, witnessed a decline in profitability.

PAT (₹ million) of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26	YoY Change (2025-26)
SECL	69,307.70	45,404.20	47,545.90	11,409.20	21,743.50	4.72%
CIL	373,691.30	354,497.20	310,705.80	129,550.20	153,972.40	(12.35)%
BCCL	15,644.60	12,401.90	1,282.80	1,238.80	556.50	(89.66)%
NMDC	55,712.50	65,388.20	74,146.90	36,501.10	*NA*	13.39%
Other Mining Peers						
GMDC	5,973.60	6,798.50	9,566.70	6,412.30	3,411.00	40.72%
MOIL	2,933.41	3,816.37	2,674.79	*NA*	*NA*	(29.91)%
International Companies	2023	2024	2025			YOY Change (2025-26)
Yancoal Australia	102,799.88	64,745.19	26,489.19	9,090.22	1,106.85	(59.09)%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	34,088.62	27,209.41	15,881.44	4,430.84	13,998.98	(41.63)%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026
Note: For international peers values as reported are converted to INR using the currency conversion (as at 31st Dec) for the respective period.
AUD (Australian dollar) to INR: 2023-56.51, 2024-53.24, 2025-60.20, H1 2025-55.77, H1 2026-65.11;
IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) to INR: 2023-0.00542, 2024- 0.00529, 2025- 0.00537, Q1 2025-0.00516, Q1 2026-0.00556

SECL reported a PAT margin of 13.62% in Fiscal 2026, lower than CIL (17.29%) and NMDC (22.09%), but substantially higher than BCCL (0.86%) and the selected international peers, Yancoal Australia (7.31%) and Bukit Asam (6.92%). Despite moderation from Fiscal 2024 levels, SECL continued to maintain a healthy earnings profile relative to many domestic and international peers.

Table 0.1 PAT margin (as % of total income)

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	19.82%	13.76%	13.62%	7.29%	12.33%
CIL	24.47%	19.84%	17.29%	15.57%	16.19%
BCCL	9.36%	7.51%	0.86%	1.64%	0.67%
NMDC	24.57%	25.64%	22.09%	26.45%	*NA*
Other Mining Peers					
GMDC	21.86%	21.25%	31.09%	44.40%	17.30%
MOIL	19.01%	22.50%	17.08%	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026
Yancoal Australia	23.31%	17.32%	7.31%	6.02%	0.56%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	16.08%	11.93%	6.92%	4.09%	11.91%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: PAT margin refers to the percentage derived by dividing profit after tax by total income.
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Return on average capital employed (RoACE) (%)

SECL reported a RoACE of 26.55% in Fiscal 2026, reflecting healthy capital efficiency despite moderation from Fiscal 2024 levels. While lower than CIL (35.93%) and NMDC (32.21%), SECL outperformed GMDC (18.30%), MOIL (12.60%), BCCL (5.03%) and the selected international peers, demonstrating its ability to generate competitive returns from deployed capital within the peer group.

RoACE of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026
SECL	57.96%	30.44%	26.55%
CIL	63.10%	47.70%	35.93%
BCCL	47.20%	30.13%	5.03%
NMDC	33.27%	33.68%	32.21%
Other Mining Peers			
GMDC	13.50%	14.10%	18.30%
MOIL	16.48%	19.12%	12.60%

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026
International Peers	2023	2024	2025
Yancoal Australia	30.65%	19.27%	7.20%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	33.12%	29.60%	17.62%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: RoACE refers to EBIT divided by average capital employed for the year/period. EBIT means restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs and total taxes. Capital employed is the total equity, as appearing in Restated Financial Information plus non-current borrowings. Average capital employed is the sum of opening and closing capital employed divided by two.
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet

Return on net worth (RoNW %)

SECL reported a RoNW of 25.70% in Fiscal 2026, placing it among the strongest performers in the peer group and broadly comparable with CIL (27.78%) and NMDC (23.28%). Despite moderation from Fiscal 2024 levels, SECL continued to generate superior returns compared with GMDC, MOIL, BCCL and the selected international peers, reflecting efficient utilization of shareholder capital and strong underlying profitability.

Return on net worth (RoNW) of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026
SECL	60.56%	29.07%	25.70%
CIL	50.62%	37.40%	27.78%
BCCL	34.21%	20.83%	2.07%
NMDC	23.17%	23.68%	23.28%
Other Mining Peers			
GMDC	10.03%	10.85%	14.08%
MOIL	12.42%	14.81%	9.79%
International Peers	2023	2024	2025
Yancoal Australia	22.01%	13.76%	4.83%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	24.37%	23.24%	13.03%

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities.
Note: Return on Net Worth is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year attributable to owner divided by average net worth. Net Worth is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appeared in the Restated Financial Information less OCI - Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve. Average net worth is the sum of opening and closing net worth divided by two.
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 26 values are not published yet

Current ratio

SECL maintained a healthy liquidity position throughout the review period, with its current ratio improving from 1.73 in Fiscal 2024 to 1.89 in Fiscal 2026, broadly in line with CIL (1.86) and supported by adequate working capital management. Among domestic peers, GMDC, MOIL and NMDC maintained stronger liquidity positions, while BCCL reported a current ratio below 1.0 in Fiscal 2026. Internationally, Yancoal Australia reported the highest current ratio among the peer set, whereas Bukit Asam maintained a relatively lower liquidity profile. Overall, SECL's liquidity metrics indicate adequate capacity to meet its short-term operational and financial obligations.

Current ratio of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	1.73	1.76	1.89	1.90	1.95
CIL	1.79	1.57	1.86	1.77	1.81
BCCL	1.21	1.19	0.93	*NA*	0.80
NMDC	2.53	2.42	2.43	2.87	*NA*
Other Mining Peers					
GMDC	4.60	4.66	4.14	2.87	3.92
MOIL	4.11	3.83	3.02	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026
Yancoal Australia	2.42	2.87	2.32	2.39	2.75
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	1.52	1.27	1.12	*NA*	1.27

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities

Note: Current ratio has been calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities as at the end of the financial year/ reporting year/ period; in quarterly financial results details of assets & liabilities have not been declared, hence current ratio can not be derived for Indian peers (NMDC, MOIL)
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Total capital expenditure (Capex)

SECL was among the largest capital investors in the peer group, with Fiscal 2026 capex of ₹39,243.60 million, exceeded only by CIL and NMDC among domestic peers. The Company's capex remained significantly higher than that of BCCL, GMDC and MOIL, reflecting its continued focus on mine development, capacity expansion and infrastructure augmentation. While capex moderated in Fiscal 2026 following a peak in Fiscal 2025, SECL continued to maintain one of the largest investment programmes among Indian mining companies, underscoring its commitment to sustaining future production growth and evacuation capacity.

Capex (₹ million) of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	50,152.70	52,234.40	39,243.60	13,502.80	19,224.20
CIL	234,754.10	217,759.90	196,072.40	*NA*	*NA*
BCCL	12,375.30	18,149.40	16,077.50	*NA*	*NA*
NMDC	20,660.00	37,150.00	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
Other Mining Peers					
GMDC	1,787.00	1,556.00	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
MOIL	3,161.00	3,219.00	3,250.00	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers	2023	2024	2025	H1 2025	H1 2026
Yancoal Australia	35,152.02	37,537.30	45,212.23	22,697.66	16,537.69
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	10,917.47	12,432.67	24,221.81	*NA*	*NA*

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: Capital Expenditure for the respective financial years/ reporting period
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026
Note: For international peers values as reported are converted to INR using the currency conversion (as at 31st Dec) for the respective period.
AUD (Australian dollar) to INR: 2023-56.51, 2024-53.24, 2025-60.20, H1 2025-55.77, H1 2026-65.11;
IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) to INR: 2023-0.00542, 2024- 0.00529, 2025- 0.00537, Q1 2025-0.00516, Q1 2026-0.00556

Earning per share (EPS)

SECL reported an EPS of ₹7.19 in Fiscal 2026, placing it ahead of BCCL and Bukit Asam, while remaining comparable to NMDC. Although EPS moderated during the review period, reflecting lower profitability, SECL continued to rank among the stronger earnings generators within the domestic coal peer group. CIL remained the clear leader on this metric, while GMDC recorded the highest EPS among the non-coal domestic peers. Among the international peers, both Yancoal Australia and Bukit Asam reported a decline in EPS over the review period.

EPS (₹) of SECL and other companies- Basic as well as Diluted

Primary Peers	2024		2025		2026		Sept-25		Sept-26	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
SECL	10.43	10.43	6.88	6.88	7.19	7.19	1.86	1.86	3.30	3.30
CIL	60.69	60.69	57.61	57.61	50.46	50.46	21.19	21.19	24.94	24.94
BCCL	3.36	3.36	2.66	2.66	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.12	0.12
NMDC	6.34	6.34	7.44	7.44	8.47	8.47	4.17	4.17	*NA*	*NA*
Other Mining Peers										
GMDC	18.78	18.78	21.38	21.38	30.08	30.08	20.21	20.21	10.75	10.75
MOIL	14.42	14.42	18.76	18.76	13.14	13.14	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers	2023		2024		2025		H1 2025		H1 2026	
Yancoal Australia	**77.88**	**77.88**	**49.14**	**49.04**	**20.11**	**20.05**	**6.92**	**6.92**	**0.85**	**0.85**
Bukit Asam	2.88	2.88	2.35	2.35	1.36	1.36	0.38	0.38	1.22	1.22

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities; quarterly values are not annualized.
Note: Face Values: SECL- ₹2, CIL, ₹10, BCCL- ₹10, NMDC- ₹1, GMDC- ₹2, MOIL ₹10 each, Bukit Asam Rp100
Note: Earnings per share (EPS) equals profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the company divided by the Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year. Since there is no dilutive capital, Basic and Diluted EPS would be same.

Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026
Note: For international peers values as reported are converted to INR using the currency conversion (as at 31st Dec) for the respective period. AUD (Australian dollar) to INR: 2023-56.51, 2024-53.24, 2025-60.20, H1 2025-55.77, H1 2026-65.11;
IDR (Indonesian Rupiah) to INR: 2023-0.00542, 2024- 0.00529, 2025- 0.00537, Q1 2025-0.00516, Q1 2026-0.00556

Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations

SECL maintained one of the most efficient receivables cycles among the peer group, with trade receivable days of 14.45 days in Fiscal 2026, second only to GMDC (9.86 days) and significantly lower than CIL (27.09 days), MOIL (34.80 days), BCCL (67.44 days) and NMDC (104.78 days). Although receivable days increased from Fiscal 2024 levels, SECL continued to demonstrate strong collection efficiency and effective working capital management, while also outperforming the international peers Yancoal Australia and Bukit Asam on this metric.

Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	2024	2025	2026
SECL	8.17	2.94	14.45
CIL	25.87	21.54	27.09
BCCL	21.53	34.49	67.44
NMDC	60.27	118.25	104.78
Other Mining Peers			
GMDC	15.05	10.88	9.86
MOIL	52.87	33.52	34.80
International Peers	2023	2024	2025
Yancoal Australia	31.07	32.01	32.52
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	36.01	43.05	33.67

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: Trade receivables as number of days of Revenue from operations refers to Trade Receivables on the reporting date (excluding unbilled receivables) as appearing in the Restated Financial Information divided by Revenue from operations multiplied by number of days in the financial year.
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 26 values are not published yet;

Operational Benchmarking

Production

SECL remained the second-largest coal producer among the peer group, behind only CIL, with production of 176.29 MT in Fiscal 2026. While production remained below the peak level achieved in Fiscal 2024, the Company recorded a recovery in Fiscal 2026 and continued to operate at a significantly larger scale than BCCL and the selected international coal peers. Among the benchmarked companies, NMDC, Yancoal Australia and Bukit Asam recorded production growth over the review period, while BCCL witnessed a decline in output. Despite fluctuations in production over the review period, SECL continued to operate at a scale significantly larger than the selected international peers and remained one of the key contributors to India's domestic coal output.

Total production (MT) of SECL and other companies, coal and other minerals as produced

Primary Peers	Mineral	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	Coal	187.38	167.49	176.29	72.66	76.88
CIL	Coal	773.65	781.06	768.19	329.14	321.00
BCCL	Coking Coal	41.10	40.50	35.52	15.75	13.78
NMDC	Iron ore	45.02	44.07	53.15	22.20	27.27
Other Domestic Peers						
GMDC	Lignite	6.37	8.02	7.88	3.47	4.46
MOIL	Manganese Ore	1.76	1.80	1.91	*NA*	*NA*
International Peers		2023	2024	2025		
Yancoal Australia	Coal	60.20	62.70	67.00	32.20	32.50
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	Coal	41.94	43.28	47.19	*NA*	*NA*

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: all values for different minerals are in million tonnes (MT);
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st Dec as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Total coal production (MT) from opencast mines

Primary Peers	2024		2025		2026		Sept-25		Sept-26	
	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share
SECL	175.41	93.61 %	155.62	92.91 %	165.08	93.64 %	67.35	92.69 %	70.55	91.76 %
CIL	747.63	96.64 %	755.61	96.74 %	742.63	96.67 %	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
BCCL	40.33	98.14 %	39.36	97.19 %	34.72	97.73 %	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL; all years are Fiscal year

Total coal production (MT) from underground mines

Primary Peers	2024		2025		2026		Sept-25		Sept-26	
	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share	Production (MT)	% share
SECL	11.97	6.39 %	11.87	7.09 %	11.21	6.36 %	5.31	7.31 %	6.33	8.24 %
CIL	26.02	3.36 %	25.44	3.26 %	25.56	3.33 %	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*
BCCL	0.77	1.86 %	1.14	2.81 %	0.81	2.27 %	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL; all years are Fiscal year

Mineral dispatch/ Sales

SECL remained the second-largest producer and supplier in the peer set, behind only CIL, with dispatch volumes of 178.63 MT in Fiscal 2026. Following a moderation in Fiscal 2025, dispatch volumes recovered in Fiscal 2026, reflecting strong evacuation capabilities and stable demand. SECL's dispatch scale remained substantially higher than BCCL and the selected international coal peers, underscoring its strategic role in India's domestic coal supply chain and the strength of its rail-linked logistics network.

Total dispatch/ sales (MT) of SECL and other companies, coal and other minerals as produced

Primary Peers	Mineral	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	Coal	180.60	170.75	178.63	84.23	89.89
CIL	Coal	754.07	761.48	743.49	*NA*	*NA*
BCCL	Coal	39.27	38.25	33.05	*NA*	*NA*
NMDC	Iron ore	44.48	44.40	50.23	22.23	22.23
Other Mining Peers						
GMDC	Lignite	6.37	8.02	7.88	*NA*	*NA*
MOIL	Manganese Ore	1.54	1.59	1.59	*NA*	*NA*
International Companies		2023	2024	2025		
Yancoal Australia	Coal	33.10	37.70	38.10	16.60	19.80
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	Coal	36.97	42.89	45.43	*NA*	*NA*

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities;
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Total dispatch/ sales (MT) as % of total production of SECL and other companies

Primary Peers	Mineral	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
SECL	Coal	96.39%	101.95%	101.33%	115.92%	116.92%
CIL	Coal	97.47%	97.49%	96.78%	*NA*	*NA*
BCCL	Coal	95.55%	94.44%	93.05%	*NA*	*NA*
NMDC	Iron ore	98.80%	100.75%	94.51%	*NA*	*NA*
Other Mining Peers						
GMDC	Lignite	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.14%	81.52%
MOIL	Manganese Ore	87.49%	88.06%	83.32%	*NA*	*NA*
International Companies		2023	2024	2025		

Primary Peers	Mineral	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
Yancoal Australia	Coal	54.98%	60.13%	56.87%	51.55%	60.92%
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	Coal	88.15%	99.10%	96.27%	NA	NA

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities;
Note: International peers values are for Fiscal 2023,2024,2025 (Fiscal Year refers to 1st Jan to 31st as per respective international reporting standard); Fiscal 2026 values are not published yet; for Yancoal and Bukit Asam values in quarterly column are for H1 2025 and 2026

Over Burden Removal and Stripping Ratio

Among the selected peer group (domestic coal mining companies), SECL recorded the second-highest overburden removal (OBR) after parent company CIL, with OBR increasing to a record 362.36 M.Cum. in Fiscal 2026. At the same time, SECL maintained the lowest stripping ratio among the coal peers, at 2.20 m^3/t in Fiscal 2026, compared with 2.67 m^3/t for CIL and 4.64 m^3/t for BCCL. This combination of high OBR volumes and a relatively low stripping ratio reflects the favourable mining characteristics and operational efficiency of SECL's predominantly opencast mining portfolio.

OBR and Stripping ratio of SECL and other companies

Company	2024	2025	2026	Sept-25	Sept-26
Stripping Ratio(m3/t)					
SECL	1.83	2.28	2.20	2.35	2.18
CIL	2.63	2.67	2.67	*NA*	*NA*
BCCL	3.70	4.63	4.64	*NA*	*NA*
OBR (M.Cum.)					
SECL	321.19	354.64	362.36	158.43	153.83
CIL	1,964.14	2,019.50	1,979.97	855.69	857.61
BCCL	149.28	182.35	160.92	81.76	64.87

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2024,2025,2026 and quarterly statement announcement (unaudited for Q2'27) of SECL, CIL, BCCL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: OBR is in million cubic meter (M.Cum), and Stripping ratio is derived by OBR / Coal Production from opencast mines (m3/tonne)
Note: OBR and Stripping ratio are not disclosed by Indian Mining entities (NMDC, GMDC, MOIL), as well as international peers (Yancoal. Bukit Asam)

Coal Reserves/ Resources

SECL possesses one of the largest coal resource bases in India among the benchmarked companies, with 47.55 Bt of resources and 4.61 Bt of audited coal reserves. The Company's resource base is more than three times that of BCCL and substantially exceeds that of the selected international peers, highlighting SECL's strong reserve position and long-term production visibility. Its sizeable reserve inventory provides a solid foundation for future mine development, capacity expansion and sustained production growth.

Coal Resources and Reserves of MCL and other companies as reported

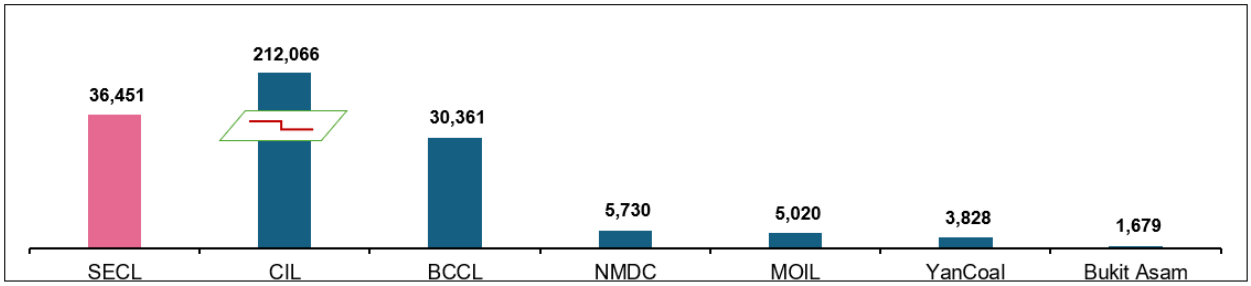
Company	Unit	Resources	Reserves	Reporting Period
SECL	Bt	47.55	4.61*	As on 01.04.2026
CIL	Bt	*NA*	*NA*	As on 01.04.2026
BCCL	Bt	14.86	*NA*	As on 01.04.2026
International Companies				Reporting Period
Yancoal Australia	Bt	4.40	0.85	At the end of Fiscal 2025
Bukit Asam- Indonesia	Bt	5.71	2.88	At the end of Fiscal 2025

Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2026 of SECL, CIL, BCCL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities; SECL reserves are audited reserves as of April 01, 2026 (as per DMT report for SECL)
Note: Resources include (measured, indicated and inferred resources), reserves are recoverable/ mineable reserves (including Proved + probable) as reported by entities in their annual reports. All values are in billion tonnes

Manpower and OMS

Manpower and Output per Manshift (OMS) are important indicators of workforce productivity and operational efficiency in the mining sector. While manpower reflects the scale of operations, OMS measures the quantity of coal produced per employee per shift.

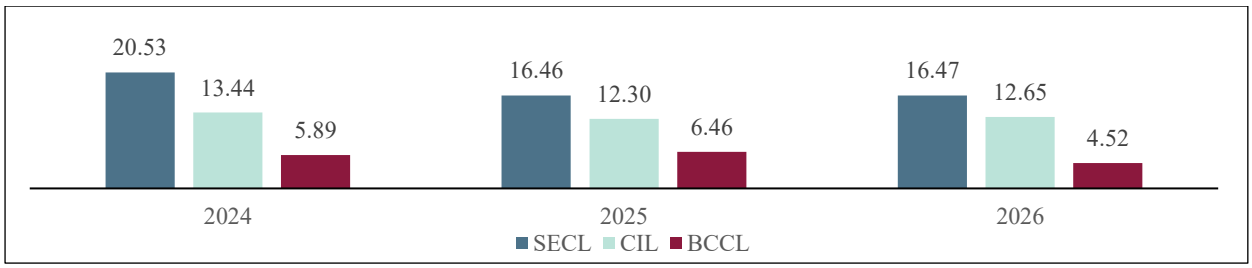
Manpower deployed, Fiscal 2026/ 2025



Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 2026 of SECL, CIL, BCCL NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities
Note: For International peers figures are for Fiscal 2025 as per their respective reporting period.

SECL maintained one of the largest workforces among the peer group, with 36,451 employees in Fiscal 2026, second only to CIL, while operating at a significantly larger scale than most domestic and international peers. Despite a substantially smaller workforce than CIL, SECL continued to maintain a large production base, reflecting the high degree of mechanization across its operations. In terms of workforce productivity, SECL consistently reported the highest Output per Manshift (OMS) among the Indian coal peers during Fiscal 2024-Fiscal 2026. In Fiscal 2026, SECL's OMS was approximately 30% higher than CIL's and more than 3.5 times that of BCCL, highlighting the operational efficiency of its predominantly mechanized opencast mining portfolio.

Output per Manshift (tonnes)



Source: Annual Reports Fiscal 24,25,26 of SECL, CIL, BCCL; all years are Fiscal year for Indian entities; OMS are declared by coal mining companies in India, other mining companies (NMDC, GMDC, MOIL) as well as international peers have not declared these values.

Benchmarking with major CIL Subsidiaries

Benchmarking against major CIL subsidiaries provides an assessment of SECL's relative scale, operating performance, productivity and financial profile within India's coal sector. As the second-largest coal-producing subsidiary of CIL, SECL plays a significant role in domestic coal supply and energy security. The benchmarking analysis highlights SECL's competitive position across key operating, financial and efficiency metrics, including production, profitability, workforce productivity, reserve base, capital expenditure and evacuation capabilities.

Total Revenue from operations

SECL was the second highest revenue-generating entity among the CIL subsidiaries, reporting revenue from operations of ₹329,565.20 million in Fiscal 2026, second only to NCL (₹331,263.30 million) and ahead of MCL, CCL, WCL, ECL and BCCL. While revenue remained broadly stable during Fiscal 2024-2026, SECL maintained a revenue base comparable with the largest CIL subsidiaries, reflecting its significant production scale and strong position in India's coal sector.

Among the peer group, NCL and CCL recorded the strongest revenue growth during the review period, while BCCL witnessed a decline. Despite relatively modest revenue growth, SECL continued to rank among the leading contributors to the CIL subsidiary network by revenue.

Total Revenue from operations (₹ million) and YoY Growth for major CIL Subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026	YoY Change (2025-26)
SECL	327,836.20	299,983.60	329,565.20	9.86%
MCL	316,343.50	313,530.20	305,495.90	(2.56)%
BCCL	163,143.60	159,172.10	136,447.80	(14.28)%

Company	2024	2025	2026	YoY Change (2025-26)
ECL	145,591.40	182,649.50	181,957.70	(0.38)%
CCL	166,963.50	207,257.40	216,084.20	4.26%
WCL	174,919.90	204,295.70	173,963.00	(14.85)%
NCL	246,328.90	315,496.20	331,263.30	5.00%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Operating EBIDTA

SECL remained one of the largest contributors to operating profitability, reporting the third-highest Operating EBITDA in Fiscal 2026 among CIL's subsidiaries, behind NCL and MCL, while ahead of CCL, WCL, ECL and BCCL. While operating profitability moderated during the review period, SECL continued to maintain a significantly higher earnings base than most CIL subsidiaries, supported by its large production scale and dispatch volumes.

Among the major subsidiaries, NCL was the only large producer to record EBITDA growth during the period, while BCCL and ECL reported negative EBITDA in Fiscal 2026. Despite the decline in earnings, SECL remained one of the strongest operating profit generators within the CIL group, underscoring the scale and efficiency of its operations.

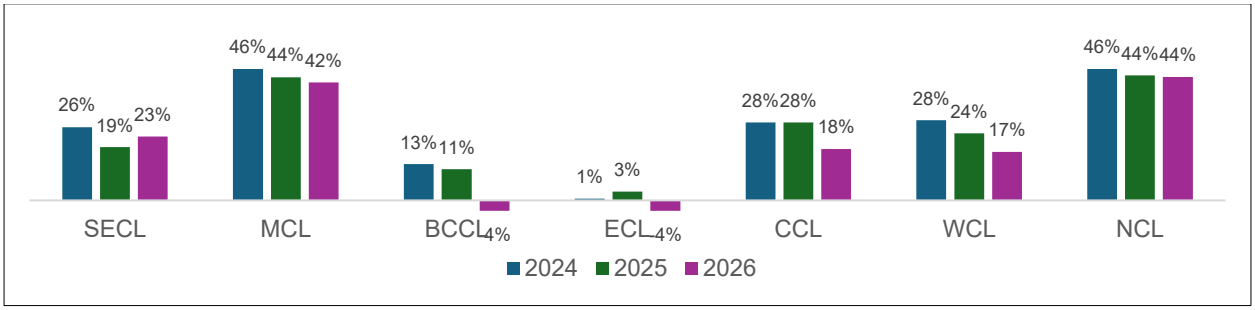
SECL maintained an Operating EBITDA margin of 23% in Fiscal 2026, lower than NCL and MCL, but higher than BCCL, ECL and WCL. While margin levels moderated across most subsidiaries during the review period, SECL continued to maintain a healthy profitability profile relative to the broader CIL subsidiary peer group.

Operating EBITDA (₹ million) and YoY Growth for major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026	YoY change (2025-26)
SECL	84,923.70	56,380.10	74,237.70	31.67%
MCL	146,809.20	136,554.80	127,352.40	(6.74)%
BCCL	20,872.20	17,569.80	-4,941.00	(128.12)%
ECL	859.00	5,600.70	-6,733.90	(220.23)%
CCL	46,045.50	57,082.50	39,272.00	(31.20)%
WCL	49,560.20	48,315.40	29,855.90	(38.21)%
NCL	114,421.30	139,354.30	144,377.70	3.60%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Operating EBITDA margin (% of Revenue from Operations)



Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Profit after tax (PAT)

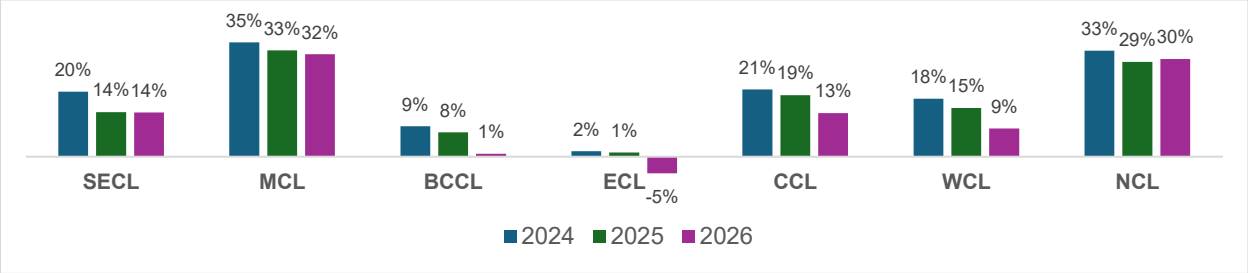
SECL remained one of the largest profit-generating subsidiaries within the CIL group, reporting a PAT of ₹47,545.90 million in Fiscal 2026, ranking behind MCL (₹106,981.20 million), NCL (₹106,568.40 million) and CCL (₹29,674.50 million). Although profitability moderated during the review period, SECL continued to maintain a substantially larger earnings base than BCCL, ECL and WCL, reflecting the scale of its operations and coal dispatch volumes. Among the major subsidiaries, NCL was the only company to record strong profit growth during the review period, while BCCL and ECL experienced the sharpest deterioration in profitability. Despite the decline in earnings, SECL remained one of the principal contributors to the profitability of the CIL subsidiary network.

PAT (₹ million) of for major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026	YoY Change (2025-26)
SECL	69,307.70	45,404.20	47,545.90	4.72%
MCL	118,415.50	108,251.20	106,981.20	(1.17)%
BCCL	15,644.60	12,401.90	1,282.80	(89.66)%
ECL	2,515.90	2,359.10	-9,662.40	(509.58)%
CCL	36,610.50	40,627.10	29,674.50	(26.96)%
WCL	32,454.30	32,148.20	15,982.00	(50.29)%
NCL	83,181.30	96,230.50	106,568.40	10.74%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

PAT margin (% of total income)



Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Current ratio

SECL maintained a healthy liquidity position, with its current ratio improving from 1.73 in Fiscal 2024 to 1.89 in Fiscal 2026, ranking behind only NCL (4.69) and MCL (2.11) among the major CIL subsidiaries. SECL's liquidity remained stronger than CCL, WCL, BCCL and ECL, reflecting adequate working capital management and a comfortable ability to meet short-term obligations.

Current ratio of major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026
SECL	1.73	1.76	1.89
MCL	2.04	1.96	2.11
BCCL	1.21	1.19	0.93
ECL	0.73	0.81	0.62
CCL	1.41	1.42	1.49
WCL	1.21	1.17	1.47
NCL	2.32	2.98	4.69

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Return on average capital employed (RoACE) (%)

SECL reported a RoACE of 26.55% in Fiscal 2026, placing it among the stronger performers within the CIL subsidiary peer group, behind MCL (73.26%) and NCL (58.59%). While returns moderated during the review period, SECL continued to outperform WCL (24.58%), CCL (18.63%), BCCL (5.03%) and ECL (-22.65%), reflecting its ability to generate healthy returns from deployed capital despite a challenging earnings environment.

RoACE of major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026
SECL	57.96%	30.44%	26.55%
MCL	107.04%	83.17%	73.26%
BCCL	47.20%	30.13%	5.03%
ECL	10.96%	11.91%	-22.65%
CCL	38.20%	35.07%	18.63%
WCL	89.30%	58.44%	24.58%
NCL	79.63%	67.84%	58.59%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Return on net worth (%)

SECL reported a RoNW of 25.70% in Fiscal 2026, placing it behind MCL (53.87%) and NCL (41.89%), while remaining ahead of BCCL (2.07%) and ECL (-21.79%). Although RoNW moderated during the review period, SECL continued to generate positive returns on shareholder capital and remained among the stronger performers within the CIL subsidiary.

Return on net worth (RoNW) of SECL and other major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026
SECL	60.56%	29.07%	25.70%
MCL	80.56%	62.82%	53.87%
BCCL	34.21%	20.83%	2.07%
ECL	8.71%	5.88%	(21.79)%
CCL	30.02%	26.93%	16.93%
WCL	67.57%	41.08%	16.64%
NCL	60.44%	50.35%	41.89%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Dividend income received by CIL

SECL remained a significant contributor to dividend income within the CIL group, contributing ₹15,699.30 million in Fiscal 2026, higher than BCCL, CCL and WCL, although substantially below MCL and NCL. The Company's consistent dividend payouts reflect its strong cash generation capability and ability to support shareholder returns while continuing to fund operational and capital expenditure requirements.

Dividend income received by CIL from its major subsidiaries (₹ million)

Company	2024	2025	2026
SECL	7,495.50	20,916.80	15,699.30
MCL	90,000.00	86,000.00	76,500.00
BCCL	--	444.3	8,442.20
ECL	--	--	--
CCL	10,236.60	10,998.00	10,114.40
WCL	--	4,997.20	5,849.90
NCL	41,957.60	37,023.60	38,108.80

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Fiscal 2023, 2024, 2025; all years are Fiscal year

Coal Production

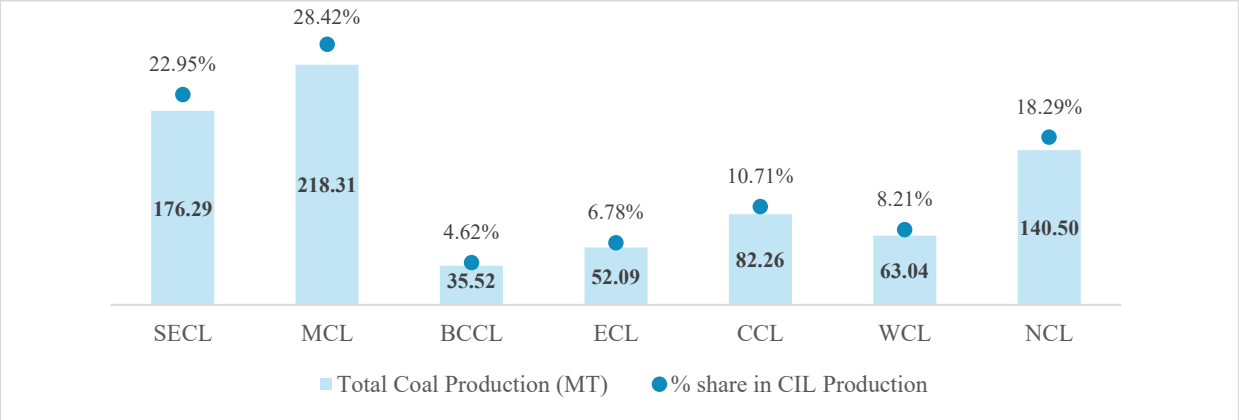
SECL remained the second-largest coal-producing subsidiary of CIL in Fiscal 2026, with production of 176.29 MT, behind MCL (218.31 MT) and ahead of NCL (140.50 MT). Together, SECL, MCL and NCL accounted for a significant share of CIL's overall coal production. While production moderated from Fiscal 2024 levels, SECL continued to maintain a substantial production base and remained a key contributor to CIL's output, supported by its large-scale mining operations and reserve base.

Total coal production of major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026	Change YoY (2025-26)
SECL	187.38	167.49	176.29	5.25%
MCL	206.10	225.17	218.31	(3.05)%
BCCL	41.10	40.50	35.52	(12.30)%
ECL	47.56	52.04	52.09	0.10%
CCL	86.05	87.54	82.26	(6.03)%
WCL	69.11	69.12	63.04	(8.80)%
NCL	136.15	139.00	140.50	1.08%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; CIL annual report Fiscal 2026 all years are Fiscal year

Major subsidiary wise total Coal production (% share of CIL's total coal production), Fiscal 2026



Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; CIL annual report Fiscal 2026 all years are Fiscal year

Coal offtake

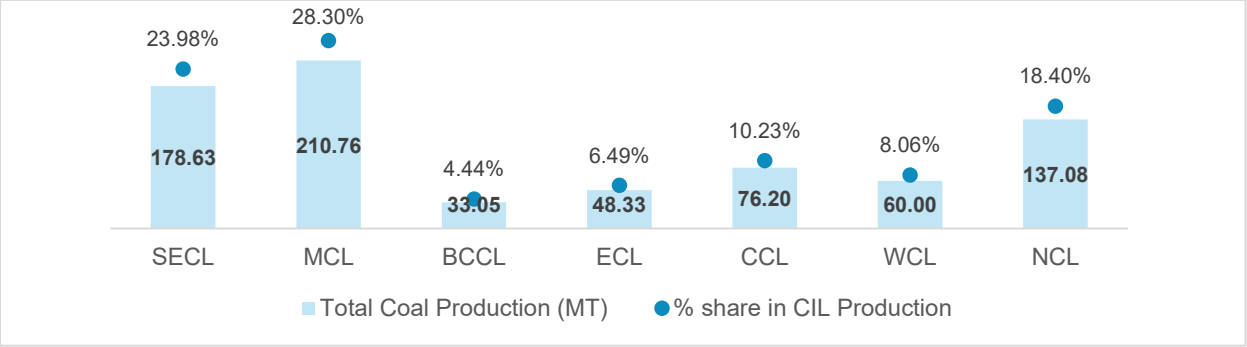
SECL recorded the second-highest coal offtakes within the CIL group, with offtake of 178.63 MT in Fiscal 2026, behind MCL (210.76 MT) and ahead of NCL (137.08 MT). Despite a marginal decline over Fiscal 2024-Fiscal 2026, SECL maintained one of the largest coal distribution networks and continued to be a key contributor to CIL's overall offtake, reflecting its substantial production scale and strong market presence.

Total coal offtake for major CIL subsidiaries

Company	2024	2025	2026	Change YoY (2025-26)
SECL	180.60	170.75	178.63	4.61%
MCL	199.02	210.46	210.76	0.14%
BCCL	39.27	38.25	33.05	(13.59)%
ECL	43.75	49.76	48.33	(2.87)%
CCL	82.81	85.69	76.20	(11.07)%
WCL	70.24	68.56	60.00	(12.49)%
NCL	137.63	137.7	137.08	(0.45)%

Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; all years are Fiscal year

Major subsidiary wise total coal offtake (% share of CIL's consolidated offtake), Fiscal 2026



Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; CIL annual report Fiscal 2026 all years are Fiscal year

Over Burden Removal and Stripping Ratio

SECL recorded the second-highest OBR among the major CIL subsidiaries in Fiscal 2026. Despite its large-scale reserve exposure activities, the Company's stripping ratio remained lower than those of NCL, BCCL, ECL and WCL, reflecting favourable mining conditions and efficient mine planning. In Fiscal 2026, SECL's stripping ratio was 2.20 m^3/t, lower than CIL's 2.67 cubic m^3/t and the third lowest among CIL's subsidiaries. This combination of high OBR volumes and a moderate stripping ratio supports SECL's production efficiency and long-term reserve development.

OBR and stripping ratio of major CIL subsidiaries

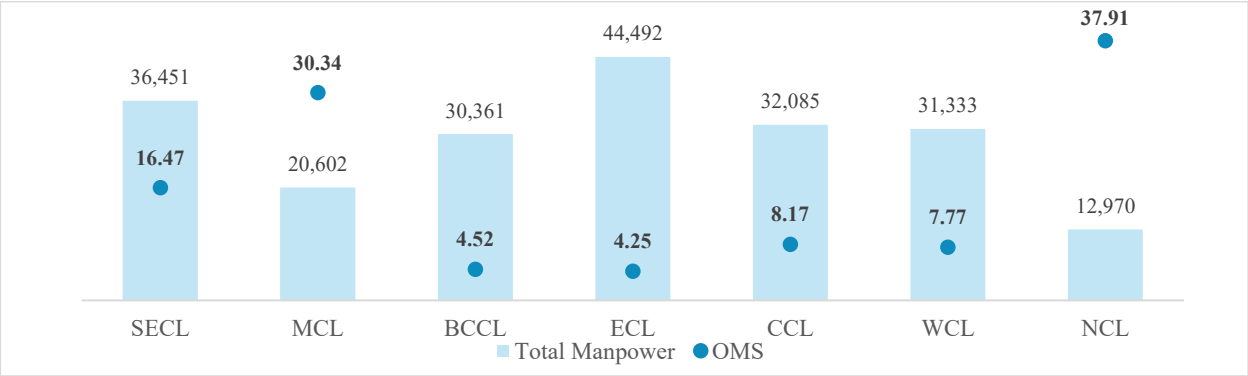
Company	2024	2025	2026
Stripping Ratio (m3/t)			
SECL	1.83	2.28	2.20
MCL	1.34	1.50	1.50
BCCL	3.70	4.63	4.64
ECL	4.44	4.30	4.59
CCL	1.42	1.36	1.46
WCL	6.15	5.56	5.86
NCL	3.76	3.37	3.28
OBR (M.Cum.)			
SECL	321.19	354.64	362.36
MCL	276.49	337.39	327.22
BCCL	149.28	182.35	160.92
ECL	170.28	187.17	192.79
CCL	121.33	118.35	119.35
WCL	407.69	368.91	355.30
NCL	511.87	467.90	461.05

Source: Annual Reports of CIL; all years are Fiscal year

Manpower and OMS

Despite having the second-largest workforce among the major CIL subsidiaries, SECL reported an OMS of 16.47 tonnes in Fiscal 2026, significantly higher than BCCL (4.52 tonnes), ECL (4.25 tonnes), CCL (8.17 tonnes) and WCL (7.77 tonnes). While NCL and MCL recorded higher OMS levels, SECL combined a large production scale with strong workforce productivity, reflecting the benefits of its predominantly opencast and highly mechanised mining operations.

Manpower deployed and OMS of major CIL subsidiaries, Fiscal 2026



Source: Annual Reports of CIL Subsidiaries; CIL annual report Fiscal 2026; all years are Fiscal year

Diversification and future ready initiatives

The mining and energy sector is increasingly expanding beyond conventional extraction activities through investments in renewable energy, logistics infrastructure, digital technologies, mechanisation and sustainable mining practices. As companies prepare for evolving energy requirements and environmental expectations, diversification has become an important component of long-term business strategy.

Diversification of operations across different companies

Company	Core Business	Key Diversification Areas
SECL	Coal Mining	First Mile Connectivity (FMC) infrastructure, coal evacuation systems, mine mechanisation, renewable energy initiatives, coal gasification projects, critical mineral exploration from mine overburden, and digital mining technologies
CIL	Coal Mining	Solar and renewable energy projects, coal gasification, critical minerals, coal beneficiation, railway and logistics infrastructure, FMC projects, battery energy storage systems, and coal bed methane (CBM) initiatives

Company	Core Business	Key Diversification Areas
BCCL	Coal Mining	Rooftop solar power installations, coal bed methane production, washery modernisation, and operational efficiency enhancement projects
NMDC	Iron Ore Mining	Critical mineral exploration, coal mining, pelletisation facilities, renewable energy projects, slurry pipeline infrastructure, international mining ventures, and digital transformation programmes
GMDC	Lignite Mining & Power Generation	Renewable energy development, rare earth element (REE) mining and processing, bauxite and silica sand operations, industrial minerals, power generation, and mine modernisation initiatives
MOIL	Manganese ore Mining	Renewable energy adoption, mineral exploration, beneficiation projects, digital mining technologies, mine mechanisation, underground hoisting automation, and research-driven mineral development initiatives

Source: Annual reports of various SECL, CIL, BCCL, NMDC, GMDC, MOIL; Crisil intelligence

Diversification initiative analysis

Diversification strategies across the peer group vary significantly. NMDC, CIL and GMDC have pursued broader diversification across minerals, renewable energy, logistics, coal gasification, critical minerals and other value-added businesses, while MOIL has focused on mineral exploration, beneficiation, mechanisation and renewable energy integration. Among these, NMDC has one of the most diversified business portfolios, spanning multiple minerals, logistics assets, renewable energy and international operations.

In comparison, SECL and BCCL remain predominantly coal-focused companies, with diversification efforts concentrated on operational efficiency, infrastructure development and sustainability initiatives. SECL has expanded its renewable energy footprint through 40 MW of ground-mounted solar capacity, 4.0 MW of rooftop solar installations, and a significant increase in solar generation from 0.1 million units in Fiscal 2023 to 57.6 million units in Fiscal 2026. Going forward, renewable energy, critical minerals, digital mining technologies and low-carbon solutions are expected to remain key diversification themes across the sector.

Environmental (E), Social (S), Governance (G) parameters

ESG initiatives

Company	Environment (E)	Social (S)	Governance (G)
SECL	• 40 MW of ground-mounted, grid-connected solar PV capacity commissioned at the Bhatgaon and Bishrampur areas, along with 4.0 MW of rooftop solar installations • Solar power generation increased from 0.1 million units in Fiscal 2023 to 57.6 million units in Fiscal 2026. • All operating mines have approved mine closure plans and escrow accounts, with 25 legacy mines scientifically closed in Fiscal 2026. • Afforestation, mine reclamation and overburden management initiatives are being undertaken, alongside exploration of Rare Earth Elements (REEs), critical minerals and carbon-capture technologies.	• ₹1270.64 Million CSR expenditure including unspent amount deposited during Fiscal 2026. • CSR initiatives focused on healthcare, education, skill development, livelihood generation and rural development. • Major projects include Project DHADKAN for treatment of children with congenital heart defects, Multi-Skill Development Institute (MSDI), vocational training programmes, support to government schools, healthcare infrastructure and nutritional support under Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan. • Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R), community welfare and livelihood enhancement programmes implemented across mining-affected regions	• AI-enabled Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) for real-time monitoring of mining operations and safety management. • Governance framework supported by Board-level oversight, compliance systems and risk-management mechanisms. • Governance framework supported by Board-level oversight, compliance systems and risk-management mechanisms. • Governance framework supported by Board-level oversight, compliance systems and risk-management mechanisms.

Company	Environment (E)	Social (S)	Governance (G)
CIL	• Investments in renewable energy, including solar power projects and other clean-energy initiatives. • Afforestation programmes, mine reclamation activities and biodiversity conservation measures undertaken across operational areas. • Implementation of First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects to enhance coal transportation efficiency while reducing environmental impacts associated with coal movement.	• CSR expenditure of ₹1565.7 million at CIL Headquarters and ₹9632.7 million at the consolidated level. • Community-focused CSR programmes covering healthcare, education, skill development, livelihood generation, sanitation and rural infrastructure. • Social development initiatives implemented across coal-bearing and mining-affected regions.	• Well-established governance framework supported by Board-level committees, including CSR and Risk Management Committees. • Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system for identifying, assessing and mitigating strategic and operational risks. • Compliance with SEBI regulations, DPE guidelines, vigilance requirements and whistleblower mechanisms.
BCCL	• 200 ha of land earmarked for plantation activities in Bihar and Jharkhand under the Green Credit Programme. • 25 MW solar power project at the Bhojudih Coal Washery. • Bio-reclamation of degraded mined-out areas, ecological restoration of overburden (OB) dumps and plantation initiatives.	• CSR expenditure of ₹286.7 million. • Skill development institutes and training centres established in mining regions. • Promotion of science education through science center laboratories.	• Operations guided by a formal Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to Board members and senior management. • Adherence to public sector vigilance frameworks and anti-corruption measures.
NMDC	• Net-zero transition initiatives supported through the adoption of renewable energy solutions. • 1.87 million saplings planted alongside extensive green belt development programmes. • Implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge systems and water conservation measures.	• ₹1911.4 million CSR expenditure. • Investments focused on healthcare, education, infrastructure development and skill enhancement. • Investments focused on healthcare, education, infrastructure development and skill enhancement.	• Comprehensive risk management and internal control framework. • Regular governance reviews and audit processes. • Integration of ESG considerations into strategic planning and decision-making processes.
GMDC	• 200.9 MW of wind power capacity and 5 MW of solar power capacity contributing to renewable energy generation. • 98,118 saplings planted over 84.75 hectares during Fiscal 2025. • Initiatives focused on mine reclamation, biodiversity conservation, water resource management and environmental monitoring.	• ₹785.9 million spent on CSR activities covering healthcare, education, livelihood enhancement and rural infrastructure development. • Community welfare programmes implemented for populations residing in mining-affected regions.	• Governance framework supported through Board-level oversight and committee structures. • Established systems for risk management and regulatory compliance. • Emphasis on transparency, accountability and disclosure practices.
MOIL	• Renewable energy adoption through solar and wind energy utilisation. • Environmental preservation initiatives including plantation drives and conservation measures. • Programmes focused on energy efficiency enhancement and mine modernisation.	• CSR expenditure of ₹82.6 million directed towards healthcare, education and women empowerment initiatives. • Community welfare and rural development programmes implemented across operational areas.	• Governance structure supported by Board-level supervision and oversight. • Compliance with SEBI requirements and Government of India guidelines. • Strong audit, compliance and transparency mechanisms.

Source: Annual reports of SECL, CIL, BCCL, NMDC, GMDC, MOIL

OUR BUSINESS

Some of the information in this section, including information with respect to our business plans and strategies, contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should read "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 20 for a discussion of the risks and uncertainties related to those statements and "Risk Factors", "Industry Overview", "Financial Information" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" on pages 21, 147, 343 and 524, respectively, for a discussion of certain factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Our actual results may differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Our Company's financial year commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the subsequent year, and references to a particular fiscal year are to the 12 months ended March 31 of that particular year. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, the financial information included herein is based on or derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For further information, see "Financial Information" on page 343. Also see "Definitions and Abbreviations" on page 1 for certain terms used in this section. Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references in this section to "we", "us", or "our" are to South Eastern Coalfields Limited on a consolidated basis while "our Company" or "the Company" are to South Eastern Coalfields Limited on a standalone basis.

*We have included certain information in relation to our reserves, resources, capacity utilization and estimates from the report titled "An independent technical report on the coal resources and reserves of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), India" (the "**DMT Report**") dated October 2026, prepared by DMT Consulting Private Limited ("**DMT**"), an independent mining and geological consultancy firm. Estimates included in the DMT Report are subject to certain assumptions. Actual reserves and production levels may differ significantly from reserve estimates. For further information, see "Risk Factors – Information relating to our resources and reserves base included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is based on estimates, and our actual production, resources and reserves may vary from these estimates. Additionally, certain information relating to our resources and reserves included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been prepared and classified in accordance with the Indian Standard Procedure guidelines (the "**ISP Guidelines**"), which differ from international standards, and such information has not been audited by DMT." on page 22. A copy of the DMT Report is available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations.*

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook" dated October 2026 (the "**CRISIL Report**") prepared and issued by CRISIL Limited appointed by us pursuant to work order dated August 14, 2026 and exclusively commissioned and paid for by us to enable investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with the Offer. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CRISIL Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no portions of or data or information in the CRISIL Report which may be relevant for the proposed Offer, that has been omitted or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived from the CRISIL Report and included herein with respect to any calendar year or Fiscal refers to such information for the relevant calendar year or Fiscal. The CRISIL Report will form part of the material documents for inspection and a copy of the CRISIL Report is available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations. For further information, see "Risk Factors – Certain sections of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus disclose information from the CRISIL Report which is a paid report and commissioned and paid for by us exclusively in connection with the Offer and any reliance on such information for making an investment decision in the Offer is subject to inherent risks" on page 74. Also see, "Certain Conventions, Presentation of Financial, Industry and Market Data and Currency of Presentation – Industry and Market Data" on page 18.*

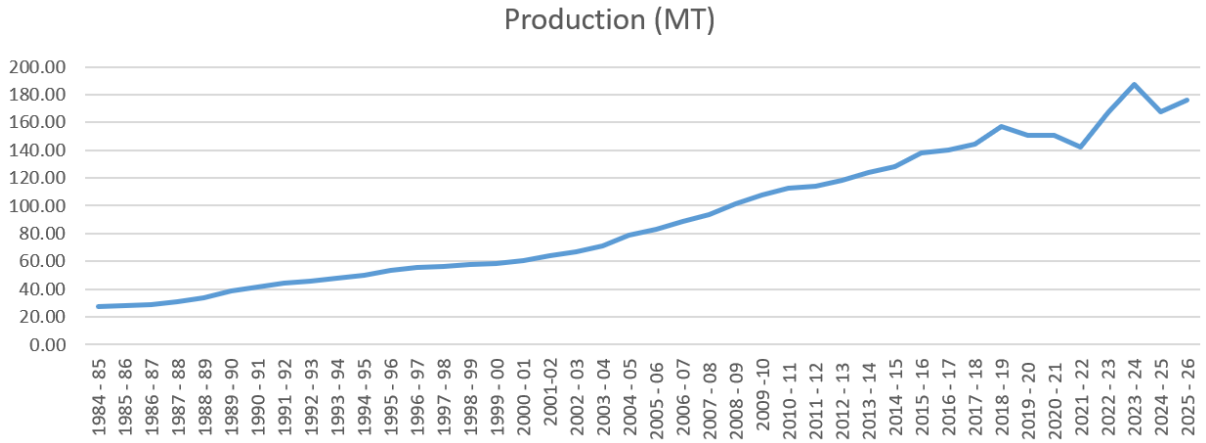
OVERVIEW

We are one of the largest coal producers in India in terms of production in Fiscal 2026, with production of 176.29 million tonnes of coal, accounting for 16.94% of India's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coal India Limited ("**CIL**"), is headquartered in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, and was conferred with Miniratna Category - I status on March 15, 2007 and in 2025, completed 40 years of coal mining operations.

We are the second largest coal producer among CIL's subsidiaries, accounting for 22.95% of CIL's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our coal production increased by 5.25% from 167.49 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025 to 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, representing the highest production growth among CIL's subsidiaries during the period. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

As of April 1, 2026, our total coal geological resources were approximately 47.55 billion tonnes, representing approximately 11.50% of India's total coal geological resources, of which approximately 10.93 billion tonnes have been projectised. (*Source: DMT and CRISIL Report*) Separately, as of April 1, 2026, our audited coal reserves stood at 4.61 billion tonnes, and based on our Fiscal 2026 annual production level of 176.29 million tonnes, these audited coal reserves are sufficient to sustain our production operations for approximately 26 years. (*Source: DMT and CRISIL Report*) Our Gevra and Kusmunda opencast mines in the Korba coalfield, Chhattisgarh, are among the largest coal mines in the world, having been ranked the second and fourth largest coal mines globally by production capacity, respectively, with Gevra mines recognised as Asia's largest and world's second largest coal mining operations in Fiscal 2026 (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The central location of our coalfields in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, together with our substantial resource base, enables us to provide a steady and reliable supply of non-coking coal to customers across northern, western and central India.

We have expanded our operations significantly over the years. We were the first CIL subsidiary to produce more than 100 million tonnes of coal in a year in Fiscal 2009 and the first CIL subsidiary to produce more than 150 million tonnes in a year in Fiscal 2019. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our coal production increased from 142.51 million tonnes in Fiscal 2022 to 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, representing growth of 23.70% over the period. The following graph illustrates our production growth trajectory and milestones:



We hold approximately 59,022.44 hectares (590.22 square kilometres) of land inclusive of acquired and leased land across the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Our mining rights extend over approximately 126,529.81 hectares, comprising mining rights acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, which are perpetual in nature, and 39 mining leases granted under the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960. The balance land holdings, whether vested or leased-in, are predominantly utilised for residential settlements and related infrastructure.

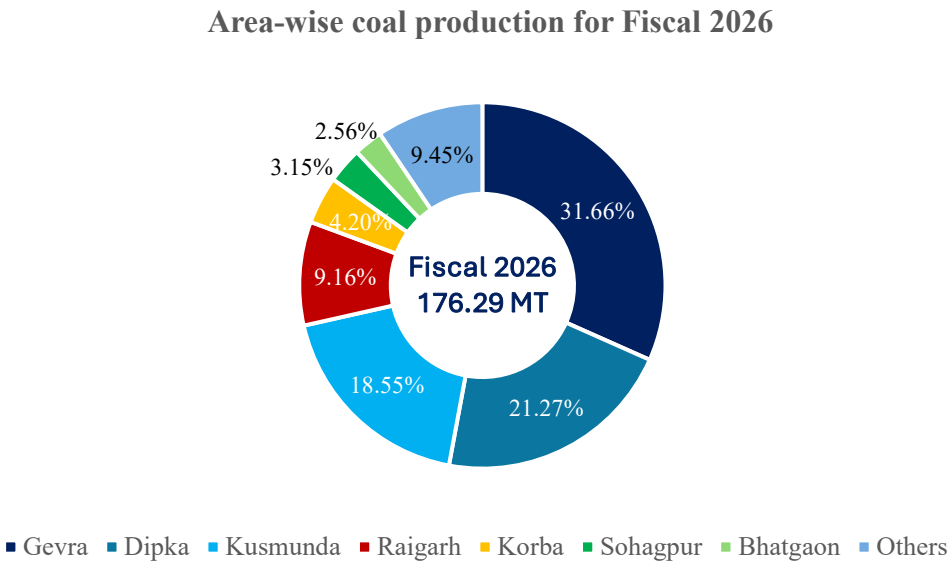
As of September 30, 2026, we had 53 producing mines, comprising 19 opencast mines and 34 underground mines, across 13 operating areas within the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) For the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and for Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, 91.76%, 92.69%, 93.64%, 92.91% and 93.61% of our total coal production, respectively, was from opencast mines.

The following tables sets forth details of our mines and production by coalfield as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscal 2026:

Coalfield	State	Opencast mines		Underground mines		Total Producing mines		Production (million tonnes)	
		As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Fiscal 2026
Korba	Chhattisgarh	6	6	4	4	10	10	53.80	133.40
Mand-Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	4	4	–	–	4	4	9.18	16.15

Coalfield	State	Opencast mines		Underground mines		Total Producing mines		Production (million tonnes)	
		As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026	As of September 30, 2026	As of March 31, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Fiscal 2026
Central India	Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh	9	9	30	32	39	41	13.90	26.73
Total		**19**	**19**	**34**	**36**	**53**	**55**	**76.88**	**176.29**

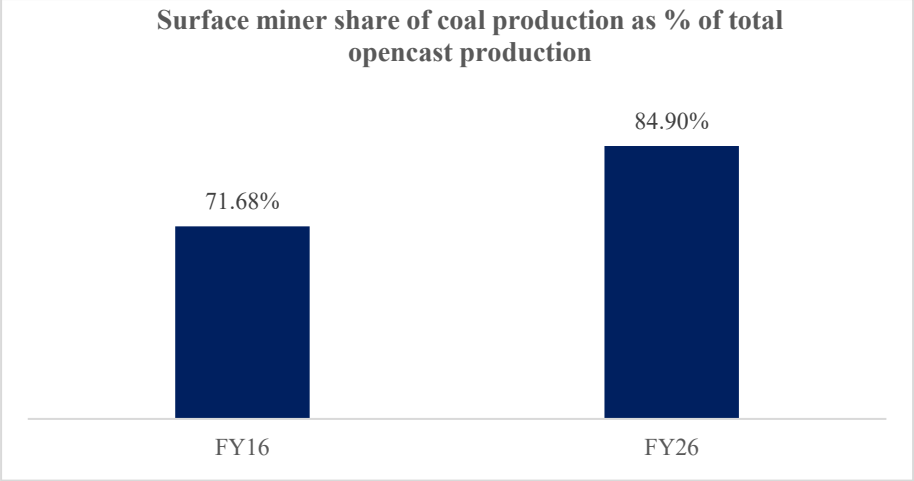
The following graph sets forth our area-wise coal production for Fiscal 2026:



As of September 30, 2026, our coal mining operations are supported by (i) opencast and underground mining projects, (ii) evacuation infrastructure including 11 commissioned first-mile connectivity ("**FMC**") / coal handling plant ("**CHP**")-silo projects with rapid loading systems, 34 railway sidings, merry-go-round ("**MGR**") systems and belt conveyors, and (iii) rail corridors being developed by our Subsidiaries, Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited ("**CERL**") and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ("**CEWRL**").

We undertake advance overburden removal for our opencast mines, involving the removal of the soil and rock layers above coal seams prior to extraction, to maintain adequate coal exposure and support continuity of production, while optimising the utilisation of heavy earth-moving machinery and other equipment. Our overburden removal in Fiscal 2026 was 362.36 million cubic metres, the highest in our history. Our operations are supported by extensive deployment of surface miner technology, which enables extraction of coal measuring less than -100 mm without the use of explosives, resulting in reduced ground vibration, dust and noise pollution, while facilitating selective mining and improved coal quality. (*Source: DMT Report*)

We have progressively increased the deployment of surface miners across our operations, with production through surface miners increasing from 71.68% of our total open cast coal production in Fiscal 2016 to 84.90% of our total open cast coal production in Fiscal 2026. As on the September 30, 2026, we deployed 61 surface miners across 15 opencast mines, comprising 10 owned and 51 contracted surface miners. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The share of coal production through surface miners in our total opencast coal production is set out in the chart and table below:



Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Coal production through surface miners (million tonnes)	62.41	59.18	140.15	122.07	123.53
Total coal production through open cast mining (million tonnes)	70.55	67.35	165.08	155.62	175.41
Coal production through surface miners as a percentage of total coal production through open cast mining (%)	**88.46%**	**87.87%**	**84.90%**	**78.44%**	**70.42%**

Our opencast mining operations are supported by extensive mechanisation. Our three mega opencast mines in the Korba coalfield are equipped with the largest shovel-dumper combination amongst CIL subsidiaries, comprising 42 cubic metre electric rope shovels paired with 240-tonne dumpers and 850 HP dozers. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) This high-capacity equipment enables efficient handling and transportation of large volumes of overburden and coal, while reducing equipment traffic and supporting improved road safety within our mining operations, supporting higher operational productivity and economies of scale in our mining operations.

We are the largest underground coal producer among CIL's subsidiaries in Fiscal 2026, accounting for 43.87% of CIL's total underground coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We have progressively increased the deployment of mass production technology including continuous miners across our operations, resulting in increase in coal produced through continuous miners from 6.30 million tonnes in Fiscal 2024 to 8.06 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, and its share of our total underground coal production increasing from 52.63% to 71.90% over the same period. As of September 30, 2026, we deployed 28 continuous miners across 19 underground mines. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Of these, four continuous miners are owned by us and operated and maintained through contractual arrangements, while the remaining continuous miners are deployed under contractual arrangements. Our underground mining operations are supported by extensive mechanisation. Coal produced through continuous miners increased by 38.65% from 3.70 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to 5.13 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2026. The following table sets forth details of our underground coal production through continuous miners for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Production through continuous miners (million tonnes)	5.13	3.70	8.06	7.56	6.30
Production through continuous miners as a percentage of total underground production (%)	81.04%	69.68%	71.90%	63.69%	52.63%

Our network of mines is supported by a well-developed evacuation infrastructure, including rail connectivity, roads and evacuation facilities, such as silos for rapid loading, MGR systems, CHPs, sidings, and belt conveyors.

(*Source: CRISIL Report*) We have rail connectivity through the South East Central Railway zone of Indian Railways headquartered at Bilaspur, along with dedicated MGR systems and belt conveyors to pithead power stations, and rail corridors being developed through our Subsidiaries, which enable efficient evacuation of coal across India. Our evacuation network has become increasingly rail-led as a result of our ongoing investment in FMC infrastructure, with FMC-based dispatch increasing by 35.27% from 55.00 million tonnes in Fiscal 2024 to 74.40 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, and rail, MGR and belt conveyor together accounting for 62.69% of our total coal dispatch in Fiscal 2026, as compared to 57.83% in Fiscal 2024. Our evacuation infrastructure is also supported by an extensive road transportation network, with road dispatch accounting for 66.65 million tonnes, or 37.31% of our total coal dispatch, in Fiscal 2026. The entire rail connectivity for evacuation of coal from our mines is managed by the South East Central Railway (SECR) Zone, which plays a vital role in ensuring the efficient transportation of coal from our mines and loading points to various destinations. Based on the Central Electricity Authority norms and assuming G11 grade coal supplied to sub-critical power plants[*], our total coal dispatch of 178.63 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026 was equivalent to annual coal requirements for approximately 38,934.18 MW of power generation capacity. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

[*] *Sub-critical power plant is a thermal power station that operates at water pressures and temperatures below the thermodynamic critical point of water (22.12 mega pascals and 374°C).*

Our primary product is raw (unwashed) non-coking coal across gross calorific value ("**GCV**") grades ranging from G3 to G16, including high-GCV grades from our underground mines. Sale of products attributable to raw coal (sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal) was ₹162,799.30 million, ₹149,240.20 million, ₹319,424.80 million, ₹297,483.50 million and ₹317,285.70 million for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Our revenue is predominantly derived from long-term fuel supply agreements ("**FSAs**"), including FSAs with power sector consumers and non-regulated sector linkage consumers, which together accounted for 74.45% of our revenue from the sale of products in the six months ended September 30, 2026. Our customer base is geographically diversified in more than 14 states in India and includes large power sector customers such as NTPC Limited, Adani Power Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited and Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited.

We serve the power sector, including central and state power generating companies, independent power producers and captive power plants, as well as non-power industries, including aluminium, cement, sponge iron and fertilizer sectors. The following tables set forth details of our industry-wise sales by volume and revenue for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of Total Dispatch (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of Total Dispatch (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of Total Dispatch (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of Total Dispatch (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of Total Dispatch (%)
FSA										
Power generation (State and Central GENCOs and IPPs)	70.30	78.21%	66.52	78.98%	139.77	78.25%	137.87	80.74%	147.97	81.93%
Captive power plants	3.38	3.76%	3.77	4.48%	8.98	5.03%	7.59	4.45%	7.66	4.24%
Sponge sector	1.76	1.96%	1.65	1.96%	3.69	2.07%	3.85	2.25%	5.10	2.82%
Cement sector	1.04	1.16%	1.17	1.39%	2.45	1.37%	2.12	1.24%	1.73	0.96%
Others[(1)]	0.32	0.36%	0.74	0.87%	1.27	0.71%	1.36	0.80%	0.86	0.48%
Sub-total (A)	76.80	85.44%	73.85	87.68%	156.16	87.42%	152.79	89.48%	163.32	90.43%
E-auction[(2)]	13.09	14.56%	10.38	12.32%	22.47	12.58%	17.96	10.52%	17.28	9.57%
Sub-total (B)	13.09	14.56%	10.38	12.32%	22.47	12.58%	17.96	10.52%	17.28	9.57%
Total dispatch (C=A+B)	89.89	100%	84.23	100%	178.63	100%	170.75	100%	180.60	100%

(1) *Others include aluminium, traders, fertilizers and other small industries.*

(2) *E-auction represents a sales channel and not a distinct customer sector. Coal sold through e-auction may ultimately be consumed by customers operating across multiple sectors. Accordingly, e-auction dispatches have been disclosed separately and should not be construed as an end-use sector classification.*

Particulars[1]	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA										
Power generation (State and Central GENCOs and IPPs)	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.76	66.07%	215,111.26	67.80%
Captive power plants	7,243.12	4.45%	8,026.37	5.38%	19,484.16	6.10%	16,613.80	5.58%	17,406.20	5.49%
Sponge sector	3,776.86	2.32%	4,426.12	2.97%	9,035.20	2.83%	10,195.54	3.43%	9,864.60	3.11%
Cement sector	3,242.77	1.99%	3,922.62	2.63%	8,027.18	2.51%	7,361.97	2.47%	5,552.99	1.75%
Others[2]	563.87	0.35%	1,425.23	0.95%	2,028.98	0.64%	2,503.18	0.84%	1,715.53	0.54%
Sub-total (A)	**121,202.33**	**74.45%**	**116,239.21**	**77.89%**	**250,639.16**	**78.47%**	**233,236.25**	**78.40%**	**249,650.58**	**78.68%**
E-auction[3]	**41,596.97**	**25.55%**	**33,000.99**	**22.11%**	**68,785.64**	**21.53%**	**64,247.25**	**21.60%**	**67,635.12**	**21.32%**
Sub-total (B)	**41,596.97**	**25.55%**	**33,000.99**	**22.11%**	**68,785.64**	**21.53%**	**64,247.25**	**21.60%**	**67,635.12**	**21.32%**
Total (C=A+B)	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

Note:

(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

(2) Others include aluminium, traders, fertilizers and other small industries.

(3) E-auction represents a sales channel and not a distinct customer sector. Coal sold through e-auction may ultimately be consumed by customers operating across multiple sectors. Accordingly, e-auction dispatches have been disclosed separately and should not be construed as an end-use sector classification.

We are committed to advancing our research and development ("**R&D**") initiatives to enhance our operational efficiency and technological capabilities. Our R&D activities include developing innovative techniques for conventional bord and pillar coal mining, improving coal beneficiation and coal quality through online coal grade monitoring and identification of dirt bands in coal seams, and developing artificial intelligence-based technologies for load monitoring, early detection of strata movement in underground mines and seismic monitoring system. In addition, we invest in modern technologies and engage research institutions avail the services of research institutions to drive advancements in coal mining and processing. By continuously refining our methodologies, we aim to reduce operational costs, increase productivity, and ensure the safety of our workforce. We believe that our focus on R&D strengthens our competitive edge and contributes to the sustainable growth of our business.

CMPDIL carries out our exploration and resource assessment activities, including through exploratory drilling, geological surveys and preparation of geological reports, which support the identification and assessment of coal reserves in our command area. In the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, CMPDIL undertook 70,728.00 metres, 122,082.70 metres, 146,879.00 metres and 182,233.50 metres of exploratory drilling, respectively, across our and CIL's blocks; and in Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, its final geological reports added 2,262.52 million tonnes, 1,935.31 million tonnes and 199.14 million tonnes of coal resources, respectively, to the coal resources in our command area.

In line with our commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship, we have implemented measures to minimize our ecological footprint. In alignment with India's 2070 net-zero pledge (which seeks to achieve a balance between greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere and greenhouse gases removed from it by 2070), we have installed and commissioned 44.00 MW of solar power capacity, comprising 40.00 MW of ground-mounted solar power plants at our Bhatgaon and Bishrampur Areas and 4.00 MW of rooftop solar installations, with a further 47.66 MW under execution across ground-mounted, floating and rooftop plants. Our renewable electricity generation increased by 45.07% from 39.69 MU in Fiscal 2025 to 57.58 MU in Fiscal 2026.

We have undertaken progressive land reclamation initiatives across our mining areas and identified approximately 2,355 hectares of biologically reclaimed non-forest land as Accredited Compensatory Afforestation ("**ACA**"), being compensatory afforestation undertaken in accordance with the applicable framework of India's forest conservation laws, representing the highest ACA area among CIL's subsidiaries and first subsidiary to claim ACA in lieu of compensatory afforestation for forest diversion proposals. Out of this 1,192 Ha ACA have been utilized as compensatory afforestation against various forest clearance proposals made by us, reflecting our focus on rehabilitation, ecological restoration and sustainable mining practices. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) In Fiscal 2026, we planted approximately 1.44 million saplings across 571 hectares, taking our cumulative plantation since inception to more than 34.14 million saplings across overburden and non-overburden dumps. We have also undertaken plantation using the Miyawaki technique across 14.50 hectares at Gevra Area, Raigarh Area, Korba Area and Bilaspur, involving the plantation of approximately 0.14 million saplings to support the development of dense native vegetation and enhance biodiversity.

We also participate in the Green Credit Programme launched by the Government of India under the Green Credit Rules, 2023, which seeks to promote environmental sustainability, including through tree plantation and

ecological restoration. We have registered 1,296 hectares of land across 50 land parcels on the Green Credit Portal of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, of which 632 hectares across 30 land parcels have been allocated. In connection with such allocated land, we have deposited a one-time amount of ₹630.80 million with the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun towards plantation and allied activities. Our participation in the Green Credit Programme complements our broader land reclamation and afforestation initiatives.

Our parent company, CIL, was the largest coal producing company in the world in Fiscal 2026, producing over 768.19 million tons of coal in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*). CIL accounted for 73.80% of India's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Coal India Limited plays a pivotal role in India's energy generation and significantly contributes to the country's industrial growth. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) As a wholly owned subsidiary of CIL, we benefit from its scale, technical expertise and institutional support, which have enabled us to undertake large-scale projects, enhance productivity and implement sustainability initiatives.

We are guided by an experienced Board and management team with significant experience across mining operations, project planning, finance and human resources. Our Board includes nominees of the Ministry of Coal and CIL and provides strategic oversight of our operations and growth initiatives. Harish Duhan, our Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, brings over 36 years in coal production and mining sector and is responsible for all affairs of the Company. The executive leadership comprises of Biranchi Das, Director (HR), Sunil Kumar Darla, Director (Finance) and CFO, Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, Director (Technical) Operations and Nripendra Nath, Director (Technical) Projects and Planning. Together, their technical expertise drives our Company's growth and operational objectives.

STRENGTHS

1. One of the largest coal producers in India operating the world's second and fourth largest coal mines, with a large resource base supporting long-term production visibility

We are one of the largest coal producers in India in terms of production in Fiscal 2026, and were the second largest by production in Fiscal 2026, with coal production of 176.29 million tonnes, accounting for 16.94% of India's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We were also the second largest coal producer among CIL's subsidiaries, accounting for 22.95% of CIL's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We believe our scale underscores the strategic importance of non-coking coal from central India in supporting domestic power generation and India's energy security, with thermal power accounting for approximately 70% of India's electricity generation in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

Our coal production increased by 5.25% from 167.49 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025 to 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, representing the highest production growth among CIL's subsidiaries during this period (*Source: CRISIL Report*), and further increased by 5.81% from 72.66 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to 76.88 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2026.

Our scale is underpinned by our three opencast mines in the Korba coalfield, namely Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda, ranked the largest, third largest and fifth largest coal mines in India by production in Fiscal 2026, respectively, which together produced approximately 126.00 million tonnes, representing 71.48% of our total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our Gevra and Kusmunda coal mines in the Korba coalfield have been ranked the second and fourth largest coal mines in the world by annual production, respectively, with Gevra mines recognised as Asia's largest and world's second largest coal mining operations in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Gevra opencast mines produced 55.80 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, making it the largest coal mine in India. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

Gevra, Kusmunda and Dipka holds environmental clearance for 70 MTPA, 62.50 MTPA and 40 MTPA, respectively, with an aggregate of 172.50 MTPA compared with their combined production of 126 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, providing a visible pathway for future production growth. The following table highlights the scale of our flagship Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda mines, including their production levels and expansion capacities, which underpin our long-term production growth visibility:

Mine	Production levels (million tonnes)					Environmental clearance (MTPA)	Sanctioned capacity (MTPA)	Fiscal 2026 production through surface miners (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2026 production through surface miners as a percentage of total production (%)
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024				
Gevra opencast mine	18.63	21.55	55.80	56.03	59.11	70.00	70.00	51.29	91.92%

Mine	Production levels (million tonnes)					Environmental clearance (MTPA)	Sanctioned capacity (MTPA)	Fiscal 2026 production through surface miners (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2026 production through surface miners as a percentage of total production (%)
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024				
Dipka opencast mine	17.12	15.75	37.50	33.53	33.42	40.00	40.00	35.00	93.33%
Kusmunda opencast mine	14.40	10.42	32.70	28.43	50.12	62.50	75.00	27.87	85.23%
Total	**50.15**	**47.72**	**126.00**	**117.99**	**142.65**	**172.50**	**185.00**	**114.16**	**90.60%**

Our allocated blocks in the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields hold an estimated coal geological resource of approximately 47.55 billion tonnes, representing 11.50% of India's total coal geological resources as of April 1, 2026 (*Source: DMT Report*), making us one of the largest coal resource holders in India (*Source: CRISIL Report*). As of April 1, 2026, our audited coal reserves stood at 4.61 billion tonnes (*Source: DMT Report*), which is sufficient to sustain our production operations for approximately 26 years considering the production level in Fiscal 2026. Exploration activities undertaken in Fiscal 2026 added 2,262.52 million tonnes to our coal resources, and future resource-to-reserve conversion provides strong long-term production visibility and supports sustained production planning, mine development and future capacity expansion initiatives. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

As of September 30, 2026, 73 approved projects, comprising 46 underground and 27 opencast projects, had an aggregate capacity of 306.71 MTPA and sanctioned capital expenditure of ₹439,955.78 million, supporting future production growth and long-term production visibility.

Our large-scale production platform, flagship mining assets, substantial resource base, reserve position and approved project pipeline support long-term production visibility and provide a strong foundation for future capacity expansion.

2. Benefit from the strategic support and vast resources of Coal India Limited, the largest coal producing company in the world

We are a wholly owned subsidiary of CIL, the largest coal producing company in the world in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) CIL is a Maharatna central public sector enterprise under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. In Fiscal 2026 it produced 768.19 million tonnes of coal and accounted for 73.80% of India's raw coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We are central to CIL's growth plans: under its revised roadmap for one billion tonnes of coal production, we are expected to contribute 245.00 million tonnes in Fiscal 2030.

As part of the Coal India group, we draw on CIL's commercial and operating frameworks. On the sales side, these include CIL's coal linkage and sales mechanisms, such as linkage auctions for the non-regulated sector and single window mode agnostic e-auctions. On the operating side, certain high-capacity HEMM and explosives are procured centrally at the CIL group level, including explosives under agreements executed by CIL, enabling strategic sourcing and economies of scale. We also benefit from CIL's group-wide enterprise resource planning ("**ERP**") system, supported by its data centre and disaster recovery centre at Mumbai and Hyderabad on SAP RISE. We believe our affiliation with CIL also enhances our market recognition and credibility with customers, supporting long-term relationships and repeat business.

Beyond these frameworks, we receive dedicated technical support from CMPDIL. Its work covers geological surveys, mine planning and design, environmental studies, evacuation infrastructure and resource assessment. In the six months ended September 30, 2026 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, CMPDIL undertook 70,728.00 metres, 122,082.70 metres, 146,879.00 metres and 182,233.50 metres of exploratory drilling, respectively, across our and CIL's blocks; and in Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, its final geological reports added 2,262.52 million tonnes, 1,935.31 million tonnes and 199.14 million tonnes of coal resources, respectively, to the coal resources in our command area. It has also been engaged for the feasibility study of our proposed washery at Porda-Chimtapani. CMPDIL's work extends to the environmental aspects of our projects: it prepares environment impact assessment and environmental management plan reports and carries out routine environmental monitoring.

CIL's support also covers our people. CIL is responsible for executive manpower planning, recruitment and promotions across its subsidiaries, including our Company. In Fiscal 2026, 110 management trainees recruited by CIL were inducted into our Company. Regular transfers of executives across CIL subsidiaries help us share experience and adopt new technologies, and we take part in research and development projects funded by the Ministry of Coal and CIL.

Our relationship with CIL also enables us to contribute our in-house capabilities and digital solutions across the Coal India group. Our SECL Earth Portal (Environmental Assessment and Reporting for Transparent Handling) was conceptualized in August 2024 and based on the inputs received from the subsidiaries, the portal was enhanced for CIL level. Additionally, CIL has granted in-principle approval for the implementation of our in-house-developed Hospital Management Information System ("**HMIS**") across hospitals and dispensaries of CIL and its subsidiaries, with implementation currently in progress. We also support CIL through the in-house development and customisation of SAP-based functionalities, programmes and reports, including functionalities for NCWA-XII arrears calculations and executive pay upgradation and fixation, as well as a bank interface for collection of payments from coal consumers. These initiatives demonstrate our ability to develop and implement digital solutions that can be leveraged across the Coal India group and complement the operational and institutional support we receive from CIL.

3. Highly mechanised and technology-led mining operations driving scale, efficiency and productivity

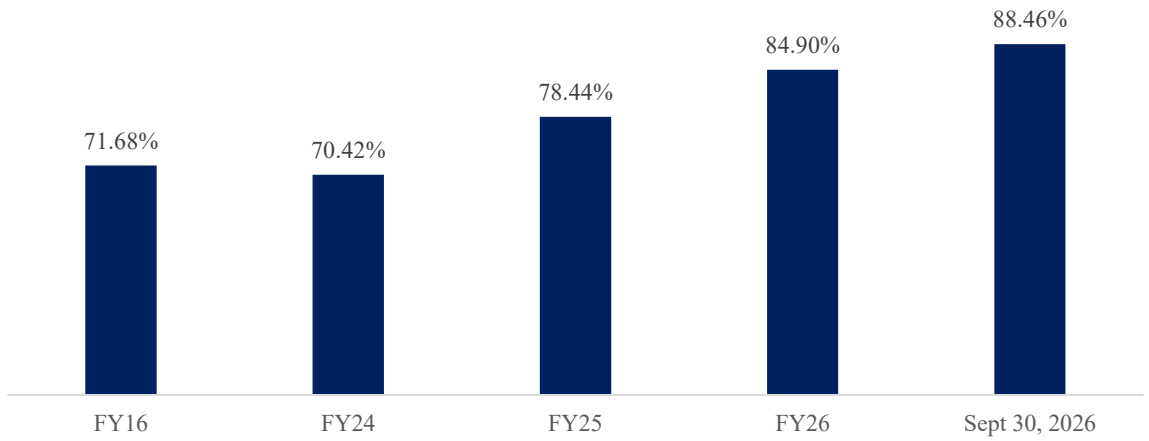
Our operations are built for large-scale, mechanised production. The Korba coalfield serves as the principal production hub and contributed 133.40 million tonnes, or approximately 75.67%, of our total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) It is characterised by thick, continuous coal seams at relatively shallow depths, supporting predominantly opencast mining and a high degree of mechanisation. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

Approximately 79.74% of our total coal resources lie within a depth of zero to 300 meters. (*Source: DMT Report*) These shallow deposits are amenable to large-scale opencast mining, which enables us to operate with favourable stripping ratios and deploy high-capacity heavy earth-moving machinery ("**HEMM**") and surface miners. We believe this supports our ability to sustain high production volumes at competitive costs.

As of September 30, 2026, we had 53 producing mines, comprising 19 opencast mines and 34 underground mines, across 13 operating areas within the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our opencast mines accounted for 93.64% of our total coal production in Fiscal 2026, providing a platform for large-scale deployment of surface miners and high-capacity mining equipment.

We have progressively increased the deployment of surface-miner technology across our opencast operations. Coal produced using surface miners represented 84.90% of our total open cast coal production in Fiscal 2026, compared with 78.44% in Fiscal 2025 and 71.68% in Fiscal 2016. Surface-miner technology eliminates the need for drilling and blasting, thereby reducing dust, noise and ground vibration while facilitating selective mining. As of September 30, 2026, we operate 61 surface miners across 15 opencast mines, comprising 10 owned and 51 contracted surface miners. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Production through surface miners increased by 14.81% from 122.07 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025 to 140.15 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, driven primarily by increased production at our Dipka and Kusmunda expansions. The table below shows the share of our coal production by surface miners as a percentage of our total opencast coal production:

Surface miner share of coal production as % of total opencast production



The following table sets forth our coal production through surface miners by mine for the periods indicated:

Mine	Six months ended September 30, 2026 (million tonnes)	Six months ended September 30, 2025 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2026 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2025 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2024 (million tonnes)
Gevra opencast expansion	18.63	21.23	51.29	51.68	50.90
Dipka opencast expansion	16.43	14.92	35.00	30.98	29.79
Kusmunda opencast expansion	12.70	10.12	27.87	18.87	26.36
Other mines (12)	14.64	12.91	25.99	20.54	16.48
Total	**62.40**	**59.18**	**140.15**	**122.07**	**123.53**

Our opencast operations are also supported by 240T dumpers, which are one of the largest HEMMs in India. Our three mega opencast mines deploy the largest shovel-dumper combination within India for coal mining operations, comprising 42 cubic metre electric rope shovels paired with 240-tonne dumpers, together with 850 HP dozers. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) As of September 30, 2026, our departmental fleet comprised 949 HEMM. In Fiscal 2026, we removed a record 362.36 million cubic metres of overburden. In Fiscal 2026, our stripping ratio was 2.20 cubic metres per tonne, lower than CIL's 2.67 cubic metres per tonne and the third lowest among CIL's subsidiaries. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our departmental capacity utilisation increased from 42.56% in Fiscal 2025 to 46.72% in Fiscal 2026, and from 34.90% in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to 43.41% in the six months ended September 30, 2026, providing additional capacity to support future production growth. For further information on our production capacity and capacity utilisation, see "*– Installed Capacity, Actual Production and Capacity Utilisation*" on page 283.

We are also the largest underground coal producer among CIL's subsidiaries in Fiscal 2026, with production of 11.21 million tonnes from underground mines, accounting for 43.87% of CIL's total underground coal production of approximately 25.56 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) In the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and in Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, coal produced through continuous miners represented 81.04%, 69.68%, 71.90%, 63.69% and 52.63%, respectively, of our total underground coal production. We operate 28 continuous miners across 19 underground mines as of September 30, 2026, representing the largest continuous-miner fleet among CIL's subsidiaries. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our continuous miners produced 8.06 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, compared with 7.56 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025. Our Sharda mine was the first mine amongst CIL subsidiaries to deploy highwall mining technology, which contributed 0.34 million tonnes of coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

Our mechanised operations are monitored in real time through our Integrated Command and Control Centres ("**ICCC**") across our 13 operating areas, connected with our central ICCC at Bilaspur. Further, our ICCC at Bilaspur received the Best Use of Automation and Digital Technologies Award at the 12th Governance Now PSU Awards. The ICCC monitors feed from 2,300 CCTV cameras, out of which 832 cameras were integrated using ten types of artificial intelligence-based alerts and is supported by global positioning system ("**GPS**") based vehicle tracking with geo-fencing, radio-frequency identification ("**RFID**") based boom barriers and 190 RFID-enabled road weighbridges. In terms of workforce productivity, we consistently reported the highest output per manshift ("**OMS**") among the Indian coal peers during Fiscal 2024 to Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) In Fiscal 2026, our OMS was approximately 30% higher than CIL's, highlighting the operational efficiency of its predominantly mechanized opencast mining portfolio. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

4. Expanding rail-led evacuation network with first-mile connectivity infrastructure and rail corridors connecting our centrally located mines

Our mines are centrally located across the Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. This central location, together with our increasingly rail-led evacuation network, enables the long-distance bulk transportation of coal to power and industrial customers across northern, western and central India. We have also implemented retractable rigid catenary systems beneath silos and rapid loading systems at our Raigarh and Dipka areas and a retractable rigid overhead conductor system at our Gevra area to facilitate coal loading under electrified railway tracks and improve rake turnaround times.

Dispatch through our FMC infrastructure, comprising mechanised conveyor, silo and rapid loading systems that move coal from the mine to the loading point without road transport, increased by 35.27% from 55.00 million tonnes in Fiscal 2024 to 74.40 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026. Over the same period, FMC dispatch rose from 30.45% to 41.65% of our total coal dispatch. Within FMC dispatch, rail dispatch increased from 21.60 million tonnes in Fiscal 2024 to 40.93 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, and its share of FMC dispatch rose from 39.27% to 55.01% during the same period, with the balance transported through MGR systems and belt conveyors.

At the aggregate level, rail, MGR systems and belt conveyors accounted for 62.69% of our total coal dispatch in Fiscal 2026, compared with 57.83% in Fiscal 2024, while the share of road transportation declined from 42.17% to 37.31%. We believe this shift reduces our dependence on road transportation, lowers customer logistics costs and improves the speed and reliability of coal evacuation. The following table sets forth our coal dispatch by dispatch point and mode for the periods indicated:

Dispatch point	Mode	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
		Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)
FMC dispatch	Railway	20.20	55.83%	16.55	52.47%	40.93	55.01%	27.59	47.98%	21.60	39.27%
	MGR	13.38	36.98%	11.90	37.73%	26.36	35.43%	23.13	40.23%	26.65	48.45%
	Belt	2.60	7.19%	3.09	9.80%	7.11	9.56%	6.78	11.79%	6.75	12.27%
	Total	**36.18**	**100.00%**	**31.54**	**100.00%**	**74.40**	**100.00%**	**57.50**	**100.00%**	**55.00**	**100.00%**
Others	Railway	17.71	32.97%	19.10	36.25%	36.31	34.84%	43.56	38.46%	48.15	38.33%
	MGR*	0.36	0.67%	0.71	1.35%	1.27	1.22%	1.31	1.16%	1.29	1.03%
	Road	35.64	66.36%	32.88	62.40%	66.65	63.95%	68.38	60.38%	76.16	60.64%
	Total	**53.71**	**100.00%**	**52.69**	**100.00%**	**104.23**	**100.00%**	**113.25**	**100.00%**	**125.60**	**100.00%**
Total	Railway	37.91	42.17%	35.65	42.32%	77.24	43.24%	71.15	41.67%	69.75	38.62%
	MGR	13.74	15.29%	12.61	14.97%	27.63	15.47%	24.44	14.31%	27.94	15.47%
	Belt	2.60	2.89%	3.09	3.67%	7.11	3.98%	6.78	3.97%	6.75	3.74%
	Sub-total	54.25	60.35%	51.35	60.96%	111.98	62.69%	102.37	59.95%	104.44	57.83%
	Road	35.64	39.65%	32.88	39.04%	66.65	37.31%	68.38	40.05%	76.16	42.17%
	Total	**89.89**	**100.00%**	**84.23**	**100.00%**	**178.63**	**100.00%**	**170.75**	**100.00%**	**180.60**	**100.00%**

Note: Percentage of dispatch point is coal dispatched by the mode divided by total coal dispatched from that dispatch point.

* *Represents consumers' own wagons.*

The following table sets forth our coal dispatch through FMC infrastructure and its share of our total coal dispatch for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
FMC dispatch (million tonnes)	36.18	31.54	74.40	57.50	55.00
Total dispatch (million tonnes)	89.89	84.23	178.63	170.75	180.60
FMC dispatch as a percentage of total dispatch (%)	40.25%	37.45%	41.65%	33.67%	30.45%

We are expanding our evacuation infrastructure in line with our production growth. As of September 30, 2026, our installed FMC capacity was approximately 155.90 MTPA, which was the largest commissioned FMC capacity among CIL's subsidiaries. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) In Fiscal 2026, we commissioned Dipka CHP-Silo 3 and 4, the Kusmunda in-pit conveyor system and the Manikpur CHP-Silo. Coal handled through our CHP-silo and FMC infrastructure increased by 29.39%, while our rail dispatch increased by 8.56% during the period. As of September 30, 2026, we operated 34 railway sidings with an aggregate capacity of 235.85 MTPA, including FMC-CHP silo, wharf wall and CHP mode sidings.

We are also developing long-distance rail capacity through our majority-owned Subsidiaries, CERL and CEWRL, in which we hold 63.97% and 64.88%, respectively. Together with IRCON International Limited and the Government of Chhattisgarh, CERL and CEWRL are developing the East and East-West rail corridors, which have been notified by the Ministry of Railways as 'Special Railway Projects'. Upon completion, these corridors are expected to add over 152 MTPA of coal evacuation capacity from our Mand-Raigarh and Korba coalfields and enhance connectivity between our mines and key consumption centres, reduce logistics bottlenecks and support our long-term production growth. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Approximately 100 kilometres of the 124.80-kilometre Phase I of the East Rail Corridor has been commissioned, and the number of rakes loaded through CERL increased from 2,584 in Fiscal 2025 to 3,486 in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) CEWRL opened the 12.64-kilometre Urga-Kusmunda section for goods traffic in September 2025. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

Our evacuation infrastructure includes dedicated systems connecting certain mines directly to major pithead power customers. The Gevra and Dipka MGR systems serve NTPC Limited's Korba and Sipat super thermal power stations, respectively, and a conveyor-based siding at Kusmunda serves Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited's Korba power station.

5. Well-positioned to capitalise on India's long-term non-coking coal demand with a diverse grade portfolio and long-standing, FSA-backed relationships with marquee power sector customers

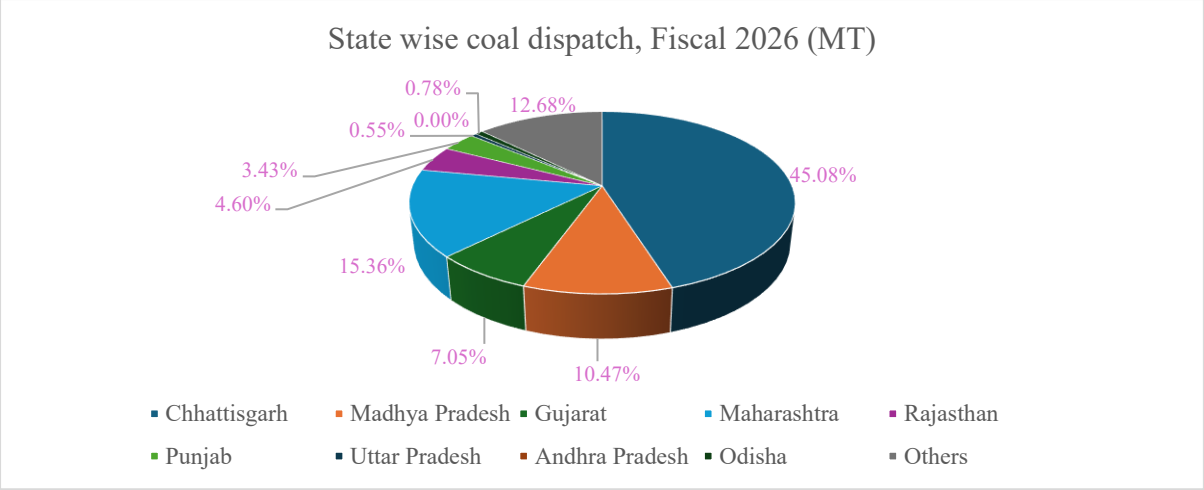
Coal remains the backbone of India's energy sector, supplying around 70% of the country's electricity generation. Demand for thermal coal in India was 1,176 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025. While renewable energy capacity is expected to increase significantly, thermal power is expected to continue to play an important role in balancing the grid and ensuring reliability of electricity supply. Thermal power accounts for approximately 70% of India's electricity generation and continues to serve as the backbone of the country's electricity system, providing reliable baseload power and supporting grid stability. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Non-coking coal demand is projected to increase to 1,564 million tonnes by Fiscal 2036, although it may decline thereafter as renewable energy emerges as an alternative source of energy. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

The power sector remained the dominant consumer segment throughout the review period. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) During Fiscal 2026, dispatches to power utilities amounted to 139.77 million tonnes, accounting for approximately 78.25% of total dispatches. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The continued predominance of the power sector underscores our strategic importance in supporting India's electricity generation requirements and domestic energy security. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We also supply coal to captive power plants and non-power customers in the cement, sponge iron, aluminium, fertiliser and other industrial sectors, providing a diversified end-market profile. A number of these captive power plants and industrial consumers are located in proximity to our mining operations in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh and are supported by our evacuation infrastructure, including rail connectivity, MGR systems, belt conveyors and road transportation networks, enabling efficient coal dispatch and supply.

Our diversified coal-grade portfolio enables us to serve the requirements of both power and non-power customers. Our production spans GCV grades from G3 to G16, including high-GCV grades from G3 to G8, produced largely from our underground mines in the Central India coalfield, which attract higher notified prices. Collectively, the major thermal coal grades (G11, G10 and G8) accounted for 82.67% of total production, underscoring our strong alignment with domestic power sector demand. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The following table sets forth our grade-wise coal production for the periods indicated:

Grade	Six months ended Sep 30, 2026 (million tonnes)	Six months ended Sep 30, 2025 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2026 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2025 (million tonnes)	Fiscal 2024 (million tonnes)
SC II	-	0.11	0.23	0.22	0.22
G2	-	-	-	0.18	-
G3 – G8	9.53	11.75	22.48	21.27	17.22
G9 – G10	4.34	10.58	21.21	14.72	7.52
G11	53.38	42.78	117.48	111.79	143.32
G12 – G14	8.29	6.57	13.60	14.91	11.81
G15 and below	1.34	0.87	1.29	4.38	7.29
Total	**76.88**	**72.66**	**176.29**	**167.49**	**187.38**

We serve customers in more than 14 states in India. Chhattisgarh was our largest market in Fiscal 2026, accounting for 45.08% of our coal dispatch. We also supplied coal to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab, with Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan together accounting for approximately 82.56% of our coal dispatch in Fiscal 2026. The proximity of these states to our mining operations in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh supports efficient coal evacuation and positions us favourably to serve key power and industrial consumption centres across western, central and northern India. The following graph sets forth our state-wise coal dispatch in Fiscal 2026:



Our major customers include NTPC Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited (erstwhile KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited).

Our relationships with major power-sector and industrial customers are supported by long-term fuel supply agreements ("**FSAs**") with power-sector consumers and non-regulated sector linkage consumers. As of March 31, 2026, we had 78 FSAs with power-sector consumers, representing an aggregate annual contracted quantity of approximately 150.88 million tonnes, and 805 FSAs with non-power consumers, representing an aggregate annual contracted quantity of approximately 22.98 million tonnes. Some of our FSAs with power companies are typically for 20 years. FSAs accounted for 78.47% of our sale of products in Fiscal 2026, providing volume and revenue visibility. E-auctions and other sales accounted for the remaining 21.53%, providing exposure to market-linked price discovery. In Fiscal 2026, our proportion of sale of products derived from e-auctions sales was the highest among the three largest CIL subsidiaries. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The following table sets forth our revenue by sales channel for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA – power sector	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.76	66.07%	215,111.26	67.80%
FSA – non-regulated sector (linkage auctions)	14,826.62	9.11%	17,800.34	11.93%	38,575.52	12.08%	36,674.49	12.33%	34,539.32	10.88%
E-auction and others	41,596.97	25.55%	33,000.99	22.11%	68,785.64	21.53%	64,247.25	21.60%	67,635.12	21.32%
Sale of products[(1)]	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

(1) *Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.*

We have also developed long-standing relationships with major power-sector and industrial customers. Our top 10 customers for the six months ended September 30, 2026 together accounted for ₹83,478.22 million, or 50.31%, of our revenue from operations during the period. The following table sets forth the length of our relationships with these customers:

S. No.	Name of customer	Length of customer relationship
1.	NTPC Limited	More than 15 years
2.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited	More than 15 years
3.	Adani Power Limited	Since 15 years
4.	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	More than 15 years
5.	Rattan India Power Limited	14 years
6.	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited	More than 15 years
7.	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited	More than 15 years
8.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	More than 15 years
9.	JSW Mahanadi Power Company Limited (erstwhile KSK Mahanadi Power Company Limited)	Since 15 years

For further details see "– *Customers*" on page 289.

6. Strong financial performance with the second highest revenue from operations among CIL's subsidiaries in Fiscal 2026, healthy cash generation and a net cash balance sheet

Our scale of operations, with coal production of 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, the second highest among coal mining companies in India in Fiscal 2026 (*Source: CRISIL Report*), combined with our predominantly opencast mining profile, extensive deployment of surface miner technology and the largest shovel-dumper fleet within the CIL subsidiaries (*Source: CRISIL Report*), enables us to maintain an efficient cost structure and strong operating performance.

Our combination of scale, operational efficiency, revenue visibility and financial discipline has enabled us to consistently deliver strong profitability, cash flows and returns. We reported revenue from operations of ₹329,565.20 million in Fiscal 2026, the second highest among CIL's subsidiaries (*Source: CRISIL Report*). In Fiscal 2026, our revenue from operations increased by 9.86% and our Operating EBITDA increased by 31.67% compared to Fiscal 2025. In Fiscal 2026, we also recorded the highest gross sales among CIL's subsidiaries, at ₹395,778.90 million (*Source: CRISIL Report*).

Our strong cash generation supports a robust balance sheet and liquidity position. As of March 31, 2026, our consolidated cash and bank balances of ₹91,824.00 million exceeded our consolidated borrowings of ₹71,378.00 million. Such borrowings relate entirely to rail corridor projects undertaken by our Subsidiaries, CERL and CEWRL.

Our strong cash generation and disciplined capital allocation have enabled us to maintain a consistent dividend track record, with dividends of ₹20,916.80 million, ₹13,949.00 million and ₹17,756.94 million declared in Fiscal 2024, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2026, respectively.

Our disciplined working capital management is reflected in trade receivable days of 14.45 days as of March 31, 2026, significantly lower than CIL (27.09 days) (*Source: CRISIL Report*), supported by the strength of our payment security mechanisms for power sector customers. In Fiscal 2026, we also contributed ₹118,297.70 million to the Government of India exchequer through royalty, goods and services tax ("**GST**"), cess, District Mineral Foundation ("**DMF**") and National Mineral Exploration Trust ("**NMET**") contributions, direct taxes and other levies.

The table below sets forth certain financial information for the periods indicated:

Particulars	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from Operations (₹ million)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
EBITDA[(1)] (₹ million)	40,293.60	34,547.00	93,648.70	86,308.10	106,707.50
EBITDA Margin[(2)] (%)	22.85%	22.06%	26.84%	26.16%	30.52%
Operating EBITDA[(3)] (₹ million)	29,874.10	28,863.70	74,237.70	56,380.10	84,923.70
Operating EBITDA Margin[(4)] (%)	18.00%	19.13%	22.53%	18.79%	25.90%
Profit after tax (PAT) (₹ million)	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70
PAT Margin[(5)] (%)	12.33%	7.29%	13.62%	13.76%	19.82%
Return on Average Capital Employed ("**RoACE**")[(6)] (%)	10.87%*	8.63%*	26.55%	30.44%	57.96%[(13)]
Return on Net Worth[(7)] (%)	10.66%*	7.19%*	25.70%	29.07%	60.56%[(13)]
Capital Expenditure[(8)] (₹ million)	19,224.20	13,502.80	39,243.60	52,234.40	50,152.70
Trade Receivable Days[(9)] (No. of Days)	5	11	14	3	8
Current Ratio [(10)] (No. of Time)	1.95	1.90	1.89	1.76	1.73
Net Asset Value ("**NAV**") per Equity Share[(11)] (₹)	31.49	26.22	30.39	25.55	21.80

Particulars	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2024
Earning per Share (EPS – basic and diluted) [12] (₹)	3.30*	1.86*	7.19	6.88	10.43

Notes:

[1] *EBITDA is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense.*

[2] *EBITDA Margin is calculated as EBITDA divided by total income.*

[3] *Operating EBITDA is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year, plus finance costs, total taxes, and depreciation and amortisation expense, less other income.*

[4] *Operating EBITDA Margin is calculated as Operating EBITDA divided by revenue from operations.*

[5] *PAT Margin is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year divided by total income.*

[6] *RoACE refers to the EBIT divided by average capital employed for the year/period. EBIT is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year plus finance costs and total taxes. Capital Employed is the total equity, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information plus non-current borrowings. Average capital employed is the sum of opening and closing capital employed divided by two.*

[7] *Return on Net Worth is calculated as restated profit / (loss) for the period / year attributable to owners of the Company divided by average net worth. Net Worth is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI - Re measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve. Average net worth is the sum of opening and closing net worth divided by two.*

[8] *Capital expenditure refers to the total capital expenditure for the respective financial years / period.*

[9] *Trade receivables days refers to trade receivables on the reporting date (excluding unbilled receivables) as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information divided by revenue from operations multiplied by number of days in the financial year / period.*

[10] *Current ratio has been calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities as at the end of the financial year / period.*

[11] *Net asset value (NAV) per equity share refers to Net Worth as at the end of the year / period divided by number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the financial year / period. Net worth is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. Net Worth is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information less OCI-Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve.*

[12] *Earnings per share (EPS) equals profit for the year / period attributable to the shareholders of the company divided by the Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year / period. Since there is no dilutive capital, Basic and Diluted EPS would be same.*

[13] *The Fiscal 2023 financial information used for the purpose of calculation, are as per audited consolidated financial statement of the Company.*

* *Not annualised.*

7. Experienced Board and management team supported by a large pool of employees, including technically qualified professionals

Our management team comprises professionals with significant experience across mining operations, project planning, finance, human resources and corporate management. They bring expertise spanning mining, excavation, electrical and mechanical engineering, environmental management, corporate governance and human resources. Many members of our senior management team have spent decades within the Coal India Limited group and possess deep operational knowledge of the coal mining sector, including mine development, production optimisation, safety management, regulatory compliance and stakeholder engagement.

As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Board comprises seven Directors, including five Executive Directors and two Non-Executive Directors nominated by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and Coal India Limited. Harish Duhan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of our Company, has over 36 years of experience in the coal production and mining sector and is responsible for all affairs of our Company. Biranchi Das, Director (HR), is responsible for human resource management of our Company. Sunil Kumar Darla, Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for all financial affairs of our Company. Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, Director (Technical) Operations, is the chief of production and is responsible for the marketing and sales, contract management, quality control, electrical and mechanical, excavation, safety, electronics & telecommunication, clean energy and new initiative department and owner of the mines under OSH&W code for Gevra area, Dipka area, Sohagpur area, Bishrampur area, Hasdeo area, Chirimiri area, J&K, CWS Korba and CEWS Gevra area of our Company. Nripendra Nath, Director (Technical) Projects and Planning, is responsible for the mine closure, exploration, materials management, civil, industrial engineering, environment and forest department and owner of the mines-under OSH&W code of Kusmunda area, Korba area, Bhatgaon area, Johilla area, Raigarh area, DCC and Bhopal desk office of our Company. Ashim Kumar Modi, Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Coal, Government of India, serves as an Part-time Official Director of our Company. Achyut Ghatak, Director (Technical), Coal India Limited, also serves as an Part-time Official Director of our Company and has over 36 years of experience in the mining sector. The

breadth of experience and technical expertise of our Board and senior management team support effective decision-making and positions us to pursue our growth and operational objectives. For further information on our Board of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management, see "*Our Management*" on page 315.

We are supported by a large and experienced workforce, including technically qualified professionals across mining, engineering, operations and support functions. As of September 30, 2026, we had 35,559 employees, including 2,457 executives and 33,102 non-executive employees, supported by 26,189 outsourced workers engaged through our contractors. Our workforce operates and supports one of India's largest coal mining businesses, including 53 producing mines across Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. We also maintain dedicated training infrastructure comprising the Management Development Institute at Bilaspur, the Central Excavation Training Institute at Gevra, the Basic Engineering Training Institute at Korba and 16 vocational training centres, which collectively trained 17,934 employees in Fiscal 2026. Our focus on technical capability development, operational training and leadership development supports safe and efficient operations, execution of expansion projects and sustained operational performance.

STRATEGIES

1. Increase coal production through expansion of existing mines and development of new projects

India's energy requirements are expected to rise rapidly alongside continued economic expansion. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Under CIL's revised roadmap for one billion tonnes of coal production, we plan to increase our coal production from 176.29 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026 to 245.00 million tonnes by Fiscal 2030. We intend to capitalize on these opportunities by leveraging our substantial reserve base, established mining operations and project development capabilities to enhance production from existing mines and develop new mining projects. Our strategy focuses on increasing production through a combination of mine expansions, development of new projects, deployment of mining technologies and continued investment in supporting infrastructure.

As of September 30, 2026, 73 major coal projects, comprising 46 underground mines and 27 opencast projects, with an aggregate approved capacity of 306.71 million tonnes per annum, had been approved, of which 26 projects are under implementation. A number of these projects are located across our principal operating coalfields and are expected to support future production from our existing mining areas. Our key projects that are expected to contribute to our increased production capacity include the Kusmunda opencast expansion (75 MTPA), Gevra opencast expansion (70 MTPA), Dipka opencast mine (40 MTPA) and Manikpur opencast mine (7 MTPA) in the Korba coalfield; Jampali opencast expansion (25 MTPA), Pelma opencast mine (15 MTPA), Baroud opencast mine (10 MTPA), Porda-Chimtapani (10 MTPA), Chhal opencast Seam-III (6 MTPA) and Durgapur opencast mine (10 MTPA) in the Mand-Raigarh coalfield; and Madannagar opencast mine (12 MTPA), Amadand opencast mine (4 MTPA), Rampur Batura opencast mine (4 MTPA), Jagannathpur opencast mine (4.9 MTPA) and Kanchan opencast mine (2 MTPA) in the Central India coalfield. We are also pursuing production enhancement from underground mines through the deployment of continuous miner technology.

The development of our mining portfolio is supported by ongoing efforts to secure and expand the regulatory approvals required for mining operations, including environmental clearances and forest clearances. We intend to continue to engage with the relevant authorities in relation to both existing and proposed projects to facilitate mine development and capacity enhancement across our operating areas. For further information, see "*– Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance*" on page 278.

We are also leveraging digital initiatives to facilitate the land acquisition process for our mining projects. We have developed an in-house Land Asset Calculation Portal ("**LACP**") to digitise the recording, calculation, verification and processing of asset compensation cases, including land ownership particulars, measurement records, compensation calculations and related verification processes. The LACP is intended to streamline these processes and facilitate the timely acquisition of land required for the development and expansion of our mining projects.

In addition, we intend to selectively utilize the mine developer and operator ("**MDO**") model to support the development of new mining projects and the expansion of existing operations. The MDO model allows us to augment our execution capabilities, access specialist expertise and accelerate project implementation while optimizing the use of our internal resources. MDO contracts have been awarded for the Ketki Underground Mine (0.87 MTPA), which has been in production since January 10, 2023, the Pelma Opencast Project (15 MTPA), the Madannagar Opencast Project (12 MTPA) and the Amritdhara Underground Mine (0.96 MTPA). We have also adopted revenue-sharing MDO arrangements for the discontinued Bartunga Hill, Anjan Hill and Birsinghpur-Pali underground mines. We intend to continue evaluating opportunities to deploy the MDO model across suitable projects in our portfolio.

In addition, we intend to continue investing in technologies and mining equipment that support efficient overburden removal, mine development, coal extraction and coal dispatch. These initiatives are aimed at enhancing operational efficiency, improving mine productivity and maintaining a pipeline of mineable reserves to support the long-term sustainability of our operations.

2. Scale underground production through the implementation of mass-production technologies

We intend to increase the contribution of underground mining to our overall production profile through the wider deployment of mechanised mining methods and mass-production technologies ("**MPT**"). We intend to increase our underground coal production from 11.21 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026 to approximately 26.71 million tonnes by Fiscal 2030. In addition to enabling us to access reserves that are not amenable to opencast mining, our underground operations provide access to higher-grade coal, typically ranging from G3 to G8, and involve lower surface disturbance compared to opencast mining. Underground mining enables us to access reserves that are not amenable to opencast mining and supports the efficient extraction of coal from our resource base. We have adopted continuous miner technology across a number of our underground operations and intend to further expand the use of such technologies to enhance productivity, operational efficiency and safety. Certain higher-grade coal produced from our underground mines may also be suitable for pulverised coal injection applications, providing opportunities to support import substitution in the steel sector.

To advance our leadership in mining technology and improve the productivity, efficiency and sustainability of our underground operations, we intend to increase the deployment of continuous miners and other mechanised mining solutions across suitable underground mines, as well as convert certain small-scale and semi-mechanised mines into mass-production mines. We currently operate 28 continuous miners across 19 mines (*Source: CRISIL Report*) and plan to deploy 23 additional continuous miners across 11 underground mines by Fiscal 2030. We also intend to evaluate the deployment of alternative mining technologies, including highwall mining and paste-fill mining, where appropriate, to enhance resource recovery and support efficient mine development. Highwall mining is currently deployed at the Sharda mine and have initiated deployment of paste fill technology at Singhali underground mine, the first such application in the Indian coal mining sector. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

We also intend to selectively utilise the revenue-sharing MDO model for underground mining projects to facilitate the development and monetisation of coal reserves that may otherwise be challenging to develop through conventional operating models, while supplementing our execution capabilities, accessing specialised expertise and accelerating project development. We have identified seven underground mining projects for development under this model through Fiscal 2030 and intend to continue evaluating its application across suitable projects within our portfolio.

In addition, we intend to continue optimising our underground mine portfolio by evaluating appropriate strategies for mines that are uneconomic, sub-scale, non-operating or constrained by land availability, including the adoption of alternative mining methods, deployment of mass-production technologies and, where appropriate, restructuring or repurposing of operations. As part of this strategy, we intend to deploy a total of 51 continuous miners across 30 underground mines by Fiscal 2030, with a view to increasing underground coal production to approximately 26.71 million tonnes by Fiscal 2030. We also intend to increase the deployment of mass-production technologies at our underground mines to improve productivity and reduce the cost of production. Through these initiatives, we aim to enhance the productivity, efficiency and long-term sustainability of our underground mining business.

3. Expand and modernise integrated coal evacuation infrastructure through first-mile connectivity projects and rail to support production growth

We intend to expand and modernise our evacuation infrastructure to increase dispatch capacity in order to keep pace with our planned increase in coal production. Evacuation capacity, particularly at the mine-to-rail interface, is critical to the efficient and timely evacuation of increased coal production. Accordingly, expanding our evacuation capacity in line with our planned production growth is an important element of our growth strategy. We intend to pursue this strategy through the coordinated expansion of FMC infrastructure at our mines, railway siding capacity at loading points and rail corridors for long-distance coal evacuation. We expect these initiatives to also reduce our dependence on road transportation and improve the speed and reliability of deliveries to our customers.

Our existing evacuation network provides an established platform for this expansion. In Fiscal 2026, we dispatched 74.40 million tonnes of coal through FMC infrastructure, representing 41.65% of our total coal dispatch, while railways, merry-go-round systems and belt conveyors together accounted for 62.69% of our total

coal dispatch. We intend to increase the share of FMC-based dispatch in our total rail dispatch from 58.70% in Fiscal 2026 to approximately 81.00% by Fiscal 2030.

We are investing in CHPs, silos and rapid loading systems, in-pit and surface CHPs, and pre-weighed bin truck loading systems ("**PWTLS**") to increase mine-level handling capacity and reduce logistical bottlenecks. As of September 30, 2026, our installed FMC capacity was approximately 155.90 MTPA, which was the largest commissioned FMC capacity among CIL's subsidiaries. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Seven additional CHP-silo and FMC projects with an aggregate capacity of 85.00 MTPA are expected to be commissioned by Fiscal 2030, increasing our identified FMC capacity to approximately 240.90 MTPA.

In addition to FMC and CHP-silo systems, our broader evacuation infrastructure programme includes in-pit and surface coal handling infrastructure and PWTLS. As at the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, this broader programme comprised 38 installations with an aggregate planned handling capacity of 339.60 MTPA and a total committed or planned capital outlay of approximately ₹64,550.00 million, as set forth below:

Evacuation infrastructure stream	Number of projects	Planned handling capacity (MTPA)	Committed / planned capital outlay (₹ million)	Operational status/ target completion
FMC and CHP-silo / rapid loading systems	18	240.90	45,150.00	155.90 MTPA operational; incremental 85 MTPA by Fiscal 2030
In-pit and surface CHP infrastructure	5	65.00	13,500.00	Fiscal 2029 to Fiscal 2030
PWTLS	15	33.70	5,900.00	Fiscal 2029 to Fiscal 2030
Total	**38**	**339.60**	**64,550.00**	

The following table sets forth details of the seven additional CHP-silo and FMC projects expected to add an aggregate capacity of 85.00 MTPA by Fiscal 2030:

S. No.	Area	Linked mine	Facility	Capacity (MTPA)	Expected commissioning
1.	Gevra	Gevra	Gevra CHP-Silo 5 and 6 with in-pit conveyor	30.00	2027
2.	Raigarh	Pelma	Pelma CHP-Silo (through MDO)	15.00	2029
3.	Bhatgaon	Madannagar	Madannagar CHP-Silo (through MDO)	12.00	2029
4.	Raigarh	Durgapur	Durgapur CHP-Silo	10.00	2029
5.	Raigarh	Porda-Chimtapani	Porda-Chimtapani CHP-Silo	10.00	2028
6.	Sohagpur	Rampur Batura	Rampur Batura CHP-Silo	4.00	2028
7.	Jamuna and Kotma	Amadand	Amadand CHP-Silo	4.00	2028
	Total			**85.00**	

To support the onward evacuation of coal handled through our expanded FMC infrastructure, we are augmenting railway siding capacity and rail connectivity in coordination with Indian Railways. We currently have 85 MTPA of additional railway siding capacity under execution, comprising 61 MTPA being developed through RITES Limited and 24 MTPA through Indian Port Rail and Ropeway Corporation Limited. These sidings and associated rail links primarily serve mines where new CHP-silo and FMC facilities are being developed, thereby integrating our first-mile coal handling infrastructure with the rail transportation network.

In addition, to further enhance our coal evacuation capacity, our Subsidiaries, CERL and CEWRL, are developing rail corridors covering approximately 342.68 kilometres with a capital expenditure aggregating to ₹149,000 million for the western and northern regions. These corridors are expected to add approximately 152 MTPA of coal evacuation capacity and connect our mines in the Mand-Raigarh and Korba coalfields with 16 loading points and railway sidings. The following table sets forth the status of our rail corridor and railway siding projects:

S. No.	Coalfield(s)	Project name	Length / capacity	Status
1.	Mand-Raigarh coalfield	East Rail Corridor Phase I: Kharsia-Dharamjaygarh, including a spur line and three feeder lines, through CERL	124.80 km	Approximately 99.96 km commissioned; balance 24.84 km

S. No.	Coalfield(s)	Project name	Length / capacity	Status
2.	Mand-Raigarh / Korba coalfields	East Rail Corridor Phase II: Dharamjaygarh-Korba, through CERL	62.50 km	Under construction
3.	Korba coalfield	East-West Rail Corridor, through CEWRL	155.38 km	Urga-Kusmunda section of 11.50 km opened for goods traffic in Fiscal 2026; balance 143.88 km
4.	Korba, and Central India coalfields	Rail Corridor: Dipka to Gatora Station	52 km	(MoU) signed between SECL and KRCL on May 29, 2026 for development of the rail corridors and siding infrastructure
5.		Rail Corridor: Karonji to Madan Nagar	37 km	
6.		Rail Corridor: Amlai station to Rampur Batura	14 km	
7.	Korba, Mand-Raigarh and Central India coalfields	Provisioning and operation of General-Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme ("**GPWIS**")/equivalent rakes by Central Warehousing Corporation ("**CWC**") for the exclusive use of our Company ensuring improved rake availability for coal transportation	N.A.	Memorandum of understanding signed between our Company and CWC on May 28, 2026 for coal logistics and provisioning of railway rakes under GPWIS

Our rail-led evacuation infrastructure will continue to be supplemented by internal coal transportation roads within our mines and dedicated peripheral roads being developed by State authorities on a deposit basis.

The timely expansion of FMC infrastructure, railway sidings and rail corridors is critical to unlocking production growth from our existing and planned mining projects. By reducing evacuation bottlenecks and increasing dispatch capacity, these initiatives are expected to support the evacuation of incremental coal production, improve dispatch efficiency, reduce rake turnaround time and logistics costs, and strengthen our ability to reliably meet customer demand. We also expect these initiatives to reduce our dependence on road transportation, as well as dust, emissions and road congestion, and strengthen our ability to deliver coal reliably to power-sector and industrial customers.

4. Grow sales of different grades of coal, strengthen quality assurance and expand our product portfolio through coal beneficiation

We intend to increase sales of coal across different grades to the power, captive power, fertiliser, cement and sponge iron sectors from 178.63 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026 to approximately 245 million tonnes by Fiscal 2030. We believe that demand for coal with consistent and assured quality, particularly from non-regulated sectors, together with our production capacity of 204.36 million tonnes across the relevant grades, positions us to expand sales to these customers.

To support this growth, we intend to continue strengthening our quality-assurance systems through third-party sampling by independent agencies, mechanical augers, automated sampling systems and our Coal Sampling Surveillance Portal. As of March 31, 2026, third-party sampling covered over 80% of our coal dispatches, and we had installed eight automatic mechanical samplers and five augers. We intend to extend these systems to our remaining loading points to strengthen the consistency and reliability of coal quality assessment and reduce quality-related disputes and grade slippage. Our Coal Sampling Surveillance Portal further strengthens monitoring and transparency in the coal sampling process by providing customers with greater visibility into sampling activities, including through live feeds of the sampling process. As coal quality is influenced by geological, operational and other factors, grade slippage was approximately 17% on a provisional basis during the six months ended September 30, 2026.

We also intend to expand our product portfolio through coal beneficiation. Coal beneficiation is expected to play an important role in the import-substitution strategy. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Domestic coal generally has a higher ash content than imported thermal coal; however, washing and beneficiation improve coal quality by reducing ash levels, increasing calorific value and enhancing combustion efficiency. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) As a result, washed domestic coal can serve as a viable substitute for imported thermal coal across several end-use industries, including power generation, cement, sponge iron and captive power plants. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The addition of beneficiation capacity would enable us to supply washed coal to existing and new customers, including coal-fired power plants that currently use imported coal, and facilitate the blending and substitution of imported coal.

We intend to establish a 10 MTPA coal washery at Porda-Chimtapani in our Raigarh Area. CMPDIL has been engaged pursuant to a work order dated February 14, 2026 to undertake coal sample testing, prepare a feasibility report and support preparation of the execution tender.

Name of washery	Location	Capacity	Status
Porda-Chimtapani open cast project washery	Raigarh Area, Chhattisgarh	10 MTPA	Feasibility / tender preparation by CMPDIL

5. Improve productivity and capacity utilisation through fleet optimisation, indigenisation and digital initiatives

We intend to improve productivity, departmental capacity utilisation and cost efficiency, particularly at our mega mines, through fleet rationalisation, improved equipment availability and utilisation, indigenisation of critical equipment and spares, and increased use of digital monitoring and decision-support systems.

As of September 30, 2026, our departmental fleet comprised 949 HEMM. Our departmental capacity utilisation increased from 42.56% in Fiscal 2025 to 46.72% in Fiscal 2026 and stood at 43.41% for the six months ended September 30, 2026, compared to 34.90% during the six months ended September 30, 2025. Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda accounted for approximately 91.23% of our departmental production in Fiscal 2026, and we intend to increase departmental capacity utilisation at these mines. We intend to achieve this through improved shift planning and maintenance practices, reduced equipment idle time, optimal matching of excavators and dumpers, and real-time fleet monitoring through Project DigiCoal.

We also intend to rationalise and modernise our HEMM fleet. We surveyed off 82 machines in Fiscal 2026 and intend to replace approximately 40 machines with new equipment and refurbish 38 HEMM during Fiscals 2027 and 2028, in addition to redeploying equipment among mines based on operational requirements. We expect approximately 150 additional machines to be surveyed off during Fiscals 2027 and 2028. These initiatives are intended to improve equipment availability and productivity and reduce our cost of production.

In parallel, we are increasing the use of domestically manufactured high-capacity mining equipment to reduce dependence on imported equipment and spares. As part of these initiatives, eight 150-tonne dumpers manufactured by BEML Limited have been deployed at the Gevra opencast project, together with a high-capacity motor grader under a trial order. We also prioritise the deployment of high-capacity electric and energy-efficient mining equipment, including electrically driven shovels, drills and electric-wheel-drive dumpers, to improve operating efficiency and reduce fuel consumption and emissions.

Our equipment optimisation initiatives are supported by Project DigiCoal, an analytics-powered fleet management system for real-time monitoring, telematics tracking and allocation of HEMM across our opencast operations. Together, these initiatives are intended to improve equipment availability and utilisation, increase departmental capacity utilisation and output per manshift, reduce dependence on imported equipment and spares and lower operating costs.

6. Diversify into renewable energy, coal gasification, pithead thermal power, coal-to-chemicals and critical minerals

In line with CIL's diversification objectives, we intend to pursue opportunities in renewable energy, surface coal gasification, pithead thermal power, coal-to-chemicals and critical minerals. Through these initiatives, we seek to develop complementary revenue streams, create additional value from our coal resources and land bank, and support India's energy transition and self-sufficiency objectives.

Expand our renewable energy portfolio

We intend to expand our renewable energy portfolio, primarily through solar power projects, to increase our use of renewable energy and support our aspiration to become a "Net Zero Energy" company. As at the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, we had installed 44.00 MW of solar power capacity and had a further 47.66 MW under execution, which would increase our installed solar power capacity to 91.66 MW.

We also evaluating and developing a 62.00 MW solar power project within our operating areas.

Pursue surface coal gasification opportunities

We intend to pursue surface coal gasification opportunities in line with the Government of India's target of 100 million tonnes of coal gasification by 2030. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We have identified a site near Mahamaya open cast project in our Bhatgaon area for a proposed surface coal gasification project under a revenue-sharing model, pursuant to which the successful bidder will be required to share a minimum of 6% of the total sale proceeds with us. A tender for the project was published on May 8, 2026.

We are also evaluating feasibility of setting up a build-own-operate surface coal gasification project in Raigarh District. A tender for the preparation of a pre-feasibility report was issued on July 15, 2026.

Develop pithead thermal power capacity

We intend to evaluate the development of ultra-supercritical pithead thermal power projects to create additional value from our coal resources and land holdings. We have identified sites at Barbhavna in Raigarh District, Katsira in Korba District, Jariyari in Anuppur District, Madhya Pradesh, and Bhaiyathan in Surajpur District for which we have engaged NTPC Limited (Consultancy Wing) to prepare pre-feasibility reports for these projects, and pre-feasibility reports for three projects had been submitted as of August 2026. These pre-feasibility reports are proposed to be submitted to the boards of SECL and CIL for in-principle approval for capital infusion, following which the detailed project report process is proposed to be initiated.

Evaluate critical minerals and other diversification opportunities

We are also evaluating opportunities to identify and develop rare earth elements ("**REE**") and critical minerals associated with our mining operations. We have engaged a reputed academic institution to analyse overburden generated from our mining operations for the presence of REE and critical minerals. In addition, we have engaged CMPDIL to undertake drilling, sampling and analysis to characterise REE and critical minerals and identify REE-enriched bands in virgin overburden at our opencast mines.

The following table sets forth details of our planned diversification portfolio and the planned capital expenditure for these initiatives:

Initiative	Capacity	Status	Planned capital expenditure (₹ million)
Ground-mounted solar power project, Johilla area	40.00 MW	Agreement executed on July 28, 2025; under execution	1,884.70
Ground-mounted solar power project with solar park, Sohagpur area	5.00 MW	Agreement executed on March 26, 2025; under execution	381.50
Floating solar power project, Sharda Opencast Project, Sohagpur area	1.50 MW	Agreement executed on August 29, 2025; under execution	109
Rooftop solar power projects at various locations	1.16 MW	Under execution	50
Ground-mounted solar power project, Johilla area	62.00 MW	Detailed project report under finalisation	6,085.98
Surface coal gasification project, Bhatgaon Area	Not yet finalized	Tender published on May 8, 2026	Revenue-sharing model; no capital expenditure currently planned
Surface coal gasification project, Raigarh area	Not yet finalized	Tender for preparation of pre-feasibility report issued on July 15, 2026	Not yet finalized
Ultra-supercritical thermal power project	Not yet finalized	Pre-feasibility reports submitted by NTPC Limited in August 2026	Not yet finalized
Critical minerals and rare earth elements from overburden	Not yet finalized	Sample analysis and technical evaluation under way	Under scientific study

7. Continue to strengthen safety, environmental compliance and community development to support sustainable growth

We intend to continue strengthening our safety systems, environmental compliance framework and community-development initiatives to support the sustainable growth of our operations. We plan to enhance risk-based safety management across our mines through a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Management System that covers all mining and associated operations, with the objective of reducing accidents, fatalities and our fatality

rate per million tonnes of coal produced. Each of our mines currently operates under a risk-assessment-based safety management plan in accordance with the requirements of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. We have deployed a range of safety technologies across our operations, including proximity warning devices, fatigue monitoring systems, automatic fire detection and suppression systems, artificial intelligence-based video analytics, GPS-based vehicle tracking systems and training simulators. We have also deployed strata and slope monitoring technologies, including auto-warning tell-tales, stress cells, extensometers and slope stability radar, as well as an artificial intelligence-based integrated command and control centre to enable real-time monitoring and generation of safety alerts.

We intend to enhance environmental compliance through progressive land reclamation, afforestation, efficient water management and expanded environmental monitoring. We plan to build on our existing plantation programme, under which we planted 14.36 lakh saplings across 571 hectares in Fiscal 2026, and increase the use of biologically reclaimed land for Accredited Compensatory Afforestation and participation in the Green Credit Programme. We also intend to expand our environmental-monitoring infrastructure, which currently includes continuous ambient air-quality monitoring stations, real-time online effluent-monitoring systems and sewage and effluent-treatment plants.

As part of our progressive and final mine-closure plans, we intend to repurpose mined-out and reclaimed areas for environmental, energy and community uses. We are developing an Oxygen Eco-Park at Kusmunda and a Solar Eco-Park at Sohagpur and are evaluating the use of mined-out areas for pumped-storage projects, water-based energy storage and data centres, as well as the use of pumped-out mine water for power generation. In accordance with the Mine Closure Guidelines 2025, we will allocate 25.00% of our mine-closure fund to community-development and livelihood-related activities.

We also intend to continue implementing corporate social responsibility initiatives focused on healthcare, education, skill development, drinking water, rural infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods for land oustees, project-affected persons and communities located around our projects. We plan to build on initiatives such as Project DHADKAN, "SECL ke Sushrut", skill-development and livelihood programmes and nutritional support under the TB Mukt Bharat programme. We also intend to expand the beneficial use of treated mine water for community and irrigation purposes, which benefited approximately 4.44 lakh people across 142 villages in Fiscal 2026.

Reserve and Resource Base Information

Definition of the Key Terminologies in the Joint Ore Reserve Committee Code ("JORC Code") (*Source: DMT Report*)

Coal Resources

It is important to note that one of the critical qualifying criteria for the reporting of a Coal Resource is that the material must demonstrate reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction ("**RPEEE**"). Depending on the increasing level of geological confidence, Coal Resources are classified into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured Coal Resources.

Any portion of a coal deposit that does not satisfy the criterion of reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction at the time of evaluation must be excluded from the Coal Resource estimate according to JORC Code. Where the assessment of eventual economic extraction is based on untested mining methods, unconventional practices, or assumptions that have not yet been adequately verified, such assumptions constitute a material matter and should be clearly disclosed in any Public Report.

The expression **"**reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" requires the application of professional judgment, albeit at a preliminary level, regarding the technical, economic, environmental, and operational factors that are likely to influence the potential for future economic extraction. This assessment includes consideration of approximate mining parameters, mining methods, processing assumptions, infrastructure constraints, and other relevant modifying factors.

In essence, the term "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" (RPEEE) is a fundamental concept in the mining industry used to indicate that a mineral or coal deposit has a realistic potential to be economically extracted in the future, taking into account relevant technical, economic, operational, environmental, social, legal, and regulatory considerations. The concept does not require proof of current economic viability; rather, it requires

that there be reasonable and justifiable grounds to expect that economic extraction could be achievable under foreseeable conditions. Consequently, RPEEE is an important consideration for investors and other stakeholders, as it provides a basis for assessing the potential risks, opportunities, and long-term value associated with a mining project.

Accordingly, a Coal Resource should not be regarded as an inventory of all coal intersected by drilling or sampling, irrespective of cut-off criteria, mineable dimensions, spatial location, or geological continuity. Rather, a Coal Resource represents a realistic estimate of coal mineralisation that, under assumed and reasonably justifiable technical and economic conditions, could potentially become economically extractable, either in whole or in part, in the future.

Inferred Coal Resources

An Inferred Coal Resource is that part of the total Coal Resource estimate for which quantity and quality can only be estimated with low levels of confidence. It should be expected that estimates reported in this confidence category are likely to change significantly with further exploration.

Confidence in the estimate of Inferred Coal Resources is usually not sufficient to allow the results of the application of technical and economic parameters to be used for detailed planning. For this reason, there is no direct link from an Inferred Resource to any category of Coal Reserves.

Indicated Coal Resources

An Indicated Coal Resource is that part of the total Coal Resource for which quantity and quality can be estimated with reasonable levels of confidence and based on points of observation are sufficient for continuity to be assumed; but are too widely or inappropriately spaced to confirm geological and/or quality continuity.

The Inferred category is intended to cover situations where a mineral concentration or occurrence has been identified and limited measurements and sampling completed, but where the data are insufficient to allow the geological and/or grade continuity to be confidently interpreted. Commonly, it would be reasonable to expect that the majority of Inferred Coal Resources would upgrade to Indicated Coal Resources with continued exploration. However, due to the uncertainty of Inferred Coal Resources, it should not be assumed that such upgrading will always occur.

Measured Coal Resources

A Measured Coal Resource represents the portion of the total Coal Resource for which the quantity, quality, thickness, density, shape, and physical characteristics can be estimated with a high degree of geological confidence, based on closely spaced and reliable points of observation that are sufficient to confirm the continuity of both the coal seam geometry and coal quality. The level of confidence associated with a Measured Coal Resource is adequate to support detailed mine planning and the evaluation of economic viability, subject to the application of the relevant Modifying Factors.

Coal Reserves

A Coal Reserve represents the economically mineable portion of a Measured or Indicated Coal Resource. The estimate of a Coal Reserve includes allowances for diluting material and is adjusted for mining losses expected to occur during extraction.

The declaration of a Coal Reserve is supported by appropriate technical and economic assessments, which may include Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies. Such assessments should incorporate due consideration of all relevant Modifying Factors, including mining methods, beneficiation or processing requirements, metallurgical performance, economic and marketing conditions, legal and regulatory requirements, environmental and social considerations, governmental approvals, and other operational factors.

These assessments must demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, the extraction of the coal can be reasonably justified as economically viable under the assumed conditions.

Based on the level of confidence in the underlying Coal Resource and the application of the Modifying Factors, Coal Reserves are classified, in increasing order of confidence, as Probable Coal Reserves and Proved Coal Reserves.

Probable Coal Reserves

A Probable Coal Reserve represents the economically mineable portion of an Indicated Coal Resource. It may also comprise the economically mineable portion of a Measured Coal Resource where certain Modifying Factors require further evaluation, optimisation, or confirmation before the Competent Person can assign the reserve to the Proved Coal Reserve category with a sufficiently high level of confidence. Consequently, a Probable Coal Reserve is associated with a lower level of confidence than a Proved Coal Reserve, although it is considered adequate to support mine planning and economic evaluation under the assumed mining, technical, and commercial conditions.

Proved Coal Reserves

A Proved Coal Reserve represents the economically mineable portion of a Measured Coal Resource for which the relevant Modifying Factors have been evaluated and established through detailed technical and economic assessments. The level of confidence in the geological information and in the application of the Modifying Factors is sufficiently high to support detailed mine planning, production scheduling, and investment decisions, and to demonstrate that economic extraction is reasonably justified at the time of reporting.

Set forth below are details in relation to the Coal Resources of our Company classified by depth, as of April 1, 2026:

Depth	Measured Resource (million tonnes)	Indicated Resource (million tonnes)	Inferred Resource (million tonnes)	Total Resource (million tonnes)
Up to 300 Meters	24,656.41	10,641.97	2,614.85	37,913.23
Beyond 300 Meters	5,557.80	3,790.08	285.29	9,633.17
Total	**30,214.21**	**14,432.05**	**2,900.14**	**47,546.40**

(Source: DMT Report)
Note: This aligns with the definition of resources or reserves as per Indian Standard Procedure, 2022.

As of September 30, 2026, we had 53 producing mines, comprising 19 opencast mines and 34 underground mines. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Our mining operations are located across three coalfields, namely the Central India coalfield, Korba coalfield and Mand-Raigarh coalfield. Our producing mines are organised into three principal coalfields and 13 administrative areas for operational and administrative efficiency:

1. Central India Coalfields

(i) Baikunthpur Area

(ii) Bhatgaon Area

(iii) Bishrampur Area

(iv) Chirimiri Area

(v) Hasdeo Area

(vi) Jamuna&Kotma Area

(vii) Johilla Area

(viii) Sohagpur Area

2. Korba Coalfield

(i) Dipka Area

(ii) Gevra Area

(iii) Korba Area

(iv) Kusmunda Area

3. Mand-Raigarh Coalfield

(i) Raigarh Area

Details of Audited Coal Resource and Reserves Classified

Set forth below are details in relation to our audited Coal Resources and Coal Reserves by coalfield as of April 1, 2026:

Coalfield	Audited Coal Resource (million tonnes)				Audited Coal Reserve (million tonnes)		
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Total	Proved	Probable	Total
Mand-Raigarh coalfield	1,568.73	0.00	0.00	**1,568.73**	1,484.78	0.00	**1,484.78**
Korba coalfield	2,403.82	0.00	0.00	**2,403.82**	2,268.44	0.00	**2,268.44**
Central India coalfield	1,124.57	0.00	0.00	**1,124.57**	859.95	0.00	**859.95**
Total	**5,097.12**	**0.00**	**0.00**	5,097.12	**4,613.16**	**0.00**	4,613.16

(Source: DMT Report)

Summary of Net geological reserve and mineable reserve

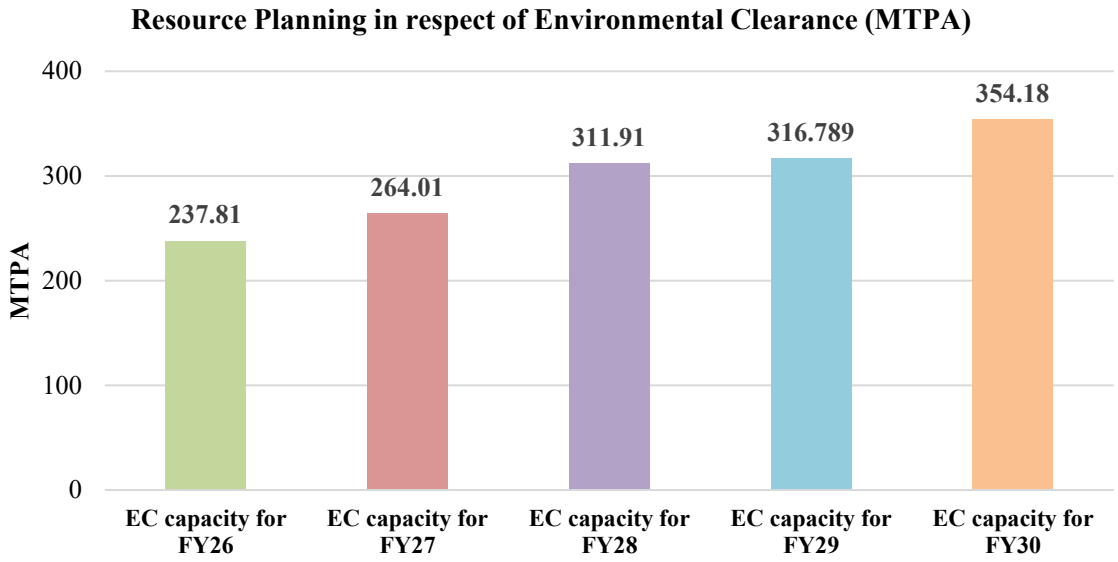
Our substantial resource base and reserve position support long-term production visibility and future capacity expansion. The following table sets forth a summary of our net geological resource and mineable reserves by coalfield as of April 1, 2026:

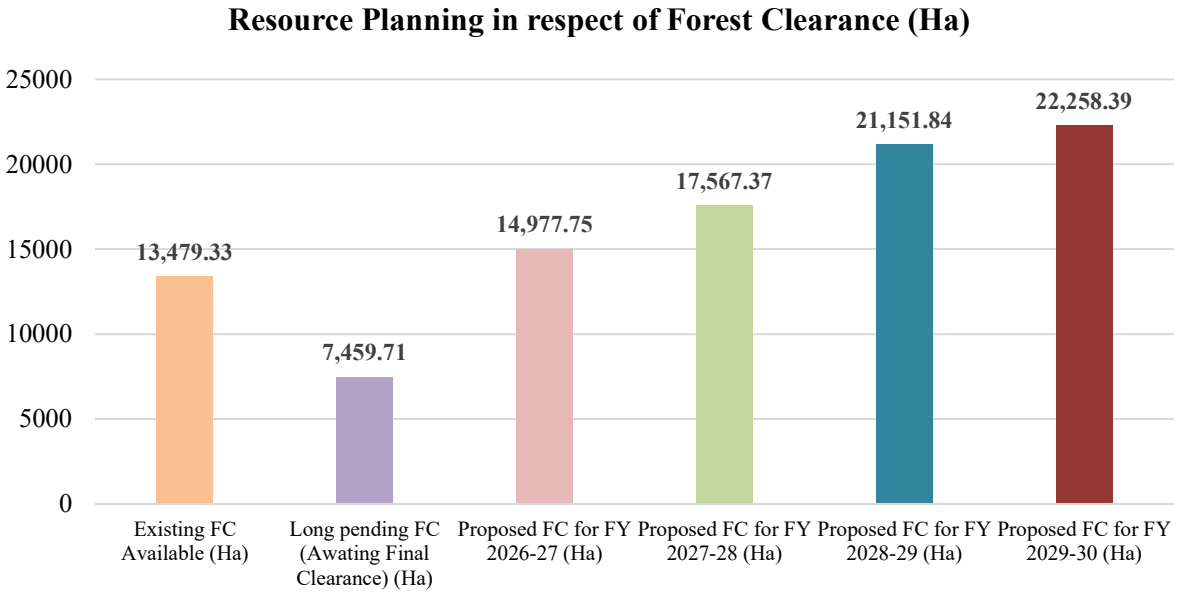
Coalfield	Net Geological Resource (million tonnes)	Total Mineable Reserve (million tonnes)
Mand-Raigarh coalfield	17,079.04	1,631.24
Korba coalfield	14,141.65	3,281.71
Central India coalfield	16,325.68	2,214.96
Total	**47,546.37**	**7,127.91**

(Source: DMT Report)
Note: This aligns with the definition of resources or reserves as per Indian Standard Procedure, 2022.

Environmental Clearance and Forest Clearance

To support our planned production, we continue to pursue the environmental and forest clearances required across our mining portfolio. We target increasing our aggregate environmental clearance capacity from 237.81 MTPA in Fiscal 2026 to 354.18 MTPA by Fiscal 2030 and increasing the area covered by forest clearances from 13,479.33 hectares as of March 31, 2026 to 22,258.39 hectares as of March 31, 2030, excluding 7,459.71 hectares relating to long-pending proposals awaiting final approval. The following tables set forth details of our mine-wise environmental and forest clearance planning as of September 30, 2026.





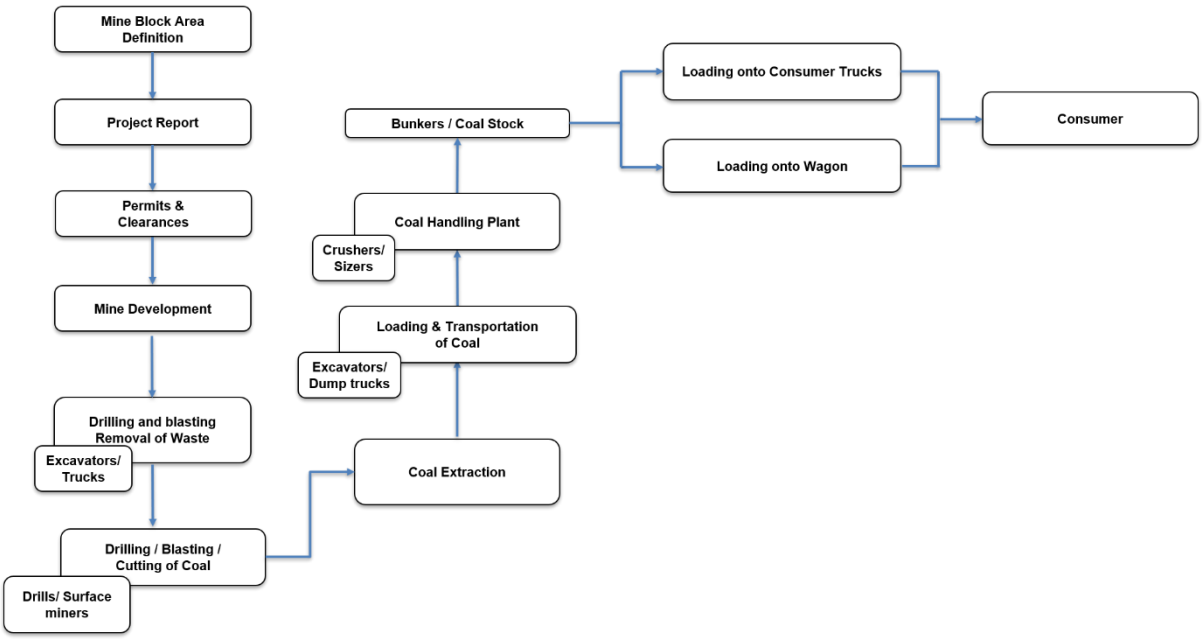
Mining Rights and Acquisition of Land

We undertake coal mining operations through a combination of mining rights acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (the "**CBA Act**") and mining leases granted by the relevant State Governments. As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, we held 39 mining leases covering an aggregate area of approximately 17,241.75 hectares and mining rights over approximately 109,757.16 hectares acquired under the CBA Act. After adjusting for identified overlap areas, the aggregate area covered by our mining leases and mining rights was approximately 126,529.81 hectares (1,265.30 square kilometres).

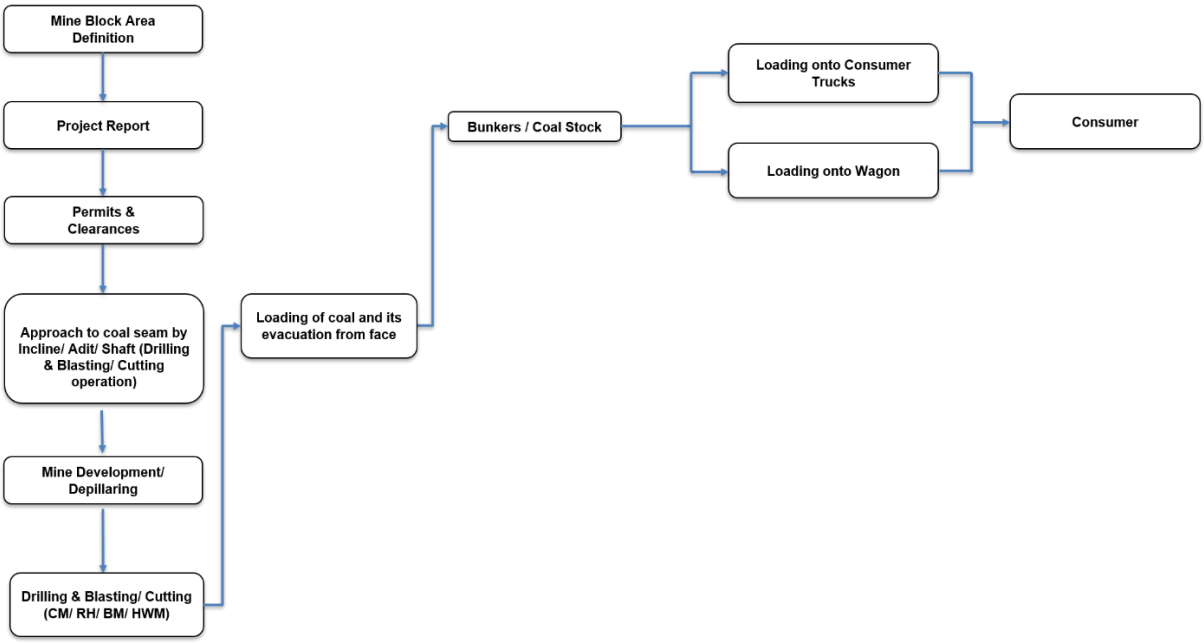
Of our 39 mining leases, 37 mining leases are valid up to November 28, 2035, while the Korja mining lease and Dola mining lease are valid up to March 15, 2040 and March 1, 2040, respectively. Mining rights acquired under the CBA Act are perpetual in nature.

Coal Production Process

Opencast Coal Mining Process Flow



Underground Coal Mining Process Flow



Our mining projects progress through multiple stages, beginning with exploration and mine planning and continuing through regulatory approvals, land acquisition, infrastructure development and mining operations. The principal components of this process are described below:

Mine Planning

We engage CMPDIL for mine planning and design activities. These activities include exploration, geological assessment, mine planning, selection of mining methods, deployment of mining technologies, coal handling and beneficiation planning, environmental management, infrastructure planning and evaluation of project feasibility and economics.

Government Approvals

Coal mining operations require various approvals, licences, permits, consents and registrations from governmental and regulatory authorities. These include environmental clearances, forest clearances, permissions under

applicable mining regulations, consents to establish and operate from the relevant State Pollution Control Boards, and approvals from the Coal Controller Organisation. We obtain such approvals at the appropriate stages of mine development and operations.

Infrastructure Development

Land Acquisition and Mining Rights

We undertake coal mining operations through a combination of mining rights acquired under the CBA Act and mining leases granted by the relevant State Governments under the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, read with the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Such mining rights and mining leases provide the foundation for the development and operation of our mining projects and related infrastructure.

Rehabilitation and resettlement

Land acquisition and the rehabilitation and resettlement ("**R&R**") of project affected families are integral to the development and expansion of our mining operations. We undertake land acquisition and R&R activities in connection with the development of new mines and expansion of our existing mines, which involve, among other things, payment of compensation for land and assets and provision of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to eligible project affected families.

Procurement of HEMM

We procure HEMM, including excavators, dumpers, dozers, graders and loaders, through competitive tendering processes, based on mine-specific requirements such as production capacity, operational suitability, fuel efficiency and life-cycle costs. Certain large-capacity HEMM is procured centrally by the materials management division of CIL for its subsidiaries, while other HEMM and plant and machinery required for our operations are procured by us.

Where coal production and/or overburden removal activities are undertaken through contractors, the relevant contractors deploy and operate the HEMM required for such activities in accordance with the applicable contractual arrangements.

Evacuation Infrastructure

We have developed a multi-modal coal evacuation network comprising FMC infrastructure, CHPs, CHP-silo facilities, rapid loading systems, railway sidings, merry-go-round systems, belt conveyors and road transportation infrastructure. These facilities support the handling, loading and transportation of coal from our mines to customers across India.

As of September 2026, 18 FMC and CHP-SILO facilities with an aggregate handling capacity of 240.90 MTPA was planned, out of which 11 facilities with an aggregate capacity of 155.90 MTPA had been commissioned. We are also developing five in-pit and surface CHP projects with an aggregate capacity of 65.00 MTPA and 15 PWTLS projects with an aggregate capacity of 33.70 MTPA. The following tables set forth details of our existing and planned evacuation infrastructure as of September 2026.

The following tables set forth details of our existing evacuation infrastructure as of September 30, 2026:

Evacuation infrastructure stream	Number of projects	Handling capacity (MTPA)
Commissioned FMC and CHP-silo facilities	11	155.90
Upcoming FMC and CHP-silo facilities	7	85.00
Upcoming in-pit / surface CHP Projects	5	65.00
Upcoming PWTLS projects	15	33.70
Total	**38**	**339.60**

Commissioned FMC and CHP-Silo Facilities

Sr. No.	Area	Linked Mine	Facility	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Gevra	Gevra	Gevra CHP-SILO 1 and 2	15.00
2.	Dipka	Dipka	Dipka CHP-SILO 1 and 2	15.00
3.	Gevra	Gevra	Gevra CHP-SILO 3 and 4	10.00
4.	Kusmunda	Kusmunda	Kusmunda Phase I	10.00

Sr. No.	Area	Linked Mine	Facility	Capacity (MTPA)
5.	Kusmunda	Kusmunda	Kusmunda Phase II CHP-SILO 1, 2, 3 and 4	40.00
6.	Gevra	Gevra	GEVRA LOS / RLS SIDING	20.00
7.	Raigarh	Chhal	Chhal CHP-silo	6.00
8.	Raigarh	Baroud	Baroud CHP-silo	10.00
9.	Dipka	Dipka	Dipka RLS siding 3 and 4	25.00
10.	Kusmunda	Kusmunda	Kusmunda Phase III (in-pit conveyor)	-
11.	Korba	Manikpur	Manikpur CHP-silo	4.90
	Total			**155.90**

Upcoming FMC and CHP-Silo Facilities

Sr. No.	Area	Linked Mine	Facility	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Gevra	Gevra	Gevra CHP-silo 5 and 6	30.00
2.	Raigarh	Pelma	Pelma CHP-silo	15.00
3.	Bhatgaon	Madannagar	Madannagar CHP-silo	12.00
4.	Raigarh	Durgapur	Durgapur CHP-silo	10.00
5.	Raigarh	Porda-Chimtapani	Porda-Chimtapani CHP-silo	10.00
6.	Sohagpur	Rampur Batura	Rampur Batura CHP-silo	4.00
7.	Jamuna and Kotma area	Amadand	Amadand CHP-silo	4.00
	Total			**85.00**

Upcoming In-Pit and Surface CHP Projects

Sr. No.	Area	Linked Mine	Facility	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Raigarh	Baroud CHP-silo	Baroud surface CHP	10.00
2.	Dipka	Dipka RLS siding 3 and 4	Dipka Central in-pit CHP	25.00
3.	Sohagpur	Rampur Batura CHP-silo	Rampur Batura in-pit CHP	4.00
4.	Raigarh	Chhal CHP-silo	Chhal in-pit CHP	6.00
5.	Gevra	Gevra LOS / RLS siding	Gevra RLS surface conveyor	20.00
	Total			**65.00**

Upcoming PWTLS Projects

Sr. No.	Area	Linked Mine	Facility	Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Kusmunda	Kusmunda OCP	Kusmunda PWTLS	7.50
2.	Gevra	Gevra OCP	Gevra PWTLS	7.50
3.	Dipka	Dipka OCP	Dipka PWTLS	5.00
4.	Raigarh	Baroud OCP	Baroud PWTLS	1.50
5.	Raigarh	Chhal OCP	Chhal PWTLS	1.20
6.	Raigarh	Durgapur OCP	Durgapur PWTLS	2.00
7.	Baikunthpur	Jhilimili	Jhilimili PWTLS	1.00
8.	Bhatgaon	Shiwani UG	Shiwani PWTLS	1.00
9.	Bishrampur	Gayatri UG	Gayatri PWTLS	1.00
10.	Bhatgaon	Jagannathpur OCP	Jagannathpur PWTLS	1.00
11.	Chirimiri	NCPH R-6 New	NCPH R-6 new PWTLS	1.00
12.	Korba	Manikpur OCP	Manikpur PWTLS	1.00
13.	Baikunthpur	Katkona UG Mine	Katkona PWTLS	1.00
14.	Sohagpur	Rampur Batura OCP	Rampur Batura PWTLS	1.00
15.	Jamuna and Kotma area	Bartarai UG	Bartarai PWTLS	1.00
	Total			**33.70**

Coal Extraction and Production

We undertake coal extraction through a combination of opencast and underground mining methods.

(i) *Opencast Mining:* Our opencast operations primarily utilise shovel-dumper combinations for overburden removal and transportation. Coal extraction is undertaken predominantly through surface miners, supplemented by drilling and blasting where required. Extracted coal is transported through combinations of payloaders, dumpers, conveyors and mechanised coal handling infrastructure to stockyards, railway sidings, coal handling plants and other dispatch points.

(ii) *Underground Mining:* Our underground operations comprise both conventional and mechanised mining methods. We deploy continuous miners across several underground mines and also utilise other underground mining methods, including board-and-pillar mining and highwall mining, where appropriate. These mining methods enable the extraction of coal reserves that are not amenable to opencast mining.

(iii) *Coal Handling and Evacuation:* Coal produced from our mines is transported through a multi-modal evacuation network comprising railway sidings, merry-go-round systems, belt conveyors and road transportation infrastructure. Our evacuation infrastructure is supported by coal handling plants, rapid loading systems, CHP-silo facilities, automated weighbridges and related logistics infrastructure.

(iv) *Coal Processing:* Run-of-mine coal is crushed and sized through coal handling facilities prior to dispatch. We also undertake coal beneficiation activities to improve coal quality, where required, through the removal of impurities and ash-bearing material.

Modes of Production

We undertake coal production through a combination of departmental operations, contractual arrangements and mine developer and operator ("**MDO**") arrangements.

(i) *Departmental Operations:* Under the departmental model, mining operations are undertaken using our workforce, equipment and operational systems. This model enables direct control over mining activities, production processes, safety management and operational performance.

(ii) *Contractual Operations:* Under the contractual model, contractors are engaged for specified mining activities, including coal production and overburden removal, while we retain oversight over mine planning, quality management, safety standards and production monitoring.

(iii) *Mine Developer and Operator Arrangements:* For select projects, we engage MDOs to undertake mine development and mining operations under contractual arrangements. These arrangements enable us to leverage specialised expertise and execution capabilities while maintaining oversight over operational, safety and regulatory compliance requirements.

Across all production models, we retain oversight of key operational, technical, safety and environmental functions through our management and monitoring systems.

The following table sets forth details of our modes of production for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)
Departmental production	8.61	11.19%	5.94	8.18%	23.37	13.26%	27.24	16.26%	57.72	30.80%
MDO model	0.31	0.41%	0.16	0.22%	0.40	0.23%	0.13	0.07%	0.03	0.01%
Contractual or outsourcing	67.96	88.40%	66.57	91.61%	152.52	86.52%	140.12	83.66%	129.63	69.18%
Total	**76.88**	**100.00%**	**72.66**	**100.00%**	**176.29**	**100.00%**	**167.49**	**100.00%**	**187.38**	**100.00%**

Installed Capacity, Actual Production and Capacity Utilisation

The information relating to the installed capacities, available capacities, actual production and capacity utilisation of our mines included below and elsewhere in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are based on various assumptions and estimates of our management that have been taken into account by DMT, an independent consultant, in the calculation of our capacity. Undue reliance should therefore not be placed on our capacity information or historical capacity utilization information for our existing manufacturing facilities included in this Draft Red Herring

Prospectus. See "*Risk Factors – Information relating to our resources and reserves base included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is based on estimates, and our actual production, resources and reserves may vary from these estimates. Additionally, certain information relating to our resources and reserves included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been prepared and classified in accordance with the Indian Standard Procedure guidelines (the "**ISP Guidelines**"), which differ from international standards, and such information has not been audited by DMT.*" on page 22.

The following table sets forth certain information relating to the normative production capacities, actual production and capacity utilisation of our mines for the periods indicated:

Type of Mine	As of/ for the six months ended September 30, 2026			As of/ for the six months ended September 30, 2025			As of/ for the year ended March 31, 2026			As of/ for the year ended March 31, 2025			As of/ for the year ended March 31, 2024		
	Normative production capacity (million tonnes per six months period)	Actual production (million tonnes)	Coal capacity utilization (%)	Normative production capacity (million tonnes per six months period)	Actual production (million tonnes)	Coal capacity utilization (%)	Normative production capacity (MTPA)	Actual production (million tonnes)	Coal capacity utilization (%)	Normative production capacity (MTPA)	Actual production (million tonnes)	Coal capacity utilization (%)	Normative production capacity (MTPA)	Actual production (million tonnes)	Coal capacity utilization (%)
Opencast	94.67	70.55	74.52%	102.07	67.35	65.98%	204.13	165.08	80.87%	226.91	155.62	68.58%	214.47	175.41	81.79%
Underground	7.51	6.33	84.29%	7.23	5.31	73.44%	14.47	11.21	77.47%	13.12	11.87	90.47%	13.43	11.97	89.13%
Total	**102.18**	**76.88**	**75.24%**	**109.30**	**72.66**	**66.48%**	**218.60**	**176.29**	**80.65%**	**240.03**	**167.49**	**69.78%**	**227.90**	**187.38**	**82.22%**

Notes:

(1) Normative production capacity refers to the standard quantity of coal planned to produce annually, as per the approved Mining Plan/PR.

(2) Actual production represents quantum of coal produced from the mine in the relevant Fiscal.

(3) Capacity utilization has been calculated based on the actual production in the relevant fiscal divided by the normative production capacity.

(4) Coal production is derived from opencast and underground mines.

(5) Normative production capacity includes departmental capacity and contractual coal production projection.

(6) Normative production capacity reduced after Fiscal 2025 due to capacity reassessment of surface miners by CMPDIL and projected contractual coal production.

Coal Dispatch

We dispatch coal through a multi-modal evacuation network comprising railways, MGR systems, belt conveyors and road transportation infrastructure. Our evacuation network has become increasingly rail-led as a result of our investments in FMC infrastructure. FMC dispatch increased from 55.00 million tonnes in Fiscal 2024 to 74.40 million tonnes in Fiscal 2026, while the share of FMC dispatch in our total coal dispatch increased from 30.45% to 41.65% over the same period. Railways, MGR systems and belt conveyors together accounted for 62.69% of our total coal dispatch in Fiscal 2026, as compared to 57.83% in Fiscal 2024. The following tables set forth details of our coal dispatch by dispatch point and mode for the periods indicated:

Dispatch point	Mode	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
		Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)	Quantity (million tonnes)	Percentage of dispatch point (%)
FMC dispatch	Railway	20.20	55.83%	16.55	52.47%	40.93	55.01%	27.59	47.98%	21.60	39.27%
	MGR	13.38	36.98%	11.90	37.73%	26.36	35.43%	23.13	40.23%	26.65	48.45%
	Belt	2.60	7.19%	3.09	9.80%	7.11	9.56%	6.78	11.79%	6.75	12.27%
	Total	**36.18**	**100.00%**	**31.54**	**100.00%**	**74.40**	**100.00%**	**57.50**	**100.00%**	**55.00**	**100.00%**
Others	Railway	17.71	32.97%	19.10	36.25%	36.31	34.84%	43.56	38.46%	48.15	38.33%
	MGR*	0.36	0.67%	0.71	1.35%	1.27	1.22%	1.31	1.16%	1.29	1.03%
	Road	35.64	66.36%	32.88	62.40%	66.65	63.95%	68.38	60.38%	76.16	60.64%
	Total	**53.71**	**100.00%**	**52.69**	**100.00%**	**104.23**	**100.00%**	**113.25**	**100.00%**	**125.60**	**100.00%**
Total	Railway	37.91	42.17%	35.65	42.32%	77.24	43.24%	71.15	41.67%	69.75	38.62%
	MGR	13.74	15.29%	12.61	14.97%	27.63	15.47%	24.44	14.31%	27.94	15.47%
	Belt	2.60	2.89%	3.09	3.67%	7.11	3.98%	6.78	3.97%	6.75	3.74%
	Sub-total	54.25	60.35%	51.35	60.96%	111.98	62.69%	102.37	59.95%	104.44	57.83%
	Road	35.64	39.65%	32.88	39.04%	66.65	37.31%	68.38	40.05%	76.16	42.17%
	Total	**89.89**	**100.00%**	**84.23**	**100.00%**	**178.63**	**100.00%**	**170.75**	**100.00%**	**180.60**	**100.00%**

Note: Percentage of dispatch point is coal dispatched by the mode divided by total coal dispatched from that dispatch point.

* *Represents consumers' own wagons.*

Revenue by mode of dispatch

Our sale of products is attributable to coal dispatched through a combination of railways, MGR systems, belt conveyors and road transportation infrastructure. The following tables set forth details of our sale of products by mode of dispatch for the periods indicated:

Mode	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
Railway	63,682.89	39.12%	62,053.94	41.58%	135,234.73	42.34%	112,135.43	37.69%	114,496.01	36.09%
MGR	75,670.13	46.48%	64,140.23	42.98%	41,223.74	12.91%	138,888.28	46.69%	38,803.90	12.23%
Belt	3,660.65	2.25%	4,175.66	2.80%	9,817.48	3.07%	9,581.43	3.22%	9,312.11	2.93%
Road	19,785.63	12.15%	18,870.37	12.64%	133,148.85	41.68%	36,878.36	12.40%	154,673.68	48.75%
Total	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

(1) *Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.*

Sales Channels

We sell coal through a combination of long-term fuel supply arrangements and market-linked sales channels.

Fuel Supply Agreements ("FSAs")

FSAs constitute our principal sales channel. We supply coal under various FSA frameworks, including arrangements entered into pursuant to the New Coal Distribution Policy, 2007 and the Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India ("**SHAKTI**"). Coal supplied under these arrangements may be priced at notified prices or market-linked prices, depending on the applicable scheme or policy.

Non Regulated Sector ("NRS")

We also supply coal to consumers operating end-use plants under the NRS linkage auction schemes of the Ministry of Coal and Coal India Limited, pursuant to long-term fuel supply arrangements.

E-auction and Other Sales

This comprises sales through CIL's e-auction platforms and other approved sales mechanisms. Coal sold through e-auctions is allocated through a transparent and competitive online bidding process. We also undertake certain sales through State nominated agencies and under specific schemes and arrangements notified by the Ministry of Coal and CIL from time to time.

For further details, see "*Risk Factors – The pricing of coal in India is predominantly governed by notified pricing mechanisms and applicable policy frameworks. Coal sold outside such arrangements is subject to fluctuations in market-driven pricing. Any decline in the prices realised from such sales could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*" on page 36.

The majority of our sale of products is derived from FSAs. The following tables set forth details of our revenue from sale of products by sales channel for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA – power sector	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.76	66.07%	215,111.26	67.80%
FSA – non-regulated sector	14,826.62	9.11%	17,800.34	11.93%	38,575.52	12.08%	36,674.49	12.33%	34,539.32	10.88%
E-auction and others	41,596.97	25.55%	33,000.99	22.11%	68,785.64	21.53%	64,247.25	21.60%	67,635.12	21.32%
Sale of products[(1)]	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

Our primary product is raw (unwashed) non-coking coal and revenue from the sale of raw coal accounted for substantially all of our sale of products during the periods indicated. Coal tar represented an immaterial portion of our historical sale of products and no revenue from coal tar was recorded in the six months ended September 30, 2026 or Fiscal 2026. The following table sets forth details of our revenue by product category for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
Raw coal	162,799.30	100.00%	149,240.20	100.00%	319,424.80	100.00%	297,452.10	99.99%	317,265.61	99.99%
Coal tar	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.40	0.01%	20.09	0.01%
Sale of products[(1)]	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal

Solar Power Projects and Other Initiatives

As part of our sustainability initiatives and in alignment with CIL's renewable energy objectives, we have developed and continue to expand our solar power portfolio. As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, we had installed and commissioned 44.00 MW of solar power capacity, comprising 40.00 MW of ground-mounted solar power projects in the Bhatgaon and Bishrampur areas and 4 MW of rooftop solar installations across various locations.

We are further developing 47.66 MW of solar power capacity, comprising a 40.00 MW ground-mounted solar power project in the Johilla area, a 5.00 MW ground-mounted solar power project in the Sohagpur area, a 1.50 MW floating solar power project in the Sohagpur area and 1.16 MW of rooftop solar installations. Upon commissioning of these projects, our aggregate installed solar power capacity will increase to 91.66 MW.

In addition, we are evaluating and developing a solar power projects within our operating areas, comprising 62.00 MW in the Johilla area.

Materials and Utilities

Our operations require a range of consumables, materials and utilities, including high-speed diesel ("HSD"), explosives, tyres, wire ropes, spare parts and safety materials. HSD represents a significant component of our operating expenditure and is primarily used for the operation of mining equipment, transportation fleets and coal

handling infrastructure across our mining operations. We source HSD from public sector oil marketing companies and procure other key consumables through a competitive tendering process.

We procure explosives and related accessories used in overburden removal and coal extraction from vendors empanelled by Coal India Limited, based on allocations determined by Coal India Limited and our operational requirements. Spare parts are procured primarily from original equipment manufacturers and authorised distributors. We also procure specialised off-the-road tyres used in our heavy earth-moving machinery through domestic tendering processes.

The following table sets forth our power and fuel expenses and power and fuel expenses as a percentage of revenue from operations for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Power and fuel expenses (₹ million)	11,200.00	9,453.10	20,604.40	20,793.40	21,334.10
Revenue from Operations (₹ million)	1,65,937.80	1,50,902.50	3,29,565.20	2,99,983.60	3,27,836.20
Power expenses as a percentage of revenue from operations (%)	6.75%	6.26%	6.25%	6.93%	6.51%

We require water for mining, coal handling and dust suppression activities, including use at coal handling plants, conveyor transfer points, haul roads, washing facilities and equipment cooling systems. Water requirements for our underground mines are met primarily through water accumulated within underground workings, while water for our opencast operations is sourced primarily from mine quarries and reservoirs developed as part of our mining operations.

We require bulk and cartridge explosives and related accessories for overburden removal and coal extraction activities. Agreements with suppliers of explosives and related accessories are executed by CIL, and we procure such materials from approved vendors based on allocations made by CIL and our operational requirements. We procure spare parts primarily from original equipment manufacturers and authorised distributors. We also procure various sizes of off-the-road tyres used in our heavy earth-moving machinery for coal and overburden transportation through domestic tendering processes.

Suppliers and Vendors

We procure a range of materials, consumables and services required for our operations, including high-speed diesel, explosives, tyres, wire ropes, spare parts and safety materials, as well as services relating to coal production, overburden removal, coal transportation, loading and other mining-related activities. We source these materials and services from a diversified vendor base and procure the majority of such materials and services through competitive tendering processes.

Our principal material and consumable suppliers comprise public sector oil marketing companies, explosives manufacturers, tyre suppliers and mining equipment vendors. Our contractual vendors primarily provide mining, overburden removal, transportation and mine development services. The following tables set forth details of our principal suppliers of materials and consumables for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)
Largest supplier	3,528.35	27.73%	2,557.25	23.32%	5,389.43	21.85%	5,737.82	23.27%	6,407.66	24.30%
Top five suppliers	8,830.54	69.41%	6,668.79	60.80%	14,025.53	56.86%	14,623.91	59.31%	16,642.78	63.12%
Top 10 suppliers	10,355.97	81.39%	8,371.32	76.32%	17,941.26	72.74%	18,162.74	73.66%	20,169.47	76.49%

Notes:

(1) References to 'suppliers' are to suppliers in a particular period and does not necessarily refer to the same suppliers across all periods.

(2) The top 10 suppliers in the six months ended September 30, 2026 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, BEML Limited, GMMCO Limited and Navbharat Explosive

Company Limited.

(3) *The top 10 suppliers in the six months ended September 30, 2025 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, BEML Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, Regenesis Industries Private Limited and Navbharat Explosive Company Limited.*

(4) *The top 10 suppliers in Fiscal 2026 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, BEML Limited, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Balkrishna Industries Limited and Navbharat Explosive Company Limited.*

(5) *The top 10 suppliers in Fiscal 2025 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, BEML Limited, Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited, Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, Navbharat Explosive Company Limited and Regenesis Industries Private Limited.*

(6) *The top 10 suppliers in Fiscal 2024 include Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Solar Industries India Limited, Special Blasts Limited, Yokohama OHT Australia Pty Ltd (formerly known as Goodyear Earthmover Pty Limited), Sri Krishna Explosives and Accessories Company, BEML Limited, J.V. Gokal and Company Private Limited and Ideal Industrial Explosives Limited.*

The following tables set forth details of our contractual vendors for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of contractual expenses (%)
Largest contractual vendor	4,871.06	15.40%	3,162.30	11.90%	8,957.28	14.91%	6,119.33	10.70%	5,956.88	11.87%
Top five contractual vendors	16,402.35	51.87%	12,151.31	45.71%	29,044.60	48.35%	22,618.35	39.53%	18,619.39	37.12%
Top 10 contractual vendors	21,372.57	67.58%	17,559.61	66.05%	40,070.82	66.71%	33,622.76	58.77%	27,870.54	55.56%

Notes:

(1) *References to 'contractual vendors' are to contractual vendors in a particular period and does not necessarily refer to the same contractual vendors across all periods.*

(2) *The top 10 contractual vendors in the six months ended September 30, 2026 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, KLP Enterprises, PNC Infratech Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited, Dev Mining Limited and Technoblast Mining Corporation.*

(3) *The top 10 contractual vendors in the six months ended September 30, 2025 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, KLP Enterprises, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and one other entity whose name has not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.*

(4) *The top 10 contractual vendors in Fiscal 2026 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, KLP Enterprises, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and one other entity whose name has not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.*

(5) *The top 10 contractual vendors in Fiscal 2025 include Nilkanth Infra Mining Limited, KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, SKA MRKR JV, KLP Enterprises, Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and one other entity whose name has not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.*

(6) *The top 10 contractual vendors in Fiscal 2024 include KCC-DECO JV, JMS Mining Private Limited, Sainik Mining and Allied Services Limited, Chennai Radha Engineering Works Private Limited, Nilkanth – Saakar (JV), Ram Kripal Singh Construction Services Private Limited, Hari Ram Godara JV, Karamjeet Singh and Company Limited and two other entities whose names have not been disclosed due to non-receipt of consent.*

Customers

A significant portion of our coal sales is attributable to the power sector and we believe we play an important role in supporting power generation and industrial activity in India. Our customers include central and state power generating companies, independent power producers, captive power plants and customers operating in industries such as sponge iron, cement, aluminium and other industrial sectors. Our customer base includes public sector undertakings such as NTPC Limited, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited, Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadam Limited and Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited. For details of industry-wise sales by volume and revenue, see "- *Overview*" on page 254.

Equipment and Machinery Infrastructure

We own and maintain a fleet of equipment and machinery used in our mining operations, including heavy earth-moving machinery such as surface miners, shovels, dumpers, dozers and drills for our opencast mining operations. Surface miners are heavy-duty mobile machines used in opencast mining to cut, crush and load coal and other material in a single continuous operation without conventional drilling and blasting. The use of surface miner technology eliminates blasting and related vibrations and noise, facilitates selective mining by enabling separation of different mineral layers or dirt bands, and produces pre-sized material. Water sprays used during surface miner operations also help reduce airborne dust.

As of September 30, 2026, we deployed 61 surface miners across 15 of our opencast mines, comprising 10 owned and 51 contracted surface miners. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We use such mechanised mining technologies to enhance operational efficiency, safety and environmental sustainability across our mining operations.

Environmental Initiatives

We are committed to fostering environmental sustainability and ensuring the well-being of our planet. Our initiatives encompass a comprehensive approach to environmental management, reflecting our focus on preserving natural resources and promoting ecological balance.

We collaborate with CMPDIL to prepare environment impact assessment and environmental management plan reports, which evaluate impacts on air, water and land and provide for appropriate mitigation measures. We have also engaged with reputed institutions for source apportionment studies of ambient air particulate matter, aimed at identifying pollution sources and their contributions. Routine environmental monitoring is undertaken by CMPDIL for monitoring air, water and noise parameters.

We manage water pollution through effluent treatment plants and have installed water treatment plants to ensure potable water quality. We have also developed rainwater harvesting structures and installed piezometers for groundwater monitoring as part of our sustainable water management initiatives.

We undertake ecological restoration and afforestation on degraded lands, with the objective of transforming such areas into green spaces. We have developed eco-parks, including Ananya Vatika in Hasdeo and Kenapara Eco-park in Bishrampur, to connect with local communities and promote environmental awareness. Through our eco-mining tourism initiatives, we also showcase our environmental protection efforts.

We have accelerated our transition towards energy-efficient technologies to reduce energy consumption, emissions and environmental impact. We have procured energy-efficient appliances and equipment, including LED lights, brushless direct current fans, energy-efficient air conditioners, energy-efficient motors and capacitor banks. These measures are aimed at reducing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions and improving resource efficiency. To monitor air pollution, we have installed online continuous ambient air quality monitoring systems at our mines, which generate real-time air quality data.

Under 'Mission GREEN', we seek to transform coal mining regions into sustainable ecosystems through environmental restoration, renewable energy deployment, sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic upliftment. Our activities under Mission GREEN include afforestation, development of eco-parks, mine water management, promotion of renewable energy sources, rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, development of Amrit Sarovars and adoption of new technologies such as coal gasification and clean coal technologies. Mission GREEN also focuses on the welfare and development of local communities through educational and skill development programmes, healthcare programmes and livelihood opportunities through self-help groups for various socio-economic activities.

Green Credit Programme

The Green Credit Programme ("**GCP**") is a central government initiative introduced pursuant to the Green Credit Rules, 2023, notified by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on October 12, 2023 ("**MoEFF**"). The programme is designed to encourage individuals, organisations, industries and other entities to undertake voluntary environmental actions and incentivise measurable environmental outcomes through the issuance of green credits ("**Green Credits**"). The GCP seeks to incentivise environmentally positive actions through a market-based mechanism and generate green credits, which may be made available for trading on a domestic market platform. Green Credits generated or procured to fulfil an obligation in compliance with applicable law are not tradable. The governance framework of the GCP is supported by an inter-ministerial steering committee, while the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education ("**ICFRE**") serves as the GCP administrator and is responsible for programme implementation, management, monitoring and operation.

To obtain Green Credits, individuals and entities are required to register their activities through the central government's dedicated Green Credit portal. The relevant activities are verified through a designated agency and, following completion of the verification process, the GCP administrator grants Green Credit certificates in accordance with the applicable framework.

*Green Credits for Tree Plantation***.** In its initial phase, the GCP placed emphasis on tree plantation and ecological restoration activities on identified degraded land parcels, with the objective of enhancing green cover, improving ecosystem services, restoring degraded ecosystems and contributing to environmental sustainability. Forest departments of states and union territories identify degraded land parcels, including open forests, scrublands, wastelands and catchment areas, for tree plantation. Such activities are undertaken in accordance with prescribed plantation standards, including requirements relating to species selection, plantation density, maintenance and protection measures.

632 hectares across 30 land parcels have been allocated to us, in respect of which we have deposited a one-time amount of approximately ₹ 630.84 million in accordance with the GCP guidelines. The following table sets forth details of the land parcels allocated to us and the amount deposited by us as of September 30, 2026:

State	Number of Land Parcels	Area (hectares)	Amount Deposited (₹ million)
Chhattisgarh	22	407	524.25
Madhya Pradesh	8	225	106.60
Total	**30**	**632**	**630.84**

Green Credits may be used for compliance with compensatory afforestation requirements in connection with the diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, as applicable. Green Credits may also be used for reporting under environmental, social and governance indicators or corporate social responsibility initiatives in accordance with applicable requirements.

The GCP provides us with an opportunity to supplement our existing environmental and ecological restoration initiatives through a structured, measurable and technology-enabled mechanism for recognising voluntary environmental actions.

Research and Development

Research and development ("**R&D**") is a key enabler for fostering innovation, improving operational efficiency, enhancing technological capabilities and promoting sustainable development in the coal mining sector. Recognising the importance of R&D in addressing emerging technological and operational challenges, we continuously seek to promote and facilitate research initiatives aimed at the adoption of innovative technologies, improvement in safety and productivity, resource optimisation and overall enhancement of our mining operations.

Our R&D activities are undertaken through the SECL R&D Fund, grants of the CIL R&D Board and grants of the Science and Technology ("**S&T**") Board of the Ministry of Coal. We also participate as a sub-implementing agency in R&D projects undertaken by other institutions and agencies.

Pursuant to a decision of the board of directors of CIL at its meeting held on April 23, 2020, an annual R&D budget of ₹ 10.00 million was allocated to SECL with effect from Fiscal 2021, subject to the constitution of an R&D Committee headed by our Chairman-cum-Managing Director. We were also required to constitute a multidisciplinary R&D team for the evaluation and processing of R&D proposals and facilitation of research initiatives. Projects proposed under the SECL R&D Fund are subject to examination and vetting by the relevant R&D Committee, compliance with prescribed procedures and guidelines and availability of funds.

***Projects under the SECL R&D Fund*.** We are funding the project titled "Framework for Application of Artificial Intelligence in Fatigue Monitoring Systems to Enhance Safety and Productivity in Open Cast Coal Mining Operations", which is being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹ 1.09 million.

In addition, we are funding the following projects which are currently under progress:

- "Identification and Delineation of Dirt Bands in Coal Seams and Dissemination through a Decision-Support Dashboard for Surface Miner Operations", being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹ 8.00 million; and

- "Design and Development of AI-Based Integrated Wireless Load Monitoring and Strata Movement Early Warning System for Underground Coal Mines Using Smart Mechanical Props and Seismic Monitoring Technology", being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹ 10.00 million.

***Projects funded by the CIL R&D Board*.** We participate as a sub-implementing agency in certain research projects funded by the CIL R&D Board and undertaken in collaboration with academic and research institutions. These include:

- "Pilot Scale Paste Backfilling to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Paste Fill Technology in Conventional Bord and Pillar Coal Mining Working Using LHD/SDL", being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹ 907.51 million; and

- "Research, Innovation, and Capacity Development for Repurposing of Coal Mines and Just Transformation of Coal Mining Areas", being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹121.52 million.

***Projects funded by the S&T Board of the Ministry of Coal*.** We participate as a sub-implementing agency in certain technology-oriented research projects funded by the S&T Board of the Ministry of Coal. These include:

- "Development and Field Trial of 500T Capacity SAGES-III for Use with Continuous Miners – Phase III", being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹ 39.70 million; and

- "Design and Development of Online Coal Grade Monitoring System", being implemented at an estimated project cost of ₹ 56.99 million.

Health and Safety

We are committed to maintaining the health and safety of our employees, outsourced workers and the communities with which we interact. We comply with applicable health and safety requirements, including the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules, 2026, applicable regulations and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Coal.

We seek to manage risks associated with our operations through job hazard assessments, operational controls, environmental monitoring and routine risk assessment and mitigation processes. While we do not have a standalone health and safety policy, we have adopted the health and safety policies established by CIL, which cover, among other matters, risk assessment, hazard identification, emergency response and incident reporting. We also conduct health and safety audits to monitor compliance and identify areas for improvement. In addition, we undertake training for our management and employees on health and safety matters.

We provide medical facilities to our employees and their dependants through three central hospitals, seven regional hospitals and 44 dispensaries across our operations. In accordance with the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules, 2026, we conduct initial medical examinations for prospective employees scheduled to join our Company and periodical medical examinations for employees. Such medical examinations are also extended to outsourced workers engaged in our operations.

In addition, as part of our corporate salary package, contract workers are provided access to OPD and IPD medical facilities at Company's owned medical establishments without charge and are covered under group insurance arrangements for compensation under applicable social security provisions. In the event of an accidental death, an on-roll employee is eligible to receive compensation of ₹ 10.00 million from the bank with which the employee maintains a salary account, while a contract worker covered under the corporate salary package through public sector banks is eligible to receive compensation of up to ₹ 4.00 million from the relevant bank. Currently, all of our on-roll employees are covered under this scheme. A majority of our outsourced workers are also covered, and enrolment of the remaining outsourced workers is in progress.

Information Technology

We have an in-house information technology team comprising 25 executives at our headquarters and 22 executives across our operational areas as of September 30, 2026, who are responsible for overseeing and maintaining our information technology systems and infrastructure. We use a range of information technology systems and applications to support our business operations, enhance operational efficiency and facilitate data management and decision-making. Our information technology infrastructure includes systems, applications and products ("**SAP**") and enterprise resource planning ("**ERP**") systems, which integrate various business processes and

facilitate the flow of information across functions. The continuity of our SAP and ERP operations is centrally managed by CIL, including through disaster recovery arrangements.

We have also invested in digital safety, monitoring and operational infrastructure, including an integrated command and control centre ("**ICCC**") at our headquarters and artificial intelligence ("**AI**")-based video analytics for monitoring our mining operations. Our key digital initiatives include:

- a global positioning system-general packet radio service ("**GPS-GPRS**")-based vehicle tracking system to monitor the movement and location of coal-carrying vehicles, including route violations, unauthorised stoppages and geo-fence violations;
- radio frequency identification ("**RFID**")-based boom barrier systems for automated access control at our mines and railway sidings;
- RFID readers and weighbridge positioning systems at all 190 road weighbridges installed across our mines, to minimise human intervention and facilitate accurate weighment of coal transportation vehicles;
- integration of road weighbridges and automatic boom barriers installed at mine entry and exit gates with a centralised server for monitoring and data management;
- real-time updating of coal production and dispatch data in our SAP ERP system through the MPLS-VPN network established across all our mines;
- video conferencing systems at all our mines to facilitate virtual meetings within our Company and with other CIL subsidiaries;
- closed-circuit television ("**CCTV**") surveillance systems at locations including coal stockyards, weighbridges, mine entry and exit points, railway sidings, explosive magazines and sampling points;
- ICCC at our headquarters monitors feed from 2,300 CCTV cameras installed at locations including road and rail weighbridges, silos, boom barriers, coal stockyards, railway sidings and sampling points. Out of which it integrates 832 CCTV cameras installed at various vulnerable locations across our mines and generates 10 types of AI-based alerts on a 24×7 basis;
- mine slope stability monitoring radar systems for 24×7 monitoring of the stability of overburden dump zones; and
- Directorate General of Mines Safety-approved intrinsically safe underground communication systems at all our underground mines to facilitate reliable underground-to-surface communication.

In addition, we are in the process of implementing smart gates with AI-based video analytics for safety compliance, including access control and detection of personal protective equipment.

Awards and Accreditations

Set out below are certain awards and accreditations received by us:

- 5-star rating recognition received by five of our mines, namely our underground mines in Bangwar, Khairaha, Baherabandh and Vijay West, and our open cast mine in Jagannathpur from the Ministry of Coal for Fiscal 2025;
- Times Internet Ecopreneurs Award for Green Transition Leadership in 2026; and
- Performance Excellence Award 2025-2026 from the Indian Institute of Industrial Engineering.

Employees

As at September 30, 2026, we had 35,559 permanent employees. The table below sets forth details of our permanent employees, as at September 30, 2026:

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Employees
1.	Executives[1]	2,457

2.	Non-Executive[2]	33,102
Total		**35,559**

Notes:
[1] Excludes Functional Director and CVO.
[2] Includes workmen, staff and supervisors employed by us.

The table below sets forth details of our department-wise executive employees as at September 30, 2026:

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Executives
1.	Mining	1,043
2.	Electrical and Mechanical	256
3.	Excavation	201
4.	Human Resources	179
5.	Finance	173
6.	Medical	173
7.	Survey (Mining)	96
8.	Civil	87
9.	Material Management	42
10.	Environment	38
11.	Marketing and Sales	31
12.	System	31
13.	Community Development	26
14.	Electronics & Telecommunication	18
15.	Coal Preparation	15
16.	Legal	15
17.	Geology	11
18.	Secretarial	9
19.	Hindi	4
20.	Industrial Engineering	4
21.	Security	4
22.	Public Relations	1
Total		**2,457**

For details of our employee attrition rate, see "*Risk Factors – An inability to attract, train and retain qualified personnel or a material increase in employee benefit expenses could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows"* on page 41.

In addition to our employees, we also engage outsourced workers through our contractors to facilitate our mining operations. As at September 30, 2026, a total of 26,189 outsourced workers have been engaged through outsourcing agencies that were awarded contracts through our tendering process. The table below sets forth details of labourers hired through our contractors as at September 30, 2026:

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Contract Labourers
1.	Mining activities	14,592
2.	Coal transportation	2,566
3.	Civil work	3,686
4.	Watch and ward	78
5.	E&M and electrical jobs	4,366
6.	Others	901
Total		**26189**

Training and Development

We place strong emphasis on the continuous learning and capability development of our employees to enhance operational excellence, productivity and adaptability to changes in our business environment. Our training and development initiatives focus on strengthening technical, managerial and behavioural competencies across employee categories through structured training, retraining and capacity-building programmes.

We conduct training programmes through the Management Development Institute ("**MDI**"), SECL, Bilaspur, CETI Gevra, area-level training facilities and other identified institutions. We also leverage the in-house expertise of senior executives and subject matter specialists, as well as external institutions and professional agencies, for specialised training programmes. Our training programmes cover areas such as technical skills, mine safety, leadership and managerial development, industrial relations, vigilance and ethics, digital transformation, cybersecurity, behavioural competencies, stress management, innovation, compliance and emerging technologies.

We also undertake induction and orientation programmes for newly inducted management trainees and executives, as well as mid-career development programmes. In Fiscal 2026, 3,040 employees underwent 46,368 man-hours of training through 98 training programmes conducted at MDI.

We also promote structured online learning through the iGOT Karmayogi platform, which enables our executives to undertake relevant courses and upgrade their knowledge and competencies. In addition, we facilitate apprenticeship training in accordance with applicable government schemes and statutory provisions. In Fiscal 2026, 635 graduates, ITI and diploma holders were inducted under our apprenticeship training initiatives. We also provide training to eligible candidates under the Prime Minister Internship Scheme.

Corporate Social Responsibility

In compliance with the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, our Board of Directors has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility ("**CSR**") Committee, pursuant to which we undertake various CSR activities. Our CSR initiatives focus on healthcare, education and livelihood initiatives for mining communities, as well as skill development, environment and sanitation, infrastructure and rural development initiatives.

We have undertake Project 'SECL Ki Dhadkan', through which we provide screening, diagnosis and treatment support to children with congenital heart diseases. Under Phase I of this program, 60 surgeries were completed, and in Phase II, out of 1,000 children we aim to treat, 460 children have successfully undergone surgeries. We have also installed CT scan and MRI machines at Government Medical College, Ambikapur and the Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital, and a CT scan machine at Koriya.

Our education initiatives include investments in educational infrastructure, including the construction of a hostel, libraries and auditoriums and the installation of smart classrooms and STEM laboratories. We have implemented Digividya, through which we have provided 1,850 smart classroom solutions to provide learning outcomes and education quality. We also undertake the 'SECL Ke Sushrut' initiative, which provides free NEET coaching and other benefits to underprivileged students selected through an open selection test. Under this initiative, 109 students have cleared the NEET examination.

In addition, we have provided skill development training to over 2,300 individuals through the Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology. We have also, together with the Apparel Training and Design Centre, established vocational training for 400 candidates from our command area.

We have also undertaken environment and sanitation, infrastructure and rural development initiatives, including the construction of multipurpose halls and roads and the deepening of ponds. These initiatives, together with our activities in education, environmental awareness and healthcare, form part of our engagement with local communities and aim to enhance the quality of life for communities surrounding our operational areas.

The table below sets forth details of our corporate social responsibility expenditure in the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (₹ million)	284.60	134.60	1,270.64*	977.10*	530.65*

**Includes amount unspent during the relevant period / year*

Intellectual Property

As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, we do not have any registered intellectual property. We have made applications for our logo under classes 4, 37 and 39 of the Trademarks Act, 1999 as amended. The status of these applications are still pending as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For further details, please see "*Government and Other Approvals – Intellectual property related approvals*" on page 591.

For more information, see *"Risk Factors – A failure to protect our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our competitive position, business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows"* on page 69.

Competition

The Indian coal industry comprises a limited number of large producers alongside several medium and smaller participants, although production remains strongly concentrated among public sector entities. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) The industry's competitive landscape has gradually evolved with the entry of new participants following sectoral reforms and commercial coal mining initiatives. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) We compete across different customer segments and geographic markets with other subsidiaries of CIL, commercial coal miners, captive coal block operators and imported coal suppliers, and also face indirect competition from alternative sources of energy used by power generation companies and industrial consumers. (*Source: CRISIL Report*)

For more information, see *"Risk Factors – We operate in a highly competitive industry. An inability to compete effectively with other coal producers or alternative sources of energy could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows"* on page 65.

Insurance

Our operations are subject to various risks inherent to mining activities and we do not maintain insurance coverage in accordance with applicable industry standards. Our business operations involve significant risks and occupational hazards that are inherent to mining activities and may not be eliminated through the implementation of preventive measures. These risks and hazards could result in personal injury, grievous hurt or even death of our personnel, which could result in additional litigation costs, damage to or destruction of properties, environmental damage, business interruption, legal liability, damage to our business reputation and corporate image and, in severe cases, fatalities. The occurrence of natural disasters including earthquake, fire, severe weather, floods, power outages and the consequences, damages and disruptions resulting from them may adversely affect our business and operations. We may become subject to liabilities, including liabilities for environmental or industrial accidents or pollution or other hazards, in addition to compensation payable to personnel affected by any such incidents.

We currently maintain very limited insurance coverage such as comprehensive motor insurance policies, standard fire and special perils policy, industrial all risk policy and machine break down insurance policy for certain silos, amongst others. We do not maintain insurance coverage for loss of our assets such as our equipment, plant and machinery etc. We do not maintain insurance coverage in accordance with applicable industry standards and do not have full coverage for all risks facing our operations and facilities discussed above. For more details, see "*Risk Factors – Our insurance coverage may not adequately protect us against all losses or the insurance cover may not be available for all the losses as per the insurance policy, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition*" on page 68.

Property

Our Registered and Corporate Office is located at Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006, Chhattisgarh, India.

In addition, we hold approximately 59,022.44 hectares (590.22 square kilometres) of land across the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal of which 58,864.33 hectares (588.64 square kilometres) has been acquired by us, and 158.12 hectares (1.58 square kilometres) has been leased from third parties.

KEY REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The following description is an overview of certain laws and regulations in India, which are relevant to our Company, as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. The information in this section has been obtained from various legislations, including rules, regulations and policies promulgated by regulatory and statutory bodies, which are available in the public domain. The description of laws, regulations and policies set out below is not exhaustive and is only intended to provide general information to investors and is neither designed nor intended to be a substitute for professional legal advice. The statements below are based on the current provisions of Indian law and the judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, which are subject to change or modification by subsequent legislative, regulatory, administrative or judicial decisions.

Laws in relation to our business

We are governed by the following legislations in respect of acquisition of land, mining rights of the coal mines and the conduct of coal mining operations in India:

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, ("**LARR Act**");
- Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, as amended; ("**CBA Act**");
- Coal India (Regulation of Transfers and Validation) Act, 2000, as amended ("**Coal Mines Transfer and Validation Act**");
- The Madhya Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of 1991, as amended ("**MPR&R Policy**");
- The Chhattisgarh State Model Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy, 2007, as amended ("**CSMR&R**");
- Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015; and
- Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, as amended, ("**MMDR Act**").

Acquisition of Coal Bearing Land

Historically, coal mines were vested in the Central Government under the nationalisation framework. At present, acquisition of coal bearing land and related rights is governed by the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and, where applicable, the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, read with the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Unlike the Land Acquisition Act which grants general power. a government company that has been vested with the right under the CBA Act would become the owner from the date of vesting of such right by the Government of India. However, where the rights under mining lease are acquired under the CBA Act, then, from the date of such vesting, the acquirer is deemed to have become the lessee of the State Government.

Where the acquisition of land takes place under the CBA Act, the applicable statutory procedure is required to be followed, including, where applicable:

- identification of land;
- notification of land;
- declaration of land;
- acquisition of land; and
- payment of compensation and ownership of land.

Any person interested in land notified under the CBA Act may file a written objection to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land, or of any rights in or over it, with the competent authority within thirty days of the

notification. Persons whose interests are affected are entitled to compensation under Section 13 of the CBA Act. Pursuant to Section 105(3) of the LARR Act and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015, effective from 1 January 2015, compensation for acquisitions under the CBA Act is determined in accordance with the First Schedule of the LARR Act. Rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are determined in accordance with its Second and Third Schedules. Compensation takes into account, among other things, the market value of the land and any damage sustained by the affected person. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits are also extended in line with the applicable Coal India R&R Policy, to the extent it is consistent with the statutory entitlements.

Coal India (Regulation of Transfers and Validation) Act, 2000 ("Coal Mines Transfer and Validation Act")

The Coal Mines Transfer and Validation Act grants the Government of India the authority to transfer land, rights in and over land, or any right, title, or interest related to a coal mine, coking coal mine, or coke oven plant vested in the company or a subsidiary incorporated under the Companies Act (hereinafter referred to as "Indian Subsidiaries") to any other Indian Subsidiary. The transferee Indian Subsidiary shall be obligated to comply, or confirm compliance, with any terms and conditions that the Government of India may deem appropriate. Prior to the enactment of the Coal Mines Transfer and Validation Act, any Indian Subsidiary operating or controlling a coal mine, coking coal mine, or coke oven plant vested in our Company or an Indian Subsidiary is deemed to have been vested with the relevant land, rights, title, or interest by the Government of India, which retains the authority to retrospectively validate such transfers.

The Chhattisgarh State Model Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy, 2007, as amended ("**CSMR&R Policy**")

The CSMR&R Policy is a comprehensive policy framework governing displacement, resettlement and rehabilitation arising from development projects in Chhattisgarh. It seeks to avoid displacement where possible, minimise it where unavoidable, recognise the concerns of displaced communities, particularly indigenous and vulnerable groups, and to extend appropriate compensation to the people for their acquired land and at the same time making such arrangement for their dwelling and employment so as to make their position equal to or better as before the land acquisition.

The CSMR&R Policy sets out the framework for identification of displaced families, consultation with concerned local institutions such as village-panchayat, nagar-panchayat, municipality-council and municipal corporations in scheduled areas, preparation of rehabilitation plans and project-specific rehabilitation assistance for industrial, mining projects, irrigation/ hydroelectric projects and other projects.

Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015

The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 was enacted to provide for the allocation of coal mines and the vesting of rights, title and interest in land and mine infrastructure together with mining leases to successful bidders and allottees, with a view to ensuring continuity in coal mining operations and production of coal and promoting optimum utilisation of coal resources. It also contains provisions relating to disbursal of proceeds, treatment of secured creditors, third party contracts, liabilities of prior allottees and the appointment of a nominated authority, commissioner of payments and designated custodian.

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 ("**MMDR Act**")

The MMDR Act is the principal legislation governing reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration and mining operations in India. The Act has undergone significant amendments in recent years to promote private participation, facilitate auction of mineral concessions, enhance the exploration and development of critical and strategic minerals and improve operational efficiency within the mining sector. Recent amendments have introduced provisions relating to exploration licences, critical minerals, mineral exchanges, inclusion of additional minerals in existing mining leases and expansion of the scope of the National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust. The MMDR Act and the rules framed thereunder continue to form the foundation of mineral regulation in India.

The MMDR Act has been amended from time to time, including through the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Acts of 2021, 2023 and 2025, with a view to improving ease of doing business, promoting mineral exploration, encouraging investment in the mining sector and strengthening the regulatory framework governing mineral resources in India.

The Occupational Safety. Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules, 2026

The Occupational Safety. Health and Working Conditions (Central) Rules, 2026 has been notified on 8.5.2026 by G.o.I. and subsumes 15 nos. of erstwhile Rules such as the Mines Rules, 1955, Mines Rescue Rules, 1985, Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966, Contract (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 etc. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 regulates the occupational safety, health, and working conditions of workers employed in establishments such as factories, mines, docks, plantations, and building or other construction work. The Rules prescribes standards for health, safety, and welfare in factories, mines, and building and other construction work. These include requirements relating to cleanliness, ventilation, drinking water, sanitation, temperature and humidity, control of dust and fumes. The Rule requires constitution of Safety Committee, to conduct Medical examination**,** regulates working hour, provision of Training facilities and Rescue and Recovery facilities.

Coal Mines Regulations, 2017

The Coal Mines Regulations lay down the duties and the responsibilities of the owner, the workmen, the officials, the manufacturers, the contractors, looking after the working of the coal mines. It also includes the general requirements about mine plans and certain requirements regarding health and safety of workers including emergency preparedness.

The Colliery Control Rules, 2004

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the MMDR Act, the Government of India issued the Colliery Control Rules, 2004, as amended, ("**CC Rules**"). the CC Rules empowers the Central Government to prescribe the criteria for categorization of coal and the Coal Controller for prescribing the procedure for the categorization of coal, inspection of collieries and quality surveillance, etc. The Coal Controller has also been empowered to issue directions to any colliery owner regulating disposal of stocks of coal, prohibiting or limiting the mining or production of any grade of coal and the requirement of prior permissions to open a coal mine. Under Rule 9 of the CC Rules, as amended by the Colliery Control (Amendment) Rules, 2025 with effect from December 23, 2025, the opening of a coal mine, may be approved by the board of the Company. The Board may give this approval after the coal company has obtained the requisite approvals from the Central and State authorities, and the coal company must inform the Coal Controller's organisation within 15 days of the board's approval.

The New Coal Distribution Policy, 2007

The MoC issued the New Coal Distribution Policy, 2007 ("**NCD Policy**") in order to regulate the distribution of coal. This policy removed the classification of consumers into consumers of the core and the noncore sectors and instead, stated that each sector consumers would be treated on merit keeping in view, *inter alia*, the regulatory provisions applicable thereto and other relevant factors. The NCD Policy also deals with the (a) distribution and pricing of coal to different consumers or sectors like the defence sector, railways, power utilities, integrated steel plants, etc.; (b) exclusive distribution policy for the consumers in small and medium sector, replacement of the linkage system with enforceable Fuel Supply Agreements; and (c) laying down of policies for new consumers and a fresh scheme for e-auctioning of coal. The NCD Policy also lays down that discipline and economy should be maintained in the usage of coal since it is considered a scarce fuel. The policy requires our Company to undertake verification of consumers of erstwhile non-core sector consumers to check the veracity of their claim of being *bonafide* consumers of coal and empowers our Company to cancel the allocation of the consumers who are not found to be *bonafide*.

Certain aspects of the NCD Policy have since been supplemented or superseded by subsequent policies. These include the auction of coal linkages to the non-regulated sector, the SHAKTI Policy, 2017 for the power sector, and the introduction of a single, mode-agnostic e-auction window in 2022.

The Petroleum Act, 1934 ("Petroleum Act"), Petroleum Rules, 2002 ("Rules, 2002")

The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) has been serving the nation as a nodal agency for regulating safety of hazardous substances such as explosives, compressed gas and petroleum. It is an institution of excellence in matters related to safety in manufacturing/refining, storage, transportation, handling and use of hazardous substances for over a century.

PESO's major work is to administer the responsibilities delegated under the Explosives Act, 1884 and Petroleum Act, 1934 and the rules made thereunder related to manufacture, import, export, transport, possession, sale and use of Explosives, Petroleum products and Compressed gases.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 ("**LARR Act**") governs the acquisition of land for public purposes and provides a framework for compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons. The LARR Act seeks to ensure a transparent process for land acquisition while balancing the need for industrialisation, infrastructure development and urbanisation with the interests of landowners and affected families. The LARR Act, among other things, prescribes procedures relating to social impact assessments, determination of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements, consent requirements in specified cases and measures for safeguarding the rights of affected persons. The compensation payable under the LARR Act is linked to the market value of the land and may vary depending on the location and nature of the acquisition.

As per Section 105 of the LARR Act, its provisions do not apply to acquisitions under the CBA Act. Accordingly, acquisition of land for our Company and our Subsidiaries under the CBA Act continues to be governed by the procedure under the CBA Act. However, under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015, with effect from 1 January 2015, the provisions of the LARR Act relating to the determination of compensation (First Schedule) and rehabilitation and resettlement (Second and Third Schedules) apply to acquisitions under the CBA Act.

The Explosives Act, 1884 (the "Explosives Act") and the Explosives Rules, 2008 (the "Explosive Rules")

The Explosives Act is a comprehensive law which regulates by licensing for the manufacturing possession, sale, transportation, export and import of explosives. As per the definition of 'explosives' under the Explosives Act, any substance, whether a single chemical compound or a mixture of substances, whether solid or liquid or gaseous, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or pyrotechnic effect shall fall under the Explosives Act. The Central Government may, for any part of India, make rules consistent with this act to regulate or prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted as provided by those rules, the manufacture, possession, use sale, transport, import and export of explosives, or any specified class of explosives. Extensive penalty provisions have been provided for manufacture, import or export, possession, usage, selling or transportation of explosives in contravention of the Explosives Act. In furtherance to the purpose of this Act, the Central Government has notified the Explosive Rules in order to regulate the manufacture, import, export, transport and possession for sale or use of explosives. By a notification dated September 29, 2025, the Central Government prohibited the manufacture, possession and import of electric detonators. The use of explosives in the Company's mines is additionally regulated by the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017, administered by DGMS.

The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (the "PLI Act") and the Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991(the "PLI Rules")

The PLI Act imposes liability on the owner or controller of hazardous substances for any damage arising out of an accident involving such hazardous substances. A list of hazardous substances covered by the legislation has been enumerated by the government by way of a notification. Under the PLI Act, the owner or handler is also required to take out an insurance policy insuring against liability. The PLI Act also provides for the establishment of the Environmental Relief Fund, which shall be utilized towards payment of relief granted under the Public Liability Act. The PLI Rules mandate the employer to contribute a sum equal to the premium paid on the insurance policies towards the Environmental Relief Fund.

Environmental laws

Clearances, consents and approvals under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 (formerly known as the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980), where forest land is involved, and other applicable environmental laws, including the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are required before commencing mining operations. Mining activity within forest land is not permitted except in compliance with the applicable forestry and environmental laws, including the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, where applicable. The final clearance in respect of both forest and environment is given by the Government of India, through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ("**MoEFCC**"). Environment Clearance and Forest Clearance applications are made on single window clearance system of MoEFCC i.e. PARIVESH. However, all forest clearance applications have to process through the respective State Governments who then recommend the application to the Government of India. The penalties for non-compliance range from closure or prohibition of mining activity in respect of the mines as well as the power to stop supply of energy, water or other service and

monetary penalties on and imprisonment of the persons in charge of the conduct of the business of the company in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980, where applicable.

Environment Protection Act, 1986 (the "EP Act") and the Environment Protection Rules, 1986 (the "EP Rules") read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 ("EIA Notification")

The EP Act has been enacted with the objective of protection and improvement of the environment and for matters connected therewith. As per the EP Act, the Central Government has been given the power to take all such measures for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and to prevent, control and abate environmental pollution. Further, the Central Government has been given the power to give directions in writing to any person or officer or any authority for any of the purposes of the EP Act, including the power to direct the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation, or process. The EP Rules prescribes the standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants from industries, operations, or processes, prohibitions and restrictions on the location of industries as well as prohibitions and restrictions on the handling of hazardous substances in different areas for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing and abating environmental pollution. Additionally, under the EIA Notification and its subsequent amendments, projects are required to mandatorily obtain environmental clearance from the concerned authorities depending on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impact on human health and natural and manmade resources.

Additionally, the Government of India issued another Notification No. S.O. 1533(E) dated September 14, 2006 ("**2006 EIA Notification**"), whereby, the earlier notification dated January 27, 1994 (including the amendments thereto) were superseded. The 2006 EIA Notification changed the entire procedure for granting of environmental clearances. According to the 2006 EIA Notification, all new projects, expansion of existing projects, product-mix activities and projects require prior environment clearance if they are listed in the schedule to the said notification. The projects and activities listed under 'category A' of the schedule require clearance from the regulatory authority constituted by the Central Government, whereas, the projects and activities listed under 'Category B' are required to obtain clearance from State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, ("**SEIAA**").

The SEIAA will base its decision of granting prior environment clearance on the basis of the recommendations of the State Expert Appraisal Committee ("**SEAC**") while the Central Government will grant prior environmental clearance for category A projects on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee ("**EAC**") to be constituted as per this notification. If the SEIAA or the SEAC is not constituted in any state then the Category B project will be deemed to be Category A project.

The notification provides for four stages for prior environment clearance. However not all stages apply to all projects. The four stages are:

3. Screening: During this process the appraisal authority shall determine whether there is a requirement of Environment Impact Assessment Report to be submitted as per the guidelines given by the Central Government in this context.

4. Scoping: During this process the appraisal committee will determine the Terms of Reference ("**TOR**") for each of the category (i.e. category A and B 1 projects). TOR will be conveyed to the applicant within 60 days of receipt of the application in prescribed format.

5. Public Consultancy and Public Hearing: This process involves obtaining and receiving objections and other concerns of local affected persons and others who have a stake in the project and its impact. Public Hearing should be conducted by the State Pollution Control Board or the Union Territory Pollution Control Committee within 45 days from the date of receiving the application from the project proponent to this effect.

6. Appraisal: SEAC or EAC accordingly shall consider the final Environment Impact Assessment report and the outcome of public consultation and other documents and make recommendations to the regulatory authority. They may recommend granting prior environmental clearance on stipulated terms and conditions or rejecting the applications recording the reasons for the same.

Further, as per the 2006 EIA notification, the management of the project which obtained prior environmental clearance shall submit to the regulatory authority compliance report every six months. All the compliance reports shall be public documents.

The environmental regulatory framework governing mining activities continues to evolve through amendments, notifications, office memoranda, circulars and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change from time to time. Mining projects are required to comply with the conditions stipulated in the environmental clearances granted to them, including environmental monitoring, reporting and mitigation obligations, as applicable under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules, notifications and guidelines issued thereunder.

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (the "Water Act")

The Water Act provides for the prevention and control of water pollution and the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water, and the establishment of the Central Pollution Control Board, as well as state pollution control boards ("**State PCB**"), to implement its provisions, including to lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents. The Water Act prohibits the use of any stream or well for the disposal of polluting matter, in violation of the standards set down by the State PCB. The Water Act also provides that the consent of the State PCB must be obtained prior to establishing any industry, operation or process, or opening of any new outlets, which are likely to discharge sewage effluent. The Water Act, as amended in 2024, now prescribes monetary penalties imposed by any adjudicating officer for most contraventions.

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (the "Air Act")

The Air Act provides for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. Under the Air Act, the State Government may, after consultation with the relevant state pollution control board declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, any area or areas within the state as air pollution control area or areas for the purposes of the Air Act. Pursuant to the provisions of the Air Act, any person establishing or operating any industrial plant within an air pollution control area, must obtain the consent of the relevant state pollution control board prior to establishing or operating such industrial plant. Further, no person operating any industrial plant in any air pollution control area shall discharge or permit or cause to be discharged the emission of any air pollutant in excess of the standards laid down by the state pollution control board. The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2023 prescribes monetary penalties imposed by an adjudicating officer for most contraventions.

Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (the "Hazardous Waste Rules")

The Hazardous Waste Rules regulate the management, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. Under the Hazardous Waste Rules, "hazardous waste" inter alia means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances. Every occupier of a facility generating hazardous waste must obtain authorization from the relevant state pollution control board. Further, the occupier, importer or exporter, or operator of a disposal facility is liable for damages caused to the environment or third party resulting from the improper handling and management and disposal of hazardous waste and shall be liable to pay any financial penalty that may be levied by the respective state pollution control board for violation of the Hazardous Waste Rules.

Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 (the Forest Conservation Act 1980)

In case forest land is involved, the mining lease and mining operations are subject to obtaining the requisite approvals and clearances under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 and other applicable environmental laws. The Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 provides that no State Government or other authority shall, except with the prior approval of the Central Government and subject to the applicable statutory framework, permit the use of forest land for non-forest purposes in the specified circumstances, including the breaking up or clearing of any forest land for:

- the cultivation of tea, coffee, spices, rubber, palms, oil-bearing plants, horticultural crops or medicinal plants; or
- any purpose other than reafforestation but does not include any work relating or ancillary to conservation, development and management of forests and wildlife.

Labour laws

The various labour and employment-related legislations (and rules issued thereunder) that may apply to our operations, from the perspective of protecting the workers' rights and specifying registration, reporting and other compliances, and the requirements that may apply to us, would include the following:

a) *The Code on Wages, 2019*

The Code on Wages, 2019, subsumes 4 (four) legislations, namely, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. It provides for a new definition of 'wages' and minimum wages to be notified for all employees in all industries, based on the categories of employees and/or geographical locations and other conditions of service, which shall be equal to or above the rate of floor wages set by the Central Government, and further mandates fixation of wage period and timely wage payment. It also requires that pay parity should be ensured for all genders, and provides for payment of annual bonus, and normal working hours to be prescribed (with the requirement to pay overtime at twice the normal pay rates in the event an employee works beyond the normal working hours).

Wages of our non-executive employees are also governed by the National Coal Wage Agreement, entered into through bipartite negotiations.

b) *The Industrial Relations Code, 2020*

The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, subsumes 3 (three) legislations, *inter alia*, the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. The objective of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, is to promote industrial harmony whilst balancing worker protection with business flexibility. The key provisions include (i) recognition of negotiating union and negotiation council, (ii) specific recognition of fixed-term employment with equal benefits including parity in wages, working hours, and allowances with permanent workers, (iii) definitions of key terms including 'employee' and 'worker', (iv) conditions for lay-offs, retrenchment and closure, including increase in the head count threshold from 100 (one hundred) to 300 (three hundred) workers for applicability of certain special provisions of retrenchment, lay-off and closure to factories, mines and plantations, (v) constitution of a grievance redressal committee with equal employer and employee representatives, (vi) mandatory notice requirements for strikes and lock-outs in all industrial establishments, (vii) provision of notice to workers prior to change in certain conditions of service; (viii) prohibition of identified unfair labour practices, (ix) adoption and certification of standing orders, and (x) dispute resolution through conciliation, labour courts and industrial tribunals.

c) *The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 ("**Occupational Safety Code**")*

The Occupational Safety Code subsumes 13 (thirteen) legislations such as the Mines Act, 1952, the Factories Act, 1948, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, among others. The Occupational Safety Code provide for definitions of key terms including 'contract labour', 'contractor', 'principal employer' and 'establishment', annual leave with wages and prescription of working hours and rest intervals, special provisions on employment of women in night shifts, and prescription of health and safety obligations and provision of welfare facilities. The Occupational Safety Code provides for a common registration to be obtained by establishments (including factories and commercial establishments), licence for contractors supplying contractor labour, and scope for prescription of requirement for factories to obtain specific licences, etc. The Occupational Safety Code also regulates the employment of contract labour including inter-state migrant workers in certain establishments including with respect to prohibition of engagement of contract labour in core activities, and provisions for welfare and health of contract labour.

d) *The Code on Social Security, 2020*

The Code on Social Security, 2020 subsumes 9 (nine) social security related legislations, *inter alia*, the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Code on Social Security, 2020 provides for a common registration to be obtained, social security provisions including on provident fund, pension, and employees' deposit-linked insurance, employees' state insurance coverage and benefits including sickness benefit, disablement benefit, etc, compensation to be paid to employees for workplace injuries/occupational diseases, maternity benefits,

gratuity payments including to fixed-term employees, and prescription of social security benefits including for building and other construction workers, unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers. Employers are required to obtain necessary registration and make necessary contributions/payments as prescribed.

The above-mentioned labour codes are not intended to subsume the state specific laws. Further, notwithstanding the introduction of the new labour codes, anything done or any action taken under the enactments repealed shall be in force to the extent they are not contrary to the provisions of the abovementioned labour codes.

Our employees are covered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, which is administered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and provides for provident fund, pension and related benefits for persons employed in coal mines.

Additionally, our Company is required to comply with various state-specific shops and commercial establishment legislations, the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.

An Act to establish in the economic interest of India greater public control over the coal mining industry and its development by providing for the acquisition by the State of unworked land containing or likely to contain coal deposits or of rights in or over such land, for the extinguishment or modification of such rights accruing by virtue of any agreement, lease, licence or otherwise, and for matters connected therewith.

Shops and establishments legislations

Under the provisions of local shops and establishments legislations applicable in the states in India where our establishments like offices are set up and business operations exist, such establishments are required to be registered. Such legislations regulate the working and employment conditions of the workers employed in shops and establishments, including commercial establishments, and provide for fixation of working hours, rest intervals, overtime, holidays, leave, termination of service, maintenance of records, maintenance of shops and establishments and other rights and obligations of the employers and employees. These shops and establishments' acts, and the relevant rules framed thereunder, in each state, also prescribe penalties in the form of monetary fine or imprisonment for violation of provisions, as well as procedures for appeal in relation to such contravention of the provisions.

Other labour legislations

In addition to the Labour Codes, namely the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, and the shops and establishments legislations of the states where we operate, the employment of workers is regulated by a wide variety of generally applicable labour laws, depending on the nature of the activity. Other labour and employment-related legislations (and the rules, regulations and schemes issued under them) may apply to our operations, both to protect workers' rights and to set out registration, reporting and other compliances that apply to us as an employer. These include the following:

- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;
- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013;
- Apprentices Act 1961;
- The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, and the schemes framed under it, including the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 and the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998; and
- The rules framed under the erstwhile Mines Act, 1952 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, to the extent they continue in force under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and the Code on Wages, 2019, including:
    (a) the Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966;

(b) the Mines Creche Rules, 1966;

(c) the Coal Mines Pithead Bath Rules, 1959; and

(d) the Payment of Undisbursed Wages (Mines) Rules, 1989.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, read with the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025, governs the processing of digital personal data in India and prescribes obligations for entities processing such data, including obligations relating to notice, consent, data security, grievance redressal and other processing requirements. The Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 provide the implementation framework for, inter alia, notice requirements, consent management, grievance redressal mechanisms, processing obligations and the functioning of the Data Protection Board of India. The legislation also grants specified rights to individuals and provides for the establishment of the Data Protection Board of India for enforcement purposes. To the extent applicable, our Company is required to comply with the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 and the rules framed thereunder.

Taxation Laws

Income Tax Act, 2025 (the "*Income Tax Act*")

The Income Tax Act governs the taxation of individuals, corporations, partnership firms, and other entities. In accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, the tax rates applicable to such entities are determined based on the income declared by them or assessed by the tax authorities, after considering the allowable deductions and exemptions under the Act. The Act mandates the maintenance of proper books of accounts, along with the requisite supporting documents and registers. Additionally, the filing of income tax returns is a compulsory obligation for all assesses. Matters relating to periods before April 1, 2026, including assessments and other proceedings, continue to be governed by the Income Tax Act, 1961, in accordance with the transitional provisions of the Income Tax Act.

Goods and Service Tax ("*GST*")

The Goods and Services Tax is a tax imposed on the supply of goods, services, or both, by the Central and State Governments. It was introduced through the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2017 and is governed by the GST Council. GST is applicable to the supply of goods and services, with the Central Government levying tax on intra-state supplies, while State Governments and Union Territories with legislatures, as well as Union Territories without legislatures, impose their respective taxes. GST operates as a destination-based consumption tax, structured as a dual GST system wherein both the Central and State Governments concurrently levy taxes on a common base. The GST framework is implemented through various legislations, including the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("**CGST**"), the State Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("**SGST**"), the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("**UTGST**"), the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 ("**IGST**"), and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, along with the rules prescribed thereunder.

With effect from September 22, 2025, pursuant to the recommendations of the 56th meeting of the GST Council, the rate of GST on coal was increased from 5% to 18% and the GST compensation cess of ₹400 per tonne previously levied on coal was discontinued.

The Customs Act, 1962 (the "*Customs Act*")

The Customs Act governs the regulation of the import and export of goods in India, establishing procedures for the assessment, collection, and enforcement of customs duties and taxes. It provides a comprehensive framework for customs clearance, including the required documentation, goods valuation, and classification for duty assessment. Additionally, the Act outlines mechanisms for addressing contraventions, smuggling, and violations of trade regulations. The Customs Act grants customs authorities the authority to inspect and seize goods, enforce trade policies, and ensure compliance with both domestic and international trade laws. By facilitating efficient trade while protecting national interests, the Customs Act plays a pivotal role in India's trade and economic framework.

Approvals from local authorities

Setting up of a mining unit entails the requisite planning approvals to be obtained from the relevant local panchayat(s) outside the city limits and appropriate metropolitan development authority within the city limits. Consents from the state pollution control board(s) and the relevant state electricity board(s), among others, are required to be obtained before commencing the building of a factory or starting manufacturing operations.

Other Indian laws

In addition to the above, we are also governed by the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, Sales of Goods Act, Companies Act and rules framed thereunder, relevant central and state tax laws, intellectual property laws, foreign exchange and investment laws and foreign trade laws and other applicable laws and regulations imposed by the central and state government and other authorities for over day to day business, operations and administration.

Laws applicable to us after listing of our Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges

- Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015;
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; and
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003.

SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI LODR Regulations")

The SEBI LODR Regulations ensure that all listed companies adhere to uniform standards of transparency, disclosure, and corporate governance, thereby protecting investor interests and maintaining market integrity. The regulations govern financial disclosures, board composition, shareholder rights, related party transactions, and timely reporting of material events. Non-compliance with SEBI LODR Regulations can attract monetary penalties, suspension of trading, freezing of promoter shareholding, or even delisting of securities, making strict adherence essential for any listed entity.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI PIT Regulations")

The SEBI PIT Regulations aim to curb trading based on unpublished price-sensitive information ("**UPSI**"). The regulations define who qualifies as an 'insider' and prohibit such persons from dealing in securities while in possession of UPSI. Listed companies must implement a code of conduct, maintain a digital database of information sharing, and define trading windows for employees. The framework ensures fair trading and confidence in market integrity. Violation of SEBI PIT Regulations can result in penalties and/or criminal action.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 ("SEBI SAST Regulations")

The SEBI SAST Regulations govern the acquisition of shares or control in listed companies. Acquirers who cross specific thresholds must make an open offer to public shareholders to give them an exit option. The regulations ensure that all takeovers or control changes are transparent and equitable. The regulations include detailed timelines, pricing norms, and disclosure requirements. These regulations are critical in maintaining fairness during mergers, acquisitions, and hostile takeovers.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 ("SEBI FUTP Regulations")

The SEBI FUTP Regulations prevent manipulative and unethical practices such as price rigging, pump and dump schemes, circular trading, front-running, and misrepresentation, among others. These regulations empower SEBI to investigate and act against any unfair conduct. The law is designed to maintain orderly market conditions and protect the interests of retail investors. Violations under SEBI FUTP Regulations can lead to penalties, bans, and criminal prosecution. These rules are essential to sustaining investor trust, deterring manipulative behaviours and maintaining market efficiency.

HISTORY AND CERTAIN CORPORATE MATTERS

Brief history of our Company

Our Company was incorporated in Gwalior as "South Eastern Coalfields Limited", as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated November 28, 1985, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Madhya Pradesh at Gwalior. Thereafter, our Company was converted from a private limited company to a public limited company, pursuant to the resolution passed by our Board of Directors on October 24, 2026 and a special resolution passed by our Shareholders held on October 27, 2026 pursuant to which a fresh certificate of incorporation dated October 31, 2026 was issued to our Company by the Registrar of Companies, Central Processing Centre.

Changes in the Registered Office

Our Company has not changed its registered office address since the date of incorporation.

Main objects of our Company

The main objects contained in our Memorandum of Association are as follows:

1. *"To acquire and take over any of the business activities carried on by the Coal India Ltd. (formerly known as Coal Mines Authority Ltd.) and/or by the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd., Government Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, with all the associated assets, liabilities, obligations and current contracts.*

2. *To carry on in India and elsewhere the trade or business of coal mining including the management of coal mines either independently or for and on behalf of or under the directions of Coal India Ltd., the holding company, the Central Government or any State Government whether as custodian, receiver or in any other similar capacity.*

3. *To mine, quarry or beneficiate coal and manufacture coke and other byproducts of coal, purchase or otherwise acquire all minerals and other materials of every kind needed for or resulting from, the mining, manufacturing, production or processing of coal, coke, and other byproducts of every kind and for this purpose, to install, operate and manage all necessary plants, mines, establishment, works.*

4. *(a) To carry on the business of buying, selling, importing, exporting, producing, trading, manufacturing or otherwise dealing in all products made of iron and steel, coking coal, manganese, limestone refractories and other allied industries and for that purpose to install, operate and manage all necessary plants, mines, establishments works.*

4. *(b) To produce, process, store, distribute, sell, import, export or otherwise deal in gas and other bye-products arising from the coal gasification process in India and abroad and for this purpose, to install, operate and manage all necessary plants, mines, establishments and works.*

4. *(c) To carry on in India and abroad all or any of the business of generation, purchase, production, manufacture, processing, import, development, storage, accumulation, transmission, distribution, sale, export or otherwise dealings in all aspects of electricity (including products derived from or connected with any other forms of energy), including without limitation thermal (based on coal/gas), solar, hydro, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, biological and any other forms of energy through Conventional and Non-conventional Renewable energy sources, constructions, operation and maintenance, renovation and modernisation of power stations and projects, cables, wires, lines, accumulators, lamps and works and for that purpose, to promote, operate and carry on the business of coal washeries, liquefied natural gas for supply of fuel to power stations and also to undertake in India and abroad the business of other allied/ancillary industries including those for utilisation of steam generated at power stations, coal ash and other bye-products and install, operate and manage all necessary plants, establishments and works.*

4. *(d) To explore, produce, sell and distribute Coal Bed Methane Gas and its bye-products in India and abroad and for this purpose, to install, operate and manage all necessary plants, mines, establishments and works."*

The main objects as contained in our Memorandum of Association enable our Company to carry on the business presently being carried out and proposed to be carried out by it.

Amendments to the Memorandum of Association in the last 10 years

Set out below are the amendments to our Memorandum of Association in the last 10 years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Date of Shareholders' resolution	Particulars
February 17, 2026	Clause V of the MoA was amended to reflect the increase in the authorised share capital from ₹13,000,000,000 divided into 10,000,000 equity shares of ₹1,000 each and 3,000,000 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹1,000 each to ₹17,000,000,000 divided into 14,000,000 equity shares of ₹1,000 each and 3,000,000 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹1,000 each
March 30, 2026	Clause V of the MoA was amended to reflect the increase in the authorised share capital from ₹17,000,000,000 divided into 14,000,000 equity shares of ₹1,000 each and 3,000,000 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹1,000 each to ₹18,400,000,000 divided into 15,400,000 equity shares of ₹1,000 each and 3,000,000 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹1,000 each
October 27, 2026	Clause V of the MoA was amended to reflect the sub division of authorised capital as following: *"The Authorised Share capital of the Company is ₹18,400,000,000 (Rupees one thousand eight hundred forty crore) divided into 7,700,000,000 (Seven Hundred Seventy Crore) equity shares of ₹2 each and 3,000,000 (Thirty Lakh) 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹1,000 (Rupees One Thousand) each"*

Major events and milestones of our Company

The table below sets forth certain major events and milestones in the history of our Company:

Calendar Year	Major events and milestones
1985	Our Company was incorporated as a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, our Promoter, to manage the coal mines carved out of Western Coalfields Limited and Central Coalfields Limited.
2007	Our Company was conferred the status of a 'Miniratna – Category I' public sector enterprise by the Government of India
2023	Our Gevra mine, located in Korba district, Chhattisgarh, became the first coal mine in India to achieve annual coal production of 50 million tonnes.
2023	Our Company commissioned a 12 MW ground-mounted, grid-connected solar power plant at its Bhatgaon Area.
2024	Our Company commissioned two 08 MW ground-mounted, grid-connected solar power plant at its Bhatgaon Area and Bishrampur Area.
	Our Gevra mine and Kusmunda mine were ranked as the second and fourth largest coal mines in the world, respectively, by WorldAtlas.com.
2025	Our Company commissioned a 12 MW ground-mounted, grid-connected solar power plant at its Bishrampur Area.
	Our Company launched a dispensary and a central store unit operated entirely by women

Awards, accreditations and recognitions received by our Company

The table below sets forth certain awards, accreditations and recognitions received by our Company:

Calendar Year	Awards, accreditations and recognitions
2023	Received the award for excellence in the category of Environment & Sustainability in the 9th PSU Awards & Conference
2023	Received the Corporate Governance Award at the ASSOCHAM Indian Mining and Minerals Conclave & Business Excellence Awards 2023
2023	Our Khairaha UG received Corporate Award- Star Rating Best Performing Mines (UG Category) (third prize) in the 49th CIL Foundation Day
2023	Received Corporate Award for Swachhta Pakhwada (second prize) in the 49th CIL Foundation Day
2023	Received Corporate Award for CSR (first prize) in the 49th CIL Foundation Day
2023	Received Corporate Award for Rehabilitation & Resettlement (first prize) in the 49th CIL Foundation Day

Calendar Year	Awards, accreditations and recognitions
2023	Our Bangwar UG Mine received Corporate Award- Star Rating Best Performing Mines (UG Category) (first prize) in the 49th CIL Foundation Day
2023	Received Special Achievement Award for Barrier Breaking Performance, Gevra Area in the 49th CIL Foundation Day
2023	Received Corporate Award for Environment Management (second prize) in the 49th CIL Foundation Day
2024	Received the award for excellence in the category of Environment & Sustainability in the 10th PSU Aw & Conference
2024	Received the Corporate Award (first prize) for Rehabilitation and Resettlement at the 50th Coal India Foundation Day
2024	Under the Ministry of Coal's Star Rating Awards for Fiscal 2024, our Bangwar UG mine and our Khairaha UG mine received the 5 star rating
2024	Our road weighbridge, Kusmunda area received the corporate award (second prize) for weighbridge automation at the 50th Coal India Foundation Day
2024	Received the HR for the Greater Good Award (Social Responsibility) from XLRI Jamshedpur at the National Conclave for CPSEs
2024	Received the Geominetech VIBYOR Golden Rainbow Awards for excellence production, environment, human resources, Swachh Bharat Mission, pandemic management, machinery equipment maintenance, CSR and occupational health & safety
2024	Our Bagdewa UG mine (Coal Belowground Medium) and Baherabandh UG mine (Coal Belowground Large) each received the third prize at the Mines Safety Award 2024
2025	Our Company was named a top performer under Special Campaign 5.0 of the Ministry of Coal for its achievement in maximum revenue generated from scrap disposal, space freed and social media presence.
2025	Received the Platinum Award for Environmental Excellence (Metal & Mining Sector) at the 1st Annual GreenEnviro Foundation Award.
2025	Awarded a memento and certificate for noteworthy work in the field of pollution control and environment protection under the "Small Industry" category from the Government of Madhya Pradesh
2025	Received a certificate of appreciation as an 'Outstanding Taxpayer' for making commendable contribution to GST Revenue from the Office of the Commissioner, Central GST and Central Excise, Jabalpur
2025	Awarded a memento and certificate for noteworthy work in the field of pollution control and environment protection, under the 'Hospital' category from the Government of Madhya Pradesh
2025	Received the CSR Excellence Award at the Humanitarian Excellence Awards
2025	Received the best mining technology award of the year by Mining & Minerals Excellence Awards
2026	Received the special recognition in Green Transition Leadership Award in the Times Internet Ecopreneur Awards
2026	Received the first prize in the Integrated Industrial Water Management & Stewardship Award at the Water Digest Awards 2026
2026	Received the performance excellence award by the Indian Institution of Industrial Engineering

Time/cost overrun in setting up projects

Except as disclosed below, our Company has not experienced any time or cost overruns in relation to any projects set up by our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Project	Scheduled Completion Date	Estimated Completion Date	Cost Overrun
CERL PHASE - 1	September 30, 2019	March 31, 2027	From ₹30,551.50 million to ₹37,980.60 million
CEWRL	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2026	From ₹49,701.20 million To ₹74,485.20 million
CERL PHASE-2	March 31, 2026	June 30, 2027	From ₹16,862.20 million To ₹24,385.30 million
Gevra OC (35-70 MTY)	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2027	-
Jagannathpur OC RCE (3.0 MTY)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2027	-
Vijay West UG (0.50 MTY)	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2027	-
Amadand OC (4 MTY)	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2027	-
Amgaon OC (1.0 MTY)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2027	-
Kanchan OC Expn (2.0 MTY)	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2028	-
Amera OC RCE (1.0 MTY)	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2028	-
Ambika OCP RCE(1.0MTY)	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2028	-
Bagdewa UG (0.75 MTY)	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2028	-

Mahamaya OC (1.50 MTY)	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2028	-

Defaults or re-scheduling/restructuring of borrowings with financial institutions/banks

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there have been no defaults or re-scheduling/ re-structuring in relation to borrowings availed by us from any bank or financial institution.

For further information of our financing arrangements, please see "*Financial Indebtedness*" on page 522.

Launch of key products or services, entry into new geographies or exit from existing markets, capacity/ facility creation or location of plants

For details of key products or services launched by our Company, entry into new geographies or exit from existing markets, capacity/facility creation and location of plants to the extent applicable, see "*Our Business*" on page 254.

Significant financial and strategic partnerships

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any significant financial or strategic partnerships.

Material clauses of the Articles of Association

All material clauses of our Articles of Association having a bearing on the Offer have been disclosed in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Details regarding material acquisitions or divestments of business/undertakings, mergers, amalgamation, any revaluation of assets, etc., in the last 10 years

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has not made any material acquisitions or divestments of any business or undertaking, and has not undertaken any material merger, amalgamation or any revaluation of assets in the last 10 years.

Details of shareholders' agreements and other key agreements

Except as disclosed below, there are no other agreements/ arrangements and clauses / covenants, to which our Company or our Corporate Promoter or Shareholders are a party, which are material and which need to be disclosed in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus or non-disclosure of which may have bearing on the investment decision in connection with the Offer.

Shareholders' agreement dated September 11, 2014 entered into by and amongst our Company, Chhattisgarh East Railways Limited ("CERL"), IRCON International Limited ("IRCON") and Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited ("CSIDCL", and this agreement, the "CERL SHA")

CERL, our Subsidiary is a joint venture company formed under the guidelines of the Ministry of Coal and jointly promoted by our Company, IRCON and CSIDCL. It was set up to construct, build, operate and maintain the East Rail Corridor in Chhattisgarh for coal transportation and passenger traffic movement. Our Company, CERL, IRCON and CSIDCL entered into the CERL SHA to govern the management of CERL, restrict transfers of its shares and provide for certain other matters. The agreed shareholding is 64% for our Company, 26% for IRCON and 10% (for consideration other than cash) for CSIDCL. Pursuant to the CERL SHA, our Company has the right to nominate three directors, IRCON two and CSIDCL one, and in addition the Ministry of Railways appoints one director. Certain key matters require the affirmative vote of at least one nominee director of each shareholder. These include charter amendments, a new line of business, mergers and winding up, dividend policy, and the formation of subsidiaries or joint ventures. The CERL SHA imposes certain restriction on transfer of securities of CERL and states that such transfer will be subject to a deed of adherence and a pro rata right of first refusal in favor of the other shareholders. Under the CERL SHA shareholders have undertaken to subscribe to new issues of shares on a pro rata basis. The CERL SHA may be terminated on the occurrence any of the following instances by the Parties – (i) CERL's bankruptcy being declared by a court of competent jurisdiction; (ii) a transfer of shares by a shareholder where the other shareholders do not elect to buy such shares; (iii) by either shareholder upon the sale by the shareholders of all the shares to a third party; (iv) by way of mutual agreement; or (v) the listing of CERL's shares on a recognized stock exchange, or the other grounds set out in the CERL SHA.

Shareholders' agreement dated April 9, 2021 entered into by and amongst our Company, IRCON International Limited ("IRCON"), Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited ("CSIDCL") and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ("CEWRL", and this agreement, the "CEWRL SHA")

CEWRL, our Subsidiary is a joint venture company formed under the guidelines of the Ministry of Coal and jointly promoted by our Company, IRCON and CSIDCL. It was set up to build, construct, operate and maintain the East-West Rail Corridor in Chhattisgarh for coal transportation and passenger traffic movement. Our Company, IRCON and CSIDCL entered into the CEWRL SHA, with CEWRL as a confirming party, to govern the management of CEWRL, restrict transfers of its shares and provide for certain other matters. The agreed shareholding is 64% for our Company, 26% for IRCON and 10% for CSIDCL. Pursuant to the CEWRL SHA, our Company has the right to nominate three directors, IRCON two and CSIDCL one, and in addition the Ministry of Railways appoints one director. Certain key matters require the affirmative vote of at least one nominee director of each shareholder. These include charter amendments, a new line of business, approval of the business plan, mergers and winding up, borrowings, loans or guarantees, dividend policy, the formation of subsidiaries or joint ventures, and the listing of CEWRL's shares. The CEWRL SHA imposes certain restrictions on transfer of securities of CEWRL. Any transfer is subject to a deed of adherence and a pro rata right of first refusal in favor of the other shareholders. A shareholder may sell its shares only after the commercial operations date and with the consent of the relevant ministries and lenders. The other shareholders have a pro rata right of first refusal at a price not below fair market value. Under the CEWRL SHA, shareholders intend to subscribe to new issues of shares on a pro rata basis. Until the commercial operations date, shareholders must also provide guarantees or security for CEWRL's borrowings in proportion to their shareholding. The CEWRL SHA may be terminated on any of the following instances – (i) CEWRL's bankruptcy being declared by a court of competent jurisdiction; (ii) a transfer of shares by a shareholder where the other shareholders do not elect to buy such shares; (iii) and a pro rata right of first refusal in favor of the other shareholders (iv)by way of mutual agreement, or (v) the listing of CEWRL's shares on a recognized stock exchange.

Other Material Agreements

There are no agreements entered into by our Company pertaining to the primary and secondary transactions of securities of our Company including any financial arrangements thereof. Further, there are no findings/observations of any of the inspections by SEBI or any other regulator. Additionally, this Draft Red Herring Prospectus includes all the material covenants of the agreements disclosed hereunder.

Key terms of any other subsisting material agreements including with strategic partners, joint venture partners and/or financial partners, entered into, other than in the ordinary course of business of the issuer

Except as disclosed "*Our Business*" on page 254, our Company has not entered into any subsisting material agreements with strategic partners, joint venture partners and/or financial partners other than in the ordinary course of business of our Company.

Inter-se agreements between Shareholders

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company, Promoters and Shareholders do not have any inter-se agreements/ arrangements and clauses/ covenants which are material in nature and that there are no other clauses/ covenants which are adverse/ pre-judicial to the interests of the minority/ public shareholders. Also, there are no other agreements, deed of assignments, acquisition agreements, shareholders' agreement, inter-se agreements or agreements of like nature.

Agreements with Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management, Directors, Promoters or any other employee

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no agreements entered into by any Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management or Director or Promoters or any other employee of our Company, either by themselves or on behalf of any other person, with any shareholder or any other third-party with regard to compensation or profit sharing in connection with dealings in the securities of our Company.

Agreements required under Clause 5A of paragraph A of part A of Schedule III of SEBI Listing regulations

As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, except as entered in the normal course of business, there are no agreements entered into by the Shareholders, Promoters, Promoter Group entities, Directors, KMPs, Senior Management or employees of our Company, among themselves or with our Company, or any of its Subsidiaries,

amongst themselves or with the Company or with a third party, solely or jointly, which, either directly or indirectly or potentially or whose purpose and effect is to, impact the management or control of our Company or impose any restriction or create any liability upon our Company, whether or not our Company is a party to such agreements.

Holding Company

Coal India Limited, our Promoter, is our holding company. For further details, please see "*Our Promoters and Promoter Group*" on page 337.

Joint Ventures

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any joint ventures.

Associates

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any associates.

Subsidiaries

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has two subsidiaries, namely,

1. Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited; and
2. Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited

The details of our subsidiaries, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, are set out below:

1. Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited

Corporate Information

Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated March 12, 2013, issued by Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh. Its corporate identification number is U45203CT2013GOI000729, and its registered office is situated at SECL Headquarter, Seepat Road, South Eastern Coal Limited, Bilaspur-495006, Chhattisgarh, India.

Nature of Business

Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited is engaged in the business to build, construct,, operate and maintain East Rail Corridor (Corridor-I) stretching from Bhupdevpur/Robertson/Kharsia to Gharghoda to Dharamjaygarh up to Korba in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Capital structure

The authorized share capital of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited is ₹10,000,000,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each and its issued, subscribed and paid up share capital is ₹7,815,780,740 divided into 781,578,074 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each.

Shareholding pattern

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the shareholding pattern of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of shareholder	Number of equity shares of face value of ₹10 each	Percentage of total equity holding(%)
1.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	500,003,300	63.97
2.	Indian Railway Construction Company Limited	197,855,600	25.31
3.	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation	83,718,774	10.71
4.	Biranchi Das*	100	Negligible
5.	Sunil Kumar Darla*	100	Negligible
6.	Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra*	100	Negligible

7.	Surender Singh^	100	Negligible
Total		**781,578,074**	**100.00**

**As a nominee shareholder of South Eastern Coalfields Limited*
^As a nominee shareholder of Indian Railway Construction Company Limited

Accumulated profits and losses

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no accumulated profits and losses of Chhattisgarh East railway Limited, which are not accounted for by the Company.

2. Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited

Corporate Information

Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, pursuant to a certificate of incorporation dated March 25, 2013, issued by Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh. Its corporate identification number is U45203CT2013GOI000768, and its registered office is situated at SECL Headquarter, Seepat Road, South Eastern Coal Limited, Bilaspur-4950 06, Chhattisgarh, India

Nature of Business

Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited is engaged in the business of to build, construct, operate and maintain the east-west rail corridor (corridor-III) stretching from Gevra Road to Pendra Road via Dipka, Kotgora, Sindugarh to Pasan, in the state of Chhattisgarh.

Capital structure

The authorized share capital of Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited is ₹11,100,000,000 divided into 1,110,000,000 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each and its issued, subscribed and paid up share capital is ₹7,360,276,170 divided into 736,027,617 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each.

Shareholding pattern

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the shareholding pattern of Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of shareholder	Number of equity shares of face value of ₹10 each	Percentage of total equity holding(%)
1.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	477,516,500	64.88
2.	Indian Railway Construction Company Limited	193,991,100	26.36
3.	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation	64,519,617	8.76
4.	Biranchi Das*	100	Negligible
5.	Sunil Kumar Darla*	100	Negligible
6.	Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra*	100	Negligible
7.	Surender Singh^	100	Negligible
Total		**736,027,617**	**100.00**

**As a nominee shareholder of South Eastern Coalfields Limited*
^As a nominee shareholder of Indian Railway Construction Company Limited

Accumulated profits and losses

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no accumulated profits and losses of Chhattisgarh East- West Railway Limited, which are not accounted for by the Company.

Common pursuits

None of our Subsidiaries are engaged in the same line of business as that of our Company and accordingly, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no common pursuits between our Company and its Subsidiaries. Therefore, we do not perceive any conflict of interest in this regard given our majority shareholding and interest in these entities.

Our Company will adopt necessary procedures and practices as permitted by law and regulatory guidelines to

address any conflict situations as and when they arise

Business interest between our Company and our subsidiaries

Except as disclosed in *"Summary of Related Party Transactions"* on page 96, our Subsidiaries do not have any business interests in our Company, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Guarantees provided to third parties by our Promoters offering their Equity Shares in the Offer for Sale

One of our Promoters, i.e., Coal India Limited, who is also the Promoter Selling Shareholder, has not provided any personal guarantees to third parties with respect to our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

For further details, please see '*Our Promoters and Promoter Group*' on page 337.

Other confirmations

There is no conflict of interest between the suppliers of raw materials and third-party service providers (which are crucial for operations of our Company) and our Company.

There is no conflict of interest between the lessors of the immovable properties (crucial for operations of the company) and our Company

There is no conflict of interest between the suppliers of raw materials and third-party service providers (which are crucial for operations of our Company) and our Subsidiaries and their directors.

There is no conflict of interest between the lessors of the immovable properties (crucial for the operations of our Company) and our Subsidiaries and their directors.

OUR MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

In terms of the Companies Act and our Articles of Association, our Company is required to have not less than two Directors and not more than 15 Directors. However, the Company may appoint more than 15 Directors after passing a special resolution. As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has seven Directors on its Board, which includes five Executive Directors, two Non-Executive Directors.

In accordance with the MCA notification, dated June 5, 2015, the DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises and pursuant to our Articles of Association, matters pertaining to the appointment, removal, performance evaluation and remuneration of our Directors are determined by the President of India. Accordingly, in so far as the abovementioned matter in relation to the appointment of directors is concerned, the composition of the board of directors of our Company is precluded from being consistent basis the SEBI Listing Regulations as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Accordingly, in relation to the composition of the Board, our Company has filed an exemption letter with the SEBI dated November 1, 2026 under Regulation 300(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and Regulation 102 of the SEBI Listing Regulations seeking exemptions *inter alia*, from the perspective of the board composition per the relevant provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations. For further details, see "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures – Exemption from complying with any provisions of securities laws granted by SEBI*" on page 608.

The following table sets forth details regarding our Board of Directors as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

Sr. No	Name, date of birth, designation, address, occupation, current term, period of directorship and DIN	Age (in years)	Other directorships
1.	**Harish Duhan** **Date of birth:** March 22, 1968 **Designation**: Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer **Address**: Bunglow No.01, CMD Bunglow, SECL Nehru Shatabdi Nagar, Mopka, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, 495 006 **Occupation**: Service **Current term**: With effect from March 26, 2025, till the date of his superannuation, i.e. March 31, 2028, or until further orders whichever is earlier **Period of directorship:** Since March 26, 2025 **DIN**: 10511312	58	***Indian companies*** Nil ***Foreign companies*** Nil
2.	**Ashim Kumar Modi** **Date of birth:** March 9, 1976 **Designation**: Part-time Official Director[#] **Address**: A-12, Tower 12, Type-5, GPRA, Kidwai Nagar East, Sarojini Nagar, South West Delhi, Delhi 110 023 **Occupation**: Service	50	***Indian Companies*** • Coal India Limited • Bharat Aluminium Company Limited • Hindustan Zinc Limited ***Foreign Companies*** Nil

Sr. No	Name, date of birth, designation, address, occupation, current term, period of directorship and DIN	Age (in years)	Other directorships
	Current term: With effect from October 15, 2025 until further notice **Period of directorship:** Since October 15, 2025 **DIN**: 11342680		
3.	**Achyut Ghatak** **Date of birth:** April 1, 1968 **Designation**: Part-time Official Director* **Address**: B2/Block No. 105, Urban Sabujayan, near Calcutta Public School, Jagotipota, Rajpur, Sonarpur (M), South 24 Parganas, West Bengal 700 152 **Occupation**: Service **Current term**: With effect from February 7, 2025, until further orders **Period of directorship:** Since February 7, 2025 **DIN**: 08923591	58	***Indian Companies*** • Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited • Coal India Limited • Central Coalfields Limited ***Foreign Companies*** Nil
4.	**Biranchi Das** **Date of birth:** May 25, 1968 **Designation**: Director (HR) **Address**: MIG No.01, Housing Board Colony, Lewis Road, Nageshwar Tangi, Bhubaneswar, Khorda, Odisha, 751 002 **Occupation**: Service **Current term**: With effect from March 20, 2024 till the date of his superannuation, i.e. May 31, 2028, or until further orders whichever is earlier **Period of directorship:** Since March 20, 2024 **DIN**: 10565669	58	***Indian Companies*** • Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited • Chhattisgarh East railway Limited ***Foreign Companies*** Nil
5.	**Sunil Kumar Darla** **Date of birth:** March 28, 1971 **Designation**: Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer	55	***Indian Companies*** • Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Limited • Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited • Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited

Sr. No	Name, date of birth, designation, address, occupation, current term, period of directorship and DIN	Age (in years)	Other directorships
	Address: B-54, CGM Office, Wani Area WCL Urjagram, Tadali, Chandrapur, Maharashtra 442 406 **Occupation**: Service **Current term**: With effect from July 25, 2024 for a period of five years or until further notice, whichever is earlier **Period of directorship:** July 25, 2024 **DIN**: 10718694		• Northern Coalfields Limited ***Foreign Companies*** Nil
6.	**Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra** **Date of birth:** May 19, 1969 **Designation**: Director (Technical), Operations **Address**: Near College Byepass, Vill-Anand Nagar, Dhenkanal, Sadar, Odisha 759 001 **Occupation**: Service **Current term**: With effect from August 27, 2025 till the date of his superannuation, i.e. May 31, 2029, or until further orders whichever is earlier **Period of directorship:** Since August 27, 2025 **DIN**: 11270311	57	***Indian companies*** • Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited • Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ***Foreign companies*** Nil
7.	**Nripendra Nath** **Date of birth:** March 4, 1968 **Designation**: Director (Technical), Projects & Planning **Address**: K.D.H. C/14, Subash Nagar Colony Dakra, Dakra Colliery, Ranchi, Jharkhand 829 210 **Occupation**: Service **Current term**: For a period of six months w.e.f. September 10, 2026, or till appointment of regular incumbent or till further orders **Period of directorship:** Since September 10, 2026 **DIN**: 11363109	58	***Indian companies*** • Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited ***Foreign companies*** Nil

 # Appointed as nominee of Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

** Appointed as nominee of Coal India Limited by Ministry of Coal, Government of India.*

Brief biographies of Directors

Harish Duhan is the Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2025. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering (mining) from the Nagpur University. He also holds a post graduate diploma in management from Indira Gandhi National Open University. He is the chief of the Company and is responsible for all affairs of the Company. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Coal India Limited, Western Coalfields Limited as chairman cum managing director (additional charge), Central Coalfields Limited as director (technical), and Northern Coalfields Limited. He has more than 36 years of experience in the field of coal production and mining sector.

Achyut Ghatak is the Part-time Official Director of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2025. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering (mining) from the Ravishankar University, Raipur. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited as director (technical) and Western Coalfields Limited. He is currently the director (technical) of Coal India Limited. He also serves as director on the board of Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited and Central Coalfields Limited. He has more than 36 years of experience in the mining sector.

Sunil Kumar Darla is the Director (Finance) and the Chief Financial Officer of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2024. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Nagarjuna University. He also holds a master's degree in business administration (finance) from Andhra University. He is responsible for all financial affairs of our Company. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Central Coalfields Limited and Western Coalfields Limited. He also serves as a director on the board of Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Limited, Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited, Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited and Northern Coalfields Limited. He has more than 30 years of experience in the field of finance.

Biranchi Das is the Director (HR) of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2024. He holds a bachelor's degree in science from Utkal University. He also holds a master's degree in arts (personnel management and labour welfare) from Utkal University. He is responsible for the human resource management of the Company. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Coal India Limited, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited. He also serves as a director on the board of Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited and Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited. He has more than 32 years of experience in the field of human resource management and employee welfare.

Ashim Kumar Modi is the Part-time Official Director of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2025. He holds a bachelor's degree in technology from Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. He is Indian Revenue Service officer of the Income Tax cadre. He is currently the joint Secretary and financial adviser, Ministry of Coal. He has also been allocated the additional charge to look after the financial advice of Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Minority Affairs in addition to his main charge of Ministry of Coal. Previously, he held the position of principal commissioner of income tax. He currently serves on the board of Coal India Limited, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and Hindustan Zinc Limited. He has more than 26 years of experience in the field of taxation.

Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra is the Director (Technical), Operations of our Company. He has been associated with the Company since 2025. He holds a bachelor's degree in technology (mining engineering) from Banaras Hindu University. He also holds a master's degree in business administration from Sikkim Manipal University. He is the chief of production and is responsible for the marketing and sales, contract management, quality control, electrical and mechanical, excavation, safety, electronics & telecommunication, clean energy and new initiative department and owner of the mines under OSH&W code for Gevra area, Dipka area, Sohagpur area, Bishrampur area, Hasdeo area, Chirimiri area, J&K, CWS Korba and CEWS Gevra area of our Company. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Eastern Coalfields Limited. He also serves as a director on the board of Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited and Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited. He has more than 36 years of experience in the mining sector.

Nripendra Nath is the Director (Technical), Projects & Planning of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2026. He holds a bachelor's degree in mining engineering from Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. He is responsible for the mine closure, exploration, materials management, civil, industrial engineering, environment and forest department and owner of the mines-under OSH&W code of Kusmunda area, Korba area, Bhatgaon area, Johilla area, Raigarh area, DCC and Bhopal desk office of our Company. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Coal India Limited, Central Coalfields Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited.

He also serves as a director on the board of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited. He has more than 38 years of experience in the mining sector.

Arrangement or understanding with major Shareholders, customers, suppliers, or others

All of our Executive Directors are appointed by Ministry of Coal, Government of India. Further, Ashim Kumar Modi and Achyut Ghatak are appointed as nominees by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and Coal India Limited, respectively.

Service contract with Directors

None of our Directors have entered a service contract with our Company pursuant to which they are entitled to any benefits upon termination of employment.

Terms of appointment of our Directors

A. Terms of employment of our Executive Directors

Harish Duhan, Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Harish Duhan was appointed as the Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer on March 26, 2025 for a term until the date of his superannuation, i.e., March 31, 2028 or until further orders. In pursuance to the Ministry of Coal's letter no. Estt-21/10/2024-ESTABLISHMENT dated July 8, 2025, the key terms and conditions of the appointment and particulars of remuneration, amongst others, of Harish Duhan are as follows:

Pay scale (monthly)	₹ 0.18 million to ₹0.32 million
Basic salary (per month)	₹ 0.23 million
Annual increment	3.0% of the basic pay, until maximum of pay scale is reached
House rent allowance	In accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017 and August 4, 2017
Dearness allowance	In accordance with the IDA scheme as spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated July 6, 2022
Superannuation	In accordance with the approved schemes as spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017
Performance related payments	
Superannuation benefits	
Club membership	Corporate club membership (upto two clubs)
Other allowances	Upto maximum ceiling of 35% of basic pay, in accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017, August 4, 2017 and September 7, 2017

Sunil Kumar Darla, Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Darla was appointed as the Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer on July 25, 2024 for a period of five years. In pursuance to the Ministry of Coal's letter no. Estt-21/10/2023-ESTABLISHMENT dated August 21, 2024 the key terms and conditions of the appointment and particulars of remuneration, amongst others, of Sunil Kumar Darla are as follows:

Pay scale (monthly)	₹ 0.16 million to ₹ 0.29 million
Basic salary (per month)	₹ 0.21 million
Annual increment	3.0% of the basic pay, until maximum of pay scale is reached
House rent allowance	In accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017 and August 4, 2017
Dearness allowance	In accordance with the IDA scheme spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated July 6, 2022
Performance related payments	In accordance with the IDA scheme as spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017
Superannuation benefits	
Club membership	Corporate club membership (upto two clubs)

Other allowances	Upto a maximum ceiling of 35% of basic pay, in accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017, August 4, 2017 and September 7, 2017

Biranchi Das, Director (HR)

Biranchi Das was appointed as the Director (HR) on March 20, 2024 for a term until the date of his superannuation, i.e., May 31, 2028 or until further orders. In pursuance to the Ministry of Coal's letter no. Estt-21/5/2023-ESTABLISHMENT dated April 30, 2024, the key terms and conditions of the appointment and particulars of remuneration, amongst others, of Biranchi Das are as follows:

Pay scale (monthly)	₹ 0.16 million to ₹ 0.29 million
Basic salary (per month)	₹ 0.20 million
Annual increment	3.0% of the basic pay, until maximum of pay scale is reached
House rent allowance	In accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017 and August 4, 2017
Dearness allowance	In accordance with the IDA scheme as spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated July 6, 2022
Performance related payments	In accordance with the IDA scheme as spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017
Superannuation benefits	
Club membership	Corporate club membership (upto two clubs)
Other allowances	Upto a maximum ceiling of 35% of basic pay, in accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017, August 4, 2017 and September 7, 2017

Nripendra Nath, Director (Technical), Projects & Planning

In pursuance of the letter received from Ministry of Coal, Government of India, bearing reference no. 21/26/2026-ESTABLISHMENT dated September 10, 2026, Nripendra Nath, director (technical) of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited was entrusted the additional charge of the post of Director (Technical) w.e.f September 10, 2026.

Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, Director (Technical), Operations

Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra was appointed as the Director (Technical), Operations on August 27, 2025 for a term until the date of his superannuation, i.e., May 31, 2029 or until further orders. In pursuance to the Ministry of Coal's letter no. Estt-21/11/2024-ESTABLISHMENT dated October 21, 2025 the key terms and conditions of the appointment and particulars of remuneration, amongst others, of Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra are as follows:

Pay scale (monthly)	₹ 0.16 million to ₹0.29 million
Basic salary (per month)	₹ 0.23 million
Annual increment	3.0% of the basic pay, until maximum of pay scale is reached
Dearness Allowance	In accordance with the IDA scheme as spelt out in Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated July 6, 2022
House rent allowance	In accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017 and August 4, 2017
Performance related payments	In accordance with the OM dated August 3, 2017
Superannuation benefits	
Club membership	Corporate club membership (upto two clubs)
Other allowances	Upto a maximum ceiling of 35% of basic pay, in accordance with the Department of Public Enterprises' OM dated August 3, 2017, August 4, 2017 and September 7, 2017

B. Terms of appointment of our Non-Executive Director

Our Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to receive any remuneration/ sitting fees from our Company. Therefore, no remuneration has been paid to our Non-Executive Directors for the Fiscal 2026.

Payments or benefits to Directors of our Company

A. Remuneration to our Directors

The details of remuneration paid to our Executive Directors in Fiscal 2026 are as follows:

Name of Director	Designation	Remuneration for Fiscal 2026 (*in ₹ million*)
Harish Duhan	Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	8.18
Sunil Kumar Darla	Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer	7.30
Biranchi Das	Director (HR)	7.08
Nripendra Nath	Director (Technical), Projects & Planning	Nil
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra*	Director (Technical), Operations	7.66

** This includes remuneration paid to Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra in his capacity as General Manager (Area - Bankola)*

Remuneration paid or payable to our Directors by our subsidiaries or associates

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, none of our Directors receive any remuneration from our subsidiaries.

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any associate company.

Contingent and deferred compensation payable to our Directors

There is no contingent or deferred compensation payable by our Company to our Directors.

Bonus or profit sharing plan for Directors

None of our Directors is party to any bonus or profit-sharing plan of our Company other than the performance related pay given to our Executive Directors.

Shareholding of Directors in our Company

As per our Articles of Association, our Directors are not required to hold any qualification shares.

Except as stated below, none of our Directors hold any Equity Shares as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation	Number of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each
1.	Harish Duhan	Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	500*
2.	Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Director (Technical), Operations	500*
3.	Achyut Ghatak	Part-time Official Director*	500*
Total			**1,500**

** Equity shares are held by Coal India Limited jointly with each of the director mentioned above in the capacity of nominee shareholder of Coal India Limited*

Interest of Directors

Certain Directors may be deemed to be interested to the extent of their remuneration, performance-based incentives and reimbursement of expenses, if any, payable to them by our Company.

Our Directors may also be regarded as interested in the Equity Shares that may be subscribed by or allotted to their relatives and companies, firms and trusts, in which they are interested as directors, proprietors, members, partners, trustees and promoters, pursuant to this Offer.

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, none of our Directors have any interest in the promotion or formation of our Company other than in the ordinary course of business.

Except as stated in the section titled "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" beginning on page 343, and to the extent of shareholding in our Company, if any, our Directors do not have any other interest in our business.

None of our Directors have any interest in any property acquired in the preceding three years or proposed to be acquired from our Company or by our Company, or in any transaction by our Company for acquisition of land, construction of building or supply of machinery.

There are no material existing or anticipated transactions whereby our Directors will receive any portion of the proceeds from the Offer.

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, no loans have been availed by our Directors from our Company

Relationship between our Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

None of our Directors are related to each other or to any of our Key Managerial Personnel or the Senior Management.

Other confirmations

None of our Directors is or has been a director on the board of any listed company whose shares have been/were suspended from being traded on any of the stock exchanges, during his/her tenure, in the five years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

None of our Directors is, or was a director of any listed company, which has been or was delisted from any stock exchange, during the term of their directorship in such company.

None of our Directors have been identified as Wilful Defaulters, Fugitive Economic Offenders or Fraudulent Borrowers.

None of our Directors are interested as a member of a firm or company, and no sum has been paid or agreed to be paid to our Directors or to such firm or company in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him/her to become, or to help him/her qualify as a Director, or otherwise for services rendered by him/her or by the firm or company in which he/she is interested, in connection with the promotion or formation of our Company.

There is no conflict of interest between the suppliers of raw materials and third-party service providers (which are crucial for operations of our Company) and our Directors.

There is no conflict of interest between the lessors of the immovable properties (which are crucial for operations of our Company) and our Directors

Changes in the Board in the last three years

Sr. No	Name	Date of appointment/cessation	Reason
1.	Gajanan Deorao Asole	February 28, 2026	Cessation as independent director/part-time non-official director due to completion of his tenure
2.	Shyam Agrawal	March 27, 2026	Cessation as independent director/part-time non-official director due to completion of his tenure
3.	Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	September 8, 2026	Designated as Director (Technical), Operations
4.	N. Franklin Jayakumar	September 8, 2026	Cessation as director (technical) operations due to relinquishment of charge consequent upon appointment as chairman-cum-managing director of Northern Coalfields Limited
5.	Nripendra Nath	September 10, 2026	Entrusted with the additional charge of director (technical) projects & planning
6.	N. Franklin Jayakumar	January 1, 2025	Change in designation as director (technical) operations and entrusted with the additional charge of director (technical) projects & planning
7.	P.S. Mishra	January 31, 2025	Cessation as chairman cum managing director upon attaining the age of superannuation
8.	Jai Prakash Dwivedi	February 1, 2025	Entrusted with the additional charge of chairman cum managing director
9.	Achyut Ghatak	February 7, 2025	Appointment as nominee director

Sr. No	Name	Date of appointment/cessation	Reason
10.	Mukesh Choudhary	February 7, 2025	Cessation as nominee director by Coal India Limited by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
11.	Harish Duhan	March 26, 2025	Appointment as chairman cum managing director
12.	Jai Prakash Dwivedi	March 26, 2025	Relinquishment of the additional charge of chairman cum managing director
13.	Shyam Agrawal	March 28, 2025	Re-appointment as non-official independent director
14.	Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	August 27, 2025	Appointment as director (technical) projects & planning
15.	N. Franklin Jayakumar	August 27, 2025	Relinquishment of the additional charge of director (technical) projects & planning
16.	Ashim Kumar Modi	October 6, 2025	Appointment as part-time official director (Government nominee director)
17.	Bhabani Prasad Pati	October 6, 2025	Cessation as part-time official director (government nominee director) by Ministry of Coal, Government of India
18.	Debasis Acharyya	January 31, 2024	Cessation as director (personnel) upon attaining the age of superannuation
19.	P.S. Mishra	February 1, 2024	Entrusted with the additional charge of director (personnel)
20.	N. Franklin Jayakumar	February 7, 2024	Appointment as director (technical) projects & planning
21.	Biranchi Das	March 20, 2024	Appointment as Director (Personnel)*
22.	P.S. Mishra	March 20, 2024	Relinquishment of the additional charge of director (personnel)
23.	G. Srinivasan	June 30, 2024	Cessation as director (finance) upon attaining the age of superannuation
24.	N. Franklin Jayakumar	July 1, 2024	Entrusted with the additional charge of director (finance)
25.	B. Veera Reddy	August 31, 2024	Cessation as nominee director upon attaining the age of superannuation
26.	N. Franklin Jayakumar	July 25, 2024	Relinquishment of the additional charge of director (finance)
27.	Sunil Kumar Darla	July 25, 2024	Appointment as director (finance) and chief financial officer
28.	Mukesh Choudhary	October 17, 2024	Appointment as nominee director
29.	Shyam Agrawal	October 31, 2024	Cessation as independent director/part-time non-official director due to completion of his tenure
30.	S.N Kapri	December 31, 2024	Cessation as director (technical) operations upon attaining the age of superannuation

Note: The relinquishment of charge for each of the Directors is in the normal course of business of our Company.
** As per the office memorandum dated March 21, 2025 issued by Coal India Limited the role of "Personnel" stands changed in nomenclature to "Human Resource".*
 # This table does not include changes pursuant to regularisation

Borrowing powers of the Board

In accordance with the Articles of Association and subject to approval from the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India or Coal India Limited and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, our Board may by means of a board resolution passed from time to time, borrow and/or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of our Company. Provided that no approval of President of India, acting through Ministry of Coal, Government of India or Coal India Limited would be necessary for borrowing from the banks for the purpose of meeting the working capital requirements on the hypothecation of our Company's current assets.

Corporate Governance

In addition to the provisions of the Companies Act and DPE Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises ("**DPE Guidelines**"), the provisions of SEBI Listing Regulations will also be applicable to our Company immediately upon the listing of our Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges.

Our Chairman cum Managing Director is an Executive Director. As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has seven Directors on its Board, which includes five Executive Directors, two Part–time Official Directors (Non-Executive Directors).

Pursuant to MCA notifications dated June 5, 2015, June 13, 2017, and February 5, 2018 and any other notification issued by the MCA, the Central Government has exempted/ modified the applicability of certain provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Government Companies. In accordance with this notification, the DPE Guidelines and pursuant to our Articles of Association, matters pertaining to, *inter alia* appointment, remuneration and performance evaluation of our Directors are determined by the President of India acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. Further, our statutory auditor is appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Accordingly, in so far as the aforementioned matters are concerned, the terms of reference of our Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Audit Committee only allow these committees to take on record the actions of the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India or the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as the case may be.

Pursuant to Regulation 19(4) read with Paragraph A of Part D of Schedule II of SEBI Listing Regulations, provisions relating to (i) identification of persons who are qualified to become directors, (ii) recommending appointment and removal of directors, (iii) recommending extension of the term of independent directors, (iv) formulation of criteria for evaluation of performance of the directors, (v) devising policy on diversity of the board of directors, (vi) formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director, are required to be included in the terms of reference of Nomination and Remuneration Committee. However, since our Company is a government company, the power to appoint directors on our Board is vested with the President of India acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and, resultantly, our Nomination and Remuneration Committee and our Board members do not have the power to appoint Directors to our Board. In this regard, our Company has filed an exemption letter dated November 1, 2026, with SEBI under Regulation 300 of SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Other than as described above, our Company is not in compliance with corporate governance norms prescribed under the SEBI Listing Regulations, including in relation to the composition of its Audit committee, right to information, corporate social responsibility and sustainable development policy. For further details, see "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures – Exemption from complying with any provisions of securities laws granted by SEBI*" on page 608.

Committees of the Board

In terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, our Company has constituted the following Board committees:

a) Audit Committee
b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee
c) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
d) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
e) Risk Management Committee

For purposes of this Offer, our Board has also constituted an IPO Committee.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was originally constituted pursuant to a resolution passed by our Board dated October 8, 2002 and was last re-constituted on October 31, 2026. The current constitution of the Audit committee is as follows:

Name of Director	Position in committee	Designation
Ashim Kumar Modi	Chairperson	Part-time Official Director
Achyut Ghatak	Member	Part-time Official Director
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Member	Director (Technical), Operations
Sunil Kumar Darla	Permanent Invitee	Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer
Nripendra Nath	Special Invitee	Director (Technical), Projects & Planning

Swapnil Sudhanshu, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer acts as the secretary of the Audit Committee.

Its terms of reference as updated pursuant to a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 31, 2026, are as follows:

The Audit Committee shall be responsible for, among other things, as may be required by the DPE guidelines on corporate guidelines from time to time, the following:

Powers of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall have powers, including the following:

(1) to investigate any activity within its terms of reference

(2) to seek information from any employee

(3) to obtain outside legal or other professional advice; and

(4) to secure attendance of outsiders with relevant expertise, if it considers necessary; and

(5) such other powers as may be prescribed under the Companies Act and SEBI Listing Regulations.

Role of Audit Committee

The role of the Audit Committee shall include the following:

(g) oversight of financial reporting process and the disclosure of financial information relating to the Company to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible;

(h) to take note of the appointment and the terms of appointment of the auditors of the Company by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India ("**CAG**").

(i) recommending to the Board the fixation of audit fees, based on the order/instructions of the CAG;

(j) approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;

(k) reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval, with particular reference to:

a. Matters required to be included in the director's responsibility statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013

b. Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same

c. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by management

d. Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings

e. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements

f. Disclosure of any related party transactions; and

g. Modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report.

(l) reviewing, with the management, the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval;

(m) reviewing with the management, performance of Statutory and Internal Auditors and adequacy of the internal control systems.

(n) reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other

than those stated in the issue document / prospectus / notice and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter. This also includes monitoring the use/application of the funds raised through the proposed initial public offer by the Company;

(o) reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;

(p) approval of any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties and omnibus approval for related party transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company, subject to the conditions as may be prescribed

Explanation: *The term "related party transactions" shall have the same meaning as provided in Clause 2(zc) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and/or the applicable Accounting Standards and/or the Companies Act, 2013.*

(q) reviewing, at least on a quarterly basis, the details of related party transactions entered into by the Company pursuant to each of the omnibus approvals given;

(r) scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;

(s) valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;

(t) evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;

(u) reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;

(v) reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;

(w) discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up thereon;

(x) reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;

(y) discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;

(z) recommending to the board of directors the appointment and removal of the external auditor, fixation of audit fees and approval for payment for any other services;

(aa) looking into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;

(bb) reviewing and monitoring the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;

(cc) monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters;

(dd) overseeing the vigil mechanism established by the Company, with the chairman of the Audit Committee, providing for adequate safeguards against victimisation of employees and directors who avail of the vigil mechanism and directly hearing grievances of victimization of employees and directors, who used vigil mechanism to report genuine concerns in appropriate and exceptional cases;

(ee) approval of appointment of chief financial officer (i.e., the whole-time finance Director or any other person heading the finance function or discharging that function) after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;

(ff) To review the follow up action on the audit observations of CAG Audit.

(gg) To review the follow up action taken on the recommendations of Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU) of the Parliament.

(hh) Provide an open avenue of communication between the independent auditor, internal auditor and the Board of Directors

(ii) The Audit Committee shall mandatorily review the following information:

I. Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations.

II. Management letters / letter of internal control weaknesses issued by the Statutory Auditors.

III. Internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses.

IV. The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief internal auditor shall be placed before the Audit Committee.

V. Certification/ declaration of financial statements by the Chief Executive/ Chief Finance Officer to be designated by the Board.

VI. Statement of deviations in terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations:

a. Quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to stock exchange(s) where the Equity Shares are proposed to be listed in terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations;
b. Annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/prospectus/ notice in terms of the SEBI Listing Regulations

(jj) carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee;

(kk) consider and comment on rationale, cost-benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the Company and its shareholders and

(ll) Carrying out any other function as prescribed under the DPE Guidelines, Companies Act and Listing Regulations, as applicable to the Company from time to time and any other function as deemed appropriate or determined by the Board from time to time in the best interest of the Company and other stakeholders of the Company.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee was constituted pursuant to a resolution passed by our Board dated October 31, 2026. It is in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act and Regulation 19 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The current constitution of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is as follows:

Name of Director	Position in committee	Designation
Ashim Kumar Modi	Chairman	Part-time Official Director
Achyut Ghatak	Member	Part-time Official Director
Biranchi Das	Member	Director (HR)

Its terms of reference as updated pursuant to a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 31, 2026, are as follows:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall be responsible for, among other things, the following:

(a) To identify persons who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal;

(b) Taking on record the appointment and removal of directors, including independent directors, by the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India;

(c) Taking on record the extension, if any, of the term of the independent directors of the Company, as may be directed by the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India; and

(d) Carrying out any other function as specified by the Board as may be prescribed under the Companies Act or DPE Guidelines, SEBI Listing Regulations and any other laws and their amendments from time to time and taking on record the various policies, if any, promulgated by the Central Government

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee was originally constituted pursuant to a resolution passed by our Board dated October 31, 2026. It is in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act and Regulation 20 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The current constitution of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee is as follows:

Name of Director	Position in committee	Designation
Ashim Kumar Modi	Chairman	Part-time Official Director
Sunil Kumar Darla	Member	Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer
Biranchi Das	Member	Director (HR)

Its terms of reference as updated pursuant to a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 31, 2026, are as follows:

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee shall be responsible for, among other things, as may be required by the under applicable law, the following:

(1) The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee shall consider and resolve the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer of securities, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, etc.;

(2) Reviewing adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the registrar and share transfer agent;

(3) Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders.

(4) Reviewing the various measures and initiatives undertaken by the Company for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company; and

(5) Carrying out any other function contained in the SEBI Listing Regulations, as and when amended from time to time.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee was originally constituted pursuant to a resolution passed by our Board dated January 9, 2012 and was reconstituted pursuant to a resolution of our Board dated September 25, 2026. It is in compliance with Section 135 of the Companies Act. The current constitution of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee is as follows:

Name of Director	Position in committee	Designation
Ashim Kumar Modi	Chairman	Part-time Official Director
Biranchi Das	Member	Director (HR)
Sunil Kumar Darla	Member	Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Member	Director (Technical), Operations

Its terms of reference as updated pursuant to a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 31, 2026, are as follows:

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee be and is hereby authorized to perform the following functions:

(a) formulate and recommend to the Board, a "Corporate Social Responsibility Policy" which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the Company in areas or subject as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013, namely;

i. the list of corporate social responsibility projects or programmes that are approved to be undertaken in areas or subjects specified in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013;

ii. the manner of execution of such projects or programmes as specified in Rule 4(1) of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014;

iii. the modalities of utilization of funds and implementation schedules for the projects or programmes;

iv. monitoring and reporting mechanism for the implementation of the projects or programmes; and

v. details of need and impact assessment, if any, for the projects undertaken by the company

(b) Duties and functions as per the Board's approved "Corporate Social Responsibility Policy" and the DPE guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability for CPSEs as amended from time to time.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee was originally constituted pursuant to a resolution passed by our Board dated July 25, 2016 and was reconstituted pursuant to a resolution of our Board dated October 31, 2026. It is in compliance with Regulation 21 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The current constitution of the Risk Management Committee is as follows:

Name of Director	Position in committee	Designation
Ashim Kumar Modi	Chairman	Part- time Official Director
Biranchi Das	Member	Director (HR)
Sunil Kumar Darla	Member	Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Member	Director (Technical), Operations
Nripendra Nath	Member	Director (Technical), Projects & Planning

Its terms of reference as updated pursuant to a meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 31, 2026, are as follows:

Terms of Reference of Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee shall have the following terms of reference:

(1) To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:

a) framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the Company, in particular including financial, operational, sectorial, sustainability (particularly, environmental social and governance related risks), information, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee.

b) Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks.

c) Business continuity plan.

(2) To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to monitor and evaluate risks associated with the business of the Company;

(3) To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems

(4) To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in two years, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity

(5) To keep the board of directors informed about the nature and content of its discussions, recommendations and actions to be taken

(6) The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the Chief Risk Officer (if any) shall be subject to review by the Risk Management Committee

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Management Organization Chart



Key Managerial Personnel

In addition to Harish Duhan, Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Sunil Kumar Darla, Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer, Biranchi Das, Director (HR), Nripendra Nath, Director (Technical), Projects & Planning and Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, Director (Technical), Operations whose details have been provided under the section titled *"– Brief biographies of Directors*" on page 318, the details of our other Key Managerial Personnel as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, are as follows:

Swapnil Sudhanshu is the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of our Company. He has been associated with our Company since 2012. He holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from Ranchi University. He is a fellow of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. He is also a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and is entitled to use the letters F.C.A after his name and is a member of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment, United Kingdom. He has also completed the course of computer training programme from the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India. He has received a certificate on Sustainability & Climate Risk (SCR®) charter from the Global Association of Risk Professionals, USA. He has also completed the advanced certificate program on International Financial Reporting Standards: Implementation and Compliance. He is registered with the Independent Directors' Databank maintained by Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Coal India Limited as a management trainee (finance and accounts). He has more than 14 years in finance and legal compliance. In our Company he is responsible for all compliance related to corporate affairs. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 2.93 million**.**

Senior Management

In addition to Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of our Company, whose details are provided in "*– Key Managerial Personnel*" and "*-Brief biographies of Directors*" on page 332 and 318 the details of our other Senior Management are set out below:

Arindam Mukherjee is the General manager (Mining)/ Contract Management Cell – Head of Department of our Company since 2026. He has been associated with our Company since 2021. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering in mining from University of Calcutta. He has also been granted manager's first class certificate of competency to manage a coal mine. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Eastern Coalfields Limited. In our Company he is responsible for contract management and tendering related issues. He has more than 35 years of experience in coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 8.03 million.

Sanjay Kumar Sinha is the General Manager (Mining)/ Environment. - Head of Department of our Company since 2025. He has been associated with our Company since 1991. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering in mining from Nagpur University. He has also been granted manager's second class certificate of competency to manage a coal mine. In our Company he is responsible for all environmental and forest clearances and compliance related to environmental regulations. He has more than 35 years of experience in coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 7.69 million.

Bipin Kumar Lal is the General Manager (Mining)/Land & Revenue - Head of Department of our Company since 2026. He has been associated with our Company since 2023. He holds a bachelor's degree in law from Law College of Dhanbad, Binod Bihari Mahto Koyalanchal University. He also holds a master's degree in business administration from Indian School of Mines. He also holds a bachelor's degree in mining engineering from Indian School of Mines. He has also been granted manager's first class certificate of competency to manage a coal mine. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with, Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited. In our Company he is responsible for acquisition, record keeping and revenue of the land owned by the Company. He has more than 36 years of experience in coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 7.63 million.

Anurag Krishna Agrawal is the General Manager (Material Management (Purchase))- Head of Department of our Company since 2025. He has been associated with our Company since 1989. He holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra. He also holds a post graduate diploma in international business operations from Indira Gandhi national Open University. He also holds a post graduate diploma in business administration from Annamalai University. He has completed a correspondence course in "Import-Export Management" from Indian Institute of Materials Management, Vadodara Branch. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Northern Coalfields Limited. In our Company he is responsible for

procurement and inventory management. He has more than 37 years of experience in coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 8.32 million.

Pushpendra Kumar Agarwal is the Deputy General Manager (Legal) - Head of Department of our Company since 2023. He has been associated with our Company since 2011. He holds a bachelor's degree in science from Avdesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidhyalay, Rewa. Prior to joining our Company, he was a guest lecturer in law. In our Company, he provides legal advice and is responsible for all legal affairs. He has more than 15 years of experience in the legal field. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 4.40 million.

Ronty Basu is the General Manager (Finance)- Head of Department of our Company since 2024. She has been associated with our Company since 1995. She holds a bachelor's degree in commerce from University of Calcutta. She has also passed the final examination held by the Institute of Cost and Work Accountants of India. In our Company she is responsible for financial and cost accounting, fund management and taxation related issues. She has more than 30 years of experience in the filed of finance. During the Fiscal 2026, she was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 6.71 million.

Sujata Rani is the General Manager (Human Resource)/ Industrial Relations - Head of Department of our Company since 2026. She has been associated with our Company since 1994. She holds a bachelor's degree in science in botany from Ranchi University. She also holds a post-graduate course in personnel management from Xavier Institute of Social Science, Ranchi. In our Company she is responsible for maintaining industrial relations and labour law compliances and establishment matters of non-executives of the Company. She has more than 31 years of experience in the field of human resources. During the Fiscal 2026, she was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 6.74 million.

Ajeet Choudhary is the General Manager (Marketing & Sales)- Head of Department of our Company since 2025. He has been associated with our Company since 1991. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering (mining) from the University of Jodhpur. He has also been granted a first class manager's certificate of competency to manage a coal mine. He was also associated with Western Coalfields Limited and was transferred to our Company in 2025. In our Company, he is responsible for marketing and sales of coal. He has more than 35 years of experience in the coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 7.21 million.

Ritesh Sobti is the General Manager (Mining) (Projects & Planning)- Head of Department of our Company since 2024. He has been associated with our Company since 1997. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering (mining) from the University of Jodhpur. He also holds a master's degree in business administration from Sikkim Manipal University and a master's degree in technology (mining) from Banaras Hindu University. In our Company he is responsible for planning, monitoring and execution of new and running projects. He has more than 29 years of experience in the coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 6.60 million.

Sanjeev Murlidhar Singh is the General Manager (Production)/ Head of Department of our Company since 2025. He holds a bachelor's degree in engineering from Nagpur University. He holds a master's degree in business administration from Sikkim Manipal University. He also holds a post graduate diploma in environmental impact assessment from Awadhesh Pratap Singh Vishwavidyalaya, Rewa. In addition, he holds a *diplôme de formation spécialisée* in open cast mining (mines and quarries) (CESECO) from the École Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris (MINES Paris Tech). He also holds a first class manager's certificate of competency under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, issued by the Board of Mining Examinations, Directorate General of Mines Safety. Prior to joining our Company, he was associated with Western Coalfields Limited and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited. In our Company he is responsible for planning and execution of the coal production target and making strategy for achieving the production goals. He has more than 32 years of experience in the coal and mining sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 7.97 million.

Anil Jain is the General Manager (Mining)/Technical Secretary to Chairman cum Managing Director of our Company since 2026. He has been associated with our Company since 1993. He holds a diploma in mine and mine surveying from the Madhya Pradesh Board of Technical Education. He was also elected an associate by the Institution of Engineers (India). He has also been granted a first class manager's certificate of competency to manage a coal mine. In our Company he is responsible for assisting the chairman cum managing director in scrutinizing reports and proposals and providing technical advice and facilitates informed decision-making on technical and operational matters. He has more than 33 years of experience in mining and coal sector. During the Fiscal 2026, he was paid a total remuneration of ₹ 5.97 million.

Relationships among Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

None of the Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management are related to each other.

Status of the Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

Each of our Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management have been appointed by Coal India Limited.

Shareholding of Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

Except as disclosed in *"- Shareholding of Directors in our Company"* on page 321, none of our Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management hold any Equity Shares as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Bonus or profit-sharing plan of the Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

None of our Key Managerial Personnel or members of Senior Management are party to any bonus or profit-sharing plan of our Company other than the performance related pay.

Arrangement or understanding with major Shareholders, customers, suppliers, or others

Except as stated below, there are no arrangement or understanding with the major Shareholders, customers, suppliers, or others, pursuant to which any Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management was selected as a Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management:

Each of our Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management have been appointed by Coal India Limited.

Contingent and deferred compensation payable to Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management

There is no contingent or deferred compensation payable to Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management.

Payment or benefit to officers of our Company (non-salary related)

No amount or benefit has been paid or given within the preceding two years or is intended to be paid or given to any officers of our Company, including our Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management, other than normal remuneration, for services rendered as officers of our Company or dividend that may be payable in their capacity as Shareholders.

Service contracts with Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

Other than statutory benefits upon termination of their employment in our Company on retirement, none of our Key Managerial Personnel or Senior Management have entered into a service contract with our Company pursuant to which they are entitled to any benefits upon termination of employment.

Interest of Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

Other than as disclosed in "*-Interest of Directors*" and "*-Payment or benefit to officers of our Company (non-salary related)*" above, the Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management of our Company do not have any interest in our Company other than to the extent of the remuneration or benefits to which they are entitled to as per their terms of appointment and reimbursement of expenses incurred by them during the ordinary course of their service.

Changes in the Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management

Except as stated below, and other than as disclosed under "*– Changes in the Board in the last three years*" on page 322, there have been no changes in the Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management in the last three years:

Name	Date of change	Reason for change
Key Managerial Personnel		
Swapnil Sudhanshu	October 14, 2026	Appointed as the compliance officer of the Company

Name	Date of change	Reason for change
G. Srinivasan	June 30, 2024	Cessation as chief financial officer upon attaining the age of superannuation
N. Franklin Jayakumar	July 1, 2024	Designated as chief financial officer upon being entrusted with the additional charge of director (finance)
N. Franklin Jayakumar	July 25, 2024	Cessation as chief financial officer due to relinquishment of charge
Sunil Kumar Darla	July 25, 2024	Appointed as chief financial officer
Senior Management		
Sujata Rani	June 10, 2026	Entrusted with the additional charge of HOD (IR/NEE) Department
Durga Prasad Samal	June 6, 2026	Cessation as HOD (IR/NEE) due to transfer
Anil Jain	April 16, 2026	Appointed as General Manager (Mining)/Technical Secretary to Chairman cum Managing Director
Ramesh Basant Sidhur	April 15, 2026	Cessation as general manager (mining)/technical secretary to Chairman cum Managing Director due to transfer from our Company
Bipin Kumar Lal	January 31, 2026	Appointed as General Manager (Mining)/Land & Revenue - Head of Department
Sharad Kumar Tewary	January 31, 2026	Cessation as general manager /land & revenue due to transfer from the Company
Sanjeev Murlidhar Singh	December 31, 2025	Appointed as General Manager (Production)/ Head of Department
Deepak Pandya	December 31, 2025	Cessation as General Manager (Production)/ Head of Department due to superannuation
Sanjeev Kumar	October 6, 2025	Cessation as general manager (mining)/technical secretary to Chairman cum Managing Director due to transfer from our Company
Sanjay Kumar Sinha	October 4, 2025	Appointed as General Manager (Mining)/ Environment. - Head of Department
Babul Kishor Jena	October 3, 2025	Cessation as general manager (mining)/ environment. - head of department due to transfer from the Company
Ajeet Choudhary	July 31, 2025	Appointed as General Manager (Marketing & Sales)- Head of Department
Tara Shankar Beher	July 31, 2025	Cessation as general manager (marketing & sales) due to superannuation
Manish Shrivastva	April 26, 2025	Cessation as general manager (mining)/technical secretary to Chairman cum Managing Director due to transfer from our Company
Dhiraj Kumar Choudhary	April 16, 2025	Cessation as general manager (material management (purchase) due to transfer from our Company
Arindam Mukherjee	April 16, 2025	Posted as General manager (Mining)/ Contract Management Cell – Head of Department
Anurag Krishna Agrawal	January 15, 2025	Appointed as General Manager (Material Management (Purchase))- Head of Department
Manoj Upadhya	January 15, 2025	Cessation as general manager (material management (purchase)) due to transfer from our Company
Ronty Basu	August 29, 2024	Promotion as general manager (finance)
Sujata Rani	August 29, 2024	Promotion as general manager (personnel)
Chandra Bhushan Singh	July 30, 2024	Cessation as general manager (marketing & sales) due to superannuation
Anil Jain	April 16, 2024	Transfer/posting as Technical Secretary to Chairman cum Managing Director
Pushpendra Kumar Agarwal	April 5, 2024	Appointed as Deputy General Manager (Legal) - Head of Department
Ritesh Sobti	September 25, 2024	Appointed as head of department, P&P, consequent to the transfer of Raja Sekhar Kinnera
Raja Sekhar Kinnera	September 16, 2024	Cessation as general manager (mining)/head of department, P&P department upon transfer from our Company
C K Sahoo	November 30, 2024	Cessation as general manager (mining)/ contract management cell – head of department upon transfer from our Company

Name	Date of change	Reason for change
Dhiraj Kumar Choudhary	November 30, 2024	Appointed as general manager (mining)/ contract management cell
Durga Prasad Samal	November 6, 2024	Appointed as HOD (IR/NEE)
Tara Shankar Beher	July 26, 2024	Appointed as general manager (marketing & sales)
Anup Kumar. Santoshi	March 31, 2024	Cessation as deputy general manager (legal) - head of department due to superannuation
Anup Kumar. Santoshi	March 31, 2024	Cessation as HOD (IR/NEE) Department due to superannuation
Anup Kumar Santoshi	February 29, 2024	Entrusted with additional charge of HOD (Admin/RB/PR)

Note: The relinquishment of charge is in the normal course of business of our Company.

Other confirmations

There is no conflict of interest between the suppliers of raw materials and third-party service providers (which are crucial for operations of our Company) and our Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

There is no conflict of interest between the lessors of the immovable properties (which are crucial for operations of our Company) and our Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

Employee stock option schemes

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any employee stock option scheme.

OUR PROMOTERS AND PROMOTER GROUP

Our Promoters:

The Promoters of our Company are the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and Coal India Limited.

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Promoters' shareholding in our Company is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of the Promoter	Pre-Offer Equity Share Capital		Post-Offer Equity Share Capital[#]	
		No. of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	% of total Shareholding	No. of Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each	% of total Shareholding
1.	Coal India Limited	6,680,561,000*	100.00	[●]	[●]
2.	President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India	Nil	Nil	[●]	[●]
Total		**6,680,561,000**	100.00	[●]	**[●]**

[#]To be filled at Prospectus stage.

** Includes 500 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each held by (i) Sairam Bhagavatula; (ii) Achyut Ghatak; (iii) Harish Duhan; (iv) Mukesh Agrawal; (v) Asheesh Kumar; and (vi) Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra, jointly with Coal India Limited in the capacity of nominee shareholders of Coal India Limited.*

For further details on shareholding of our Promoter in our Company, see "*Capital Structure - Details of Shareholding of our Promoters and members of the Promoter Group in our Company - Shareholding of our Promoters and Promoter Group",* on page 113.

Details of our Promoters

President of India

Our individual Promoter is the President of India acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. As our individual Promoter is the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, disclosures and confirmations in relation to the Promoter Group (as defined in Regulation 2(1)(pp) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations) with respect to the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India have not been provided in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Corporate Promoter

Coal India Limited

Coal India Limited was originally incorporated as a private limited company with the name of 'Coal Mines Authority Limited', under the Companies Act, 1956 on June 14, 1973 and received a certification of incorporation dated October 21, 1975 from Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Subsequently, pursuant to a shareholder's resolution dated October 15, 1975 and approval of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, the name of Coal India Limited was changed to 'Coal India Limited' and received a fresh certificate of incorporation consequent upon change of name dated October 21, 1975 from the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Thereafter, pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders dated February 16, 2010 and approval of the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, Coal India Limited was converted into a public limited company with effect from February 24, 2010.

The registered office of Coal India Limited is situated at Coal Bhawan, Premises No-04 MAR, Plot No-AF-III, Action Area-1A, Newton, Rajarhat, Kolkata – 700156.

Coal India Limited is a "Maharatna" central public sector enterprise whose promoter is the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. Coal India Limited is a listed company, having its equity shares listed on BSE and NSE and is engaged in the business of production and marketing of coal and coal products. There have been no changes to the primary business activities undertaken by Coal India Limited.

Capital structure

The authorised share capital of Coal India Limited is ₹80,000,000,000 divided into 8,000,000,000 equity shares of face value ₹10 each and its issued, subscribed and paid up share capital is ₹61,627,283,270 divided into 6,162,728,327 equity shares of face value of ₹10 each.

Board of Directors

As of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the board of directors of Coal India Limited comprises:

Sr No.	Name of the Director	Designation
1.	Bhagavatula Sairam	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
2.	Mukesh Choudhary	Director (Marketing) & Director (HR), additional charge
3.	Mukesh Agrawal	Director (Finance) & CFO
4.	Achyut Ghatak	Director (Technical)
5.	Asheesh Kumar	Director (Business Development)
6.	Rupinder Brar	Government Nominee Director
7.	Ashim Kumar Modi	Government Nominee Director
8.	Sona Kumari	Independent Director

Shareholding Pattern

The shareholding pattern of Coal India Limited as of September 30, 2026 is as provided below*:*

\	Category of Shareholder (II)	No. of Shareholder (III)	No. of fully paid-up equity shares held (IV)	Partly paid-up equity shares held (V)	No, of shares underlying Depository Receipts (VI)	Total no. shares held (VII) = (IV)+(V)+(VI)	Shareholding as a % of total no. of shares (calculated as per SCRR, 1957) As a % of (A+B+C2) (VIII)	Number of Voting Rights held in each class of securities (IX)				No. of Shares Underlying Outstanding convertible securities (Including Warrants, ESOP etc.) (X)	Total no. of shares on fully diluted basis (including warrants, ESOP, Convertible Securities etc.) (XI)=(VII+X)	Shareholding, as a % assuming full conversion of convertible securities (as a percentage of diluted share capital) (XII)=(VII)+(X) As a % of (A+B+C2)	Number of Locked in shares (XIII)		Number of Shares pledged (XIV)		Non-Disposal Undertaking (XV)		Other encumbrance, If any (XVI)		Total Number of Shares encumbered (XVII)=(XIV+XV+XVI)		Number of equity shares held in dematerialized form (XVIII)
								No. of Voting Rights			Total as a % of (A+B+C)				No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held (b)		
								Class eg: Equity Shares	Class eg: Others	Total																
(A)	Promoter & Promoter Group	1	3,767,456,372	-	-	3,767,456,372	61.13	3,767,456,372	-	3,767,456,372	61.13	-	3,767,456,372	61.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,767,456,372
(B)	Public	2,708,627	2,395,271,955	-	-	2,395,271,955	38.87	2,395,271,955	-	2,395,271,955	38.87	-	2,395,271,955	38.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,395,271,955
(C)	Non-Promoter Non Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D1)	Shares Underlying DRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D2)	Shares held by Employee Trusts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**2,708,628**	**6,162,728,327**	**-**	**-**	**6,162,728,327**	**100.00**	**6,162,728,327**	**-**	**6,162,728,327**	**100.00**	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,162,728,327**

Details of change in control of Coal India Limited

The President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India is the promoter of Coal India Limited, holding 61.13% of its equity share capital. There has been no change in the control of Coal India Limited during the last three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Other confirmations

Our Company confirms that the permanent account number, bank account number, corporate identification number of our Corporate Promoter along with the address of the registrar of companies where our Corporate Promoter is registered, shall be submitted to the Stock Exchanges at the time of filing this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Promoter of Coal India Limited

The President of India acting through Ministry of Coal, Government of India is the promoter of Coal India Limited.

Change in control of our Company

There has been no change in the control of our Company during the last five years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Board of Directors dated October 14, 2026, the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India and Coal India Limited have been identified as the Promoters.

Interests of our Promoter

Our Corporate Promoter is interested in our Company to the extent that it has (i) promoted our Company, (ii) to the extent of its shareholding in our Company, directly and indirectly, (iii) the dividends payable, if any, (iv) has undertaken transactions with our Company, or entities in which our Corporate Promoter holds equity shares, and any other distributions in respect of the Equity Shares held by it in our Company. For details of the shareholding of our Promoter in our Company, see *"Capital Structure – Details of Shareholding of our Promoters and members of the Promoter Group in our Company - Build-up of the shareholding of Coal India Limited in our Company"*, on page 113.

Our Corporate Promoter is not interested in any property acquired by our Company during the three years immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus or proposed to be acquired by our Company, or in any transaction by our Company for acquisition of land, construction of building or supply of machinery.

Our Corporate Promoter is not interested as a member in any firm or company which has any interest in our Company. Our Corporate Promoter is not interested as members of a firm or company, and no sum has been paid, or agreed to be paid to our Corporate Promoter or to such firms or companies in which our Corporate Promoter is interested as member in cash or shares by any person either to induce them to become, or to help them qualify as a Director, or otherwise, for services rendered by our Corporate Promoter or by such firms or companies in connection with the promotion or formation of our Company.

Other than as disclosed in the sections titled "- *Entities forming part of the Promoter Group*" on page 341, our Corporate Promoter does not have any interest in any venture that is involved in any activities similar to those conducted by our Company. Our Company will adopt the necessary procedures and practices as permitted by law to address any conflict situation as and when it arises.

There are no conflicts of interest between the suppliers of raw materials and third-party service providers, who are crucial for the operations of our Company, and our Corporate Promoter and members of our Promoter Group.

There are no conflicts of interest between the lessor of the immovable properties which are crucial for operations of our Company and our Corporate Promoter and members of our Promoter Group.

Payment of benefit to our Promoter or Promoter Group

Except in the ordinary course of business and as disclosed in "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" on page 343, no amount or benefit has been paid or given to our Corporate Promoter or any of the members of the Promoter Group during the two years preceding the filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus nor is there any

intention to pay or give any amount or benefit to our Corporate Promoter or any of the members of the Promoter Group other than in the ordinary course of business.

Material guarantees given by our Promoter

Our Corporate Promoter has not given any material guarantee to any third party with respect to the Equity Shares as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Companies and firms with which our Promoter has disassociated in the last three years

Except as stated below, our Corporate Promoter has not disassociated from any companies or firms in the last three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Name of Disassociating Promoter	Name of Company or Firm from which Promoter has Disassociated	Reasons for and Circumstances Leading to Disassociation	Date of Disassociation
Coal India Limited	CIL Solar PV Limited	Strike-off / removal of name from the Registrar of Companies	May 11, 2026

Our Promoter Group

Apart from our Promoters, the following entities constitute our Promoter Group in terms of Regulation 2(1)(pp) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, with respect to our Corporate Promoter:

Entities forming part of the Promoter Group

Sr. No.	Name of Entities
1.	Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Limited
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
3.	Central Coalfields Limited
4.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
5.	CIL Global Pte. Ltd.
6.	CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited
7.	CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited
8.	CIL Rajasthan Akshay Urja Limited
9.	Coal Gas India Limited
10.	Coal India Africana Limitada
11.	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited
12.	DVC CIL Power Private Limited
13.	Eastern Coalfields Limited
14.	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited
15.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
16.	Northern Coalfields Limited
17.	Talcher Fertilizers Limited
18.	Western Coalfields Limited

DIVIDEND POLICY

As per Guidelines on Capital Restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises, dated May 27, 2016, issued by Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance, Government of India ("**DIPAM**") and the department of Economic Affairs, containing the guidelines for payment of dividend, applicable from Financial Year ending on or after March 31, 2016 which was further revised on November 18, 2024 ("**CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines**"), mandating every CPSE to pay a minimum annual dividend of 30% of PAT or 4% of the net-worth, whichever is higher subject to the maximum dividend permissible under the extant legal provisions, unless an exemption is provided in accordance with the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines. Therefore, subject to the provisions of the CPSE Capital Restructuring Guidelines, the Articles of Association and the Companies Act, the declaration and payment of dividend is recommended by the Board and approved by the Shareholders. The dividend distribution policy of our Company was approved by our Board in its meeting held on October 31, 2026.

Further, the dividends, if any, will depend on a number of factors, including but not limited to our CAPEX plan, free cash flows, magnitude of earnings, guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises, capital requirements and overall financial position of our Company. In addition, our ability to pay dividends may be impacted by a number of factors, including the results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, and restrictive covenants under the loan or financing arrangements we may enter into. For further details, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" and "*Financial Indebtedness*" on pages 343 and 522, respectively. Our Company may also, from time to time, pay interim dividends.

The details of the dividend declared and paid by our Company on the Equity Shares during the last three Fiscals, the six-month period ended September 30, 2026, and the period from October 1, 2026, till the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are set forth below:

Particulars	From October 1, 2026 till the date of this DRHP[#]	For six-month period ended September 30, 2026	For the fiscal ended March 31, 2026	For the fiscal ended March 31, 2025	For the fiscal ended March 31, 2024
Face Value per equity share (in ₹)	2[**]	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Amount of final dividend (in ₹ million)	-	-	10,007.50	7,949.90	14,917.70
Amount of interim dividend (in ₹ million)	4,008.34	4,689.80	7,749.44	5,999.10	5,999.10
Final dividend per equity share (in ₹)	0.00	0.00	749.00	1,190.00	2,233.00
Interim dividend per equity share (in ₹)	0.60	351.00	580.00	897.99	897.99
Rate of dividend (%)	30.00	35.10	132.90	208.80	313.10
Number of equity shares	6,680,561,000[**]	13,361,122[*]	13,361,122[*]	6,680,561	6,680,561
Mode of payment of dividend	Electronic mode				

As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.

**Post giving effect to the bonus issue in the ratio of 1:1, effected on February 27, 2026.*

***Pursuant to the resolution passed by Board of Directors and shareholder dated October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026 respectively, the face value of the equity share was subdivided from ₹1,000/ per equity share to ₹2 per equity share. Accordingly, the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the company being ₹13,361,122,000 comprising of 13,361,122 equity shares of ₹1000 each was subdivided into 6,680,561,000 equity shares of ₹2 each.*

There is no guarantee that any dividends will be declared or paid or that the amount thereof will not decrease in the future. Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on number of factors, including our profit after tax for the fiscal year, our capital requirements, our financial condition, our cash flows and applicable taxes.

SECTION VI: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S EXAMINATION REPORT ON
RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

To
Board of Directors
South Eastern Coalfields Limited
Seepat Road, P.B. No 60,
Bilaspur -495006, Chhattisgarh

Dear Sirs

1. We, **M/s G N S & Associates,** Chartered Accountants, have examined the attached Restated Consolidated Financial Information of **South Eastern Coalfields Limited (the "Company")** and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the **"Group"**), comprising the restated consolidated statements of assets and liabilities as at September 30, 2026, September 30, 2025, March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the restated consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the restated consolidated statement of changes in equity, the restated consolidated statement of cash flow for the six month period ended September 30, 2026, September 30, 2025 and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the notes to the restated consolidated financial information including the material accounting policies and other explanatory information and statement of adjustments to audited consolidated financial statements (collectively, the **"Restated Consolidated Financial Information"**), as approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on dated October 31, 2026 for the purpose of inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus (**"DRHP"**), Red Herring Prospectus (**"RHP"**) and Prospectus, prepared by the Company in connection with its proposed initial public offer of equity shares of Rs. 2.00 each **("IPO"),** prepared in terms of the requirements of:

    a) Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended (the **"Act"**);
    b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended **("ICDR Regulations"**); and
    c) The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (**"ICAI"**), as amended from time to time (the **"Guidance Note"**).

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information for the purpose of inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus **("DRHP"),** Red Herring Prospectus **("RHP")** and Prospectus, to be filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India **("SEBI"),** BSE Limited **("BSE"),** National Stock Exchange of India Limited **("NSE",** together with the **BSE**, the **"Stock Exchanges**") and Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur, in connection with the proposed IPO. The Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared by the management of the Company on the basis of preparation stated in Note- 2 of Annexure-V of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. The responsibility of the respective board of directors of companies included in the Group includes designing, implementing and maintaining adequate internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. The respective board of directors are also responsible for identifying and ensuring that each entity within the Group complies with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.

3. We have examined such Restated Consolidated Financial Information taking into consideration:

    a) The terms of reference and terms of our engagement agreed upon with you in accordance with our engagement letter dated October 28, 2026 in connection with the proposed IPO;
    b) The Guidance Note also requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI;

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c) Concepts of test checks and materiality to obtain reasonable assurance based on verification of evidence supporting the Restated Consolidated Financial Information; and
d) The requirements of Section 26 of the Act and the ICDR Regulations.

Our work was performed solely to assist you in meeting your responsibilities in relation to your compliance with the Act, the ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note in connection with the IPO.

4. These Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been compiled by the management from:

a) The special purpose audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, audited by us and prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (**"Ind AS"**) as prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, as amended and other principles generally accepted in India (the **"Special Purpose Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements"**), which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on October 14, 2026.

b) The audited consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, which were audited by **M/s V.K Laddha and Associates**, Chartered Accountants (**"Previous Auditor"**) and prepared in accordance with the Ind AS, as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India (the **"Audited Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements 2026, 2025, 2024"),** which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on April 21, 2026, April 22, 2025 and April 26, 2024 respectively.

The Special Purpose Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, the Audited Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements 2026, 2025 and 2024, collectively hereinafter referred to as the **"Audited Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements".**

c) The financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, as listed below have been audited/examined by other auditors and included in the Audited Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the period/year shown below:

d)

Sl No	Name of Entity	Relationship	Name of Other Auditor
1	Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited	Subsidiary	M/s Jain Kochar & Co., Chartered Accountants (six months ended September 30, 2026) M/s. Singhal & Sewak, Chartered Accountants (six months period ended September 30, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024
2	Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited	Subsidiary	M/s. Sunil Keswani & Co., Chartered Accountants (six months Period ended September 30, 2026 September 30, 2025 and years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

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5. **For the purpose of our examination, we have relied on**

   a) Auditors' reports issued by us on the Special Purpose Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of the Group on dated October 28,2026.

   b) Auditors' report issued by the Previous Auditor on the Audited Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statement 2026, 2025, 2024 on dated June 09, 2026, April 22, 2025 and June 10, 2024 respectively.

   c) The audit reports on the Audited Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statement issued by us and the Previous Auditor, referred in paragraph 5 (b) above, were not modified. The 'Emphasis of Matter' and 'Other Matters' included in the respective audit reports for the previous periods has been detailed in **Annexure-I,** which do not entail any adjustment in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

   d) The Company has carried out restatement retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 *"Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"* and Ind AS 1 *"Presentation of Financial Statements"*. The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and September 30,2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and the six month period ended September 30, 2025.

6. As indicated in the audit reports referred above

   a. The audit for the year ended March 31 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were conducted by the Previous Auditor, and accordingly reliance has been placed on the audited consolidated financial statements for the said years for the preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information for the said years, which is based solely on the report issued by the Previous Auditors.

7. Based on our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us and also as the reliance placed on the audit reports submitted by the Previous Auditors for the respective periods and years, we report that the Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

   a) have been prepared after incorporating adjustments for changes in accounting policies, material errors and regrouping/reclassifications retrospectively as at and for the six month period ended September 30, 2025, September 30, 2026 and as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping/classifications followed as at and for the six month period ended September 30, 2026.

   b) does not contain any qualification in the auditors' reports that require any adjustments;

   c) does not require any adjustment for modification as there is no modification in the underlying audit reports and

   d) have been prepared in accordance with the Act, ICDR Regulations and the Guidance Note.

8. We have not audited any financial statements of the Group as of any date or for any period subsequent to September 30, 2026. Accordingly, we express no opinion on the financial position, results of operations, cash flows and statement of changes in equity of the Group as of any date or for any period subsequent to September 30, 2026.

9. The Restated Consolidated Financial Information does not reflect the effects of events occurred subsequent to the respective dates of the reports on the audited consolidated financial statements mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

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10. This report should not in any way be construed as a reissuance or re-dating of any of the previous audit reports issued by the Previous Auditors, nor should this report be construed as a new opinion on any of the financial statements referred to herein.

11. We have no responsibility to update our report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of the report.

12. Our report is intended solely for use of the Board of Directors for inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus **("DRHP"),** Red Herring Prospectus **("RHP")** and Prospectus to be filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India, BSE, NSE and the Registrar of Companies, Bilaspur at Chhattisgarh in connection with the proposed IPO.

13. Our report should not be used, referred to, or distributed for any other purpose other than stated above without our prior consent in writing. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing

For M/s G N S & Associates
Chartered Accountants FRN:
318171E

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
M No: 058221

Place: Bilaspur
Date: October 31, 2026
UDIN: 26058221LLJQTY6245

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Annexure-1

1. For the six months period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025

Other Matters

A a) The "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" for the six months ended September30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 has been prepared by the management for the purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group to be included in the "Offer Documents" in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offering of Equity Shares of the Company.

(b) We draw attention to the fact that the Previous Statutory Auditor had performed Limited Review for the six months ended September 30, 2025 and has issued unmodified conclusion vide their Limited Review Report dated October 25, 2025. These "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" have now been audited by us for preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group.

(c) We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 9 (nine) branches of the Holding Company for the six months' period ended September 30, 2026, included in the "Special Purpose Standalone Financial Information" whose financial information reflects total assets of Rs. 84,999.40 million, total Revenue of Rs. 47,970.10 million, total Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax of Rs. (9,309.90) million, total Comprehensive Income of Rs. (9,309.90) million for the six months period ended September 30, 2026. These financial statements/ financial information have been reviewed by the respective branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Branches is based solely on the review report of such branch auditors. These "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" have now been audited by us for preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group considering the requirements of SA 600 "Using the Work of Another Auditor" including materiality and other procedures performed by us as stated above.

(d) We did not audit the financial statements of 2 (two) subsidiaries for the six months' period ended September 30, 2026, included in the "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Information" whose financial information reflects total Assets of ₹ 10,7511.20 million, total Revenue of ₹ 982.50 million , total Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax of ₹ (812.90) million, total Comprehensive Income of ₹ (812.90) and, and Cash Flow (net) ₹ (7.10) million for the six months ended September 30, 2026. This financial information have been reviewed by the Other Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Subsidiaries is based, solely on the review report of such other auditors. These "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" have now been audited by us for preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group considering the requirements of SA 600 "Using the Work of Another Auditor" including materiality and other procedures performed by us as stated above.

Our opinion on the statement is not modified in respect of above matter.

B. As per the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the Company.

Our opinion on the statement is not modified in respect of above matter.

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2. For the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Emphasis of Matter

i. We draw attention to Note 16 (Part-B)(L) of the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the retrospective restatement carried out in accordance with Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 and 1st April 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March 2025. Pursuant to a change of the accounting treatment of levies on coal production and sales, certain taxes and levies except GST are required to be accounted for on a principal basis instead of an agency basis. Accordingly, Revenue from Operations has increased from Rs.248,311.9 million to Rs.299,983.6 million and Other Expenses have increased from Rs.33,551.6 million to Rs.86,971.9 million. Consequently, the net profit for the period has increased from Rs.44,871.6 million to Rs.45,404.2 million.

ii. During FY 2018-19, the Company sanctioned Rs.1,285.8 million under its CSR initiatives for construction and installation of 529 prefabricated toilets in designated areas, to be executed through South East Central Railway (SECR) under a Memorandum of Understanding with SECL. Against this, advances amounting to Rs.578.9 million were released to SECR in two instalments Rs.208.10 million on 25.11.2019 and Rs.370.80 million on 24.11.2021. Utilization certificates have been received from SECR for Rs.341.70 million up to FY 2023-24 and CSR liability of Rs. 413.0 million remain outstanding as on the date of audit. In line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Schedule VII, the unutilized CSR amount is required to be deposited into the specified CSR funds, treating it as unspent CSR liability. However, the company has not yet deposited the amount of unspent CSR Liability in the specified CSR Fund.

iii. We draw attention to Note 3.3.2 of Financial Statements, which states that an amount of Rs. 6,088.10 million is charged for impairment of coal blocks which are falling under Eco Sensitive Zone where mining is prohibited, due to notifications of State Government of Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh notifying the Lemru Elephant Reserve, Elephant Corridor and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve.

iv. We draw attention to Note-16 (1) (A) (i) and Note No. 8.4.5 of the financial statements wherein the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21.04.2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the FY 2023-24, the Company received a letter from the Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal in accordance Rule 29 of the Coal mines (special provisions) Rules, 2014. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs.28,808.90 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at Rs.5,137.50 million against their demand of Rs.28,808.90 million and the remaining amount of Rs.23,671.40 million has been shown as Contingent Liability.

v. We draw attention to the matter reported in the auditor's report of the Dankuni Coal Complex ('Branch') regarding the suspension of its operations since 20 May 2020 and the continued incurrence of significant operational losses, resulting in complete erosion of its net worth. As at the Balance Sheet date, the Branch's net worth stands negative at Rs. 2,022.90 million (previous year: Rs. 1,699.10 million), and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 2,013.10 million (previous year: Rs. 1,692.90 million). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Branch continues to receive financial support from the Head Office to meet its obligations as they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date.

vi. **In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):**

In accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, the Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025 on account of prior period error related to over valuation of Deferred Tax Assets of Rs.2,274.70 million as at 31.03.2024 which was identified and necessary rectification of the error has been

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made by reversal of Deferred Tax Assets and Retained Earnings (Other Equity) as at 01.04.2024 and the same has been carried forward for FY 2024–25 onwards. Since the prior period adjustment was related to period prior to 01.04.2024, no adjustment in Profit & Loss and Statement of Cash Flows was done in FY 2024–25.

vii. **In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL):**

a) "Equity Share Capital" of the company discloses that the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) share of equity in the Joint Venture Company (JVC) shall correspond to the value of land provided by the State Government or 10%, whichever is higher, as per Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON, and GoCG dated 3.11.2012.During the year under consideration, valuation in respect of only a portion of land measuring 54.086 hectares was received, and accordingly, equivalent equity shares of Rs. 145.15 millions have been issued to the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) through CSIDCL. However, valuation of the remaining land measuring 7.108 hectares is still pending, and consequently, the issuance of corresponding equity shares is yet to be completed.

b) Trade Receivables amounting to Rs.38.65 million relates to operations under the Concession Agreement with the Ministry of Railways (MOR) / SECR. As at the reporting date, no confirmation has been received from SECR in respect of the said balances. Accordingly, the Trade Receivables are based on amounts recognised by the Company pending confirmation and reconciliation under the prescribed settlement mechanism with SECR. Attention is drawn to the fact that the said balances are subject to confirmation and final settlement by SECR.

c) During the year under consideration, the Company has entered into a loan agreement with Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) for funding as per the revised project cost. Pursuant to this, the existing borrowings from the consortium lenders have been repaid, which included prepayment premium at the rate of 0.25% aggregating to Rs.109.70 million out of which 5.24 million has been transferred to Profit and Loss A/C and balance of Rs.104.45 million has been capitalised. The Company has paid the aforesaid prepayment premium to State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank. Further, the Company has recognized a liability towards prepayment premium at the rate of 0.25% in respect of Bank of Baroda, for which payment is yet to be made.

d) Trade payables include construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of Rs. 1,965.70 million, while the same is Rs. 1,164.60 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2026, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 801.10 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.

e) Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of Rs. 939.30 million, while the same is Rs. 946.40 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2026, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 7.10 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.

B. Other Matters

a) We did not audit the financial statements / information of 02 subsidiaries included in the financial statements of the Company whose financial statements / financial information reflects total assets of Rs.98,764.80 million as at 31st March, 2025 and total revenues of Rs. 1,761.70 million for the year ended on that date. The financial statements / information of these companies have been audited by the Component auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these companies and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in respect of the aforesaid Companies, is based solely on the report of such Component auditors.

b) As per FSA, Company charges performance incentive in case the lifting by customer exceeds 90 % of the Annual Contracted quantity (ACQ) and compensation cess (Penalty) in case the lifted quantity falls short of 75% or 70% of the ACQ as the case may be. Accordingly, Company is required to raise invoice for the performance incentive or compensation cess as per quantity lifted by the customer by the end of the year,

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but no invoices have been raised on the due dates for the State Generation Co. due to pending reconciliation with FSA consumers. The delay in raising above tax invoices may result into:

a) Financial Loss to the company: Loss of opportunity cost in terms of bank interest.

b) GST: - As per section of 50 of the CGST Act, interest on late issue of Tax Invoice may attract interest @ 18% from due date of raising invoice till the date of raising invoice.

c) Loss of revenue if invoice is raised late and the buyer discontinues its business operations with company.

c) The identification and classification of MSME vendors is based on information available in the system and documents obtained from vendors. However, Udyam Registration Numbers are not updated in the SAP vendor master, and classification is being carried out based on purchase orders, which may lead to inaccurate identification of MSME vendors. Further, interest on delayed payments to MSME vendors has not been provided in the books of account as required under the MSMED Act, 2006. This, coupled with manual classification, may result in potential non-compliance with Section 43B(h) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and disclosure requirements under Section 22 of the MSMED Act, 2006.

d) As per the Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the Company.

e) Pursuant to Notification No. 09/2025–Central Tax (Rate), the GST rate on coal was increased from 5% to 18% with effect from 22 September 2025. As a result, the inverted duty structure ceased to exist, and accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) began to be utilized against output tax liability. This change necessitated a revision in the accounting treatment of eligible ITC on capital items. Accordingly, with effect from 1 April 2025, SECL has commenced availing eligible GST ITC on capital items and discontinued capitalization of such GST, except in the case of laptops and mobile phones. Consequently, ITC on capital items has been decapitalized in the current financial year in line with guidelines issued by Coal India Limited (CIL). However, the financial impact thereon has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

f) The valuation of closing stock of coal as at 31 March 2026 has been carried out using an automated SAP-based methodology, replacing the earlier Excel-based computation using the utility provided by Headquarters. However, the financial impact thereon has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

g) As per the directions issued by Coal India Limited (CIL), all taxes and levies except GST collected from customers and payments made to the Government are to be routed through the Profit and Loss Account. It has been observed that the MPGATSVA Levy is collected from customer based on dispatch quantity of coal, whereas payment to authorities is made at the specified rate on the annual value, calculated as one-half of the value of coal produced during the two preceding financial years. This mismatch between the collection of levies based on dispatch quantity and payment of levy based on average production of preceding two years has resulted in timing difference.

h) **In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):**

i. As per the Management's Discussion and Analysis / Board's Report of CERL, significant delays and challenges faced by the project. These include substantial cost escalations, time overruns, operational difficulties in managing both capital and recurring expenditures, delays in land acquisition due to fund misallocation, and financial indiscipline leading to interest losses and cost overruns. These matters continue to affect the project's timeline and its ability to achieve break-even. This information is presented for contextual understanding and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Holding Company.

ii. "Current Tax Assets (Net)" in Balance sheet of the CERL, wherein an amount of Rs.4.49 million has been shown as advance payment of statutory dues, which includes Rs. 0.30 million pertaining to refunds pending from earlier years. However, the financial statements of CERL do not contain specific disclosures regarding the realizability or status of recovery of the said amount.

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3. For the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Emphasis of Matter

1. We draw attention to Note-16 (Part B)4.J of Financial Statements regarding periodical balance confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustment (if any) in respect of trade receivables, trade payables, cash & bank balances, loans & advances, long term liabilities and Non-current liabilities & current liabilities.
2. We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)4-D of Financial Statements regarding the Companies decision for recognizing the Liability in respect of Land compensation, after the approval of Committee of Functional Directors (CoFD) in FY 2023-24. The methodology in respect of Accounting of Land Compensation and R&R Monetary Benefits (as per applicable CIL Policy) shall be taken in the books of accounts immediately after the sanction is accorded by the competent authority. During the year, the company has capitalized Rs. 5,619.60 million (PY Rs. 8,645.00 million) against the land liability including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits. Out of the amount capitalized in the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, Rs. 11,986.60 million physical possession of asset additions is not with the Company. Further, amortization is done prospectively over a period of project life from the date of capitalization.
3. We draw attention to Note-3.1.4 "Property Plant and Equipment" of the financial statements which states The change in useful life is treated as a change in accounting estimates as per Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, accordingly the effect of change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change,(a) if the change affects that period only; or (b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.
4. We draw attention to Note-16 Part-A, 2.A(1) and Note No.8.4.5 of the financial statements wherein the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21.04.2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the year the Company received a letter from The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs. 28,808.90 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at Rs. 5,137.50 million against their demand of Rs. 28,808.90 million and the remaining amount of Rs. 23,671.40 million has been shown as Contingent Liability.
5. We draw attention to Note No.6.2.6 of the Financial Statements, which states that Accumulated Input Tax Credit Receivable for Rs. 38,764.50 million (PY Rs. 31,142.80 million) has been parked under the head "Other Current Assets" in Note 6.2. The Carrying forward of Input Tax Credit on GST Paid on input material/ services available for utilization against GST on output. GST Liability on Coal is 5% whereas the inputs are being taxed at different rates and Input Tax Credit getting accumulated amounting to Rs. 38,764.50 million as at 31st March 2025 (Rs. 31,142.80 million as at 31st March 2024) largely related to such inverted duty structure. As per present GST Law the amount can be utilized for payment of duty on output only and cannot be claimed as refund in terms of notification issued (Notification No. 09/2022- Central Tax Rate [F.No. 190354/172/2022-TRU] dt. 13/07/2022). Consequential adjustment and impact thereof the same cannot be commented upon by us.
6. During the course of the audit, it was observed that the Company had sanctioned an amount of Rs.1,285.80 million under its CSR initiatives for the construction and installation of 529 prefabricated toilets in designated areas in the FY2018-19. The project was to be executed through South East Central Railway (SECR) as per a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between SECL and SECR. Company had released an advance of Rs. 578.90 million to SECR for execution of the project in two instalments of Rs. 208.10 million on 25.11.2019 and Rs. 370.80 million on 24.11.2021. Utilization certificates have been received from SECR for Rs. 341.70 million till the end of FY 2023-24. The CSR liability amount of Rs. 413.00 million still exist as on the date of audit and the same needs to be adjusted against utilization certificate if any or to be deposited in the funds mentioned in Schedule-VII of Companies Act,2013 treating it as unspent CSR amount.

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7. In one of the Area of the Company Dankuni Coal Complex Operations has been suspended since 20/05/2020. Area is incurring significant operational losses since earlier years, whereby net worth of the branch has been completely eroded. However, the area is funded by head quarter to meet the expenses. Therefore, it is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date Balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the date of Balance sheet. Further, the Area has incurred losses from F.Y. 2017-18 and so on. Further, the EBIDTA of the Area for current as well as previous financial year under audit has become negative. Although the Physical verification of the inventory is also not conducted by the management.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):

1. The Company CERL has recognized Rs. 226.80 million "Bank Charges" that include a provision towards prepayment premium on Rupee Facility term loans, as per the terms of the common loan agreement with consortium lenders. The agreement stipulates a prepayment premium of 1% on the amount prepaid. The Company has taken up the matter with Indian Bank (Lead Bank), which, vide its letter dated 15.03.2025, approved a reduction in the premium to 0.25%. The Company has also approached the other consortium lenders for similar reductions, and the matter is under consideration with their respective competent authorities. Accordingly, as on 31.03.2025, the provision has been computed based on the reduced rate of 0.25% for Indian Bank and 1% for other lenders. The outcome of the approvals from the remaining lenders is pending as at the reporting date.
2. An amount of Rs. 12.70 million under salary of executives. This comprises salaries of employees deputed from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and IRCON to the Company, which have been reimbursed by the Company and recorded as employee benefit expenses. As per current interpretations, such reimbursements are liable to Goods and Services Tax (GST). It has been informed that a litigation on this matter is ongoing at SECL, where the appellate authority has issued an adverse order and the matter is currently pending before the Tribunal. The Company may be exposed to GST liability depending on the outcome of the pending legal proceedings.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL):

1. The Company CEWRL has received unsecured loans amounting to Rs. 409.00 million from its promoters, comprising Rs. 129.30 million from IRCON International Limited, Rs. 49.90 million from CSIDC, and Rs. 229.80 million from SECL. During the year, the Company has accounted for penal interest payable to SECL at the rate of 1% per annum with quarterly rests, amounting to Rs. 2.20 million. It was observed that the original loan agreement with SECL did not contain any clause relating to penal interest, however a draft revised term loan agreement incorporating a penal interest clause at the aforesaid rate was prepared in the year 2020-21 and mutually approved by both CEWRL and SECL, but till date such draft revised agreement has not been formally executed.
2. Trade payables includes construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of Rs. 1,550.30 million, while the same is Rs. 1,076.50 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2025, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 473.80 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.
3. Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of Rs. 964.20 million, while the same is Rs. 1,149.90 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2025, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 185.70 million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.
4. Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC), IRCON International Limited, and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)— the promoters were required to bring in interest-free loans in the form of quasi equity in specified tranches to support the project funding requirements of CEWRL. While IRCON

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and SECL have released their respective tranches in full, CSIDC has not yet released any portion of its committed funding of Rs. 248.00 million. As the promoters themselves have not infused the committed funds, it will have an adverse impact in the Company's ability to raise further loans from banks and financial institutions and which may create a considerable hinderance to the timely execution of the project.

5. The Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) share of equity in the Joint, Venture Company (JVC) shall correspond to the value of land provided by the State Government or 10%, whichever is higher, as per Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON, and GoCG dated 3.11.2012. But as the final valuation report of the government land was pending, the allotment of equity shares to the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) (i.e. CSIDCL) could not be completed in lieu of above-mentioned MoU and in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The final valuation report of the govt. land was received on 07.01.2025 by the Registered Valuer but is pending for Board acceptance (subject to approval by the Members of the Company), therefore the allotment of equity shares to the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) (i.e. CSIDCL) is still pending.

B. Other Matter

1. We did not audit the financial statements / information of 02 subsidiaries included in the Ind AS financial statements of the Company whose financial statements / financial information reflects total assets of Rs. 86,368.50 million as at 31st March, 2025 and total revenues of Rs. 1,095.60 million for the year ended on that date. The financial statements / information of these areas (branches) have been audited by the area (branch) auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these areas (branches) and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in respect of the aforesaid branches,, is based solely on the report of such area (branch) auditors. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter.

2.The payment of directors sitting fees is merged in the group of salary and wages amount of Rs. 1.20 million (PY. Rs. 1.50 million)

3.As per the Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the Company.

4.As per the compliance of Department of Public Enterprises the Company has not complied the composition of Audit Committee for want of 2(two) more independent directors in the Company, appointment of which is under process by the Ministry of Coal.

3. For the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note-16 (Part B)4.K of Financial Statements regarding periodical balance confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustment (if any) in respect of trade receivables, cash & bank balances, loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities.

We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)5 of Financial Statements regarding "Restatement for the year ended 31st March 2023 and as at 1st April 2022" which states the change in accounting policy due to revised stripping activity adjustment in case of opencast mining. The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and 1st April 2022 and Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023, as per revised policy on stripping activity, Stripping Costs in the Development Phase are capitalized as part of the depreciable cost of building, developing, and constructing the mine as per Ind AS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment has been implemented by the company under note 3.1 property plant and equipment, in the restated financial statements.

Further, during the year the Company adopts the new policy and accordingly accounting treatment is given in the Financial Statements for both development phase activity and production phase activity. The capitalization to Other Mining Infrastructure stripping assets and the reversal of balance lying in Ratio Variance Reserve will depend on the current ratio vis- à-vis standard ratio of over burden removal.

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We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)4-D of Financial Statements regarding the Companies decision for recognising the Liability in respect of Land compensation, after the approval of Committee of Functional Directors (CoFD). The methodology in respect of Accounting of Land Compensation and R&R Monetary Benefits (as per applicable CIL Policy) shall be taken in the books of accounts immediately after the sanction is accorded by the competent authority. During the year, the company has capitalised Rs. 8,645.00 million against the land liability including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits. However, physical possession of these asset additions is not with the Company. Further, amortization is done prospectively over a period of project life from the date of capitalization starting from month of March 2024.

We draw attention to Note-3.1.4 "Property Plant and Equipment" of the financial statements which states change in accounting estimate during the year with respect to useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment which has resulted in increase in depreciation and decrease in profit for the current reporting period by Rs. 818.60 million.

We draw attention to Note-16 Part-A 1.A(1) and Note No.8.5 of the financial statements where in the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21.04.2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the year the Company received a letter from The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs.27,641.40 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at Rs.5,137.50 million against their demand of Rs.27,641.40 million and the remaining amount of Rs.22,503.90 million has been shown as Contingent Liability.

We draw attention to Note No.6.2.6 of the Financial Statements, which states that Accumulated Input Tax Credit Receivable for Rs.31,142.80 million (Rs.24,815.80 million as at 31st March 2023) has been parked under the head "Other Current Assets" in Note 6.2. The Carrying forward of Input Tax Credit on GST Paid on input material/ services available for utilization against GST on output. GST Liability on Coal is 5% whereas the inputs are being taxed at different rates and Input Tax Credit getting accumulated amounting to Rs.31,142.80 million as at 31st March 2024 (Rs.24,815.80 million as at 31st March 2023) largely related to such inverted duty structure. As per present GST Law the amount can be utilized for payment of duty on output only and cannot be claimed as refund in terms of notification issued (Notification No. 09/2022- Central Tax Rate [F.No. 190354/172/2022-TRU] dt. 13/07/2022). Consequential adjustment and impact thereof pending determination of amount as such cannot be commented upon by us.

The Company has informed about discontinuance of mining activity in Jamuna-Kotma Area from 03-07-2023 incline no 5 & 6 of Jamuna 1 & 2 UG Mine of the Company in intimation has been sent to the concerned authority (MOC) with reference number "SECL/JK/SUB- AREA/J.B.U/23/389" Dt.26/07/2023.

In one of the Area of the Company Dankuni Coal Complex Operations has been suspended since 20/05/2020. Area is incurring significant operational losses since earlier years, whereby net worth of the branch has been completely eroded. The Area's net worth has become negative Rs.1,269.10 million (Previous year negative by Rs.816.80 million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs.1,262.50 million (Previous year Rs. 801.10 million) as on Balance sheet date. The above factor indicate that a material uncertainty exist that may cast significant doubt on area's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the area is funded by head quarter to meet the expenses. Therefore, it is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date Balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the date of Balance sheet. Further, the Area has incurred losses from F.Y. 2017-18 and so on. Further, the EBIDTA of the Area for current as well as previous financial year under audit has become negative.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL)

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Corporate Information" of CERL regarding information about the commencement of Phase-I is only mentioned, there was no such information about the status of Phase-II, accordingly The Auditor of the Company obtained management representation letter (MRL) for the current status of Phase-II as seven months have been passed since the achievement of financial closure. As per the MRL

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received the approved Project Cost of Phase-II project is Rs. 16,862.20 million which is to be financed at a D/E Ratio of 4:1. The company has executed the loan documents with Central Bank of India on 28.08.2023 thereby achieving major milestone in achieving financial closure for debt exposure of Rs. 13,490.00 million. Promoters have infused Rs. 2,418.10 million in the project which was mainly utilized for land acquisition purpose. Up to 31.03.2024, an expenditure of Rs. 2,862.00 million has been incurred. The Scheduled Completion date of the Project is 01.04.2026. The tenders relating to execution of work has been floated by IRCON and is under finalization.

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Revenue Recognition" Accounting Policy of CERL the Auditor of the Company obtained management representation letter (MRL) regarding the recognition of revenue for the month of March 2024 as there was no information/disclosure about this in the note. As per the MRL revenue for March 2024 month is recognized on the basis of the MoU executed between the Company and the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), Customized Automated Access in FOIS has been developed to meet the requirement of the Company for obtaining data relating to Railway Receipts (RR). The apportionment of revenue for a particular month is available on the portal by 20th day of the subsequent month. The Revenue for the months of January-2024 and February-2024 has been taken from RR wise apportionment module of the portal. However, for the month of March-2024, the revenue has been calculated based on the RR's details available in the portal in absence of the report of RR wise apportionment module as on the date of finalization of accounts.

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Revenue from Operation" of CERL for the current year and previous year are Rs. 511.70 and Rs.621.85 million respectively. There is significant decrease in the revenue i.e. by Rs. 110.15 million from the previous year. The company's current revenue is not sufficient to meet the operational expenditure and finance cost (interest portion). From August 2024 the company is liable to pay the principal portion to its bankers as the loan moratorium period for Phase-I loans will be over in July 2024. To meet out this future cash outflow the management should take proper action by raising its revenue and by taking fresh debt from bankers/promoters.

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Other Expenses" of CERL the total of other expenses for current year is Rs.144.80 million, out of which Rs.110.90 million represents "Amortization of Deferred Assets". As per the MRL received from management this is nothing but the Amortisation of Deferred Land Expenses. As per the Clause 8 of the MoU dated 03.11.2012, the Company shall bear the cost of the land acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways (MoR). The cost incurred by the company towards the acquisition of land shall be refunded to the Company upon the termination of the Concession Agreement as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL)

Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of Rs. 969.90 million, while the same is Rs. 959.60 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. A joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited regarding this, identifying the difference of Rs.10.30 million till 31.03.2024.

Trade payables includes construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of Rs.492.50 million, while the same is Rs.565.10 million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. A joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited regarding this, identifying the difference of Rs.72.70 million till 31.03.2024.

B. Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements / information of two Subsidiaries included in the Ind AS financial statements of the Company whose financial statements / financial information reflects total assets of Rs.69,308.20 million as at 31st March, 2024 and total revenues of Rs.543.50 million for the year ended on that date. The financial statements / information of these subsidiaries has been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in respect of the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the report of such other auditors.

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The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 included in these Ind AS Consolidated Financial Statement, are based on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023 audited by predecessor auditor, M/s. O. P. Totla & Co., an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, whose report for the year ended 31st March, 2023 dated 3rd May, 2023 expressed unmodified opinion on those Consolidated Financial Statements. Reliance has been placed by us on the said Consolidated Financial Statements and the report issued thereupon for the purpose of these Consolidated Financial Statements and the report issued by us.

As per the Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the South Eastern Company Limited.

We had issued an audit report dated 26/04/2024 at Bilaspur on the financial statements as adopted by the board of directors. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, we have revised the Independent Auditor's Report. This Audit Report supersedes the original report which has been suitably revised to consider, the observation of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India regarding the addressee and emphasis of matter s.no. 6 to the Independent Auditor's Report, s.no. a) of Other Matters, Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements S.no.1 of Annexure A and Clause iii(xxi) of Annexure C. Our audit procedure on events subsequent to the date of original report is restricted solely to the amendment made to the item mentioned in the paragraph.

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ANNEXURE-I - RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
ASSETS						
Non-Current Assets						
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	3.1	151,980.30	148,251.50	154,689.70	152,613.80	135,371.20
(b) Capital Work in Progress	3.2	28,764.20	27,365.30	25,694.10	25,056.10	27,764.90
(c) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	3.3	24,076.80	24,179.90	23,341.70	29,288.30	27,221.20
(d) Intangible Assets	3.4	23,713.20	24,822.30	24,276.00	21,964.60	22,752.80
(e) Intangible Assets under Development	3.5	66,635.00	53,982.60	57,589.50	51,024.10	34,101.50
(f) Financial Assets						
(i) Loans	4.2	8,552.40	3,727.40	8,640.70	3,711.60	3,467.70
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4.6	34,787.60	29,726.30	31,014.10	24,784.20	25,099.50
(g) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	11.2	5,496.30	1,400.00	5,266.40	3,745.30	4,796.50
(h) Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Other Non-Current Assets	6.1	28,956.40	23,517.80	28,388.40	22,541.70	21,906.20
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS (A)		**372,962.20**	**336,973.10**	**358,900.60**	**334,729.70**	**302,481.50**
Current Assets						
(a) Inventories	5.1	13,360.00	18,703.10	20,109.20	24,072.80	22,684.40
(b) Financial Assets						
(i) Investments	4.1	25,104.30	9,098.30	16,219.60	7,900.50	7,420.00
(ii) Trade Receivables	4.3	4,383.60	8,451.60	11,993.50	3,559.90	7,041.60
(iii) Cash & Cash equivalents	4.4	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30
(iv) Other Bank Balances other than (iii) above	4.5	105,605.50	33,562.30	83,687.30	21,482.10	29,300.50
(v) Loans	4.2	4.20	6.00	4.40	5.90	5.10
(vi) Other Financial Assets	4.6	14,612.60	8,276.60	8,430.50	5,348.80	5,563.50
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	11.1	2,051.30	9,777.00	582.30	5,611.60	2,258.40
(d) Other Current Assets	6.2	87,131.10	125,550.30	113,479.90	156,053.30	143,491.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (B)		**258,496.30**	**229,156.50**	**262,643.40**	**238,532.40**	**225,878.80**
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		**631,458.50**	**566,129.60**	**621,544.00**	**573,262.10**	**528,360.30**

ANNEXURE-I - RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		As at				
		30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
EQUITY						
(a) Equity Share Capital	7.1	13,361.10	6,680.60	13,361.10	6,680.60	6,680.60
(b) Other Equity	7.2	193,928.80	164,071.20	186,832.30	160,077.00	136,531.30
Equity attributable to the owners of the Holding Company		207,289.90	170,751.80	200,193.40	166,757.60	143,211.90
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	5,342.40	4,442.60	5,396.20	4,069.60	4,154.60
TOTAL EQUITY (A)		**212,632.30**	**175,194.40**	**205,589.60**	**170,827.20**	**147,366.50**
LIABILITIES						
Non-Current Liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	8.1	80,972.90	64,759.20	71,378.00	62,075.70	49,854.50
(ii) Lease Liabilities	8.2	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	12,193.50	10,031.30	12,406.20	9,772.40	10,576.40
(b) Provisions	9.1	192,899.20	195,276.20	193,170.40	195,236.40	189,736.20
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	11.2	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other Non-Current Liabilities	10.1	13.90	15.90	14.40	14.40	8.50
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)		**286,079.50**	**270,082.60**	**276,969.00**	**267,098.90**	**250,175.60**
Current Liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	8.1	-	-	-	48.50	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	8.2	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	8.3					
(I) Total outstanding dues of MSME		884.78	644.70	679.10	598.10	836.50
(II) Total outstanding dues other than MSME		18,978.22	17,958.40	22,199.50	19,974.40	15,775.00
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	36,908.40	35,244.50	39,196.90	36,774.20	38,774.90
(b) Other Current Liabilities	10.2	61,896.90	56,174.90	66,473.90	64,265.40	64,385.70
(c) Provisions	9.1	14,078.40	10,830.10	10,436.00	13,675.40	11,046.10
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)		**132,746.70**	**120,852.60**	**138,985.40**	**135,336.00**	**130,818.20**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C)		**631,458.50**	**566,129.60**	**621,544.00**	**573,262.10**	**528,360.30**

The above Statement should be read with the Annexure V- Notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information, and Annexure- VI - Statement of Restatement Adjustments to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

This is the Restated Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities referred to in our report of even date.

For and On behalf of the Board of Director of South Eastern Coalfields Limited

For G N S and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 318171E

Sunil Kumar Darla
Director Finance & C.F.O.
DIN:10718694

Harish Duhan
Chairman-cum-Managing Director & C.E.O.
DIN:10511312

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No. 058221
Date: 31-10-2026
Place: Bilaspur

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Membership No.- F9923

Ronty Basu
General Manager (Finance)/HoD

Date: 31-10-2026 Place: Bilaspur

ANNEXURE- II- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
(I) Revenue from Operations	12.1	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
(II) Other Income	12.2	10,419.50	5,683.30	19,411.00	29,928.00	21,783.80
(III) Total Income (I+II)		**176,357.30**	**156,585.80**	**348,976.20**	**329,911.60**	**349,620.00**
(IV) Expenses						
Cost of Materials Consumed	13.1	12,723.10	10,968.10	24,666.30	24,658.30	26,367.80
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock in trade and work in progress	13.2	6,063.80	5,023.60	2,937.10	(2,116.30)	(5,006.00)
Employee Benefits Expense	13.3	40,256.00	39,171.00	82,630.10	79,932.50	86,429.50
Finance Costs	13.4	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
Depreciation/Amortization/ Impairment	13.5	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,951.60	20,837.20	13,078.00
Stripping Activity Adjustment	13.6	(400.70)	(1,016.70)	(5,200.10)	(3,056.80)	(6,506.70)
Contractual Expense	13.7	31,624.30	26,583.90	60,065.90	57,213.90	50,163.60
Other Expenses	13.8	45,797.20	41,308.90	90,228.20	86,971.90	91,464.30
Total Expenses (IV)		**147,251.30**	**137,698.20**	**284,647.90**	**267,237.30**	**258,607.20**
(V) Profit before Share of Joint Venture/Associate's profit/(loss) (III-IV)		**29,106.00**	**18,887.60**	**64,328.30**	**62,674.30**	**91,012.80**
(VI) Share of Joint Venture /Associate's profit/(loss)		-	-	-	-	-
(VII) Profit before Tax (V+VI)		**29,106.00**	**18,887.60**	**64,328.30**	**62,674.30**	**91,012.80**
(VIII) Tax expense	14.1					
Current Tax		7,592.50	5,133.90	18,303.40	16,218.90	27,271.20
Deferred Tax		(230.00)	2,344.50	(1,521.00)	1,051.20	(5,566.10)
Total Tax Expenses		**7,362.50**	**7,478.40**	**16,782.40**	**17,270.10**	**21,705.10**
(IX) Profit for the period/ year (VII-VIII)		**21,743.50**	**11,409.20**	**47,545.90**	**45,404.20**	**69,307.70**
(X) Other Comprehensive Income	15.1					
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(322.40)	(653.40)	1,480.20	(2,036.30)	(789.90)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		81.20	164.40	(372.50)	512.50	198.80
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(241.20)**	**(489.00)**	**1,107.70**	**(1,523.80)**	**(591.10)**
(XI) Total Comprehensive Income (IX+XI (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income)		**21,502.30**	**10,920.20**	**48,653.60**	**43,880.40**	**68,716.60**

SECL

SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
CIN: U10102CT1985GOI003161

ANNEXURE- II- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

		For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
(XII) Profit attributable to:						
Owners of the Holding company		22,035.10	12,433.10	48,027.50	45,986.30	69,650.30
Non-controlling interest		(291.60)	(1,023.90)	(481.60)	(582.10)	(342.60)
		21,743.50	**11,409.20**	**47,545.90**	**45,404.20**	**69,307.70**
(XIII) Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:						
Owners of the Holding company		(241.20)	(489.00)	1,107.70	(1,523.80)	(591.10)
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-
		(241.20)	**(489.00)**	**1,107.70**	**(1,523.80)**	**(591.10)**
(XIV) Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:						
Owners of the Holding company		21,793.90	11,944.10	49,135.20	44,462.50	69,059.20
Non-controlling interest		(291.60)	(1,023.90)	(481.60)	(582.10)	(342.60)
		21,502.30	**10,920.20**	**48,653.60**	**43,880.40**	**68,716.60**
(XV) Earnings per equity share : (Face value Rs. 2 Per Share)	16.7.b					
(1) Basic		3.30	1.86	7.19	6.88	10.43
(2) Diluted		3.30	1.86	7.19	6.88	10.43
Corporate Information	1					
Material accounting policies	2					

The above Statement should be read with the Annexure V- Notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information, and Annexure- VI - Statement of Restatement Adjustments to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

This is the Restated Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For and On behalf of the Board of Director of South Eastern Coalfields Limited

For G N S and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 318171E

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No. 058221
Date: 31-10-2026
Place: Bilaspur

Sunil Kumar Darla
Director Finance & C.F.O.
DIN:10718694

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Membership No.- F9923

Harish Duhan
Chairman-cum-Managing Director & C.E.O.
DIN:10511312

Ronty Basu
General Manager (Finance)/HoD

-

Date: 31-10-2026 Place: Bilaspur

ANNEXURE-III- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

As at 31-03-2026

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2025-26	Balance as at 31-03-2026
13,361,122 (6,680,561 as on 31-03-2025) Equity Shares of Rs.1000 each	6,680.60	6,680.50	13,361.10

As at 31-03-2025

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2024-25	Balance as at 31-03-2025
6,680,561 (6,680,561 as on 31-03-2024) Equity Shares of Rs.1000 each	6,680.60	-	6,680.60

As at 31-03-2024

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2023-24	Balance as at 31-03-2024
6,680,561 (6,680,561 as on 31-03-2023) Equity Shares of Rs.1000 each	6,680.60	-	6,680.60

For the Interim Period Reported

As at 30-09-2026

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2026	Changes in equity share capital during the period 01.04.2026 to 30.09.2026	Balance as at 30-09-2026
13,361,122 (13,361,122 as on 31-03-2026)	13,361.10	-	13,361.10

As at 30-09-2025

Particulars	Balance as at 01-04-2025	Changes in equity share capital during the period 01.04.2025 to 30.09.2025	Balance as at 30-09-2025
6,680,561 (6,680,561 as on 31-03-2025) Equity Shares of Rs.1000 each	6,680.60	-	6,680.60

B. OTHER EQUITY

ANNEXURE-III- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	
Balance as at 01-04-2025	**-**	**490.00**	**28,722.10**	**134,811.80**	**(3,946.90)**	**160,077.00**
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	48,027.50	1,107.70	49,135.20
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(7,749.44)	-	(7,749.44)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(7,949.90)	-	(7,949.90)
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	(490.00)	(6,190.56)	-	-	(6,680.56)
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**-**	**-**	**22,531.54**	**167,139.96**	**(2,839.20)**	**186,832.30**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	
Balance as at 01-04-2024	**-**	**490.00**	**26,397.80**	**112,066.60**	**(2,423.10)**	**136,531.30**
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	45,986.30	(1,523.80)	44,462.50
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	2,324.30	(2,324.30)	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(5,999.10)	-	(5,999.10)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(14,917.70)	-	(14,917.70)
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**-**	**490.00**	**28,722.10**	**134,811.80**	**(3,946.90)**	**160,077.00**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	
Balance as at 01-04-2023	**-**	**490.00**	**22,912.30**	**53,397.30**	**(1,832.00)**	**74,967.60**
Total Comprehensive Income (Restated)	-	-	-	69,650.30	(591.10)	69,059.20
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	3,485.50	(3,485.50)	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(5,999.10)	-	(5,999.10)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(1,496.40)	-	(1,496.40)
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**-**	**490.00**	**26,397.80**	**112,066.60**	**(2,423.10)**	**136,531.30**

SECL

SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED
(A Subsidiary of Coal India Limited)
CIN: U10102CT1985GOI003161

ANNEXURE-III- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Interim Period Reported

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	
Balance as at 01-04-2026	**-**	**-**	**22,531.54**	**167,139.96**	**(2,839.20)**	**186,832.30**
Total Comprehensive Income (Restated)	-	-	-	22,035.10	(241.20)	21,793.90
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	(4,689.80)	-	(4,689.80)
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(10,007.50)	-	(10,007.50)
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**-**	**-**	**22,531.54**	**174,477.56**	**(3,080.30)**	**193,928.80**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	OCI - Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax)	
Balance as at 01-04-2025	**-**	**490.00**	**28,722.10**	**134,811.80**	**(3,946.90)**	**160,077.00**
Total Comprehensive Income (Restated)	-	-	-	12,433.10	(489.00)	11,944.10
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interim Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend	-	-	-	(7,949.90)	-	(7,949.90)
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**-**	**490.00**	**28,722.10**	**139,295.00**	**(4,435.90)**	**164,071.20**

The members of the SECL at EGM on dated 21-02-2026 has approved capitalization of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,680.56 Million out of Capital Redemption Reserve and General Reserve of the Company for the purpose of issue of Bonus Shares of Rs. 1000.00 each, credited as fully paid-up to the holders of the Equity Shares of the Holding Company , in the proportion of 1:1 [i.e. 1 (One) Bonus Equity Share of 1000.00 each, for every 1 (One) fully paid-up Equity Share of Rs. 1000.00 each held by them] .

The members of the SECL at EGM held on 27-10-2026 has approved the sub-division of the existing authorised Equity share capital of the Holding Company from Rs.15,400.00 Million consisting of 15,400,000 equity shares bearing face value of Rs.1,000 each to Rs.15,400.00 Million consisting of 7,700,000,000 equity shares bearing face value of Rs.2 each . Accordingly the issued, subscribed and paid up equity share captial of the Holding Company is Rs. 13,361.12 Million Comprising of 13,361,122 equity share of Rs .1000 each stands subdivided into 6,680,561,000 equity share of Rs. 2 each.

The above Statement should be read with the Annexure V- Notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information, and Annexure- VI - Statement of Restatement Adjustments to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

For and On behalf of the Board of Director of South Eastern Coalfields Limited

This is the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
referred to in our report of even date.

For G N S and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 318171E

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No. 058221
Date: 31-10-2026
Place: Bilaspur

Sunil Kumar Darla
Director Finance & C.F.O.
DIN:10718694

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Membership No.- F9923

Harish Duhan
Chairman-cum-Managing Director & C.E.O.
DIN:10511312

Ronty Basu
General Manager (Finance)/HoD

- Date: 31-10-2026 Place: Bilaspur

ANNEXURE-IV- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Profit before tax	**29,106.00**	**18,887.60**	**64,328.30**	**62,674.30**	**91,012.80**
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,951.60	20,837.20	13,078.00
Interest and Dividend Income	(6,259.70)	(3,860.50)	(8,687.50)	(18,581.40)	(15,623.40)
Fair value changes (net)	62.20	(80.40)	(183.60)	(42.70)	(44.30)
Finance cost	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
(Profit)/Loss of sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(0.10)	(2.00)	88.20	2.80	(48.70)
Liability and Provision Written Back	(910.60)	(86.00)	(7,088.60)	(8,721.00)	(2,419.60)
Allowances for Trade Receivables	5.30	35.20	35.80	626.80	659.30
Other Provisions	1,133.20	29.00	68.40	96.00	359.80
Reversal of Stripping Activity Provision	(3.20)	(484.30)	(3,479.90)	(1,434.60)	(9,713.70)
Stripping Activity Expenses / Adjustment	(400.70)	(1,016.70)	(5,200.10)	(3,056.80)	-
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities	**33,920.00**	**29,081.30**	**69,201.40**	**55,197.20**	**79,876.90**
Adjustments for :					
Trade Receivables	7,604.60	(4,926.90)	(8,469.40)	2,854.90	(7,280.60)
Inventories	6,729.30	5,358.90	3,946.10	(1,405.10)	(6,052.40)
Loans and Advances and other financial Assets	11,763.50	(11,427.00)	(13,619.20)	(9,418.90)	(13,087.60)
Interest Income	789.30	1,738.30	3,669.20	15,213.10	11,408.20
Financial and Other Liabilities	(3,249.50)	(14,856.90)	5,677.23	6,091.80	2,627.90
Trade Payables	(3,015.60)	(46.80)	5,073.90	2,159.10	(3,352.80)
Cash generated from operations	**54,541.60**	**4,920.90**	**65,479.23**	**70,692.10**	**64,139.60**
Income Tax (Paid) / Refund	(4,943.20)	23,204.90	24,320.20	(25,629.30)	(35,694.50)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	**49,598.40**	**28,125.80**	**89,799.43**	**45,062.80**	**28,445.10**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments for Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible assets	(18,015.40)	(11,202.30)	(24,162.63)	(39,991.00)	(43,052.40)
Sale proceeds from Property, Plant and Equipment	76.10	44.70	214.20	152.60	94.60
Addition in Exploration and Evaluation Asset	(735.10)	(632.70)	(1,656.10)	(2,032.80)	(2,346.30)
Proceeds/(Investment) in Bank Deposit	(21,918.20)	(12,080.20)	(62,205.20)	7,818.40	2,910.50
Proceeds/(Investment) in Mutual Fund, Shares etc.	(8,994.30)	(1,146.30)	(8,209.40)	(455.70)	2,150.90
Loan repayment /(secured)	47.50	(76.60)	327.40	73.20	(150.70)
Interest received on Fixed Deposit/Investments	2,974.60	2,013.90	4,422.40	3,961.00	4,108.20
Interest pertaining to Loan (Accrued)	(62.00)	105.50	(253.50)	(55.30)	211.00
Net cash used in Investing Activities (B)	**(46,626.80)**	**(22,974.00)**	**(91,522.83)**	**(30,529.60)**	**(36,074.20)**

ANNEXURE-IV- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) non current borrowings	9,594.90	2,683.50	9,302.30	12,221.20	11,641.80
Proceeds from /(Repayment of) current borrowings	-	(48.50)	(48.50)	48.50	-
Receipts from Non Controlling Interest	237.80	1,396.90	1,808.20	497.10	251.00
Interest & Finance cost pertaining to Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend on Equity Shares	(14697.30)	(7949.90)	(15699.40)	(20916.80)	(7495.50)
Net cash (used in)/from Financing Activities (C)	**(4,864.60)**	**(3,918.00)**	**(4,637.40)**	**(8,150.00)**	**4,397.30**
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash & Bank Balances (A+B+C)	**(1,893.00)**	**1,233.80**	**(6,360.80)**	**6,383.20**	**(3,231.80)**
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period/year (Refer Reconciliation Noted below)	**8,136.70**	**14,497.50**	**14,497.50**	**8,114.30**	**11,346.10**
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of period/year	**6,243.70**	**15,731.30**	**8,136.70**	**14,497.50**	**8,114.30**
(All figures in bracket represent outflow)					
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance) :					
Cash and Cash equivalent as per Note-4.4	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30
Bank Overdraft as per (Note-8)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalent (Net)	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents					
(a) Balances with Banks					
- in Deposit Accounts	-	11,080.00	1,200.00	11,250.00	1,000.00
- in Current Accounts	6,243.50	4,651.00	6,936.70	3,247.50	7,114.10
(b) Others	0.20	0.30	-	-	0.20
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6,243.70**	**15,731.30**	**8,136.70**	**14,497.50**	**8,114.30**

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

For the period ended 30-09-2026

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities	Current borrowings
Opening balance as at 01-04-2026	71,378.00	-	-
Cash flows during the year	9,561.10	-	-
Non-cash changes due to:	-	-	-
Acquisitions under finance lease	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings	33.80	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30-09-2026	80,972.90	-	-

ANNEXURE-IV- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

For the period ended 30-09-2025

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities	Current borrowings
Opening balance as at 01-04-2025	62,075.70	-	48.50
Cash flows during the year	2,349.30	-	(48.50)
Non-cash changes due to:	-	-	-
Acquisitions under finance lease	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings	334.20	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 30-09-2025	**64,759.20**	**-**	**-**

For the year ended 31-03-2026

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities	Current borrowings
Opening balance as at 01-04-2025	62,075.70	-	48.50
Cash flows during the year	8,289.90	-	(48.50)
Non-cash changes due to:	-	-	-
Acquisitions under finance lease	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings	959.10	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	53.30	-	-
Closing balance as at 31-03-2026	**71,378.00**	**-**	**-**

For the year ended 31-03-2025

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities	Current borrowings
Opening balance as at 01-04-2024	49,854.50	-	-
Cash flows during the year	11,870.90	-	48.50
Non-cash changes due to:	-	-	-
Acquisitions under finance lease	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings	350.30	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31-03-2025	**62,075.70**	**-**	**48.50**

ANNEXURE-IV- RESTATED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

For the year ended 31-03-2024

Particulars	Non-current Borrowings*	Finance Lease Liabilities	Current borrowings
Opening balance as at 01-04-2023	38,212.70	-	-
Cash flows during the year	11,471.20	-	-
Non-cash changes due to:	-	-	-
Acquisitions under finance lease	-	-	-
Interest on borrowings	170.60	-	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-
Transaction costs on borrowings	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31-03-2024	**49,854.50**	**-**	**-**

* Includes current maturities of non-current borrowings and interest accrued thereon, refer Note 8.1

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

Material Accounting policies (Refer Note- 2)

"The above Statement should be read with the Annexure V- Notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information, and Annexure- VI - Statement of Restatement Adjustments to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements."

This is the Restated Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For G N S and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 318171E

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No. 058221
Date: 31-10-2026
Place: Bilaspur

For and On behalf of the Board of Director of South Eastern Coalfields Limited

Sunil Kumar Darla
Director Finance & C.F.O.
DIN:10718694

Harish Duhan
Chairman-cum-Managing Director & C.E.O.
DIN:10511312

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Membership No.- F9923

Ronty Basu
General Manager (Finance)/HoD

Date: 31-10-2026 Place: Bilaspur

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Note: 1

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)(Holding Company), a Mini Ratna Category-I, Un-listed Company domiciled in India. The address of the Company's registered office is Seepat Road, P.B. No. 60,Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-495006.

These Restated consolidated financial information comprise the Financial Information of the Company ("Holding Company") and its subsidiaries namely Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited ("CERL") & Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ("CEWRL") (referred to collectively as the 'Group')

The Company is mainly engaged in mining and production of Coal. The major consumers of the company are power and steel sectors. Consumers from other sectors include cement, fertilisers, brick kilns etc.

SECL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coal India Limited ("Parent Company"). The Mining operations of the company are spread across 2 states (Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh) in India. SECL is also operating a Coal Carbonization plant at Dankuni Coal Complex West Bengal. SECL also has two subsidiary companies viz. Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited and Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited.

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group as at March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025, March 31, 2024 and stub period September 30, 2026 and September 2025 comprise the financial information of company and its subsidiaries (referred to collectively as the Group).

The Restated Consolidated Financial information were approved by the Board of Directors of the Holding company on October 31, 2026.

B. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

i) Statement of Compliance

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Ind ASs issued, notified and made effective till the date of Restated Consolidated Financial Information are approved, have been considered for the purpose of preparation of the Restated consolidated financial information.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Restated consolidated Financial Information of the Group comprises of the Restated Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at September 30, 2026, September 30,2025, March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and the Restated Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Restated Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Restated Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Period(s)/year(s) ended September 30, 2026, September 30,2025, March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information and Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the Period(s)/year(s)/ ended September 30, 2026, September 30,2025, March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, are together referred as "Restated Consolidated Financial Information".

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information has been prepared by the Management of the Company for the purpose of inclusion in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus **("DRHP"),** Red Herring Prospectus **("RHP")** and Prospectus to be filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), BSE Limited ("BSE"), National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") and the Registrar of Companies, Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur ("RoC") as applicable, in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offering of the equity shares of the Company ("Offering")."

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of:

a) Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time ("the Act");
b) Paragraph (A) of Clause 11 (I) of Part A of Schedule VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended to date (the "SEBI ICDR Regulations") issued by the SEBI; and
c) The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), as amended from time to time (the "Guidance Note").

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information has been prepared by the Management of the Company from Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group as at and for the year(s) ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and special purpose audited financial statement as at the period(s) ended September 30,2026 and September 30, 2025 prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS"), notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings held on April 21, 2026, April 22, 2025 and April 26, 2024, October 14, 2026 and October 14, 2026 respectively.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Group in preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information and are consistent with those adopted in the preparation of Audited Consolidated Financial Statement for the period ended September 30, 2026. These

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Restated Consolidated Financial Information do not reflect the effects of events that occurred subsequent to the respective dates of auditor's reports on Audited Consolidated Financial Statements mentioned above.

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

a) has been prepared, after incorporating adjustments in respect of changes in the accounting policies, material errors, and regrouping/reclassifications retrospectively for the year(s) ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and stub period(s) ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 to reflect the same accounting treatment as per the accounting policies and grouping/classifications followed as at and for the period ended September 30, 2026; and

b) do not require any adjustment for qualifications as there are no qualifications in the underlying auditors' reports which require any adjustments.

These Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared by the Group on a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Group's annual reporting date.

ii) Application of new and revised standards:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, from time to time. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide Notification No. G.S.R. 725(E) dated 12 August 2026, notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2026.The amendments cover Ind AS 101(First-time Adoption of Ind AS), Ind AS 107 (Financial Instruments: Disclosures), Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments), Ind AS 110(Consolidated Financial Statements) and Ind AS 7(Statement of Cash Flows) effective from 1 April 2026..

1. Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial instruments and Ind AS 107, Financial instruments: Disclosures: The targeted amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 respond to questions arising in practice and include new requirements. These amendments :

• clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
• clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)criterion;
• add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

• update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

2. Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity - Amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107: The amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 ensure that financial statements faithfully represent the effects of an entity's contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. The amendments:
• clarify the application of the 'own-use' criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts;
• permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
• add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.

3. The other amendments to the standards (Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements) are largely clarificatory.

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Note 2: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

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

Items included in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the functional currency). The Restated Consolidated Financial Information are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded off to the '₹ in Millions' up to two decimal points except when otherwise indicated.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

i. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control and the Control is achieved when the group is exposed or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its:
   a. Power over the investee;
   b. Exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
   c. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

   Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control over the subsidiary is acquired and they are discontinued from the date of cessation of control.

ii. The Group combines the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Holding and its subsidiaries based on a line-by-line consolidation by adding together the book value of like items of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses as per the respective Restated Financial Information. Intra-group balances, intra-group transactions, and the unrealized profits on stocks arising out of intra-group transactions have been eliminated.

iii. The Restated Consolidated Financial Information are prepared using uniform accounting policies for similar material transactions and other events in similar circumstances otherwise as stated elsewhere.

iv. The difference between the costs of investment in the subsidiaries, over the net assets at the time of acquisition of shares in the subsidiaries is recognized in the consolidated financial statements as Goodwill or Capital reserve as the case may be. The said goodwill is not amortized, however, it is tested for impairment at each balance sheet date, and impairment loss, if any is recognized in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

v. Non-controlling interest's share of the net profit of subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the revenue of the Group in order to arrive at the net revenue attributable to the owners of the Holding Company. The excess of loss for the year over the non-controlling interest is adjusted in the owner's interest.

vi. Non-controlling interest's share of net assets of subsidiaries is identified and presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet separate from liabilities and the equity of the Holding Company's shareholders.

vii. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary which does not result in a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

viii. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets, liabilities, carrying amount of any non-controlling interests and the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost, with the resulting gain/ loss recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss.

Business Combination and Goodwill

The Group except for combination of group entities which are under common control applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred, and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition date fair values.

In case of combination of entities under control, business combination are accounted for under pooling of interest method whereby the assets and liabilities are combined at the carrying amount and no adjustments are made to reflect their fair values or recognize any new assets or liabilities.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the combination date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.

2.2.2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but no control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.

The Group impairs its net investment in the associates on the basis of objective evidence.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.2.3 Joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are those arrangements where the Group is having joint control with one or more other parties.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of the arrangement which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint Arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

2.2.4 Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The group recognizes its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These have been incorporated in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information on line by line basis with similar items in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information or otherwise under the appropriate heads of accounts.

2.2.5 Joint ventures

i. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby parties that have joint control of the arrangement having rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and thereafter accounted for using the equity method.

ii. Investments in Joint venture are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognized at cost, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted in accordance with Ind AS 105.

iii. The Group impairs its net investment in the joint venture on the basis of objective evidence, When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equal or exceeds its investment in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

iv. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealized losses on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are also eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

entities unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where the accounting policies of joint ventures are different from those of the Group, appropriate adjustments are made for like transactions and events in similar circumstances to ensure conformity with the policies adopted by the group.

v. Any gain or loss on dilution arising on a reduced stake in the joint venture, but still retaining the joint control, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

vi. When the investment ceases to be a joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value with the change in carrying amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The fair value of the retained interest becomes the initial carrying amount for the purpose of accounting for the retained interest as a financial asset. Any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that joint venture are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2.6 Equity Method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the investee. The Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income of the investee are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income of the Group. Dividends received or receivable from joint ventures are recognized as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity

2.2.7 Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any fair value of consideration paid or received is recognized within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.3 CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

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

(a) it expects to realize 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 realize 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 group when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.4 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Interest

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

Dividends

Dividend Income is recognized when the Group’s right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Other Claims

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.5 GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

A government grant/assistance that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs, is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable.

The Government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution is recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

2.6 LEASES

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

2.6.1 Group as a lessee

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

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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.

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

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

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

2.6.2 Group as a lessor

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

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

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

2.7 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The Group 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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected to be completed 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 Group 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 that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current asset or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE) AND DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. Cost of land includes expenditures which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.
After recognition, an item of all other Property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under Cost Model. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

(a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
(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 Group incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.
(d) Interest on Borrowings utilized to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

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

Subsequent cost of replacing parts which are significant in relation to the total cost of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the carrying amount of the item, if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group; 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 Group; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

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

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

Assets	**Useful Life**
Other Land (incl. Leasehold Land)	: Life of the project or lease term whichever is lower
Building (incl. Roads)	: 3-60 years
Telecommunication	: 3-9 years
Railway Sidings	: 15 years
Plant and Equipment (incl. Railway Corridor, Others)	: 1-30 years
Computers and Laptops	: 3 Years
Office equipment	: 2-5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	: 10 years
Vehicles	: 8-10 years

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

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

The residual value of Property, plant and equipment is considered 5% of the original cost of the asset except for some items of assets such as mobile phones 1%, other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets, coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes and safety lamps etc. considered to have no 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 are amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

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

Transition to Ind AS

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

2.9 MINE CLOSURE, SITE RESTORATION AND DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATION

The Group's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Group 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 incurred to settle the obligation. The Group records a corresponding asset

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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 the 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 a financial expense.

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 are initially recognised as receivable from the escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

2.10 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise costs that 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 assets.
Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project-by-project basis pending the 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.

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

2.11 OTHER MINING INFRASTRUCTURE (DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE)

When proved reserves are determined and the development of mines/projects are 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 "Other Mining Infrastructure". 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 the beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per the approved project report, or
(b) 2 years of touching 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 infrastructures are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or the working life of the project whichever is less.

2.12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND AMORTISATION

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

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

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

Internally generated intangibles, excluding 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. Amortisation of intangible asset is provided on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset as follows:

Intangible Assets	**Useful Life**
SAP/ERP	: 6 years
Other Computer Software	: License period
Rail Corridor	: Life as per MoU contract period

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

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.

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

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2.13 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL ASSETS)

The Group 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 Group 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. The group considers individual mines as separate cash-generating units for the purpose of a test of impairment.

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

2.14 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

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

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

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

2.15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

2.15.1 Financial assets

2.15.1.1 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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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2.15.1.2 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)

2.15.1.2.1 Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

2.15.1.2.2 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 Group 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.

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2.15.1.2.3 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 Group 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 Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

2.15.1.2.4 Equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures

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

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

2.15.1.2.5 Other Equity Investment

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

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

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

2.15.1.3 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:

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- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

2.15.1.4 Impairment of financial assets (other than fair value)

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

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

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

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

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group 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.

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2.15.2 Financial liabilities

2.15.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

2.15.2.2 Subsequent measurement

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

2.15.2.2.1 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 Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

2.15.2.2.2 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.

2.15.2.3 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.

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2.15.2.4 Reclassification of financial assets

The Group 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 Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If Group 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 Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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

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

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2.15.2.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.15.2.6 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

2.15.3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the Restated 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 Group's cash management.

2.16. BORROWING COSTS

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

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2.17 TAXATION

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

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

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

2.18 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

2.18.1 Short-term Benefits

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

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

2.18.2 Post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits

2.18.2.1 Defined contributions plans

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

2.18.2.2 Defined benefits plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group'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 Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about the discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in the benefit to the Group, 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 Group if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

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

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

2.18.3 Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

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

2.19 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTION

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised 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.

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2.20 STRIPPING ACTIVITY

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. The process of removing overburden to access coal is referred to as stripping. Stripping is necessary to obtain access to coal and occurs throughout the life of an opencast mine. Stripping costs during development and production phases are classified in property, plant, and equipment. Stripping costs are accounted for separately for individual mines.

The Group accounts for stripping activities as follows:

Stripping costs during the Development phase:
These are initial overburden removal costs incurred to obtain access to coal to be extracted. These costs are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and costs can be measured reliably. Once the production phase begins, capitalised development stripping costs are amortised over the mine life.

Stripping costs during the production phase:
These are overburden removal costs incurred after the mine has been brought to revenue as per the policy of the group. Stripping costs during the production phase can give rise to two benefits, the extraction of coal in the current period and improved access to coal which will be extracted in future periods. Stripping costs during the production phase are allocated between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset using a standard strip ratio (overburden-to-coal). The standard strip ratio is the total volume of Overburden expected to be removed over the life of the mine against the total coal to be extracted over the life of the mine. When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortised over the expected useful life of the mine. Changes in geo-mining conditions may have an impact on the standard strip ratio. Changes to the ratio are accounted for prospectively. Stripping activity asset are included separately under Property, plant, and equipment.

Stripping activity asset for stripping costs during the production phase is recognised in the mines with a rated capacity of one million tonnes per annum and above.

The stripping activity accounting is not applied in Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) arrangements structured as a revenue-sharing arrangement.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.21 INVENTORIES

2.21.1 Stock of Coal

Inventories of coal/coke are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories are calculated using the Weighted Average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.
Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Coke is considered as a part of the 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 the stock of coal.

2.21.2 Stores, Spares, and Other Inventories

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

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

2.22 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 Group, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.23 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable ordinary equity shareholders of the parent entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the adjusted profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of ordinary shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares (the denominator).

2.24 STRIPPING ACTIVITY PROVISION (RATIO VARIANCE)

Stripping activity provision was recognized or reversed based on the current ratio of Overburden to Coal as compared to the average Stripping ratio (Standard ratio) of the mine as per the policy followed in earlier years since inception consistently by CIL. This accounting method being substantiated and validated by a multitude of authoritative bodies and forums, including income tax authorities, the provision created in earlier years have been continued.

The amount of the provision so carried forward is reversed periodically in systematic manner on extraction of actual volume of overburden being in excess of the expected volume in terms of the mine specific plan as approved on mine-to-mine basis and disclosed as reversal of stripping activity provision under other operating revenue. Such reversal is specific to the mines at the rate the said provision was originally recognised.

2.25 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments, 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 Restated Consolidated Financial Information 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 Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

2.25.1 Judgements

In the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.25.1.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

The Group operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, and development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geo-mining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution, the Group 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.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.25.1.2 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 Restated Consolidated Financial Information. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the items. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Group may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

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

2.25.1.3 Operating lease

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

2.25.2 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 Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Restated Consolidated Financial Information 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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

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

The application of accounting policies that require critical judgements and accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been disclosed here in below:

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.25.2.1 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. Group 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 Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to other mining infrastructures. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, are disclosed and further explained in respective notes.

2.25.2.2 Income Taxes

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

2.25.2.3 Defined benefit plans and long term employee benefits

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

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

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

2.25.2.4 Intangible asset under development

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

2.25.2.5 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 Group estimates provision using the DCF method considering life of the project/mine based on

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

2.26 Abbreviation used:

a.	CGU	Cash generating unit	**l.**	ECL	Eastern Coalfields Limited
b.	DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	**m.**	BCCL	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
c.	FVTOCI	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	**n.**	CCL	Central Coalfields Limited
d.	FVTPL	Fair value through Profit & Loss	**o.**	SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
e.	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles	**p.**	MCL	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
f.	Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standards	**q.**	NCL	Northern Coalfields Limited
g.	OCI	Other Comprehensive Income	**r.**	WCL	Western Coalfields Limited
h.	P&L	Profit and Loss	**s.**	CMPDIL	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
i.	PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment	**t.**	NEC	North Eastern Coalfields
j.	SPPI	Solely Payment of Principal and Interest	**u.**	IICM	Indian Institute of Coal Management
k.	EIR	Effective Interest Rate	**v.**	CIL	Coal India Limited

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 3.1 : Property Plant and Equipment

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation / Site restoration Costs	Buildings(Including water Supply,roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Tele communication	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure	Stripping Activity Assets	Solar Project	Surveyed Off Assets	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:															
Balance as at 01-04-2023	137.60	31,804.20	5,948.00	8,392.90	77,482.00	321.40	661.30	1,329.60	521.70	1,715.30	6,748.60	32,661.90	-	274.50	**167,999.00**
Additions	-	13,344.40	240.80	3,353.20	14,312.50	94.00	135.90	183.50	86.20	3,390.40	2,405.90	6,506.70	739.30	186.80	**44,979.60**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	(3.30)	(15.70)	(152.40)	(203.20)	(642.30)	(1.70)	5.80	(1.00)	(2.80)	-	(31.60)	-	-	(45.90)	**(1094.10)**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**134.30**	**45,132.90**	**6,036.40**	**11,542.90**	**91,152.20**	**413.70**	**803.00**	**1,512.10**	**605.10**	**5,105.70**	**9,122.90**	**39,168.60**	**739.30**	**415.40**	**211,884.50**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	134.30	45,132.90	6,036.40	11,542.90	91,152.20	413.70	803.00	1,512.10	605.10	5,105.70	9,122.90	39,168.60	739.30	415.40	**211,884.50**
Additions	-	6,555.30	8,647.30	4,087.90	6,996.40	81.50	14.20	431.70	81.90	4,653.90	2,221.30	3,056.80	716.90	136.70	**37,681.80**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	(0.80)	(0.20)	0.00	(36.20)	(1693.20)	(1.00)	(5.20)	(83.50)	(3.90)	-	(918.80)	-	-	(155.40)	**(2898.20)**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**133.50**	**51,688.00**	**14,683.70**	**15,594.60**	**96,455.40**	**494.20**	**812.00**	**1,860.30**	**683.10**	**9,759.60**	**10,425.40**	**42,225.40**	**1,456.20**	**396.70**	**246,668.10**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	133.50	51,688.00	14,683.70	15,594.60	96,455.40	494.20	812.00	1,860.30	683.10	9,759.60	10,425.40	42,225.40	1,456.20	396.70	**246,668.10**
Additions	-	2,408.60	966.20	2,258.00	8,227.30	62.10	73.60	332.10	73.30	174.80	1,409.70	5,200.10	208.00	184.00	**21,577.80**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	(35.40)	(86.90)	(0.10)	(3753.40)	(17.10)	(18.90)	(107.80)	(52.40)	(16.70)	(24.70)	-	(0.20)	(302.40)	**(4416.00)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**133.50**	**54,061.20**	**15,563.00**	**17,852.50**	**100,929.30**	**539.20**	**866.70**	**2,084.60**	**704.00**	**9,917.70**	**11,810.40**	**47,425.50**	**1,664.00**	**278.30**	**263,829.90**
For the Interim Period Reported															
Balance as at 01-04-2025	133.50	51,688.00	14,683.70	15,594.60	96,455.40	494.20	812.00	1,860.30	683.10	9,759.60	10,425.40	42,225.40	1,456.20	396.70	**246,668.10**
Additions	-	720.70	-	427.00	898.80	38.80	28.90	178.90	23.10	16.30	299.30	1,016.70	1.10	53.80	**3,703.50**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	(0.10)	-	(0.30)	(1232.70)	(10.00)	(10.60)	(36.00)	(0.30)	(3.90)	175.30	-	-	(42.70)	**(1161.30)**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**133.50**	**52,408.60**	**14,683.70**	**16,021.30**	**96,121.50**	**523.00**	**830.30**	**2,003.20**	**705.90**	**9,772.00**	**10,900.00**	**43,242.10**	**1,457.30**	**407.80**	**249,210.30**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	133.50	54,061.20	15,563.00	17,852.50	100,929.30	539.20	866.70	2,084.60	704.00	9,917.70	11,810.40	47,425.50	1,664.00	278.30	**263,829.90**
Additions	-	1,170.90	-	809.90	3,151.40	19.80	3.70	64.90	83.70	441.50	124.00	400.70	28.30	45.10	**6,343.90**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	(1.30)	(224.60)	1122.80	(893.60)	0.00	(1.80)	(28.70)	(9.30)	(0.70)	(1135.90)	0.00	(1.90)	(76.00)	**(1251.00)**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**133.50**	**55,230.80**	**15,338.40**	**19,785.20**	**103,187.10**	**559.00**	**868.60**	**2,120.80**	**778.40**	**10,358.50**	**10,798.50**	**47,826.20**	**1,690.40**	**247.40**	**268,922.80**

NOTE - 3.1 : Property Plant and Equipment

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation / Site restoration Costs	Buildings(Including water Supply,roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Tele communication	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure	Stripping Activity Assets	Solar Project	Surveyed Off Assets	Total
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortisation															
Balance as at 01-04-2023	1.90	9,019.00	2,758.30	2,957.80	41,150.60	162.40	281.20	991.50	424.50	719.30	2,766.50	3,854.30	-	-	**65,087.30**
Charge for the year		2,178.20	294.20	623.00	4,756.10	30.80	75.10	155.30	17.80	189.20	731.90	3,109.40	3.40	-	**12,164.40**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	(1.90)	1.90	-	(4.30)	(750.70)	0.10	1.50	3.70	-	-	(5.80)	-	-	-	**(755.50)**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**-**	**11,199.10**	**3,052.50**	**3,576.50**	**45,156.00**	**193.30**	**357.80**	**1,150.50**	**442.30**	**908.50**	**3,492.60**	**6,963.70**	**3.40**	**-**	**76,496.20**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	-	11,199.10	3,052.50	3,576.50	45,156.00	193.30	357.80	1,150.50	442.30	908.50	3,492.60	6,963.70	3.40	-	**76,496.20**
Charge for the year	-	3,323.80	2,356.80	521.80	5,464.40	33.40	82.10	202.80	29.60	522.70	1,109.10	6,187.40	56.90	-	**19,890.80**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	-	-	(0.10)	(1367.40)	(0.40)	(5.60)	(88.60)	(3.80)	-	(918.80)	-	-	-	**(2384.70)**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**-**	**14,522.90**	**5,409.30**	**4,098.20**	**49,253.00**	**226.30**	**434.30**	**1,264.70**	**468.10**	**1,431.20**	**3,682.90**	**13,151.10**	**60.30**	**-**	**94,002.30**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-	14,522.90	5,409.30	4,098.20	49,253.00	226.30	434.30	1,264.70	468.10	1,431.20	3,682.90	13,151.10	60.30	-	**94,002.30**
Charge for the year/period	-	4,166.00	1,798.10	663.30	5,769.20	40.40	79.60	271.70	37.80	713.00	1,270.40	3,803.00	75.30	-	**18,687.80**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	-	-	2.30	(3503.80)	(11.70)	(13.10)	(89.00)	(49.60)	-	14.60	-	-	-	**(3650.30)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**-**	**18,688.90**	**7,207.40**	**4,763.80**	**51,518.40**	**255.00**	**500.80**	**1,447.40**	**456.30**	**2,144.20**	**4,967.90**	**16,954.10**	**135.60**	**-**	**109,039.80**
For the Interim Period Reported															
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-	14,522.90	5,409.30	4,098.20	49,253.00	226.30	434.30	1,264.70	468.10	1,431.20	3,682.90	13,151.10	60.30	-	**94,002.30**
Charge for the year/period	-	1,626.30	662.80	325.80	2,798.70	20.20	39.10	125.80	17.20	354.80	511.10	1,564.70	36.60	-	**8,083.10**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	-	-	0.20	(1156.40)	(7.70)	(8.90)	(21.30)	(0.30)	-	-	-	-	-	**(1194.40)**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**-**	**16,149.20**	**6,072.10**	**4,424.20**	**50,895.30**	**238.80**	**464.50**	**1,369.20**	**485.00**	**1,786.00**	**4,194.00**	**14,715.80**	**96.90**	**-**	**100,891.00**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	-	18,688.90	7,207.40	4,763.80	51,518.40	255.00	500.80	1,447.40	456.30	2,144.20	4,967.90	16,954.10	135.60	-	**109,039.80**
Charge for the year	-	1,710.90	557.80	474.30	2,967.50	20.10	41.50	140.50	24.40	366.50	438.80	1,895.90	41.40	-	**8,679.60**
Disposals/ Retirements/Adjustments	-	-	-	555.20	(848.50)	(0.10)	(1.70)	(19.60)	(8.70)	-	(555.20)	-	-	-	**(878.60)**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**-**	**20,399.80**	**7,765.20**	**5,793.30**	**53,637.40**	**275.00**	**540.60**	**1,568.30**	**472.00**	**2,510.70**	**4,851.50**	**18,850.00**	**177.00**	**-**	**116,840.80**
Accumulated Impairment															
Balance as at 01-04-2023	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	16.90	-	-	-	**17.10**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.10**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	16.90	-	-	-	**17.10**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	0.20	34.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**34.90**
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.20**	**34.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52.00**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-	-	-	0.20	34.90	-	-	-	-	-	16.90	-	-	-	**52.00**
Charge for the year/period	-	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.30	**113.30**
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(50.20)	-	-	-	-	-	(14.60)	-	-	-	**(64.80)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.20**	**4.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.30**	**-**	**-**	**93.30**	**100.50**

NOTE - 3.1 : Property Plant and Equipment

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Freehold Land	Other Land	Land Reclamation / Site restoration Costs	Buildings(Including water Supply,roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Tele communication	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure	Stripping Activity Assets	Solar Project	Surveyed Off Assets	Total
For the Interim Period Reported															
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-	-	-	0.20	34.90	-	-	-	-	-	16.90	-	-	-	**52.00**
Charge for the year/period	-	-	-	-	15.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.80**
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.20**	**50.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**67.80**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	-	-	-	0.20	4.70	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-	93.30	**100.50**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	11.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	**25.60**
Deletion/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	(0.50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23.90)	**(24.40)**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.20**	**15.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.30**	**-**	**-**	**83.40**	**101.70**
Net Carrying Amount															
Balance as at 31-03-2026	133.50	35,372.30	8,355.60	13,088.50	49,406.20	284.20	365.90	637.20	247.70	7,773.50	6,840.20	30,471.40	1,528.40	185.00	**154,689.70**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	133.50	37,165.10	9,274.40	11,496.20	47,167.50	267.90	377.70	595.60	215.00	8,328.40	6,725.60	29,074.30	1,395.90	396.70	**152,613.80**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	134.30	33,933.80	2,983.90	7,966.40	45,996.00	220.40	445.20	361.60	162.80	4,197.20	5,613.40	32,204.90	735.90	415.40	**135,371.20**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	133.50	36,259.40	8,611.60	11,596.90	45,175.50	284.20	365.80	634.00	220.90	7,986.00	6,689.10	28,526.30	1,360.40	407.80	**148,251.50**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	133.50	34,831.00	7,573.20	13,991.70	49,533.90	284.00	328.00	552.50	306.40	7,847.80	5,944.70	28,976.20	1,513.40	164.00	**151,980.30**

Note:

3.1.1 Land :

a) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Group

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	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 group
Other land	NA	NA	No	Different Dates	Land acquired in pursuance to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973, does not require title deeds separately for corresponding land. All other title deeds for land acquired are in possession and are mutated in favour of group. On abolition of Coal Mines Welfare Organisation and Coal Mines Rescue Organisation (1985), the assets taken over at different Areas have been incorporated in the Accounts at a nominal value of Rs.1.00 per asset.

b) Other Lands includes Land acquired in pursuance to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973, which does not require title deeds separately for corresponding land.

3.1.2 Depreciation has been provided based on useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or as mentioned under Note-2. However, pending completion of technical assessment to segregate the value of certain assets embedded within a different class of asset, depreciation has been provided on these assets on the basis of useful life of the un-segregated class of assets.

3.1.3 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. The mine closure cost has been revised during the year as per revised MCP guidelines 2025, Dated January 31st 2025, resulting in addition in gross value of asset and depreciation.

3.1.4 Refer note 8.1.1 for assets pledged against borrowings of the Group.

3.1.5 In case of Stripping activity asset of Rajnagaer-OCM created in the F.Y. 2023-24 has been fully depreciated in the F.Y. 2024-25 due to expiry of mine life which resulted in depreciation of Rs. 3,485.20 Million.

3.1.6 The change in useful life is treated as a change in accounting estimates as per Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, accordingly the effect of change in an accounting estimate is recognised prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change,(a) if the change affects that period only; or (b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. During the financial year 2026-27, the estimated remaining useful life of the Dipka mine has been revised from one year to three years, accordingly life of the assets booked under the head Land, Land Reclamation, Stripping Activity asset and OMI has been changed prospectively. This change in accounting estimate resulted in a reduction of Rs. 1,196.80 Million in depreciation/amortization expense for the period.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 3.2 : Capital Work in Progress

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Buildings (Including water Supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure/ Development	Solar	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:						
Balance as at 01-04-2023	8,534.70	15,816.40	8,960.00	6,711.50	596.80	**40,619.40**
Additions	2,199.50	7,932.50	987.00	9,077.60	553.60	**20,750.20**
Capitalisation / Deletion/Adjustment	(5,103.10)	(12,543.90)	(3,430.90)	(11,692.20)	(637.80)	**(33407.90)**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**5,631.10**	**11,205.00**	**6,516.10**	**4,096.90**	**512.60**	**27,961.70**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	5,631.10	11,205.00	6,516.10	4,096.90	512.60	**27,961.70**
Additions	2,430.10	9,009.90	2,738.40	7,202.70	275.90	**21,657.00**
Capitalisation / Deletion/Adjustment	(4,243.40)	(6,821.50)	(4,648.10)	(8,228.20)	(613.90)	**(24555.10)**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**3,817.80**	**13,393.40**	**4,606.40**	**3,071.40**	**174.60**	**25,063.60**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	3,817.80	13,393.40	4,606.40	3,071.40	174.60	**25,063.60**
Additions	2,974.20	3,449.20	2,040.20	3,938.30	1,433.50	**13,835.40**
Capitalisation / Deletion/Adjustment	(2,145.70)	(8,436.20)	(174.70)	(2,215.20)	(216.70)	**(13188.50)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**4,646.30**	**8,406.40**	**6,471.90**	**4,794.50**	**1,391.40**	**25,710.50**
For the Interim Period Reported						
Balance as at 01-04-2025	3,817.80	13,393.40	4,606.40	3,071.40	174.60	**25,063.60**
Additions	1,002.50	1,684.80	442.90	953.30	204.40	**4,287.90**
Capitalisation / Deletion/Adjustment	(233.70)	(1,144.50)	(16.30)	(546.40)	(13.30)	**(1954.20)**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**4,586.60**	**13,933.70**	**5,033.00**	**3,478.30**	**365.70**	**27,397.30**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	4,646.30	8,406.40	6,471.90	4,794.50	1,391.40	**25,710.50**
Additions	1,157.60	2,877.30	855.00	2,566.20	286.90	**7,743.00**
Capitalisation / Deletion/Adjustment	(827.20)	(2,118.20)	(429.10)	(1,270.80)	(27.60)	**(4672.90)**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**4,976.70**	**9,165.50**	**6,897.80**	**6,089.90**	**1,650.70**	**28,780.60**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
NOTE - 3.2 : Capital Work in Progress

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Buildings (Including water Supply, roads and culverts)	Plant and Equipments	Railway Sidings	Other Mining Infrastructure/ Development	Solar	Total
Accumulated Impairment						
Balance as at 01-04-2023	0.10	180.90	3.10	26.10	-	**210.20**
Charge for the Year	-	(12.40)	-	-	-	**(12.40)**
Deletion/Adjustment	-	(0.90)	-	(0.10)	-	**(1.00)**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**0.10**	**167.60**	**3.10**	**26.00**	**-**	**196.80**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	0.10	167.60	3.10	26.00	-	**196.80**
Charge for the Year	(0.80)	(0.30)	-	(25.60)	0.00	**(26.70)**
Deletion/Adjustment	6.60	(166.20)	(3.10)	0.10	-	**(162.60)**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**5.90**	**1.10**	**-**	**0.50**	**-**	**7.50**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	5.90	1.10	-	0.50	-	**7.50**
Charge for the year/period	6.40	-	-	2.50	-	**8.90**
Deletion/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**12.30**	**1.10**	**-**	**3.00**	**-**	**16.40**
For the Interim Period Reported						
Balance as at 01-04-2025	5.90	1.10	-	0.50	-	**7.50**
Charge for the year/period	0.70	-	21.30	2.50	-	**24.50**
Deletion/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**6.60**	**1.10**	**21.30**	**3.00**	**-**	**32.00**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	12.30	1.10	-	3.00	-	**16.40**
Charge for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deletion/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**12.30**	**1.10**	**-**	**3.00**	**-**	**16.40**
Net Carrying Amount						
Balance as at 31-03-2026	4,634.00	8,405.30	6,471.90	4,791.50	1,391.40	**25,694.10**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	3,811.90	13,392.30	4,606.40	3,070.90	174.60	**25,056.10**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	5,631.00	11,037.40	6,513.00	4,070.90	512.60	**27,764.90**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	4,580.00	13,932.60	5,011.70	3,475.30	365.70	**27,365.30**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	4,964.40	9,164.40	6,897.80	6,086.90	1,650.70	**28,764.20**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
NOTE - 3.2 : Capital Work in Progress

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

(a) Ageing schedule for Material items of Capital-work-in Progress:

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work in Progress as at 31-03-2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					-
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	1,825.30	3,705.83	79.72	20.25	5,631.10
Plant and Equipments	1,877.82	2,381.87	6,605.11	340.10	11,204.90
Railway Sidings	939.28	1,787.26	1,536.17	2,253.43	6,516.14
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	1,098.38	748.26	558.93	1,691.35	4,096.92
Solar Project	33.43	479.21	-	-	512.64
Others	-	-	-	-	
Total	**5,774.21**	**9,102.43**	**8,779.93**	**4,305.13**	**27,961.70**

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work in Progress as at 31-03-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	2,125.40	688.00	956.20	48.20	3,817.80
Plant and Equipments	3,820.00	4,596.40	3,353.80	1,623.10	13,393.30
Railway Sidings	1,094.40	500.50	1,151.00	1,860.54	4,606.44
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	914.80	375.30	491.90	1,289.42	3,071.42
Solar Project	137.40	32.60	4.64	-	174.64
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**8,092.00**	**6,192.80**	**5,957.54**	**4,821.26**	**25,063.60**

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work in Progress as at 31-03-2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	2,497.87	1,564.27	536.35	47.81	4,646.30
Plant and Equipments	1,445.32	3,116.39	2,240.80	1,603.78	8,406.30
Railway Sidings	1,823.80	1,139.39	497.18	3,011.57	6,471.94
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	2,299.51	472.92	272.50	1,749.58	4,794.52
Solar Project	1,359.31	23.20	4.42	4.52	1,391.44
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**9,425.81**	**6,316.18**	**3,551.25**	**6,417.26**	**25,710.50**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 3.2 : Capital Work in Progress

-

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work in Progress as at 30-09-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					-
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	2,278.75	1,041.86	547.89	718.10	4,586.60
Plant and Equipments	3,232.07	3,904.05	3,934.86	2,862.62	13,933.60
Railway Sidings	829.01	1,090.51	1,063.44	2,050.08	5,033.04
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	1,198.58	332.96	598.03	1,348.75	3,478.32
Solar Project	246.15	110.52	4.73	4.34	365.74
Others	-	-	-	-	
Total	**7,784.56**	**6,479.90**	**6,148.95**	**6,983.89**	**27,397.30**

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work in Progress as at 30-09-2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					-
Building (including water supply, roads and culverts)	2,699.50	1,550.30	417.90	309.00	4,976.70
Plant and Equipments	2,208.30	2,064.80	2,527.40	2,364.90	9,165.40
Railway Sidings	1,752.20	896.20	1,135.60	3,113.70	6,897.70
Other Mining infrastructure/Development	3,311.60	648.00	229.50	1,900.80	6,089.90
Solar Project	1,412.90	208.00	21.00	9.00	1,650.90
Others					
Total	**11,384.50**	**5,367.30**	**4,331.40**	**7,697.40**	**28,780.60**

3.2.1 Transaction date has been considered for the purpose of Ageing.

3.2.2 There are no projects whose completion from the scheduled date is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

3.2.3 Ageing of CWIP has been done on gross basis.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 3.3 : Exploration & Evaluation Asset

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Exploration & Evaluation Costs
Gross Carrying Amount:	
Balance as at 01-04-2023	**24,887.20**
Additions	2,346.30
Capitalisation /Other Adjustments	(12.30)
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**27,221.20**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	**27,221.20**
Additions	2,032.80
Capitalisation /Other Adjustments	34.30
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**29,288.30**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	**29,288.30**
Additions	1,656.10
Capitalisation/ Other Adjustments	(1,514.60)
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**29,429.80**
For the Interim Period Reported	
Balance as at 01-04-2025	**29,288.30**
Additions	632.70
Capitalisation/ Other Adjustments	(208.00)
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**29,713.00**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	**29,429.80**
Additions	735.10
Capitalisation /Other Adjustments	-
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**30,164.90**

NOTE - 3.3 : Exploration & Evaluation Asset

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Exploration & Evaluation Costs
Accumulated Impairment	
Balance as at 01-04-2023	-
Charge during the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**-**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	-
Charge during the year	(16.80)
Deletions/Adjustments	16.80
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**-**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-
Charge during the year/period	6,088.10
Deletions/Adjustments	-
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**6,088.10**
For the Interim Period Reported	
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-
Charge during the year/period	5,533.10
Deletions/Adjustments	-
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**5,533.10**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	**6,088.10**
Charge during the year	-
Deletions/Adjustments	-
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**6,088.10**
Net Carrying Amount	
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**23,341.70**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**29,288.30**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**27,221.20**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**24,179.90**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**24,076.80**

3.3.1 Expenditures incurred in connection with the exploration and evaluation of coal resource before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting coal are treated as Exploration and Evaluation Asset.

3.3.2 Coal blocks (19 No.) of SECL which are falling under Eco Sensitive Zone where mining has been prohibited due to the notification of State Govt. of Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh notifying the Lemru Elephant Reserve, Elephant Corridor & Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve. Accordingly, the impairment of Rs. 6088.10 Million against expediture incurred on exploration of these Coal blocks has been charged to P&L during the Financial Year 2025-26.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 3.3 : Exploration & Evaluation Asset

3.3.3 Ageing schedule for exploration and evaluation assets

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation as at 31-03-2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
E&E Projects in progress:	1,003.28	6,851.21	898.08	18,468.63	27,221.20
Total	**1,003.28**	**6,851.21**	**898.08**	**18,468.63**	**27,221.20**

Particulars	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation as at 31-03-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
E&E Projects in progress:	2,256.80	3,081.00	13,947.40	10,003.10	29,288.30
Total	**2,256.80**	**3,081.00**	**13,947.40**	**10,003.10**	**29,288.30**

Particulars	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation as at 31-03-2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
E&E Projects in progress:	7,345.68	2,204.88	2,561.32	17,317.92	29,429.80
Total	**7,345.68**	**2,204.88**	**2,561.32**	**17,317.92**	**29,429.80**

Particulars	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation as at 30.09.2025.				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
E&E Projects in progress:	6,889.35	2,547.10	2,808.97	17,467.58	29,713.00
Total	**6,889.35**	**2,547.10**	**2,808.97**	**17,467.58**	**29,713.00**

Particulars	Amount in Exploration & Evaluation as at 30.09.2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
E&E Projects in progress:	3,659.70	6,317.60	2,401.60	17,786.00	30,164.90
Total	**3,659.70**	**6,317.60**	**2,401.60**	**17,786.00**	**30,164.90**

3.3.4 Transaction date has been considered for the purpose of Ageing.
3.3.5 There are no projects whose completion from the scheduled date is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
3.3.6 Ageing of Exploration and Evaluation asset has been done on gross basis.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 3.4 : Intangible Asset

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets	Rail Corridor	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:					
Balance as at 01-04-2023	**283.60**	**398.00**	**23,801.30**	**-**	**24,482.90**
Additions	25.50	-	595.60	4.20	**625.30**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	(9.10)	0.00	0.00	-	**(9.10)**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**300.00**	**398.00**	**24,396.90**	**4.20**	**25,099.10**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	**300.00**	**398.00**	**24,396.90**	**4.20**	**25,099.10**
Additions	206.80	-		-	**206.80**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	66.00	(97.50)		-	**(31.50)**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**572.80**	**300.50**	**24,396.90**	**4.20**	**25,274.40**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	**572.80**	**300.50**	**24,396.90**	**4.20**	**25,274.40**
Additions	74.80	-	7,966.50	-	**8,041.30**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	0.20	(4,669.80)	-	**(4,669.60)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**647.60**	**300.70**	**27,693.60**	**4.20**	**28,646.10**
For the Interim Period Reported					
Balance as at 01-04-2025	572.80	300.50	24,396.90	4.20	**25,274.40**
Additions	58.30	-	3,297.10	-	**3,355.40**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	-		-	**-**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**631.10**	**300.50**	**27,694.00**	**4.20**	**28,629.80**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	**647.60**	**300.70**	**27,693.60**	**4.20**	**28,646.10**
Additions	4.90	-		-	**4.90**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	(0.80)	0.00		-	**(0.80)**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**651.70**	**300.70**	**27,693.60**	**4.20**	**28,650.20**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
NOTE - 3.4 : Intangible Asset

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Computer Software	Intangible Exploratory Assets	Rail Corridor	Others	Total
Accumulated Amortisation:					
Balance as at 01-04-2023	40.10	-	1,379.00	-	**1,419.10**
Charge for the year	52.20	-	872.40	1.40	**926.00**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	-	1.10	-	**1.10**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**92.30**	**-**	**2,252.50**	**1.40**	**2,346.20**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	92.30	-	2,252.50	1.40	**2,346.20**
Charge for the year	72.80	-	880.80	1.40	**955.00**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	(0.30)	-	8.90	-	**8.60**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**164.80**	**-**	**3,142.20**	**2.80**	**3,309.80**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	164.80	-	3,142.20	2.80	**3,309.80**
Charge for the year/period	111.30	-	950.20	1.40	**1,062.90**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	-	(2.60)	-	**(2.60)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**276.10**	**-**	**4,089.80**	**4.20**	**4,370.10**
For the Interim Period Reported					
Balance as at 01-04-2025	164.80	-	3,142.20	2.80	**3,309.80**
Charge for the year/period	53.20	-	443.90	0.70	**497.80**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	-		-	**-**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**218.00**	**-**	**3,586.10**	**3.50**	**3,807.60**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	276.10	-	4,089.80	4.20	**4,370.10**
Charge for the year	60.10	-	506.80	-	**566.90**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	-		-	**-**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**336.20**	**-**	**4,596.60**	**4.20**	**4,937.00**
Net Carrying Amount					
Balance as at 31-03-2026	371.50	300.70	23,603.80	-	**24,276.00**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	408.00	300.50	21,254.70	1.40	**21,964.60**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	207.60	398.00	22,144.40	2.80	**22,752.80**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	413.20	300.50	24,107.90	0.70	**24,822.30**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	315.50	300.70	23,097.00	-	**23,713.20**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

NOTE -3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

PARTICULARS	Software under Development	Rail Corridor under Development	Others	Total
Gross Carrying Amount:				
Balance as at 01-04-2023	4.20	23,589.20	-	**23,593.40**
Additions	-	11,112.10	-	**11,112.10**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	(4.20)	(599.80)	-	**(604.00)**
Balance as at 31-03-2024	**-**	**34,101.50**	**-**	**34,101.50**
Balance as at 01-04-2024	**-**	34,101.50	-	**34,101.50**
Additions		18,784.00	-	**18,784.00**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	(1,861.40)	-	**(1,861.40)**
Balance as at 31-03-2025	**-**	**51,024.10**	**-**	**51,024.10**
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-	51,024.10	-	**51,024.10**
Additions	-	22,290.10	-	**22,290.10**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	(15,724.70)	-	**(15,724.70)**
Balance as at 31-03-2026	**-**	**57,589.50**	**-**	**57,589.50**
For the Interim Period Reported				
Balance as at 01-04-2025	-	51,024.10	-	**51,024.10**
Additions	-	7,319.90	-	**7,319.90**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	(4,361.40)	-	**(4,361.40)**
Balance as at 30-09-2025	**-**	**53,982.60**	**-**	**53,982.60**
Balance as at 01-04-2026	**-**	**57,589.50**	**-**	**57,589.50**
Additions		10,238.10	-	**10,238.10**
Disposals/Retirement/Adjustment	-	(1,192.60)	-	**(1,192.60)**
Balance as at 30-09-2026	**-**	**66,635.00**	**-**	**66,635.00**
Net Carrying Amount				
Balance as at 31-03-2026	-	57,589.50	-	57,589.50
Balance as at 31-03-2025	-	51,024.10	-	51,024.10
Balance as at 31-03-2024	-	34,101.50	-	34,101.50
Balance as at 30-09-2025	-	53,982.60	-	53,982.60
Balance as at 30-09-2026	-	66,635.00	-	66,635.00

NOTE -3.5 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Intangible Assets under Development

(a) Ageing schedule for material intangible assets under development

Particular	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31-03-2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Rail Corridor Under Construction	11,092.50	10,694.10	3,795.30	8,519.60	34,101.50
Total	**11,092.50**	**10,694.10**	**3,795.30**	**8,519.60**	**34,101.50**

Particular	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31-03-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Rail Corridor Under Construction	16,922.10	11,092.50	10,694.10	12,315.40	51,024.10
Total	**16,922.10**	**11,092.50**	**10,694.10**	**12,315.40**	**51,024.10**

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 31-03-2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Rail Corridor Under Construction	6,565.80	16,922.10	10,492.70	23,608.90	57,589.50
Total	**6,565.80**	**16,922.10**	**10,492.70**	**23,608.90**	**57,589.50**

Particular	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 30-09-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Rail Corridor Under Construction	16,582.80	12,376.50	13,183.60	11,839.70	53,982.60
Total	**16,582.80**	**12,376.50**	**13,183.60**	**11,839.70**	**53,982.60**

Particular	Amount in Intangible assets under development as at 30-09-2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress:					
Rail Corridor Under Construction	9,735.30	13,898.80	19,901.80	23,099.10	66,635.00
Total	**9,735.30**	**13,898.80**	**19,901.80**	**23,099.10**	**66,635.00**

3.5.1 Transaction date has been considered for the purpose of Ageing.

3.5.2 There are no projects whose completion from the scheduled date is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

3.5.3 Ageing of Intangible Assets Under Development has been done on gross basis.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 4.1 : INVESTMENTS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
CURRENT	**30-09-2026**	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Mutual Fund (Unquoted) [4.1.1 & 4.1.2]	25,104.30	9,098.30	16,219.60	7,900.50	7,420.00
	25,104.30	**9,098.30**	**16,219.60**	**7,900.50**	**7,420.00**

4.1.1 Details of market value of Quoted/Unquoted Investment

	CURRENT				
	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments:	25,104.30	9,098.30	16,219.60	7,900.50	7,420.00
Aggregate of Quoted Investment:	-	-	-	-	-
Market value of Quoted Investment:	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments:	-	-	-	-	-

4.1.2 Details of Investment in Mutual Fund (Unquoted)

Particulars	**30-09-2026**			**30-09-2025**			**31-03-2026**		
	UNITS	**NAV**	**VALUE**	**UNITS**	**NAV**	**VALUE**	**UNITS**	**NAV**	**VALUE**
SBI Liquid Fund	3,449,106.60	4,452.88	15,358.60	581,849.86	4,182.71	2,433.70	408,010.70	4,306.11	1,756.93
SBI Overnight Fund	762.31	4,491.35	3.40	1,402,696.21	4,268.59	5,987.53	127,628.20	4,379.54	558.94
Bank of India Liquid Fund	8,994.43	3,281.14	29.50	36,910.71	3,081.07	113.71	247,653.81	3,173.61	785.95
Union Liquid Fund	364,285.04	2,747.68	1,000.90	59,514.58	2,580.44	153.56	1,305,172.23	2,657.87	3,468.96
BPB Baroda Liquid Fund	21,734.01	3,282.55	71.30	75,062.68	3,084.07	231.50	1,698,969.20	3,176.00	5,395.92
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	4,772.29	421.50	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDFC Mutual Fund	1,050.17	5,593.11	5.90	-	-	-	67,066.64	5,409.88	362.82
Aditya Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund	6,948,275.73	460.35	3,198.70	-	-	-	5,359,681.96	445.05	2,385.33
Axis Liquid Fund	1,681,247.99	3,170.23	5,329.90	-	-	-	491,005.71	3,064.63	1,504.75
Nippon India Fund	13,711.17	6,975.66	95.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kotak Mutual Fund	1,478.25	5,755.15	8.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canara Robeco Liquid Fund	-	-	-	55,597.57	3,207.05	178.30	-	-	-
Total			**25,104.30**			**9,098.30**			**16,219.60**

Particulars	**31-03-2025**			**31-03-2024**		
	UNITS	**NAV**	**VALUE**	**UNITS**	**NAV**	**VALUE**
SBI Liquid Fund	1,195,548.49	4,055.95	4,849.07	1,228,831.21	3,779.28	4,644.10
SBI Overnight Fund	-	-	-	513,746.99	3,895.78	2,001.40
Bank of India Liquid Fund	34,395.58	2,986.68	102.72			-
Union Liquid Fund	295,627.60	2,501.55	739.52	106,200.14	2,328.52	247.30
BPB Baroda Liquid Fund	476,872.20	2,990.69	1,426.17	142,815.61	2,784.78	397.70
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDFC Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aditya Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Axis Liquid Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canara Robeco Liquid Fund	251,928.61	3,108.11	783.02	44,744.13	2,893.53	129.50
Total			**7,900.50**			**7,420.00**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
NON-CURRENT					
Loans to body corporate and employees					
- Secured, considered good[4.2.1]	25.50	27.90	26.20	31.10	45.70
- Unsecured, considered good[4.2.3]	1,378.00	1,031.60	1,316.00	956.80	871.70
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
	1,403.50	1,059.50	1,342.20	987.90	917.40
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans[4.2.2]	-	-	-	-	0.10
	1,403.50	**1,059.50**	**1,342.20**	**987.90**	**917.30**
Deferred Asset on Non Interest Bearing Advance[4.2.4]	7,148.90	2,667.90	7,298.50	2,723.70	2,550.40
TOTAL	**8,552.40**	**3,727.40**	**8,640.70**	**3,711.60**	**3,467.70**
CURRENT					
Loans to body corporate and employees	-	-	-	-	-
- Secured, considered good	4.20	6.00	4.40	5.90	5.10
- Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-	-
- Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit impaired	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
	4.30	**6.10**	**4.50**	**6.00**	**5.10**
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans[4.2.2]	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
	4.20	**6.00**	**4.40**	**5.90**	**5.10**
TOTAL	**4.20**	**6.00**	**4.40**	**5.90**	**5.10**

4.2.1 Loans to body corporate and employees includes House Building Loan, and Car Loan provided by Group to Employees.

4.2.2 The details of movement in Allowance for doubtful loans balances (Current and Non-Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	-
Recognised during the year/period	-	-	-	-	0.10
Utilised during the year/period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.10**

4.2.3 Loans to body corporate and employees- Loans includes, non interest bearing refundable advance valued at amortised cost given by Subsidiary Companies as under:

Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL)	**30-09-2026**	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Non-Interest Bearing refundable Advance	5,536.70	5,387.00	5,525.50	5,377.50	5,046.30
Less: Deferred fair Value loss	4,878.30	4,787.80	4,899.30	4,823.90	4,566.00
Total CERL (A)	**658.40**	**599.20**	**626.20**	**553.60**	**480.30**
Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL)					
Non-Interest Bearing refundable Advance	5,337.60	5,325.70	5,335.60	5,171.90	5,139.60
Less: Deferred fair Value loss	4,618.00	4,893.30	4,645.80	4,768.70	4,748.20
Total CEWRL (B)	**719.60**	**432.40**	**689.80**	**403.20**	**391.40**
Total CERL & CEWRL (A+B)	**1,378.00**	**1,031.60**	**1,316.00**	**956.80**	**871.70**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 4.2 : LOANS (All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

4.2.4

a) For CEWRL Loan: The Group has entered into the Concession Agreement with SECR on 01.07.2018. The Group has been nominated as the Concessionaire for the East-West Rail Corridor Project. The Concession Agreement stipulates that the land shall be acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways at the cost of the Concessionaire. The cost incurred by the Group towards the acquisition of land shall be refunded to the Group upon the termination of the Concession Agreement, i.e., 30 years from the Appointed Date. As per Article 38 of the Concession Agreement, Appointed Date" means the date on which Financial Close is achieved or an earlier date that the Parties may by mutual consent determine, and shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of the Concession Period. Further, as per the Clause 8 of the MoU dated 03.11.2012, the Group shall bear the cost of the land acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways (MoR). The Project has been financed at a Debt-Equity Ratio of 80:20. Further, the Cost of Equity has been considered at 12%, considering the Department of Public Enterprise (DPE) guidelines on PSU's for Investments in projects. The Group has achieved the Financial Closure for East-West Rail Corridor Project w.e.f. 04.09.2020 for the Debt Financing of Rs. 39760.00 Million at the interest rate of SBI 1 (one) year MCLR plus 125 bps from the Consortium of Banks led by SBI. As on 04.09.2025, the ROI on loan is 10.25% and accoringly, the Fair Value of Loan has been remeasured at the rate of 10.60% (weighted average cost of capital) upto 30.09.2025. Upon the refinancing and rearrangement of debt from PFC, the Fair Value of Loan has been remeasured at the rate of 7.712% (weighted average cost of capital) for 25 years.

b) For CERL Loan: The Group has entered into the Concession Agreement with SECR on 12.06.2015 and subsequently, Addendum and Corrigendum to the Concession Agreement has been executed on 21.03.2017. The cgroup has been nominated as the Concessionaire for the East Rail Corridor Project. The Concession Agreement stipulates that the land shall be acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways at the cost of the Concessionaire. The cost incurred by the group towards the acquisition of land shall be refunded to the group upon the termination of the Concession Agreement, i.e., 30 years from the Appointed Date. As per Article 38 of the Concession Agreement, Appointed Date" means the date on which Financial Close is achieved or an earlier date that the Parties may by mutual consent determine, and shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of the Concession Period. Accordingly, 24th November, 2017 has been considered as the appointed date being the date of Financial Closure of CERL Phase-I Project. The Project Cost is being funded at a Debt-Equity Ratio of 80:20. Considering the Interest Rate of funding at 9.50% p.a. and Cost of Equity at 12%, the fair value treatment of the Loans has been considered at the rate of 10.00% (weighted average cost of capital).

c) For CERL Loan: As per the Clause 8 of the MoU dated 03.11.2012, the group shall bear the cost of the land acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways (MoR). The cost incurred by the group towards the acquisition of land shall be refunded to the group upon the termination of the Concession Agreement as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement i.e., 30 years from the Appointed Date. The group has executed the Concession Agreement with MoR representd by SECR for Phase-II Project of the group.The DPR of the East Rail Corridor Phase-II Project has been prepared at a Debt-Equity Ratio of 80:20. Further, the Cost of Equity has been considered at 12%, considering the Department of Public Enterprise (DPE) guidelines on PSU's for Investments in projects. The DPR has been accepted by the Board of the group, SECL/CIL. As per Article 38 of the Concession Agreement, Appointed Date" means the date on which Financial Close is achieved or an earlier date that the Parties may by mutual consent determine, and shall be deemed to be the date of commencement of the Concession Period. Accordingly, 28th August, 2023 has been considered as the appointed date being the date of Financial Closure of CERL Phase-II Project. The group has obtained the Rupee Term Loan at an Interest Rate of Central Bank of India 1 year MCLR+0.30 BP, accordingly present effective interest rate of 9.15% p.a. As per the applicable IND AS, fair value treatment of the Capital Advance has been considered at the rate of 9.80% (weighted average cost of capital) for 30 years, considering Appointed Date as 28.08.2023. Accordingly, Deferred Fair Value Loss - IND AS of Rs. 1,825.40 million has been charged to Intangible Assets under Development. Post Commencement of Revenue Operation from Phase-II Project, the Interest Income on Deferred Asset shall be charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

4.2.5- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

NOTE - 4.3 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Trade receivables					
Secured considered good[4.3.1 & 4.3.2]	1,621.10	794.60	5,374.20	452.40	635.00
Unsecured considered good	2,762.50	7,657.00	6,619.30	3,107.50	6,406.60
Have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Credit impaired	4,739.10	5,028.00	4,734.00	5,028.20	13,114.60
	9,122.70	13,479.60	16,727.50	8,588.10	20,156.20
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss[4.3.4]	4,739.10	5,028.00	4,734.00	5,028.20	13,114.60
Total	**4,383.60**	**8,451.60**	**11,993.50**	**3,559.90**	**7,041.60**
Unbilled Revenue include Estimated Performance Incentive* and Coal quality Variance	**(347.30)**	**(1026.40)**	**(1052.10)**	**1142.40**	**(293.20)**

*Performance incentive has been booked based on the terms and conditions of the respective FSA clauses.

4.3.1 Secured Trade Receivable have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

4.3.2 Trade Receivables are secured either by deposits or through Bank Guarantees to the extent available.

4.3.3 No Trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the group either severally or jointly with any other person and no trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or member (For dues from directors - Refer Note 16).

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
4.3.4 The details of movement in Allowance for expected credit loss:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,734.00	5,028.20	5,028.20	13,114.60	12,457.40
Recognised during the year/period	5.30	0.00	35.80	(1,760.20)	659.30
Utilised during the year/period	(0.20)	(0.20)	(330.00)	(6,326.20)	(2.10)
Balance at the end of the year/period	**4,739.10**	**5,028.00**	**4,734.00**	**5,028.20**	**13,114.60**

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

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 30-09-2026

Particulars	**Unbilled Dues**	**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	(347.30)	4,513.40	39.60	177.90	-	-	**4,383.60**
(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	-	-	-	-	-	4,739.10	**4,739.10**
Total	**(347.30)**	**4,513.40**	**39.60**	**177.90**	**-**	**4,739.10**	**9,122.70**
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	4,739.10	**4,739.10**
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	**51.95**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
NOTE - 4.3 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 30-09-2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	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	(1026.40)	9478.00	-	-	-	-	**8,451.60**
(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	-	-	-	-	-	5,028.00	**5,028.00**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**(1026.40)**	**9,478.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,028.00**	**13,479.60**
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	5,028.00	**5,028.00**
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	**37.30**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31-03-2026

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	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	(1052.10)	12852.70	192.90	-	-	-	**11,993.50**
(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	-	-	-	-	-	4,734.00	**4,734.00**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**(1052.10)**	**12,852.70**	**192.90**	**-**	**-**	**4,734.00**	**16,727.50**
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	4,734.00	**4,734.00**
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	**28.30**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 4.3 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31-03-2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	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	1,142.40	2417.50	-	-	-	-	**3,559.90**
(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	-	-	-	-	-	5,028.20	**5,028.20**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**1,142.40**	**2,417.50**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,028.20**	**8,588.10**
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	5,028.20	**5,028.20**
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	**58.55**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31-03-2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	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	(293.20)	7334.80	-	-	-	635.10	**7,676.70**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	4,473.70	**4,473.70**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	8,005.80	**8,005.80**
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**(293.20)**	**7,334.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,114.60**	**20,156.20**
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	13,114.60	**13,114.60**
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision) - %	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	**65.06**

4.3.5 Trade Receivables above is net of Provision for Coal Quality Variance and Surface Moisture	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
	3,252.80	4,294.80	3,900.50	4,381.30	3,007.80

Reconciliation of Coal Quality Variance & Surface Moisture:

Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Opening Balance	**3,900.50**	**4,381.30**	**4,381.30**	**3,007.80**	**7,930.20**
Addition during the period	3,252.80	4,294.80	3,900.50	4,381.30	3,007.80
Reversal during the period	(3900.50)	(4381.30)	(4381.30)	(3007.80)	(7930.20)
Closing Balance	**3,252.80**	**4,294.80**	**3,900.50**	**4,381.30**	**3,007.80**

Coal Quality Variance (CQV) is recognized as a Variable Consideration and adjusted directly against Revenue from Operations. Where final sampling results from the mutually agreed testing laboratory are awaited, adjustments are estimated based on a six-month trailing historical trend of available laboratory results. If results are disputed and referred to a Referee laboratory, the trend analysis is similarly calculated using the Referee lab's trailing six-month data. This trend window may be extended if the period yields abnormal variances, with expected results allocated proportionally across achieved coal grades. Provisions for any unsampled periods are recognized strictly according to the rules outlined in the respective Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA).

4.3.6- Refer Note-16 (2)(A)(2) for Bank borrowing by CIL (Parent company) against security pledge.

NOTE - 4.4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(a) Balances with Banks [4.4.1&4.4.2]					
- in Deposit Accounts	-	11,080.00	1,200.00	11,250.00	1,000.00
- in Current Accounts*	6,243.50	4,651.00	6,936.70	3,247.50	7,114.10
(b) Others[4.4.3]	0.20	0.30	-	-	0.20
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6,243.70**	**15,731.30**	**8,136.70**	**14,497.50**	**8,114.30**

*Current Account (Interest bearing) comprises of CLTD, Sweep Account, RLTD etc.

4.4.1 Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand and at bank, sweep accounts and term deposits held with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

4.4.2 Balance with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments are Nil. There is no repatriation restrictions in respect of cash and bank balances of the group.

4.4.3 Others includes Imprest Balances.

NOTE - 4.5 : OTHER BANK BALANCES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balances with Banks					
Deposits accounts[4.5.1]	100,160.90	28,626.00	78,818.50	17,126.00	26,318.20
Deposits accounts - for specific purposes[4.5.2]	5,011.70	4,501.70	4,574.80	4,356.10	2,845.20
CSR Fund for Ongoing projects-Unspent CSR	432.90	434.60	294.00	-	137.10
Total	**105,605.50**	**33,562.30**	**83,687.30**	**21,482.10**	**29,300.50**

4.5.1 Balances with Banks in Deposits includes Balances with banks having maturity period of more than 3 months but not exceeding 12 months.

4.5.2 The amount recovered from the consumers for Terminal Tax, suppliers on explosives bills etc., e-procurement account/GeM account and held under lien/earmarked as per courts order or for other specific purposes.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
NON-CURRENT					
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	-	-	-	-	206.00
Deposits :	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan[4.6.1]	32,545.60	27,924.50	28,816.20	22,990.80	23,092.70
	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposit[4.6.2]	2,235.80	1,703.60	2,191.70	1,686.10	1,683.80
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits [4.6.4]	-	-	-	-	-
	2,235.80	1,703.60	2,191.70	1,686.10	1,683.80
Other Deposit and Receivables	6.20	98.20	6.20	107.30	153.00
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables[4.6.4]	-	-	-	-	36.00
	6.20	98.20	6.20	107.30	117.00
TOTAL	**34,787.60**	**29,726.30**	**31,014.10**	**24,784.20**	**25,099.50**
CURRENT					
Current Account Balance with Holding Co./Subsidiaries[4.6.3]	-	1,054.00	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful balances with Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1,054.00	-	-	-
Current Account Balance with IICM	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued	3,859.50	876.20	1,363.70	767.80	1,360.40
Other Deposit & Receivables [4.6.5]	10,844.20	6,468.40	7,182.60	4,703.00	4,287.20
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits & receivables[4.6.4]	92.00	122.90	116.70	122.90	87.00
	10,752.20	6,345.50	7,065.90	4,580.10	4,200.20
Security Deposit	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.90
Less : Allowance for doubtful Security deposits [4.6.4]	-	-	-	-	-
	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.90
TOTAL	**14,612.60**	**8,276.60**	**8,430.50**	**5,348.80**	**5,563.50**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 4.6 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

4.6.1 Deposit with bank under Mine Closure Plan

Following the guidelines from Ministry of Coal, Government of India for preparation of Mine Closure Plan, an Escrow Account has been opened. As per MCP guidelines dated 31.01.2025 up to 50% of the total amount deposited excluding interest in the escrow account may be released after every year based on work done towards mine closure and after every five year up to 50% of the total deposit including interest accrued in the escrow account may be released in line with the periodic examination of the closure plan as per the Guidelines. However the year in which 5 yearly reimbursement is claimed, the yearly reimbursement will not be applicable (Refer Note 9.1 for Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure).

Deposit in Bank under Mine Closure Plan are not freely available for use as being deposited in Escrow Account under the Mine Closure Plan Scheme.

Escrow Account Balance	**As at 30-09-2026**	**As at 30-09-2025**	**As at 31-03-2026**	**As at 31-03-2025**	**As at 31-03-2024**
Opening Balance in Escrow Account	28,816.20	22,990.80	22,990.80	23,092.70	19,334.30
Add: Balance deposited during Current Year	2,937.70	4,247.10	4,247.10	112.50	2,848.30
Add: Interest credited during the year (net of TDS)	818.20	758.30	1,650.10	1,452.30	1,108.50
Less: Amount Withdrawn during Current year	(26.50)	(71.70)	(71.80)	(1666.70)	(198.40)
Balance in Escrow Account on Closing date	**32,545.60**	**27,924.50**	**28,816.20**	**22,990.80**	**23,092.70**

4.6.2 Deposits includes against deposit for Utilities i.e. P&T , Electricity etc.

4.6.3 Current Accounts with Subsidiaries / Holding Company :

The Current account balances / Deposits with the CIL & subsidiary companies are reconciled on regular intervals, and the same as on balance sheet date has been reconciled. Adjustment arising out of reconciliation are carried out continuously. Current account Transitions with the Holding Company and with its other subsidiaries are accounted for on the basis of debit / credit memos and such are free of interest. However, revenue expenses pending adjustment are provided for.

4.6.4 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables (Current and Non-Current)

Balance at the beginning of the year	116.70	122.90	122.90	123.00	122.90
Recognised during the year/period	-	-	-	-	0.10
Utilised during the year/period	(24.70)	-	(6.20)	(0.10)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**92.00**	**122.90**	**116.70**	**122.90**	**123.00**

4.6.5- Other Deposits & Receivables (current) includes amounts towards Gratuity Fund & Leave encashment fund balance in excess of actuarial liability. (Refer Note 9.1.6)

4.6.6- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 5.1: INVENTORIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(a) Stock of Coal[5.1.1 & 5.1.2]	7,773.80	12,399.80	14,342.30	17,576.10	15,833.30
Stock of Coal at Development Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for diminution in value[5.1.3]	-	-	-	-	-
Stock of Coal	**7,773.80**	**12,399.80**	**14,342.30**	**17,576.10**	**15,833.30**
(b) Stock of Stores, Spares and Other Inventories [5.1.4]	6,137.50	6,832.60	6,298.30	7,023.60	7,393.60
Less: Provision for slow-moving, non-moving, obsolete inventories etc[5.1.5]	(551.30)	(529.30)	(531.40)	(526.90)	(542.50)
Stock of Stores, Spares and Other Inventories (net)	**5,586.20**	**6,303.30**	**5,766.90**	**6,496.70**	**6,851.10**
Total	**13,360.00**	**18,703.10**	**20,109.20**	**24,072.80**	**22,684.40**

5.1.1 Refer Note-2.20- Material Accounting policies on Inventories for Method of Valuation .

5.1.2 Inventories have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

5.1.3 The details of movement in provision for diminution in value

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

5.1.4 Other inventories above includes Stock of Workshop Jobs, Stationery, medicine, press jobs etc.

5.1.5 The inventory of stores and spares comprises items that fall into the categories of slow-moving, non-moving, and obsolete. Provisions are recognized for these items as per the Group's policy. The details of movement in provisions for slow-moving, non-moving and obsolete Stores, Spares, and other inventories are as under:

Balance at the beginning of the year	531.40	526.90	526.90	542.50	527.60
Recognised during the year/period	19.90	10.70	17.60	16.60	16.70
Utilised during the year/period	-	(8.30)	(13.10)	(32.20)	(1.80)
Balance at the end of the year/period	**551.30**	**529.30**	**531.40**	**526.90**	**542.50**

5.1.6 - Refer Note-16 (2)(A)(2) for Bank borrowing by CIL (Parent company) agasint security pledge.

5.1.7- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

NOTE -6.1: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(i) Capital Advances	13,801.30	12,237.60	13,781.20	11,510.50	13,256.30
Less : Allowance for doubtful advances[6.1.2]	1.10	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
	13,800.20	**12,231.90**	**13,775.50**	**11,504.80**	**13,250.60**
(ii) Advances other than capital advances					
(a) Other Deposits and Advances	319.50	799.00	329.20	523.40	474.20
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits[6.1.2]	-	-	-	-	36.40
	319.50	**799.00**	**329.20**	**523.40**	**437.80**
(b) Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred[6.1.1]	14,836.70	10,486.90	14,283.70	10,513.50	8,217.80
(c) Advances to related parties[6.1.3]	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Input Tax Credit Receivable[6.2.5]	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**28,956.40**	**23,517.80**	**28,388.40**	**22,541.70**	**21,906.20**

6.1.1 Receivable for Mine Closure Expenses for mines in operation are identified for mine closure activities. Subject to certification by CMPDIL, the claims will be lodged for withdrawal from Escrow account under Mine Closure Plan. Further, identification of other expenses incurred on Mine Closure Activities in respect of closed / running mines are under process.

6.1.2 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables:

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.70	5.70	5.70	42.10	41.00
Recognised during the year/period	-	-	-	(36.40)	1.10
Utilised during the year/period	(4.60)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**1.10**	**5.70**	**5.70**	**5.70**	**42.10**

6.1.3 - For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

NOTE -6.2: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(a) Advance payment of statutory dues	3,466.30	2,885.60	7,717.60	3,929.20	3,891.60
Less : Allowance for doubtful Statutory dues [6.2.1]	-	-	-	-	-
	3,466.30	2,885.60	7,717.60	3,929.20	3,891.60
(b) Other Advances and Deposits[6.2.3 & 6.2.4]	70,211.80	80,024.00	74,017.40	112,404.90	105,988.60
Less : Allowance for doubtful other deposits and advances [6.2.1]	0.90	37.10	0.90	37.10	1.30
	70,210.90	79,986.90	74,016.50	112,367.80	105,987.30
(c) Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred[6.2.2]	972.20	972.20	972.20	991.80	2,469.30
(d) Input Tax Credit Receivable[6.2.5]	12,481.70	41,705.60	30,773.60	38,764.50	31,142.80
TOTAL	**87,131.10**	**125,550.30**	**113,479.90**	**156,053.30**	**143,491.00**

6.2.1 The details of movement in Allowance for bad and doubtful deposit and receivables:

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.90	37.10	37.10	1.30	1.30
Recognised during the year/period	-	-	-	36.40	-
Utilised during the year/period	-		(36.20)	(0.60)	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**0.90**	**37.10**	**0.90**	**37.10**	**1.30**

6.2.2 Progressive Mine Closure Expense incurred are due to be received from ESCROW account maintained for this purpose has been audited by CMPDIL and under process at CCO, Kolkata.

6.2.3 Other Deposits includes deposits made under protest with tax authorities and others.

	As at				
6.2.4 Includes Income tax paid under protest to tax authorities	**30-09-2026**	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
	66,773.20	76,437.30	70,810.30	108,777.10	102,207.40

6.2.5 Pursuant to Notification No. 09/2025–Central Tax (Rate), the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate on coal has been increased from 5% to 18% with effect from 22 September 2025. Consequently, the inverted duty structure no longer exists, and accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) is being utilised against output tax liability. This has necessitated a change in the accounting treatment of eligible input tax credit on capital items. Accordingly, with effect from 1 April 2025, SECL has commenced availing eligible GST ITC on capital items and has discontinued capitalization of such GST except on Laptop and Mobile Phones.

6.2.6- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

NOTE - 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
Authorised	**30-09-2026**	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
1,54,00,000 as on 30-09-2026 (1,00,00,000 as on 30-09-2025, 1,54,00,000 as on 31-03-2026, 1,00,00,000 as on 31.03.2025 and 1,00,00,000 as on 31.03.2024)) Equity Shares of Rs. 1000/- each (Refer Note 7.1.5 for Number of shares)	15,400.00	10,000.00	15,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
30,00,000 (30,00,000) 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.1000/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	18,400.00	**13,000.00**	**18,400.00**	**13,000.00**	**13,000.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital					
Equity Share Capital of Face Value of Rs. 1000- each fully paid up (Refer Note 7.1.5 for issued share capital)	13,361.10	6,680.60	13,361.10	6,680.60	6,680.60
	13,361.10	**6,680.60**	**13,361.10**	**6,680.60**	**6,680.60**

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

Name of Shareholder	No.of Shares held	% of Total Shares	% Change during the period / year
Coal India Limited "Holding Company" and its Nominee			
30-09-2026	13,361,122	100.00	-
30-09-2025	6,680,561	100.00	-
31-03-2026	13,361,122	100.00	-
31-03-2025	6,680,561	100.00	-
31-03-2024	6,680,561	100.00	-

7.1.2 During the year 2025-26, the Holding Company has increased existing Authorized Equity Share Capital of Rs.10000.00 Million (1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1000/- each) to Rs.15400.00 Million (1,54,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.1000/- each) pursuant to the provision of the Section 61 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Article of Association of the Holding Company.

7.1.3 The members of the SECL at EGM on dated 21-02-2026 has approved capitalization of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,680.56 Million out of Capital Redemption Reserve and General Reserve of the Company for the purpose of issue of Bonus Shares of Rs. 1000.00 each, credited as fully paid-up to the holders of the Equity Shares of the Holding Company , in the proportion of 1:1 [i.e. 1 (One) Bonus Equity Share of 1000.00 each, for every 1 (One) fully paid-up Equity Share of Rs. 1000.00 each held by them] .

7.1.4 The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value Rs. 2/- 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. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after payment of all preferential amount, in proportionate to their shareholdings.

NOTE - 7.1 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

7.1.5 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period: (All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Particular	Authorised Equity Share Capital		Issued and paid up Equity Share Capital	
	Number of Share	Amount	Number of Share	Amount
Balance as on 31.03.2023	10,000,000.00	10,000.00	6,680,561.00	6,680.60
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2024	10,000,000.00	10,000.00	6,680,561.00	6,680.60
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31.03.2025	10,000,000.00	10,000.00	6,680,561.00	6,680.60
Changes during the year	5,400,000.00	5,400.00	6,680,561.00	6,680.60
Balance as on 31.03.2026	15,400,000.00	15,400.00	13,361,122.00	13,361.20
For Interim Reported Period				
Balance as on 01.04.2025	10,000,000.00	10,000.00	6,680,561.00	6,680.60
Changes during the year	-		-	
Balance as on 30.09.2025	10,000,000.00	10,000.00	6,680,561.00	6,680.60
Balance as on 01.04.2026	15,400,000.00	15,400.00	13,361,122.00	13,361.20
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 30.09.2026	15,400,000.00	15,400.00	13,361,122.00	13,361.20

7.1.6 The members of the SECL at EGM held on 27-10-2026 has approved the sub-division of the existing authorised Equity share capital of the Holding Company from Rs.15,400.00 Million consisting of 15,400,000 equity shares bearing face value of Rs.1,000 each to Rs.15,400.00 Million consisting of 7,700,000,000 equity shares bearing face value of Rs.2 each . Accordingly the issued, subscribed and paid up equity share captial of the Holding Company is Rs. 13,361.12 Million Comprising of 13,361,122 equity share of Rs .1000 each stands subdivided into 6,680,561,000 equity share of Rs. 2 each.

7.1.7 The Holding Company has not issued/allotted any share for consideration other than cash. The company has issued bonus shares during the Financial Year 2025-26 (Refer 7.1.3). Further, no shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for sale of shares/ disinvestment by the Company.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(a) Capital Redemption Reserve	-	490.00	-	490.00	490.00
(b) Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
(c) General Reserve	22,531.54	28,722.10	22,531.54	28,722.10	26,397.80
(d) Retained Earnings	174,477.56	139,295.00	167,139.96	134,811.80	112,066.60
(e) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,080.30)	(4,435.90)	(2,839.20)	(3,946.90)	(2,423.10)
(f) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**193,928.80**	**164,071.20**	**186,832.30**	**160,077.00**	**136,531.30**

(a) Capital Redemption Reserve

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	490.00	490.00	490.00	490.00
Transfers and Other Movements/Adjustments	-	-	(490.00)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**-**	**490.00**	**-**	**490.00**	**490.00**

(i) As per Companies Act, 2013 Capital Redemption Reserve is created when company purchases its own share out of free reserve or securities premium, a sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Capital Reserve

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Capital reserve represents amounts set aside out of capital profits that are generally not available for distribution as dividends.

(c) General Reserve

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	22,531.54	28,722.10	28,722.10	26,397.80	22,912.30
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	(6,190.56)	2,324.30	3,485.50
Balance at the end of the year/period	**22,531.54**	**28,722.10**	**22,531.54**	**28,722.10**	**26,397.80**

The general reserve is a free reserve that is used from time to time to transfer profits from/to retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 7.2 : OTHER EQUITY

(d) Retained Earnings

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	167,139.96	134,811.80	134,811.80	112,066.60	53,397.30
Profit for the year/period	22,035.10	12,433.10	48,027.50	45,986.30	69,650.30
Interim Dividend	(4,689.80)	-	(7,749.44)	(5,999.10)	(5,999.10)
Final Dividend	(10,007.50)	(7,949.90)	(7,949.90)	(14,917.70)	(1,496.40)
Transfers and Other Adjustments	-	-	-	(2,324.30)	(3,485.50)
Balance at the end of the year/period	**174,477.56**	**139,295.00**	**167,139.96**	**134,811.80**	**112,066.60**

In accordance with the SECL board meeting on 14 October 2026, a second interim dividend of Rs.4,008.34 million has been declared. The dividend amounts to Rs.300 per share on a face value of Rs.1,000 per share.

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

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	(2,839.20)	(3,946.90)	(3,946.90)	(2,423.10)	(1,832.00)
Other Comprehensive Income during the year/period[(i)]	(241.20)	(489.00)	1,107.70	(1,523.80)	(591.10)
Adjustment during the year/period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**(3080.30)**	**(4435.90)**	**(2839.20)**	**(3946.90)**	**(2423.10)**

(i) Includes net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)

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

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(i) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation					
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year/period	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment during the year/period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
(ii) Share of other comprehensive income/(expense) of joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (net of tax)					
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year/period	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment during the year/period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year/period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total [(i)+(ii)]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 7.3 : NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,396.20	4,069.60	4,069.60	4,154.60	4,246.10
Share of profit for the period/year	(291.60)	(1023.90)	(481.60)	(582.10)	(342.60)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income for the period/year	-	-	-	-	-
Additional non-controlling interest arising on acquisition/disposal of interest & other adjustments	237.80	1,396.90	1,808.20	497.10	251.10
Dividend paid to Non Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the period/year	**5,342.40**	**4,442.60**	**5,396.20**	**4,069.60**	**4,154.60**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE -8.1: BORROWINGS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
NON-CURRENT					
Term Loans					
From Banks					
-Secured [8.1.1]	79,909.20	64,000.60	70,428.50	61,632.70	49,585.90
-Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-
From Others	-	-	-	-	-
-Secured	-	-	-	-	-
-Unsecured [8.1.2]	1,063.70	758.60	949.50	443.00	268.60
Total	**80,972.90**	**64,759.20**	**71,378.00**	**62,075.70**	**49,854.50**

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
CURRENT					
From Bank					
-Secured					
-Bank overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-
-Other loan from banks	-	-	-	48.50	-
From Bank - Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-
From Others	-	-	-	-	-
-Secured	-	-	-	-	-
-Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48.50**	**-**

8.1.1 Term Loans a)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL)					
Loan	33,816.90	26,677.80	29,324.50	25,479.60	24,327.40
Interest	106.00	92.60	95.90	-	-
Total CERL (A)	**33,922.90**	**26,770.40**	**29,420.40**	**25,479.60**	**24,327.40**
Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL)					
Loan	45,828.30	37,176.30	40,866.80	36,201.60	25,258.50
Interest	158.00	53.90	141.30	-	-
Total CEWRL (B)	**45,986.30**	**37,230.20**	**41,008.10**	**36,201.60**	**25,258.50**
Total CERL & CEWRL (A+B)	**79,909.20**	**64,000.60**	**70,428.50**	**61,681.20**	**49,585.90**

8.1.1 Term Loans b) CERL, a subsidiary of SECL, secured a Rs.24,430.00 Million Rupee Term Loan from a Consortium of Banks led by Indian Bank on 24-11-2017. The loan has a 14-year repayment period with a 2-year moratorium on principal from Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (SCOD). It was secured by mortgages, charges on assets, and undertakings, excluding project assets. The entire outstanding loan was prepaid on 29-03-2025 by Power Finance Corporation (PFC). Loan Foreclosure certificate is yet to be obtained. Rate of interest charged by the bank is one year of MCLR of Indian Bank plus 75 basis point.

8.1.1 Term Loans c) CERL, a subsidiary of SECL, secured a Rs.35,166.70 Million Rupee Term Loan from Power Finance Corporation (PFC) for Phase-I Project on 28.03.2025. The outstanding balance in the loan accounts of all existing consortium lenders was prepaid by PFC on 29.03.2025. The loan shall be repaid in 58 structured quarterly instalments every year commencing 6months after Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (SCOD) i.e. 31-03-2028. It is secured by mortgages, charges on assets, and undertakings, excluding project assets. Rebate of 190bps on notified cared rate applicable for category A borrower with floor rate of 9.25% p.a.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE -8.1: BORROWINGS **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

8.1.1 Term Loans d) CEWRL, a subsidiary of SECL, secured a Rs.59,588.20 Million Rupee Term Loan from Power Finance Corporation (PFC) for the Project on 26-09-2025. The outstanding balance in the loan accounts of all existing consortium lenders was prepaid by PFC on 30-09-2025. The loan repayment period is 14-years in structured quarterly instalments with a 2-year moratorium on principal from Commercial Operation Date (COD). It is secured by mortgages, charges on assets, and undertakings, excluding project assets. Rate of interest charged by PFC is one month MCLR of SBI minus 6bps.

8.1.1 Term Loans e) CEWRL, a subsidiary of SECL, secured a Rs.39,760.00 Million Rupee Term Loan from a Consortium of Banks led by State Bank of India on 04-09-2020. The loan has a 14-year repayment period with a 2-year moratorium on principal from Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (SCOD). It is secured by immovable properties, tangible movable assets, receivables, current assets, and intangible assets, excluding Project Assets. The entire outstanding loan has already been repaid. Rate of interest charged by the bank is one year of MCLR of SBI plus 125 basis point.

8.1.1 Refer note 16 (2)(A)(II) for details of guratnees provided by the company against the loan.

8.1.2 Other Loans

Name of Lenders	30-09-2026		30-09-2025	
	Loan	Interest	Loan	Interest
Interest Free Loan				
IRCON (Fair Value)	575.30	-	517.90	-
CSIDC (Fair Value)	287.00	-	53.00	-
Interest Bearing Loan				
IRCON	-	145.30	-	135.40
CSIDCL	-	56.10	-	52.30
Total	**862.30**	**201.40**	**570.90**	**187.70**

Name of Lenders	31-03-2026		31-03-2025		31-03-2024	
	Loan	Interest	Loan	Interest	Loan	Interest
Interest Free Loan						
IRCON (Fair Value)	542.60	-	263.80	-	-	-
CSIDCL (Fair Value)	212.50	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Bearing Loan						
IRCON	-	140.30	-	129.30	104.80	118.20
CSIDCL	-	54.10	-	49.90		45.60
Total	**755.10**	**194.40**	**263.80**	**179.20**	**104.80**	**163.80**

8.1.3- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

NOTE -8.2: LEASE LIABILITIES

	As at				
	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Non - Current Finance Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Current Finance Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

NOTE - 8.3 :TRADE PAYABLES

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Current					
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises [8.3.1]	884.78	644.70	679.10	598.10	836.50
Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises [8.3.2]	18,978.22	17,958.40	22,199.50	19,974.40	15,775.00
TOTAL	**19,863.00**	**18,603.10**	**22,878.60**	**20,572.50**	**16,611.50**

Trade payables -Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises

8.3.1 Trade Payables of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises includes :

(a) Principal amount and Interest remaining unpaid but not due as at year end is	884.78	644.70	679.10	598.10	836.50
(b) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-

8.3.2 Others includes liabilities related to contractual works, other expenses etc.

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 30-09-2026

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	884.78	-	-	-	884.78
(ii) Others	17,299.02	1,233.70	251.20	194.30	18,978.22
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**18,183.80**	**1,233.70**	**251.20**	**194.30**	**19,863.00**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 8.3 :TRADE PAYABLES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 30-09-2025

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	644.70	-	-	-	644.70
(ii) Others	16,223.80	552.20	1,014.20	168.20	17,958.40
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**16,868.50**	**552.20**	**1,014.20**	**168.20**	**18,603.10**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31-03-2026

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	679.10	-	-	-	679.10
(ii) Others	20,757.30	743.00	62.70	636.50	22,199.50
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21,436.40**	**743.00**	**62.70**	**636.50**	**22,878.60**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31-03-2025

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	598.10	-	-	-	598.10
(ii) Others	18,348.30	574.70	1,051.20	0.20	19,974.40
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**18,946.40**	**574.70**	**1,051.20**	**0.20**	**20,572.50**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31-03-2024

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	836.50	-	-	-	836.50
(ii) Others	13,705.30	2,069.50	-	0.20	15,775.00
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**14,541.80**	**2,069.50**	**-**	**0.20**	**16,611.50**

8.3.3- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 8.4 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
NON-CURRENT					
Deposits from Contractors and others	12,193.50	10,031.30	12,406.20	9,772.40	10,576.40
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	12,193.50	**10,031.30**	**12,406.20**	**9,772.40**	**10,576.40**
CURRENT					
Current Account Balance with Holding Co./Subsidiaries[8.4.7]	601.10	-	1,192.00	48.50	87.60
Current Account of IICM	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Deposits from Contractors and others	6,642.90	6,806.80	7,537.20	4,898.80	5,406.60
Payable for Capital Expenditure	15,116.90	16,197.00	15,753.00	19,036.10	18,509.60
Liability for Employee Benefits[8.4.6]	7,703.80	5,828.70	8,200.60	6,396.80	6,813.90
Others[8.4.1, 8.4.2, 8.4.3, 8.4.4 & 8.4.5]	6,843.70	6,410.00	6,512.10	6,392.00	7,955.20
TOTAL	**36,908.40**	**35,244.50**	**39,196.90**	**36,774.20**	**38,774.90**

8.4.1 No amount is due for payment to Investor Education & Protection Fund.

8.4.2 Others include amounts relating to sum realized from customers and employees on account of cases pending before various courts / arbitration with interest earned on bank deposits related to such liabilities as follows:	576.7	531.20	552.60	511.10	2,399.40

8.4.3 Others includes Liabilities relating to Payables to PF / Pension Authorities and liability provided on account of claims by consumers for underloading & quality etc.

8.4.4 Further, others include Unspent CSR Other than Ongoing Project and Ongoing Project as provided below:	619.10	496.20	590.60	496.20	112.20

8.4.5 Further, other includes the following sums payable to Ministry of Coal in respect of profit accrued on Gare Pelma mines for which Coal India Ltd. was appointed as custodian akin to a designated custodian.	5,137.50	5,137.50	5,137.50	5,137.50	5,137.50

8.4.6 Pursuant to the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Jabalpur dated 07 January 2026, the Board of Directors of the CIL approved the upgradation of pay scales of executives (up to mid-level) across the Coal India Limited Group payable with effect from 23-08-2023. A provision of Rs. 2,039.10 Million has been recognised towards this revision for the period from 23-08-2023 to 31-12-2025. The revised salary structure has been implemented since 01-01-2026 and payment are being disbursed accordingly.

8.4.7 Current Accounts with Subsidiaries / Holding Company :

The Current account balances / Deposits with the CIL & subsidiary companies are reconciled on regular intervals, and the same as on balance sheet date has been reconciled. Adjustment arising out of reconciliation are carried out continuously. Current account Transitions with the Holding Company and with its other subsidiaries are accounted for on the basis of debit / credit memos and such are free of interest. However, revenue expenses pending adjustment are provided for.

8.4.8- For dues from directors - Refer Note 16(3)(II)(A)(VII)

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
NON-CURRENT					
Employee Benefits					
Gratuity[9.1.4 & 9.1.6]	-	-	-	193.10	-
Leave Encashment [9.1.6]	-	-	1,145.50	-	1,806.20
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	2,600.90	3,032.80	2,295.90	2,921.70	2,664.70
Other Employee Benefits[9.1.1]	544.10	502.00	555.90	526.00	693.20
Other Provisions					
Site Restoration/Mine Closure[9.1.3]	26,163.10	25,151.60	25,578.90	24,521.10	16,063.30
Stripping Activity Provision[9.1.2]	163,591.10	166,589.80	163,594.20	167,074.10	168,508.70
Others[9.1.1]	-	-	-	0.40	0.10
TOTAL	**192,899.20**	**195,276.20**	**193,170.40**	**195,236.40**	**189,736.20**
CURRENT					
Employee Benefits					
Other Employee Benefits[9.1.1]	8,283.10	4,458.80	5,753.20	7,358.00	8,756.90
Other Provisions					
Others[9.1.1]	5,795.30	6,371.30	4,682.80	6,317.40	2,289.20
TOTAL	**14,078.40**	**10,830.10**	**10,436.00**	**13,675.40**	**11,046.10**

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

The position and movement of various provisions as per Ind AS-37 except those relating to employee benefits which are covered under actuarial valuation.

As at 30-09-2026	**Balance at the beginning of the year**	**Charged during the period/year**	**Utilised during the period/year**	**Balance at the end of the period/year**
Other Employee Benefits	6,309.10	2574.90	(56.80)	8,827.20
Others	4,682.80	1113.30	(0.80)	5,795.30

As at 30-09-2025	**Balance at the beginning of the year**	**Charged during the period/year**	**Utilised during the period/year**	**Balance at the end of the period/year**
Other Employee Benefits	7,884.00	2458.80	(5382.00)	4,960.80
Others	6,318.00	53.30	0.00	6,371.30

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

As at 31-03-2026	Balance at the beginning of the year	Charged during the period/year	Utilised during the period/year	Balance at the end of the period/year
Other Employee Benefits	7,884.00	4209.00	(5783.90)	6,309.10
Others	6,317.80	43.50	(1678.50)	4,682.80

As at 31-03-2025	Balance at the beginning of the year	Charged during the period/year	Utilised during the period/year	Balance at the end of the period/year
Other Employee Benefits	9,450.10	3695.40	(5261.50)	7,884.00
Others	2,289.30	4028.50	-	6,317.80

As at 31-03-2024	Balance at the beginning of the year	Charged during the period/year	Utilised during the period/year	Balance at the end of the period/year
Other Employee Benefits	24,415.70	10003.70	(24969.30)	9,450.10
Others	1,946.60	342.70	-	2,289.30

9.1.2 Stripping activity provision (Ratio Variance): Stripping activity provision recognized earlier is based on the policy followed consistently by CIL and its Subsidiaries since its inception. Stripping activity provision (net) was recognized or reversed based on the current ratio of OB to Coal as compared to the average Stripping ratio (Standard ratio) of the mine. This accounting method has been substantiated and validated by a multitude of authoritative bodies and forums, including income tax authorities. The carrying amount of the stripping activity provision is reversed systematically whenever the situation of reversal arises on extraction of actual volume of overburden over expected volume thereof. Such reversal is specific to mines at the rate the said provision has been recognized. In the case of a mine, where the stripping activity provision has resulted in an excess volume of overburden over the volume of overburden expected, the corresponding provision as determined with respect to, multiplied by the opening average rate of stripping activity being no longer required has been recognised as reversal of stripping activity provision under other operating revenue in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group has adopted a systematic reversal policy for Stripping Activity Provisions, leaving the requirements of IND AS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. This approach, however, is consistent with IND AS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”, considering the nature of the Company’s business and the objective of financial statements as set out in terms of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the provision is presented under Non-current Provisions as Stripping Activity Provision instead of under Other Equity in the Balance Sheet. Consequently, the systematic reversal of this provision with consequent impact on net profit is recognised under Other Operating Revenue (refer note 12.1.4)

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 9.1 : PROVISIONS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

The details of movement in Stripping Activity Provision:

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
(i) Stripping Activity Provision					
Balance at the beginning of the year	163,594.20	167,074.10	167,074.10	168,508.70	171,715.70
Reversed during the period/year	(3.10)	(484.30)	(3479.90)	(1434.60)	(3207.00)
Balance at the end of the period/year	**163,591.10**	**166,589.80**	**163,594.20**	**167,074.10**	**168,508.70**

9.1.3 Provision for Site Restoration/Mine Closure:

The Group'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 (@5%p.a.), and then discounted at a discount rate (@8%p.a.) 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 - 4.6).

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Reconciliation of Reclamation of Land/ Site restoration /Mine Closure :					
Site restoration provision on opening date	25,578.90	24,521.10	24,521.10	16,063.30	15,181.10
Net Addition of further Site Restoration Provision	(224.60)	-	879.30	8,991.70	88.40
Add: Unwinding of Provision charged during the period	822.30	693.30	1,677.30	1,099.50	992.20
Less: Withdrawal during the period	(13.50)	(62.80)	(1498.80)	(1633.40)	(198.40)
Mine Closure Provision	**26,163.10**	**25,151.60**	**25,578.90**	**24,521.10**	**16,063.30**

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

9.1.5 The assumptions made for provisions relating to current period are consistent with those in the earlier years. The assumptions and estimates used for recognition of such provisions are qualitative in nature and their likelihood could alter in next financial year. It is impracticable for the Company to compute the possible effect of changes in assumptions and estimates used in recognizing these provisions.

9.1.6 Deposit with Gratuity and leave encashment fund with LIC has exceeded the actuarial Provision for Gratuity & leave encashment by the following amounts, hence the same is disclosed at note 4.6 'Other Financial Asset'. (refer note 4.6.5).	3,968.80	942.30	1,235.20	165.10	367.80

9.1.7 Pending finalisation of the National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA-XII) for Non-Executives, an estimated provision of Rs.875.40 million has been recognised for the period from 01-07-2026 to 30-09-2026, based on the estimated aggregate impact of the anticipated increase in various components of salary and wages.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 10.1 :OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Shifting & Rehabilitation Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Others	13.90	15.90	14.40	14.40	8.50
Total	**13.90**	**15.90**	**14.40**	**14.40**	**8.50**

NOTE - 10.2 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Statutory Dues[10.2.1 & 10.2.2]	10,018.70	11,284.20	10,957.30	12,734.10	14,996.70
Advance from customers / others	51,428.20	44,890.70	54,938.00	50,458.20	49,389.00
Others liabilities	450.00	-	578.60	1,073.10	-
TOTAL	**61,896.90**	**56,174.90**	**66,473.90**	**64,265.40**	**64,385.70**

10.2.1 Includes an estimated liability pertaining to Terminal Tax, which is presently under subjudice.

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 11.1 : TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Income Tax Assets					
Advance Income Tax balance at the beginning of the year	19,631.40	21,658.80	21,658.80	29,534.90	17,086.10
Deposits including TDS Receivables /(Refund) during the year	8,980.30	9,134.80	13,646.60	19,059.60	22,727.50
Set off to Income Tax Liabilities after completion of assessment (contra adjustment)	-	-	(15,674.00)	(26,935.70)	(10,278.70)
Advance Income Tax balance at the end of the year/period	**28,611.70**	**30,793.60**	**19,631.40**	**21,658.80**	**29,534.90**
Income Tax Liabilities					
Income Tax Provision at the beginning of the year	19,049.10	16,047.20	16,047.20	27,276.50	10,482.80
Tax Expense - current year (Refer note 14.1)	7,592.50	5,133.90	18,676.50	16,559.70	27,271.20
Tax Expense - earlier years (Refer note 14.1)	-	-	(373.10)	(340.80)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Refer note 15.1)	(81.20)	(164.40)	372.50	(512.50)	(198.80)
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Refer note	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Deferred Tax on OCI (Refer note 11.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Income Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Set off to Income Tax Assets after completion of assessment (contra adjustment)	-	-	(15,674.00)	(26,935.70)	(10,278.70)
Income Tax Provision at the end of the year/period	**26,560.40**	**21,016.60**	**19,049.10**	**16,047.20**	**27,276.50**
Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	**2,051.30**	**9,777.00**	**582.30**	**5,611.60**	**2,258.40**
Disclosed as:					
Non Current					
Income Tax Assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	-	-	-	-	-
Current					
Income Tax Assets (net)	2,051.30	9,777.00	582.30	5,611.60	2,258.40
Income Tax Liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income tax asset/(liabilities) at the end	**2,051.30**	**9,777.00**	**582.30**	**5,611.60**	**2,258.40**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 11.2 : DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Balance as on 01.04.2023	Recognised/(reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2024	Recognised/(reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2025	Recognised/(reversed) in profit and loss during the period	Balance as on 30.09.2025
Deferred Tax Assets:							
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims and Debts	5,582.90	(1,063.50)	**4,519.40**	(129.00)	**4,390.40**	1,403.80	**5,794.20**
Employee Benefits	1,127.90	(2.70)	**1,125.20**	(1,125.20)	**-**	(257.60)	**(257.60)**
Others	532.80	683.40	**1,216.20**	(468.20)	**748.00**	(668.80)	**79.20**
TOTAL OF (A)	**7,243.60**	**(382.80)**	**6,860.80**	**(1,722.40)**	**5,138.40**	**477.40**	**5,615.80**
Deferred Tax Liability:							
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	8,013.20	(5,948.90)	**2,064.30**	(671.20)	**1,393.10**	2,822.70	**4,215.80**
Others	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
TOTAL OF (B)	**8,013.20**	**(5,948.90)**	**2,064.30**	**(671.20)**	**1,393.10**	**2,822.70**	**4,215.80**
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C= A-B)	**(769.60)**	**5,566.10**	**4,796.50**	**(1,051.20)**	**3,745.30**	**(2,345.30)**	**1,400.00**
D. Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/DTA(-)	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Asset (E=C+D)	**(769.60)**	**5,566.10**	**4,796.50**	**(1,051.20)**	**3,745.30**	**(2,345.30)**	**1,400.00**

Particulars	Balance as on 01.04.2025	Recognised/(reversed) in profit and loss during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2026	Recognised/(reversed) in profit and loss during the period	Balance as on 30.09.2026
Deferred Tax Assets:					
Provision for Doubtful Advances, Claims and Debts	**4,390.40**	945.10	**5,335.50**	(223.40)	**5,112.10**
Employee Benefits	**-**	30.00	**30.00**	201.30	**231.30**
Others	**748.00**	616.00	**1,364.00**	6,011.20	**7,375.20**
TOTAL OF (A)	**5,138.40**	**1,591.10**	**6,729.50**	**5,989.10**	**12,718.60**
Deferred Tax Liability:					
Related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets	**1,393.10**	70.00	**1,463.10**	5,759.20	**7,222.30**
Others	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**
TOTAL OF (B)	**1,393.10**	**70.00**	**1,463.10**	**5,759.20**	**7,222.30**
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability) (C= A-B)	**3,745.30**	**1,521.10**	**5,266.40**	**229.90**	**5,496.30**
D. Remeasurement of Defined benefit Plan DTL(+)/DTA(-)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Asset (E=C+D)	**3,745.30**	**1,521.10**	**5,266.40**	**229.90**	**5,496.30**

Disclosed as:

	As at				
	30-09-2026	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
Deferred Tax Assets	**5,496.30**	**1,400.00**	**5,266.40**	**3,745.30**	**4,796.50**
Deferred Tax Liability	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Deferred Tax Liability)	**5,496.30**	**1,400.00**	**5,266.40**	**3,745.30**	**4,796.50**

NOTE - 12.1 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Sale of Products[12.1.1]	164,952.40	149,406.20	324,149.80	297,455.20	324,115.60
Sale of Services	982.20	918.90	1,763.50	1,093.80	511.70
	-	-	-	-	-
Other Operating Revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidy for Sand Stowing & Protective Works	-	93.10	172.00	-	2.00
Reversal of Stripping Activity Provision[12.1.2]	3.20	484.30	3,479.90	1,434.60	3,206.90
Total	**165,937.80**	**150,902.50**	**329,565.20**	**299,983.60**	**327,836.20**

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
12.1.1 Sale of Products:					
Sale of Coal	114,963.20	106,617.30	227,046.30	211,023.40	228,308.90
Sizing Charges	7,665.60	7,138.20	15,200.20	14,197.20	15,031.80
Surface Transportation Charges on coal	8,183.40	6,444.40	13,527.70	11,781.20	11,545.50
Evacuation Facility Charges on coal	6,285.30	5,277.00	11,873.80	10,244.60	10,833.90
Other Charges on coal	25,701.80	23,763.30	51,776.80	50,237.10	51,565.60
Coal Quality Variance and Surface Moisture on Coal	647.70	86.50	480.80	(1373.50)	4,922.40
Performance Incentives on Coal	(504.30)	29.40	3,784.90	526.10	1,877.40
Compensation Income on Coal	2,009.70	50.10	459.30	819.10	30.10
Sale of other ancillary products	-		-	-	-
Total	**164,952.40**	**149,406.20**	**324,149.80**	**297,455.20**	**324,115.60**
Goods and Service Tax on sale of products	29,094.40	39,285.90	71,626.20	84,491.70	88,430.80

12.1.2 Carrying amount of the Stripping Activity Provision is being reversed systematically whenever the situation of reversal arises as per material accounting policy of the Group. Refer Note 9.1.2.

12.1.3 Information regarding Disaggregated Revenue information as per IND AS 115 is shown in Other Information (Refer Note-16).

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE 12.2 : OTHER INCOME

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Interest Income[12.2.1]	6,259.70	3,860.50	8,687.50	18,581.50	15,623.40
Other Non-Operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income)					
Profit on Sale of Assets	9.00	11.60	11.60	22.10	55.20
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	-	1.10	-	-	15.80
Gain on Sale of Mutual Fund	1,080.80	257.50	462.20	385.30	767.10
Lease Rent	112.80	131.90	271.20	177.20	150.50
Provision written back[12.2.2]	29.50	8.50	2,064.00	6,359.00	3.90
Liabilities written back [12.2.3]	881.10	77.30	5,024.60	2,362.10	2,415.70
Fair value changes (net)	(62.20)	80.40	183.60	42.70	44.30
Miscellaneous Income [12.2.4]	2,108.80	1,254.50	2,706.30	1,998.10	2,707.90
Total	**10,419.50**	**5,683.30**	**19,411.00**	**29,928.00**	**21,783.80**
12.2.1 Interest income includes interest on Income Tax refund	304.50	930.00	2,238.80	14,203.20	10,312.40
12.2.2 Details of Provision written back					
For Loans to Body Corporate and Employees (4.2.2)	-	-	-	-	-
For Trade Receivables (4.3.4)	0.20	0.20	330.00	6,326.20	2.10
For Financial Deposits and Receivables (4.6.4)	24.70	-	6.20	-	-
For Coal and Store Inventories (5.1.3 and 5.1.5)	-	8.30	13.10	32.20	1.80
For Other Non Current Deposits and Advances (6.1.2)	4.60	-	-	-	-
For Other Current Deposits and Advances (6.2.1)	-	-	36.20	0.60	-
For Other Provisions (9.1)		-	1,678.50	-	-
Total provision written back during the period/year	**29.50**	**8.50**	**2,064.00**	**6,359.00**	**3.90**
12.2.3 Liabilities written back, represents trade payables and other liabilities that are no longer required.					
12.2.4 Miscellaneous Income includes receipts toward E-auction processing fees and penalties levied on vendors/contractors for contractual and agreement non-compliances.	1,889.40	1,071.50	2,352.10	1,613.90	2,362.70
NOTE 13.1 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED					
Explosives	4,803.30	4,233.90	9,135.40	9,458.90	9,100.70
Timber	3.00	3.70	14.50	19.20	14.80
Oil & Lubricants	4,863.00	3,571.30	8,018.60	8,737.70	10,097.20
HEMM Spares	1,226.60	1,418.30	3,758.50	2,571.00	3,464.40
Other Consumable Stores & Spares	1,827.20	1,740.90	3,739.30	3,871.50	3,690.70
Total	**12,723.10**	**10,968.10**	**24,666.30**	**24,658.30**	**26,367.80**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
NOTE 13.2 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK IN TRADE					
Stock at the beginning of the period/year	14,342.30	17,576.10	17,576.10	15,833.30	11,445.90
Opening Stock brought to Revenue	-	-	-	-	124.40
Stock at the closing of the period/year	7,773.80	12,399.80	14,342.30	17,576.10	15,833.30
A. Change in Inventory of Coal	**6,568.50**	**5,176.30**	**3,233.80**	**(1,742.80)**	**(4,263.00)**
Stock at the beginning of the period/year	1,757.70	1,461.00	1,461.00	1,087.50	344.50
Stock at the closing of the period/year	2,262.40	1,613.70	1,757.70	1,461.00	1,087.50
B. Change in Inventory of Workshop and Press Jobs	**(504.70)**	**(152.70)**	**(296.70)**	**(373.50)**	**(743.00)**
	-	-	-	-	-
Total Change in Inventory (A+B) { Decretion / (Accretion) }	**6,063.80**	**5,023.60**	**2,937.10**	**(2,116.30)**	**(5,006.00)**
NOTE 13.3 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES					
Salary and Wages (incl. Allowances and Bonus etc.)[13.3.1]	31,373.10	30,669.40	62,825.10	63,079.90	66,682.20
Contribution to Provident Fund & Other Funds[13.3.4]	6,657.90	6,522.30	15,807.80	14,013.80	17,421.00
Staff welfare Expenses	2,225.00	1,979.30	3,997.20	2,838.80	2,326.30
Total	**40,256.00**	**39,171.00**	**82,630.10**	**79,932.50**	**86,429.50**

13.3.1 Including allowances, bonus, incentives, performance related pay, overtime pay, pay upgradation arrear etc.

13.3.2 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of provision made towards various employee benefits except those covered under actuarial valuation, are provided in Note 9.1.1.

13.3.3 Disclosures as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in respect of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefit plans which are covered under actuarial valuation are disclosed in Note 16 .

13.3.4 Include Expenses recognised under defined contributory scheme	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Provident fund	**2,988.00**	**3,008.20**	**5,974.30**	**6,352.30**	**7,005.10**
Pension Fund	**1,511.50**	**1,518.00**	**3,016.50**	**3,124.70**	**3,495.60**
Additional Pension Contribution	**1,798.50**	**1,583.00**	**3,482.70**	**1,711.20**	**1,808.30**

13.3.5 Refer note no 8.4.6 for revision in executive pay upgradation.

13.3.6 The Group has evaluated the impact of the Code on Wages, 2019 and related labour codes. Based on the assessment, no material impact is expected on the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

13.3.5 Refer note no 9.1.6 for provision on account of NCWA-XII.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE 13.4 : FINANCE COSTS

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Interest Expenses					
Unwinding of discounts	927.40	729.20	1,716.30	1,151.90	1,092.40
Other Borrowing Costs[13.4.1]	988.10	775.90	1,652.50	1,644.70	1,524.30
Total	**1,915.50**	**1,505.10**	**3,368.80**	**2,796.60**	**2,616.70**
13.4.1 It includes accrued interest on borrowing	292.70	92.60	739.00	295.50	1,524.30

NOTE 13.5 : DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION/IMPAIRMENT

Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment					
Property , Plant and Equipment (Note 3.1)	8,705.20	8,098.90	18,801.10	19,925.70	12,164.40
Capital Work in Progress (Note 3.2)	-	24.50	8.90	(26.70)	(12.40)
Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Note 3.3)	-	5,533.10	6,088.10	(16.80)	-
Intangible Assets (Note 3.4)	566.90	497.80	1,062.90	955.00	926.00
Intangible Assets under Development (Note 3.5)	-	-	-	-	-
	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,961.00	20,837.20	13,078.00
Less:					
Transfer of expenditure during development of coal mines	-	-	9.40	-	-
Total	**9,272.10**	**14,154.30**	**25,951.60**	**20,837.20**	**13,078.00**

NOTE 13.6 : STRIPPING ACTIVITY ADJUSTMENT

Stripping Activity Adjustment					
Improved access to Coal[13.6.1]	(400.70)	(1,016.70)	(5,200.10)	(3,056.80)	(6,506.70)
Total	**(400.70)**	**(1,016.70)**	**(5,200.10)**	**(3,056.80)**	**(6,506.70)**

13.6.1 Improved access to coal: When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset.

NOTE 13.7 : CONTRACTUAL EXPENSES

Transportation Charges	7,178.20	6,249.40	13,615.80	12,212.20	12,043.60
Wagon Loading	108.50	125.40	230.10	269.60	336.70
Outsourcing Expenses for Coal and Overburden	22,653.30	18,495.00	42,245.60	40,429.00	34,758.30
Other Contractual Work	1,684.30	1,714.10	3,974.40	4,303.10	3,025.00
Total	**31,624.30**	**26,583.90**	**60,065.90**	**57,213.90**	**50,163.60**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Power Expense	6,337.00	5,881.80	12,585.80	12,055.70	11,236.90
Repairs and Maintenance					
-Building	682.70	676.70	1,352.90	1,414.50	1,970.60
-Plant and Equipment	2,669.20	2,316.70	5,802.40	5,010.00	3,905.60
-Others	4.30	127.70	13.80	12.20	11.50
Travelling Expenses	290.70	297.00	611.60	456.20	363.40
Training Expenses	45.50	35.10	69.40	94.10	84.90
Telephone & Internet	360.30	302.90	640.20	631.00	426.30
Advertisement & Publicity	229.50	134.20	252.20	218.40	157.90
Freight Charges	-	0.30	0.40	6.10	20.40
Demurrage	10.30	33.90	19.80	93.30	168.70
Under Loading Charges	85.70	122.30	207.40	505.30	920.50
Coal Sampling Charges	117.60	133.60	260.80	354.30	389.00
Security Expenses	1,429.20	1,376.70	2,724.10	2,501.50	2,226.80
Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	0.10	0.80	1.70	1.20	1.50
Legal Expenses	39.10	18.90	56.60	77.30	40.60
Service Charges of CIL[13.8.1]	1,538.00	1,453.20	3,526.00	3,350.00	3,747.40
Consultancy Charges	423.10	304.90	738.00	797.00	533.00
Loss on Sale/Discard/Surveyed of Assets	8.90	9.60	99.80	24.90	6.50
Auditor's Remuneration & Expenses					
For Audit Fees	0.90	1.50	6.10	3.00	4.20
For Taxation Matters	0.60	-	0.60	1.00	0.80
For Other Services	-	-	-	-	-
For Reimbursement of Expenses	0.90	0.80	3.60	2.00	3.10
Internal & Other Audit Expenses	16.70	16.30	34.10	41.60	41.30

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 13.8 : OTHER EXPENSES- Cont.

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Rehabilitation Charges[13.8.2]	539.30	505.30	1,071.80	1,024.10	1,083.60
Rent and Hiring Charges [13.8.3]	910.00	796.80	1,603.40	1,545.00	1,419.20
Rates & Taxes	25,653.60	23,661.80	51,702.70	49,771.40	51,465.40
Insurance	10.90	9.50	20.80	24.20	28.10
Loss on Exchange rate variance	-	1.10	-	-	-
Other Rescue/Safety Expenses	29.80	33.80	98.60	82.10	79.00
Siding Maintenance Charges	118.10	95.60	215.70	173.40	105.30
Research and Development Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental & Tree Plantation Expenses	1,461.50	1,422.50	2,114.40	2,242.00	1,861.00
Expenses on Buyback of shares	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses [Refer Annexure to 13.8.5]	284.60	134.60	1,270.60	997.60	514.10
Donations, Rewards & Grant	1.30	92.10	92.20	0.30	3.60
Other Social and Welfare Expenses	944.10	834.20	1,923.90	1,570.10	1,521.50
Provisions[13.8.4]	1,138.50	64.20	104.20	722.80	1,019.10
Miscellaneous expenses	415.20	412.50	1,002.60	1,168.30	6,103.50
Total	**45,797.20**	**41,308.90**	**90,228.20**	**86,971.90**	**91,464.30**

13.8.1 As approved by the Board of the Parent Company, Coal India Limited (CIL), a service charge of Rs. 20.00 per tonne shall be levied on the Year's/Period's coal production for services rendered by CIL

13.8.2 As per the decision of Ministry of Coal, was debited to Rehabilitation expenses towards mobilisation of funds for implementation of action plan for shifting and rehabilitation, dealing with fire and stabilisation of unstable areas at ECL and BCCL at the rate of Rs. 6.00 per tone on coal despatch.

13.8.3 Rent includes Rs.18.00 Million plus taxes, rent paid to CIL for Dankuni Coal Complex.

13.8.4 Details of provisions:

For Loans to Body Corporate and Employees (4.2.2)	-	-	-	-	-
For Trade Receivables (4.3.4)	5.30	-	35.80	(1,760.20)	659.30
For Financial Deposits and Receivables (4.6.4)	-	-	-	(0.10)	0.10
For Coal and Store Inventories (5.1.3 and 5.1.5)	19.90	10.70	17.60	16.60	16.70
For Other Non Current Deposits and Advances (6.1.2)	-	-	-	(36.40)	1.10
For Other Current Deposits and Advances (6.2.1)	-	-	-	36.40	-
For Other Provisions (9.1)	1,113.30	53.50	50.80	2,466.50	341.90
Total provision during the period/year	**1,138.50**	**64.20**	**104.20**	**722.80**	**1,019.10**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Annexure to Note: 13.8.5

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
A. Activity wise break-up of CSR Expenses (including excess spent):					
Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	179.70	64.30	533.63	231.60	324.73
Promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills	98.30	47.20	321.80	139.10	108.28
Gender equality and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	-	-	0.90	-	-
Environmental sustainability	0.30	0.80	31.03	18.80	2.41
Protection of national heritage, art and culture	-	-	1.28	6.70	0.68
Benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents	-	-	-	3.40	2.82
Training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and olympic sports	-	-	-	-	0.64
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	-	8.80	73.70	57.90	65.39
Slum area development	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Expenses	6.30	13.50	49.40	23.40	25.71
Total	**284.60**	**134.60**	**1,011.74**	**480.90**	**530.65**

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

(a) Amount Required to be spent during the year (2% of Average net profits of the holding and subsidiary companies made during the three immediately preceeding financial years under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013)	**1,270.60**	**997.60**	**1,270.60**	**997.60**	**514.10**
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	**1,270.60**	**997.60**	**1,270.60**	**997.60**	**514.10**
(C) Amount spent during the year on:					
(i) Construction/Acquisition of any asset	-	-	723.38	335.10	420.84
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	284.60	134.60	288.36	145.80	109.81
Total	**284.60**	**134.60**	**1,011.74**	**480.90**	**530.65**

C. Reconciliation of CSR Expenses recognised and CSR Expenses spent	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
CSR Expenses Spent	284.60	134.60	1,011.74	480.90	530.65
Less: Excess carried forward/(Utilised) during the year	-	-	-	(20.50)	16.55
Add: Unspent CSR expense on ongoing projects	-	-	258.90	496.20	
Add: Unspent CSR expense on other than ongoing	-	-	-	-	
Amount recognised in P&L	284.60	134.60	1,270.64	997.60	514.10

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Annexure to Note: 13.8.5 **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

D. Unspent amount Other than ongoing Project [Section 135(5)]	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-
Deposited in specific fund of sch. VII within 6 months	-	-	-	-	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Amount Spent During the year	-	-	-	-	-

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

Yearwise Details	Opening Balance	Amount required to be spent during the year	Amount spent during the year	Closing Balance
2023-24	31.80	514.10	502.80	20.50
2024-25	20.50	997.60	977.10	-
2025-26	-	1,270.60	1,270.60	-

F. Unspent Ongoing Project [Section 135(6)] (year-wise)		For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Opening balance	With Company	496.20	-	
	In Separate CSR	-	112.20	174.40
Amount transferred to CSR Unspent Account during the year		258.86	496.20	
Amount spent during the year	From Companies Bank account	-	-	
	In Separate CSR	164.45	112.20	62.20
Closing balance	With Company	258.86	496.20	
	In Separate CSR	331.75	-	112.20

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE 14.1 : TAX EXPENSE

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

	For the period ended 30-09-2026	For the period ended 30-09-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Current Year	7,592.50	5,133.90	18,676.50	16,559.70	27,271.20
Earlier Years	-	-	(373.10)	(340.80)	-
Total Current tax	**7592.50**	**5133.90**	**18303.40**	**16218.90**	**27271.20**
Deferred tax	(230.00)	2,344.50	(1521.00)	1,051.20	(5566.10)
Total	**7,362.50**	**7,478.40**	**16,782.40**	**17,270.10**	**21,705.10**
14.1.1 Reconciliation of Tax Expenses and the Accounting Profit multiplied by India's domestic Tax rate 25.168%					
Profit/(Loss) before tax	29,106.00	18,887.60	64,328.30	62,674.30	91,012.80
	7,325.40	4,753.63	16,190.15	15,773.87	22,906.10
Less: Tax on exempted Income	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	207.40	161.10	589.50	508.80	402.10
Add: Adjustment for earlier year(s)	(170.30)	2563.67	2.75	987.43	(1603.10)
Income Tax Expenses reported in Statement of Profit & Loss	**7,362.50**	**7,478.40**	**16,782.40**	**17,270.10**	**21,705.10**
Effective Income Tax rate :	**25.295%**	**39.594%**	**26.089%**	**27.555%**	**23.848%**

14.1.2. Refer Note 11.2 for component of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities).

NOTE 15.1 : OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(322.40)	(653.40)	1,480.20	(2036.30)	(789.90)
	(322.40)	(653.40)	1,480.20	(2,036.30)	(789.90)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(81.20)	(164.40)	372.50	(512.50)	(198.80)
	(81.20)	(164.40)	372.50	(512.50)	(198.80)
Total (A)	**(241.20)**	**(489.00)**	**1,107.70**	**(1,523.80)**	**(591.10)**
(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	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)	**(241.20)**	**(489.00)**	**1,107.70**	**(1,523.80)**	**(591.10)**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

1 Principles of Consolidation and Financial Reporting in Subsidiaries

i) The Financial Statements of the subsidiaries used in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Holding Company, i.e. for the year /period ended on Balance Sheet date.

ii) The Restated Consolidated Financial Information relate to South Eastern Coalfields Limited, its subsidiary companies, namely, Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited, and Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited.

iii) On incorporation of subsidiaries, in terms of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 03-11-2012 between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON International Limited (IRCON) and the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) for establishment of two Railway Corridors viz., East Corridor and East West Corridor, two (2) Subsidiary Companies of SECL have been Incorporated under the Companies Act,1956 viz., M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL) and M/s. Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited (CEWRL) has deposited money/ transferred debits for capital and other expenditure.

iv) The position of investment and minority interest on various reporting dates are as under:

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)				
			30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited ("CERL")	First floor, Old Building, SECL HQ, Bilaspur-495006	12.03.2013	63.97%	63.97%	63.97%	63.97%	63.97%
M/s. Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited		25.03.2013	64.88%	64.88%	64.88%	66.18%	66.18%

Name of Subsidiary	Non-Controlling Interest as on				
	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited ("CERL")	739.10	99.60	740.80	1,123.10	1,592.30
M/s. Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ("CEWRL")	4,603.30	4,343.00	4,655.40	2,946.50	2,562.30
Total	**5,342.40**	**4,442.60**	**5,396.20**	**4,069.60**	**4,154.60**

The Financial Statements of the above subsidiary companies for the year ended 31-03-2026, 31-03-2025 and 31-03-2024 and for stub period 30-092026 and 30-09-2025 have been considered in Restated Consolidated Financial Information

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

v) Additional information relating to Subsidiaries (As per schedule III of Companies Act, 2013)

As at 30-09-2026

Particulars	Net Assets		Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income		Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Holding- SECL	97.49	212,191.60	100.00	22,556.10	100.00	(241.20)	100.00	22,314.90
Share in Subsidiaries:								
CERL	-	(4,706.60)	-	(425.30)	-	-	-	(425.30)
CEWRL	-	(195.20)	-	(96.00)	-	-	-	(96.00)
Non-Controlling Interest Subsidiaries:								
CERL	0.35	739.10	-	(239.50)	-	-	-	(239.50)
CEWRL	2.16	4,603.40	-	(51.80)	-	-	-	(51.80)
Total	**100.00**	**212,632.30**	**100.00**	**21,743.50**	**100.00**	**(241.20)**	**100.00**	**21,502.30**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

As at 30-09-2025

Particulars	Net Assets		Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income		Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Holding- SECL	97.46	176,091.20	100.00	14,252.50	100.00	(489.00)	100.00	13,763.50
Share in Subsidiaries:								
CERL	-	(5,326.50)	-	(1,818.70)	-	-	-	(1,818.70)
CEWRL	-	(12.90)	-	(0.70)	-	-	-	(0.70)
Non-Controlling Interest Subsidiaries:								
CERL	0.06	99.60	-	(1,023.50)	-	-	-	(1,023.50)
CEWRL	2.48	4,343.00	-	(0.40)	-	-	-	(0.40)
Total	**100.00**	**175,194.40**	**100.00**	**11,409.20**	**100.00**	**(489.00)**	**100.00**	**10,920.20**

As at 31-03-2026

Particulars	Net Assets		Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income		Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Holding- SECL	97.38	204,574.00	100.00	48,888.20	100.00	1,107.70	100.00	49,995.90
Share in Subsidiaries:								
CERL	-	(4,281.10)	-	(773.60)	-	-	-	(773.60)
CEWRL	-	(99.30)	-	(87.00)	-	-	-	(87.00)
Non-Controlling Interest Subsidiaries:								
CERL	0.36	740.80	-	(435.70)	-	-	-	(435.70)
CEWRL	2.26	4,655.40	-	(46.00)	-	-	-	(46.00)
Total	**100.00**	**205,589.80**	**100.00**	**47,545.90**	**100.00**	**1,107.70**	**100.00**	**48,653.60**

As at 31-03-2025

Particulars	Net Assets		Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income		Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Holding- SECL	97.62	170,277.50	100.00	47,020.00	100.00	(1,523.80)	100.00	45,496.20
Share in Subsidiaries:								
CERL	-	(3,507.60)	-	(1,032.40)	-	-	-	(1,032.40)
CEWRL	-	(12.30)	-	(1.30)	-	-	-	(1.30)
Non-Controlling Interest Subsidiaries:								
CERL	0.66	1,123.10	-	(581.40)	-	-	-	(581.40)
CEWRL	1.72	2,946.50	-	(0.70)	-	-	-	(0.70)
Total	**100.00**	**170,827.20**	**100.00**	**45,404.20**	**100.00**	**(1,523.80)**	**100.00**	**43,880.40**

As at 31-03-2024

Particulars	Net Assets		Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income		Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Holding- SECL	97.18	145,698.10	100.00	70,243.60	100.00	(591.10)	100.00	69,652.50
Share in Subsidiaries:								
CERL	-	(2,475.30)	-	(591.90)	-	-	-	(591.90)
CEWRL	-	(10.90)	-	(1.50)	-	-	-	(1.50)
Non-Controlling Interest Subsidiaries:				-				-
CERL	1.08	1,592.30	-	(341.80)	-	-	-	(341.80)
CEWRL	1.74	2,562.30	-	(0.70)	-	-	-	(0.70)
Total	**100.00**	**147,366.50**	**100.00**	**69,307.70**	**100.00**	**(591.10)**	**100.00**	**68,716.60**

2 A. Contingent Liabilities

I. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt

Table-1

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01-04-2026	**102,155.50**	**5,044.60**	**9.00**	**11,037.40**	**118,246.50**
Addition during the year	57,648.30	230.20	-	730.30	58,608.80
Claims settled during the year	-	-	-	-	-
a. From opening balance	24,633.40	91.40	-	349.60	25,074.40
b. Out of addition during the year	-	-	-	138.20	138.20
c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	24,633.40	91.40	-	487.80	25,212.60
Closing as on 30-09-2026	**135,170.40**	**5,183.40**	**9.00**	**11,279.90**	**151,642.70**

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	Central Public Sector Enterprises	Others	Total
Opening as on 01-04-2025	**104,966.40**	**5,309.30**	**51.80**	**11,578.20**	**121,905.70**
Addition during the year	2,603.20	8.20	1.40	282.70	2,895.50
Claims settled during the year	-	-	-	-	-
a. From opening balance	5,248.50	-	-	223.40	5,471.90
b. Out of addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	5,248.50	-	-	223.40	5,471.90
Closing as on 30-09-2025	**102,321.10**	**5,317.50**	**53.20**	**11,637.50**	**119,329.30**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	Central Public Sector Enterprise	Others	Total
Opening as on 01-04-2025	**104,966.40**	**5,309.30**	**51.80**	**11,578.20**	**121,905.70**
Addition during the year	4,377.70	21.30	1.40	598.60	4,999.00
Claims settled during the year	-	-	-	-	-
a. From opening balance	**7,183.90**	283.10	42.80	332.20	7,842.00
b. Out of addition during the year	4.70	2.90	1.40	807.20	816.20
c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	7,188.60	286.00	44.20	1,139.40	8,658.20
Closing as on 31-03-2026	**102,155.50**	**5,044.60**	**9.00**	**11,037.40**	**118,246.50**

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	Central Public Sector Enterprise	Others	Total
Opening as on 01-04-2024	**110,014.10**	**8,022.50**	**499.30**	**10,642.90**	**129,178.80**
Addition during the year	15,772.80	185.80	(436.20)	1,514.70	17,037.10
Claims settled during the year	-	-	-	-	-
a. From opening balance	20,767.40	2,893.50	-	523.10	24,184.00
b. Out of addition during the year	53.10	5.50	11.30	56.30	126.20
c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	20,820.50	2,899.00	11.30	579.40	24,310.20
Closing as on 31-03-2025	**104,966.40**	**5,309.30**	**51.80**	**11,578.20**	**121,905.70**

Particulars	Central Government	State Government and other localities	Central Public Sector Enterprise	Others	Total
Opening as on 01-04-2023	**145,457.80**	**8,073.10**	**490.30**	**7,625.70**	**161,646.90**
Addition during the year	24,756.50	477.00	28.20	3,314.40	28,576.10
Claims settled during the year	-	-	-	-	-
a. From opening balance	60,197.10	515.40	-	292.10	61,004.60
b. Out of addition during the year	3.10	12.20	19.20	5.10	39.60
c. Total claims settled during the year (a+b)	60,200.20	527.60	19.20	297.20	61,044.20
Closing as on 31-03-2024	**110,014.10**	**8,022.50**	**499.30**	**10,642.90**	**129,178.80**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

Table -2

S.N.	Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
A.	**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**					
1	Income Tax	128,468.20	72,284.30	74,004.30	72,100.10	78,147.30
2	Central Excise	-	1,803.40	4.40	4,386.60	4,386.60
3	Clean Energy Cess	-	0.20	-	0.20	0.20
4	Central Sales Tax	361.20	441.30	376.30	441.30	487.10
5	Service Tax	755.80	611.50	610.20	2,787.90	3,302.90
6	GST	5,404.10	3,509.00	3,488.90	1,578.90	1,186.10
7	Others*	181.10	23,671.40	23,671.40	23,671.40	22,503.90
	Sub-total	**135,170.40**	**102,321.10**	**102,155.50**	**104,966.40**	**110,014.10**
B.	**STATE GOVERNMENT**					
1	Royalty	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	2,429.90
2	Environment Clearance	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sales Tax/VAT	1,574.60	1,720.30	1,582.40	1,720.30	1,742.70
4	Entry Tax	2,851.30	2,937.50	2,931.00	2,937.50	3,138.50
5	Others (Property tax etc.)	757.30	659.50	531.00	651.30	711.40
	Sub-total	**5,183.40**	**5,317.50**	**5,044.60**	**5,309.30**	**8,022.50**
C.	**Central Public Sector Enterprises**					
	Arbitration Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
	Suit against the company under litigation	-	-	-	-	-
	Others (Claims by Debtors)	9.00	53.20	9.00	51.80	499.30
	Sub-Total	**9.00**	**53.20**	**9.00**	**51.80**	**499.30**
D.	**Others: (If any)**					
	Miscellaneous – Suit Against the company not acknowledged as Debts	11,279.90	11,637.50	11,037.40	11,578.20	10,642.90
	Sub-Total	**11,279.90**	**11,637.50**	**11,037.40**	**11,578.20**	**10,642.90**
	Grand Total	**151,642.70**	**119,329.30**	**118,246.50**	**121,905.70**	**129,178.80**

a) The Group's pending litigation comprises of claim against the group and proceeding pending tax/statutory/Government authorities. The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has made adequate provisions, and disclosed the contingent liabilities, where applicable, in its Consolidated Restated Financial Information. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on its financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of above are dependent upon the outcome of judgements/decisions.

b) No interest is expected in the settlement of cases under contingent liabilities, except where management has an adverse view.

* The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal, in accordance with the Rule 29 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs.28,808.90 Million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a custodian akin to a designated custodian. However, SECL has crystalized the amount payable to MoC as Rs.5,137.50 Million against Rs.28808.90 Million which is under review/consideration by MoC. Hence, SECL has recognized the amount of Rs.5,137.50 Million as payable to MoC in the Books of Accounts during the FY 2023-24 & FY 2024-25 and balance amount of the claim has been kept as Contingent Liability till March 2026. During the FY 2026-27, MoC has accepted the SECL consideration, accordinlgy contingent liability has been traeted as settled during the year 2026-27.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

II) Guarantee / Sponsor Support Agreement:

S.N.	Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1	The Group has given Bank Guarantees for which there is a floating charge on Current Assets of the Company.	299.60	710.20	411.90	695.00	772.20
2	The Holding Company has executed a Sponsor Support Agreement as promotor of M/s Chhattisgarh East West Railway Ltd (CEWRL), in favor of the Lenders Agent 'State Bank of India against the Rupee Term Loan (RTL) Facility sanctioned through Consortium of Banks led by State Bank of India).	-	25,446.40	25,446.40	25,446.40	25,446.40
3	The Holding Company has executed a Sponsor Support Agreement as promotor of M/s Chhattisgarh East West Railway Ltd (CEWRL), in favor of the Lenders Agent 'Power Finance Corporation' against the Rupee Term Loan (RTL) Facility and accrued interest thereon.	42,756.50	-	42,756.50	-	-
4	The Holding Company has executed a Non-Disposal Undertaking as promotor of M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd (CERL) along with other promotors, in favor of Central Bank of India against the Rupee Term Loan (RTL) Facility e for part financing the East Rail Corridor Phase-II Project of CERL.	13,490.00	13,490.00	13,490.00	13,490.00	13,490.00
5	The Holding Company has executed a Sponsor Support Agreement as promotor of M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd (CERL), in favor of the Lenders Agent 'Power Finance Corporation' against the Rupee Term Loan (RTL) Facility) and accrued interest thereon.	20,266.80	-	20,266.80	-	-
6	The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is Rs.4200.00 Million, of which fund-based limit is Rs. 1,350.00 Million and non-fund based limit is Rs.2850.00 Million. Further, Rs.105,900.00 Million (Rs.78,500.00 Million) was set up working capital limit outside consortium of which fund based limit is Rs.52,500.00 Million and non-fund based limit is Rs.53,400.00 Million. Coal India Limited is contingently liable to the extent such facility is actually utilized by the Subsidiary Companies.					

III. Letter of Credit :

S.N.	Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1	Outstanding letters of credit as at the reporting date	1,082.70	-	2,177.00	64.80	2,646.30

IV. Commitments

a. Capital Commitments

S.N.	Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	59,015.40	51,509.90	53,196.80	53,778.90	55,412.70

b. Uncalled Liability on shares and other investment partly paid

S.N.	Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1	Uncalled Liability on shares and other investment partly paid	-	-	-	-	-

c. Other Commitments

S.N.	Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1	Others Commitments	718.80	718.80	785.30	1,422.50	-

B. Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. During the normal course of business, several unresolved claims are currently outstanding. The inflow of economic benefits, in respect of such claims cannot be measured due to uncertainties that surround the related events and circumstances.

3 Related Party information

I. Group Information - Coal India Limited (Holding Company)

A. Holding Company & Fellow Subsidiary

S.N.	Name of Entity	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	Relation
1	COAL INDIA LIMITED	Coal mining	India	Holding Company
2	Eastern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	Fellow Subsidiary
3	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Coal mining	India	Fellow Subsidiary
4	Central Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Northern Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	Fellow Subsidiary
6	Western Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	Coal mining	India	Fellow Subsidiary
8	Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	Consultancy support in Coal and Mineral exploration	India	Fellow Subsidiary
9	Coal India Africana Limitada, Mozambique (CIAL)	Coal mining	Mozambique	Fellow Subsidiary
10	CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited (CNUL)	Renewable Energy	India	Fellow Subsidiary
11	Bharat Coal Gasification & Chemicals Limited (BCGCL)	Coal gasification	India	Fellow Subsidiary
12	Coal Gas India Limited (CGIL)	Coal gasification	India	Fellow Subsidiary
13	CIL Rajasthan Akshay Urja Limited (CRAUL)	Renewable Energy	India	Fellow Subsidiary

B. Joint Venture Companies of Holding Company

S.N.	Name of Entity	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	Relation
1	International Coal Venture Private Limited (ICVL)	Coal	India	Joint Venture
2	CIL NTPC Urja Private Limited (CNUPL)	Energy	India	Joint Venture
3	Talcher Fertilizers Limited (TFL)	Fertiliser	India	Joint Venture
4	Hindustan Urvarak and Rasayan Limited (HURL)	Fertiliser	India	Joint Venture
5	Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited (CLUVPL)	Energy	India	Joint Venture
6	DVC CIL Power Private Limited (DCPPL)	Energy	India	Joint Venture

C. Post Employment Benefit Funds and others

S.N.	Name of Entity	Nature	Country of Incorporation	Relation
1	Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
2	Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)	Statutory body under the control of Ministry of Coal	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
3	Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust (CPRMSE)	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
4	Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
5	CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
6	Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM)	Registered Society	India	Others
7	National Calamity fund trust	Trust	India	Others
8	Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA)	Registered Society	India	Others

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

D. Joint operations

S.N.	Name of project	Nature	Country of Operation	Relation
1	CBM Joint operation between CIL and ONGC at Jharia	Coal Bed Methane Gas	India	Joint Operation
2	CBM Joint operation between CIL and ONGC at Raniganj	Coal Bed Methane Gas	India	Joint Operation

II Related Party Disclosures- Group Company

A. Related Party Information

i) Subsidiary Company of SECL

Name of Subsidiary	Address	Date of Incorporation	Stake in Subsidiary (%)				
			30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited ("CERL")	First floor, Old Building, SECL HQ, Bilaspur-495006	12.03.2013	63.97%	63.97%	63.97%	63.97%	63.97%
M/s. Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Limited ("CEWRL")		25.03.2013	64.88%	64.88%	64.88%	66.18%	66.18%

ii) Joint Venture Companies

NIL

iii) Post-Employment Benefit Funds and Others

Name of Entity	Nature	Country of Incorporation	Relation
Coal India Employees Gratuity Fund	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF)	Statutory body under the control of MoC, GoI	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
Coal India Superannuation Benefit Fund Trust (CPRMSE)	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Non- Executives	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Trust (EDCPS)	Trust	India	Post Retirement Benefit Plan
Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM)	Registered Society	India	Others
Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA)	Registered Society	India	Others

iv) Board of Directors & Key Managerial Personnel

South Eastern Coalfields Limited **As on 30-09-2026**

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Harish Duhan	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	26.03.2025
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Operations,	01.01.2025 to 08.09.2026
Biranchi Das	Director (HR)	20.03.2024
Sunil Kumar Darla	Director (Finance) & CFO	25.07.2024
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Director Technical (Projects & Planning)	27.08.2025 to 08.09.2026
	Director Technical (Operations)	08.09.2026
Nripendra Nath	Director Technical (Projects & Planning)-Additional Charge	11.09.2026

Other KMPs of Subsidiaries:

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Pradeep Kumar Ojha	CEO	02.04.2026
B. Siva Kumar	CEO	01.04.2026
Mrs. Ragini Advani	Director	01.06.2022
Rajesh Naik	Director	20.07.2023
Vishwesh Kumar	Director	26.09.2024
Priya Ranjan Parhi	Director	09.05.2022
Prabhat Chand Saini	CFO CERL	10.07.2025
Mrs. Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO CWERL	10.07.2025
Anand Amirtharaj Joseph	Company Secretary, CERL	30.03.2017
Anup Agarwal	Company Secretary. CEWRL	12.09.2018

South Eastern Coalfields Limited **As on 30-09-2025**

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Harish Duhan	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	26.03.2025
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Operations	01.01.2025
Biranchi Das	Director (HR)	20.03.2024
Sunil Kumar Darla	Director Finance & CFO	25.07.2024
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Director Projects & Planning	27.08.2025

Other KMPs of Subsidiaries:

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Vishwesh Kumar	Director	26.09.2024
Ragini Advani	Director	01.06.2022
A.K. Singh	Director	20.07.2023
Priya Ranjan Parhi	Director	09.05.2022
B. Siva Kumar	CEO	16.07.2025
Prabhat Chand Saini	CFO CERL	10.07.2025
Ravi Valluri	CEO	17.04.2023
Vineet Kumar Singh	CFO CEWRL	12.09.2018
Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO CERL	29.06.2020
Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO CEWRL	10.07.2025
Anand Amirtharaj Joseph	Company Secretary CERL	30.03.2017
Anup Agarwal	Company Secretary CEWRL	12.09.2018

South Eastern Coalfields Limited **As on 31-03-2026**

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Harish Duhan	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	26.03.2025
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Operations	01.01.2025
Biranchi Das	Director (HR)	20.03.2024
Sunil Kumar Darla	Director Finance & CFO	25.07.2024
Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra	Director (Technical) Projects & Planning	27.08.2025

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

Other KMPs of Subsidiaries:

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Vishwesh Kumar	Director	26.09.2024
Ragini Advani	Director	01.06.2022
A.K. Singh	Director	20.07.2023
Priya Ranjan Parhi	Director	09.05.2022
A.K. Mishra	Director	01.01.2025
B. Siva Kumar	CEO	16.07.2025
Prabhat Chand Saini	CFO CERL	10.07.2025
Ravi Valluri	CEO	17.04.2023
Vineet Kumar Singh	CFO CEWRL	12.09.2018
Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO CERL	29.06.2020
Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO CEWRL	10.07.2025
Anand Amirtharaj Joseph	Company Secretary CERL	30.03.2017
Anup Agarwal	Company Secretary CEWRL	12.09.2018

South Eastern Coalfields Limited **As on 31-03-2025**

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Harish Duhan	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	26.03.2025
Jai Prakash Dwivedi	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	01.02.2025
Dr. Prem Sagar Mishra	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	28.01.2022
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Operations	01.01.2025
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Projects & Planning	01.01.2025
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Projects & Planning	07.02.2024
S. N. Kapri	Director (Technical) Operations	01.10.2023
Biranchi Das	Director (HR)	20.03.2024
Sunil Kumar Darla	Director (Finance) & CFO	25.07.2024
	CFO	
G. Srinivasan	Director (Finance)	12.08.2022
	CFO	27.09.2022

Other KMPs of Subsidiaries:

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
N. Franklin Jaykumar	Chairman	26.07.2024
G. Srinivasan	Chairman	01.10.2023
S.N. Kapri	Director	13.01.2023
Biranchi Das	Director	26.07.2024
Sunil Kumar Darla	Director	26.07.2024
Ragini Advani	Director	01.06.2022
A.K. Singh	Director	20.07.2023
A. P. Palanisamy	Director	22.08.2023
Vishwesh Kumar	Director	26.09.2024
Priya Ranjan Parhi	Director	09.05.2022

Ravi Valluri	CEO	17.04.2023
Vineet Kumar Singh	CFO	12.09.2018
Anup Agarwal	Company Secretary	12.09.2018
Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO	29.06.2020
Anand Amirtharaj Joseph	Company Secretary	30.03.2017

South Eastern Coalfields Limited **As on 31-03-2024**

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
Dr. Prem Sagar Mishra	Chairman-cum-Managing Director & CEO	28.01.2022
	Director (Personnel)	01.02.2024
G. Srinivasan	Director (Finance)	12.08.2022
	CFO	27.09.2022
S. N. Kapri	Director (Technical) Projects & Planning	09.12.2022
	Director (Technical) Operations	01.10.2023
	Director (Technical) Projects & Planning	01.10.2023
N. Franklin Jayakumar	Director (Technical) Projects & Planning	07.02.2024
Biranchi Das	Director (Personnel)	20.03.2024
Debasis Acharyya	Director (Personnel)	12.01.2023
S.K. Pal	Director (Technical) Operations	01.10.2022

Other KMPs of Subsidiaries:

Name	Designation	W.e.f.
G. Srinivasan	Chairman	01.10.2023
S.K. Pal	Chairman	01.10.2023
G. Srinivasan	Director	08.10.2022
S.N. Kapri	Director	13.01.2023
D. Acharyya	Director	01.10.2023
N. Jaykumar Franklin	Director	30.03.2024
Ragini Advani	Director	01.06.2022
A.K. Singh	Director	20.07.2023
Parag Verma	Director	10.10.2022
A. P. Palanisamy	Director	22.08.2023
Dr. Saransh Mittar	Director	23.08.2022
Priya Ranjan Parhi	Director	09.05.2022
A.K.Pattanaik	GM Siding, SECL, CEO	31.01.2023
Ravi Valluri	CEO	17.04.2023
Vineet Kumar Singh	CFO	12.09.2018
Priyanka Kirit Tanna	CFO	29.06.2020
Anand Amirtharaj Joseph	Company Secretary	30.03.2017
Anup Agarwal	Company Secretary	12.09.2018

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

v. Remuneration of Key Managerial Personnel

S.N.	Remuneration to CMD, Whole Time Directors and Company Secretary	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
i)	**Short Term Employee Benefits**					
a.	Payment to CMD, Whole Time Directors, CFO & Company Secretary	21.40	23.60	54.00	47.80	46.90
b.	Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	0.10	0.80	1.70	1.20	1.50
ii)	**Other Long-term Benefits**	3.20	-	-	-	-
iii)	**Post-Employment Benefits**	-	7.20	7.00	7.00	6.00
iv)	**Termination Benefits**	1.30	-	5.20	5.80	5.90
	TOTAL	**26.00**	**31.60**	**67.90**	**61.80**	**60.30**

Note - Besides above, whole time Directors have been allowed to use of cars for private journey up to a ceiling of 750 KMs on payment of Rs.2000 per month as per service conditions.

vi. Balances Outstanding with Key Managerial Personnel

S.N.	Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
i)	Amount Payable	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Amount Receivable	-	-	-	-	-

vii. Dues from directors

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.

B. Related Party Transactions within Group

South Eastern Coalfields Limited has entered into transactions with CIL & its subsidiaries which include Apex charges, Rehabilitation charges,, IICM charges and other expenditure incurred through current account.

i) Transactions with Related Parties

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

As approved by the Board of the parent company, Coal India Limited (CIL), a service charge of Rs. 20.00 per tonne shall be levied on the year's/Periods coal production for services rendered by CIL

As per the decision of Ministry of Coal, was debited to Rehabilitation expenses towards mobilisation of funds for implementation of action plan for shifting and rehabilitation, dealing with fire and stabilisation of unstable areas at ECL and BCCL at the rate of Rs. 6.00 per tone on coal despatch.

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

30-09-2026

Name of Related Party	Consultancy Charges	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend (Paid)	Lease Rent	Outstanding Balances (Payable)/ Receivables	Purchase of Service/ Goods	Sale of Service/ Goods
Coal India Limited	-	1,538.00	539.30	14,697.30	9.00	(601.10)	-	-
Eastern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	1.30
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
Central Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	1.90
Northern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.20	45.70
Western Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.90	11.10
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	1,986.30	-	-	-	-	(1,415.10)	-	32.80
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.40	2.60

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

30-09-2025

Name of Related Party	Consultancy Charges	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend (Paid)	Lease Rent	Outstanding Balances (Payable)/ Receivables	Purchase of Service/ Goods	Sale of Service/ Goods
Coal India Limited	-	1,453.20	505.30	7,949.90	9.00	1,054.20	-	-
Eastern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	0.80
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
Central Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.00
Northern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.40	2.60
Western Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.70	4.60
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	2,090.90	-	-	-	-	(1,442.20)	0.50	19.70
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	2.20

31-03-2026

Name of Related Party	Consultancy Charges	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend (Paid)	Lease Rent	Outstanding Balances (Payable)/ Receivables	Purchase of Service/ Goods	Sale of Service/ Goods
Coal India Limited	-	3,526.00	1,071.80	15,699.34	18.00	(1,192.00)	-	-
Eastern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.40	0.90
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20
Central Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	1.50
Northern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.40	18.10
Western Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.80	11.60
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	4,618.00	-	-	-	-	(1,996.50)	33.20	48.00
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.70	12.50

31-03-2025

Name of Related Party	Consultancy Charges	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend (Paid)	Lease Rent	Outstanding Balances (Payable)/ Receivables	Purchase of Service/ Goods	Sale of Service/ Goods
Coal India Limited	-	3,350.00	1,024.10	20,916.80	18.00	(48.50)	-	-
Eastern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.50	-
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	57.70
Northern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.10	16.90
Western Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.60	3.90
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	4,748.40	-	-	-	-	(1,774.20)	-	43.00
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	16.30

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION **(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)**

31-03-2024

Name of Related Party	Consultancy Charges	Apex Charges	Rehabilitation Charges	Dividend (Paid)	Lease Rent	Outstanding Balances (Payable)/ Receivables	Purchase of Service/ Goods	Sale of Service/ Goods
Coal India Limited	-	3,747.40	1,083.60	7,495.50	18.00	(87.60)	-	-
Eastern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.30	2.30
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.10	5.00
Northern Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	11.40
Western Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	3.00
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	4,600.80	-	-	-	-	(2,411.50)	-	48.70
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.60	3.60

The following entries has been eliminated during the preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

Description	Nature of Transaction	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL)	Share Capital	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	Total Loan	7,258.00	6,705.60	6,942.90	5,774.40	2,686.20
	Current A/c Balance	15.70	3.20	9.10	14.30	2.60
	Loan Disbursement	66.50	703.70	703.70	2,829.90	1,152.00
	Interest Income	276.30	252.80	516.40	287.60	149.60
	Rent on Building*	-	-	-	-	-
	Fair Value Income	14.00	12.40	25.30	20.20	10.60
Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL)	Share Capital	4,775.20	4,775.20	4,775.20	4,775.20	4,775.20
	Total Loan	5,021.30	5,001.30	5,011.10	1,817.00	208.30
	Current A/c Balance	3.50	3.20	3.00	2.70	2.50
	Loan Disbursement	-	3,172.30	3,172.30	1,587.20	-
	Rent on Building*	-	-	-	-	-
	Interest Income	0.60	-	0.50	-	-
	Fair Value Income	2.50	-	2.40	-	-

The Holding Company has given office space of 4000sq.ft. (approx.) at in the 1st floor of Old Building at SECL HQ, Bilaspur for joint use of the subsidiaries M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd (CERL) and M/s Chhattisgarh East West Railway Ltd (CEWRL) for the purpose of its registered office from 01.01.2026 for a period of 30years. The monthly lease rent payable by them together is Rs. 0.00 million (Rs.. 16000.00 per month in absolute numbers).

ii) Lease from CIL:

Coal India Ltd. (Parent Company) has given on lease land, building and structures, plant and machinery of Dankuni Coal Complex at Kolkata from 01-04-1995, with absolute right to manufacture, sell its products including gas and by-products. The lease rent payable from 01-04-2016 onward to Coal India Ltd. is Rs.18.00 millions per annum.

Terms and condition of transaction with related parties

All transactions from related parties are made on terms similar in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement of these occur in cash. The Group has not recorded any impairment allowances in respect of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This is used on the assessment undertaken in each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market condition in which the related parties operates.

iii) Entities under the control of the same government:

The Parent Company is a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) controlled by the Government of India, holding 63.13% of its paid-up share capital, and operates under the administrative control of the Ministry of Coal.

The Group enters into transactions with other government-related entities in the normal course of business. These transactions include, inter alia, procurement of fuel, explosive, oil products, purchase of equipment and spares, maintenance and other services, as well as rendering of consultancy and other services. Such transactions are generally conducted on an arm’s length basis and on terms comparable to those prevailing with non-government entities, typically through a transparent price discovery mechanism based on open tendering processes. In certain cases, procurement of spares and services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items, or through single-tender arrangements, is undertaken due to reasons such as urgency, technical compatibility, or similar considerations. These transactions are executed through a negotiated process, with prices benchmarked against available market data for such items.

The Group enters into transactions with other government-related entities in the normal course of business. These transactions include, inter alia, procurement of fuel, explosive, oil products, purchase of equipment and spares, maintenance and other services, as well as rendering of consultancy, other services and sale of coal. Such transactions are generally conducted on an arm’s length basis and on terms comparable to those prevailing with non-government entities, typically through a transparent price discovery mechanism based on open tendering processes. In certain cases, procurement of spares and services from Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) for proprietary items, or through single-tender arrangements, is undertaken due to reasons such as urgency, technical compatibility, or similar considerations. These transactions are executed through a negotiated process, with prices benchmarked against available market data for such items.

4 Fair Value Measurement

(a) Financial Instruments by Category

Particulars	As at 30.09.2026		As at 30.09.2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Secured Bonds	-	-	-	-
Co-Operative Share	-	-	-	-
Mutual Fund	25,104.30	-	9,098.30	-
Other Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	8,556.60	-	3,733.40
Other Financial Assets	-	49,400.20	-	38,002.90
Trade receivables	-	4,383.60	-	8,451.60
Cash & cash equivalents	-	6,243.70	-	15,731.30
Other Bank Balances	-	105,605.50	-	33,562.30
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	80,972.90	-	64,759.20
Trade payables	-	19,863.00	-	18,603.10
Other Liabilities	-	49,101.90	-	45,275.80

Particulars	As at 31-03-2026		As at 31-03-2025		As at 31-03-2024	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets						
Investments :						
Secured Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-Operative Share	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual Fund	16,219.60	-	7,900.50	-	7,420.00	-
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	8,645.10	-	3,717.50	-	3,472.80
Other Financial Assets	-	39,444.60	-	30,133.00	-	30,663.00
Trade receivables	-	11,993.50	-	3,559.90	-	7,041.60
Cash & cash equivalents	-	8,136.70	-	14,497.50	-	8,114.30
Other Bank Balances	-	83,687.30	-	21,482.10	-	29,300.50
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	71,378.00	-	62,124.20	-	49,854.50
Trade payables	-	22,878.60	-	20,572.50	-	16,611.50
Other Liabilities	-	51,603.10	-	46,546.60	-	49,351.30

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(b)Fair value hierarchy

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	As at 30.09.2026		As at 30.09.2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investments :				
Mutual Fund	25,104.30	-	9,098.30	-
Financial Liabilities				

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value	As at 31-03-2026		As at 31-03-2025		As at 31-03-2024	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets at FVTPL						
Investments :						
Mutual Fund	16,219.60	-	7,900.50	-	7,420.00	-
Financial Liabilities						

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	As at 30.09.2026		As at 30.09.2025	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments :				
Preference Shares				
-Equity Component	-	-	-	-
-Debt Component	-	-	-	-
Other Investments				
Loans	-	8,556.60	-	3,733.40
Other Financial Assets	-	49,400.20	-	38,002.90
Trade receivables	-	4,383.60	-	8,451.60
Cash & cash equivalents	-	6,243.70	-	15,731.30
Other Bank Balances	-	105,605.50	-	33,562.30
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	80,972.90	-	64,759.20
Trade payables	-	19,863.00	-	18,603.10
Other Liabilities	-	49,101.90	-	45,275.80

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	As at 31-03-2026		As at 31-03-2025		As at 31-03-2024	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Financial Assets						
Investments :						
Preference Shares						
-Equity Component	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Debt Component	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Investments						
Loans	-	8,645.10	-	3,717.50	-	3,472.80
Other Financial Assets	-	39,444.60	-	30,133.00	-	30,663.00
Trade receivables	-	11,993.50	-	3,559.90	-	7,041.60
Cash & cash equivalents	-	8,136.70	-	14,497.50	-	8,114.30
Other Bank Balances	-	83,687.30	-	21,482.10	-	29,300.50
		-		-		-
Financial Liabilities		-		-		-
Borrowings	-	71,378.00	-	62,124.20	-	49,854.50
Trade payables	-	22,878.60	-	20,572.50	-	16,611.50
Other Liabilities	-	51,603.10	-	46,546.60	-	49,351.30

The Group uses the judgments and estimates in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level is given below.

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

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

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

(c) Valuation technique used in determining fair value
Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include the use of quoted market prices (NAV) of instruments in respect of investment in Mutual Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

5 Financial Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk & impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Trade Receivables and Financial Assets	Ageing analysis/ Credit rating	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), diversification of bank deposits credit limits and other securities. Counterparty default risk of Trade receivables is managed by financial assurances like security deposits Advances, Bank guarantee etc.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other Liabilities	Periodic cash flows	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions, recognised financial assets and liabilities not dominated in INR.	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.
Market Risk-interest rate	Cash and Cash equivalents, Bank deposits and Mutual Funds.	Cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Department of public enterprises (DPE guidelines), Regular watch and review by senior management and audit committee.

The Group risk management is carried out by the board of directors as per DPE guidelines issued by Government of India. The board provides written principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering investment of excess liquidity.

A. 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.

Credit risk management:

Receivables arise mainly out of sale of Coal. Sale of Coal is broadly categorized as sale through fuel supply agreements (FSAs) and e-auction.

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs)

The Group enters into legally enforceable FSAs with customers or with State Nominated Agencies that in turn enters into appropriate distribution arrangements with end customers. 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"); under various clauses of Scheme to Harness and Allocate Koyla (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI);

• FSAs with customers in non-power industries (including captive power plants ("CPPs")); as per Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) Linkage Policy; and

• FSAs with State Nominated Agencies.

E-Auction Scheme

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

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Counterparty defaults risk of trade receivables is managed by financial assurances like Security Deposits, Advances, Bank Guarantee etc.

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

Significant estimates and judgments for Impairment of financial assets.

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

B. Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Refer Note 16 (1) (II) Guarantee for the bank borrowings within consortium of banks and outside consortium, the fund and non fund based limit for working capital credit etc.

Management monitors forecasts of the group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in accordance with practice and limits set by the group.

Maturity profile as on 30.09.2026

Borrowings:	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 Years**	**More then 5 Years**
Secured Loans From Bank/PFC	-	-	12,868.70	67,040.50
Unsecured Loan from Others	-	-	-	1,063.70

Maturity profile as on 30.09.2025

Borrowings:	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 Years**	**More then 5 Years**
Secured Loans From Bank/PFC	-	-	5,577.20	58,423.40
Unsecured Loan from Others	-	-	-	758.60

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Maturity profile as on 31.03.2026

Borrowings:	0-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	More then 5 Years
Secured Loans From Bank/PFC	-	-	8,959.20	61,469.30
Unsecured Loan from Others	-	-	-	949.50

Maturity profile as on 31.03.2025

Borrowings:	0-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	More then 5 Years
Secured Loans From Bank/PFC	-	48.50	8,653.60	52,930.60
Unsecured Loan from Others	-	-	-	443.00

Maturity profile as on 31.03.2024

Borrowings:	0-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	More then 5 Years
Secured Loans From Bank/PFC	-	-	11,800.95	37,784.95
Unsecured Loan from Others	-	-	-	268.60

During the period, the group optimized its debt profile by refinancing key bank facilities. Consequently, the repayment schedules for long-term borrowings have changed, reflecting the new terms secured for CERL (March 2025) and CEWRL (September 2025)

C. Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk in respect of foreign operation is considered to be insignificant. The Group also imports and risk is managed by regular follow up. Group has a policy which is implemented when foreign currency risk becomes significant.

b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

c) Capital management

The Group being a government entity manages its capital as per the guidelines of Department of investment and public asset management under ministry of finance.

Capital Structure of the Group is as follows:

Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Equity Share capital	13,361.10	6,680.60	13,361.10	6,680.60	6,680.60
Long term debt	80,972.90	64,759.20	71,378.00	62,075.70	49,854.50

Long term debt	80,972.90	64,759.20	71,378.00	62,075.70	49,854.50
Less: Cash & Cash Equivalent	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30
Net Debt	74,729.20	49,027.90	63,241.30	47,578.20	41,740.20
Equity attributable to the owners of the Holding Company	207,289.90	170,751.80	200,193.40	166,757.60	143,211.90
Capital and Net Debt	282,019.10	219,779.70	263,434.70	214,335.80	184,952.10
Capital Gearing ratio	26.50%	22.31%	24.01%	22.20%	22.57%

6 Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement

A. Employee Benefits: Recognition and Measurement (Ind AS-19)

Defined Benefit Plans :

a) Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit plan ("the Gratuity Scheme") covering the eligible employees. Gratuity payment is made as per policy of the Group subject to maximum of Rs. 2.5 Million (Rs. 2.00 Million prior to 01.10.2025) in case of executives and Rs. 2.00 Million in case of non executive at the time of separation from the Group 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).

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

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

Group has post-retirement medical benefit scheme known as Contributory Post Retirement Medicare Scheme for Executive of CIL and its Subsidiaries (CPRMSE), to provide Medicare to the executives, their spouses and fully financially dependent Divyang child(ren) suffering from not less than 40% of any disability in Group hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Group on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme under common coal cadre or Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time. Membership is not extended to the executives who resigns from the services of the CIL and its subsidiaries. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired executives, spouse and dependent Divyang child (ren) taken together jointly or severally is Rs 2.50 Million except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India . The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

As a part of social security scheme under wage agreement, Group 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 Group hospital/empanelled hospitals or outpatient/Domiciliary only in India subject to ceiling limit, on account of retirement on attaining the age of superannuation or are separated by the Group on medical ground or retirement under Voluntary Retirement Scheme formulated and made applicable from time to time or resigns from the Group at the age of 57 Years or above or on death to the spouse and Divyang Child(ren). The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life for the retired non-executives and spouse taken together jointly or severally is Rs 0.80 Million except for specified diseases with no upper limit. The maximum amount reimbursable during the entire life of Divyang child would be Rs. 0.25 Million. The Scheme is funded through trust for group, maintained with Life Insurance Corporation of India . The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation done at each reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plans

a) Provident Fund and Pension

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

b) CIL Executive Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (NPS)

The Group provides a post-employment contributory pension scheme to the executives of the Group 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 Group is to contribute to the trust to the extent of amount not exceeding 30% of basic pay and variable dearness allowance less employer's contribution towards provident fund, gratuity, post-retirement medical benefits -Executive i.e. CPRMSE or any other retirement benefits. The current employer contribution of 6.99% of basic and Dearness Allowance is being charged to statement of profit and loss.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

a) Leave encashment

The Group provides benefit of total Earned Leave (EL) of 30 days and Half Paid Leave (HPL) of 20 days to the executives of the Group, 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 Group as per actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

b) Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

As a part of the social security scheme, the Group has a Life Cover Scheme known as "Life Cover Scheme of Coal India Limited" (LCS) which covers all the executive and non-executive cadre employees. In case of death in service, an amount of Rs 0.15 Million is paid to the nominees under the scheme w.e.f 01.10.2017. The expected cost of the benefits is recognized when an event occurs that causes the benefit payable under the scheme.

c) Settlement Allowances

As part of the wage agreement, a lump sum amount is payable as a settling-in allowance to all non-executive employees covered under NCWA upon their superannuation on or after 31.10.2010. The Board of Directors of Coal India Limited in its 481st meeting held on 31st July 2025 approved the enhanced amount of Rs. 0.00 Million (Rs. 20,000 Actual) from the existing Rs. 0.00 Million (Rs. 12,000/- Actual). The liability under this scheme is borne by the Group based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

d) Group Personal Accident Insurance (GPAIS)

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

e) Travel Allowance Scheme

As a part of wage agreement, Non-executive employees are entitled to travel assistance for visiting their home town and for "Bharat Bhraman" once in a block of 4 years. A lump sum amount of Rs 0.00 Million (Rs. 10,000.00 Actual) and Rs 0.00 Million (Rs.15,000 Actual) is paid for visiting Home town and "Bharat Bhraman", respectively. The liability for the scheme is recognised based on actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

f) Workmen's Compensation to Dependent on Mine Accident Benefits

As a part of social security scheme, the Group provide the benefits admissible under The Employee's Compensation Act, 1923 to the next of kin of an employee in case of a fatal mine accident w.e.f 07.11.2019. The Board of Directors of Coal India Limited in its 480th meeting held on 26th June 2025 approved the enhanced amount of Rs.2.50 Million from the existing Rs.1.50 Million to all employees (executive, non executives and contract workers). In addition, w.e.f 01.06.2023 an exgratia amount of Rs. 0.09 Million is also paid in case of death or permanent total disablement .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 and other long term employee benefits plans are as under:

(i) Funded

o Gratuity
o Leave encashment
o Post Retirement Medical Benefits- Executive(CPRMSE)
o Post Retirement Medical Benefits-Non Executive(CPRMSE-NE)

(ii) Unfunded

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

Actuarial Provision based on valuation made by the Actuary, details of which are mentioned below:

Particulars	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01-04-2023	Incremental Liability during the Year	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01-04-2024	Incremental Liability during the Year	Opening Actuarial Liability as on 01-04-2025	Incremental Liability during the Year	Closing Actuarial Liability as on 31-03-2026
Gratuity	38,903.50	(539.80)	38,363.70	(1,843.80)	36,519.90	(2,874.60)	33,645.30
Earned Leave	8,723.90	1,391.40	10,115.30	(67.80)	10,047.50	52.00	10,099.60
Settlement Allowance	343.00	(22.40)	320.60	(17.70)	302.90	80.10	383.00
Leave Travel Concession	389.44	37.40	426.84	53.30	480.20	(59.60)	420.60
Medical Benefits	8,307.90	(31.70)	8,276.20	740.00	9,016.00	(29.80)	8,986.80
Total	**56,667.74**	**834.90**	**57,502.64**	**(1,136.00)**	**56,366.50**	**(2,831.90)**	**53,535.30**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

g) Disclosure as per Actuary's Certificate

The disclosures as per actuary's certificate for employee benefits for Gratuity (funded) and Leave Encashment (funded) are given below:

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

Table-1
Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	For the year ended	For the year ended	For the year ended	For the Period ended	For the Period ended
		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Current service cost	536.57	574.77	588.74	294.37	274.759
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	1,023.16	-	482.33	-	-
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-	-	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Service cost	1,559.73	574.77	1,071.06	294.37	274.759
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(152.11)	(69.25)	(16.65)	(8.32)	-84.888
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Cost recognised in P&L**	**1,407.62**	**505.52**	**1,054.42**	**286.04**	**189.87**

B	Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	790.79	823.51	(458.65)	(21.30)	7.89
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	629.35	827.11	(610.72)	639.01	197.89
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	1,420.14	1,650.62	(1,069.37)	617.71	205.78
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(246.32)	(297.54)	(496.36)	(319.74)	(167.73)
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	1,173.82	1,353.08	(1,565.73)	297.97	38.05

C	Defined Benefit Cost	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Service cost	1,559.73	574.77	1,071.06	294.37	274.76
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(152.11)	(69.25)	(16.65)	(8.32)	(84.89)
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	1,173.82	1,353.08	(1,565.73)	297.97	38.05
4	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	2,581.44	1,858.60	(511.32)	584.01	227.92
D	**Assumptions as at**	**31st Mar, 2024**	**31st Mar, 2025**	**31st Mar, 2026**	**30th Sept 2025**	**30th Sept 2026**
1	Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.60%	6.90%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%				

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 2

Net Balance Sheet position as at 31st Mar, 2026

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(38,363.71)	(36,519.91)	(33,645.26)	(35,436.66)	(32,402.38)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	38,731.46	36,272.14	34,908.81	35,604.88	35,831.95
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	367.75	(247.77)	1,263.55	168.22	3,429.57
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability	367.75	(247.77)	1,263.55	168.22	3,429.57

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	1,218.23	367.75	(247.77)	(247.77)	1,263.55
2	Service cost	(1,559.73)	(574.77)	(1,071.06)	(294.37)	(274.76)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	152.11	69.25	16.65	8.32	84.89
4	Amount recognised in OCI	(1,173.82)	(1,353.08)	1,565.73	(297.97)	(38.05)
5	Employer contributions	1,730.96	1,243.09	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,393.94
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-	-	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-	-	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	367.75	(247.77)	1,263.55	168.22	3,429.57

C	Assumptions as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%				

Table 3

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets

A		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	DBO at end of prior period	38,903.58	38,363.71	36,519.91	36,519.91	33,645.26
2	Current service cost	536.57	574.77	588.74	294.37	274.76
3	Interest cost on the DBO	2,616.01	2,457.04	2,241.43	1,153.21	1,111.85
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-	-	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-	-	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	1,023.16	-	482.33	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-	-	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	790.79	823.51	(458.65)	(21.30)	7.89
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	629.35	827.11	(610.72)	639.01	197.89
11	Benefits paid	(6,135.75)	(6,526.24)	(5,117.76)	(3,148.54)	(2,835.27)
12	DBO at end of current period	38,363.71	36,519.91	33,645.26	35,436.66	32,402.38

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	40,121.81	38,731.46	36,272.14	36,272.14	34,908.81
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	2,768.12	2,526.29	2,258.08	1,161.53	1,196.74
4	Employer contributions	1,730.96	1,243.09	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,393.94
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	246.32	297.54	496.36	319.74	167.73
6	Benefits paid	(6,135.75)	(6,526.24)	(5,117.76)	3,148.53	(2,835.27)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	38,731.46	36,272.14	34,908.81	35,604.88	35,831.95

Table 4

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	1 Year	5,532.29	4,880.81	4,482.95	44,242.94	4,690.23
2	2 Years	4,954.32	4,576.09	4,595.85	47,821.92	4,404.87
3	3 years	4,639.18	4,630.99	4,237.48	44,473.34	3,912.17
4	4 years	4,673.40	4,314.16	3,979.83	40,201.71	4,064.25
5	5 years	4,340.59	4,000.77	3,912.12	41,122.77	3,636.04
6	6 to 10 Years	16,628.09	14,710.04	12,867.67	139,361.60	12,048.53
7	More than 10 years	23,968.68	23,705.36	24,528.10	237,681.78	24,857.84

B	**Expected employer contributions For the next financial year**	**574.77**	**588.74**	**549.52**	**600.37**	**554.51**

C	**Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation**	**6 Years**

D	**Accrued Benefit Obligation**	**33,318.98**	**31,643.68**	**29,086.04**	**30,412.29**	**27,849.23**

E	Plan Asset Information as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Note: This report provides basic information in relation to plan assets. Additional input may be required by the Group in relation to the plan asset disclosures specified in paragraphs 142, 143 of Ind AS 19

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

F	Current and Non Current Liability Breakup	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Current Liability	5,348.26	4,727.30	4,335.86	4,291.19	4,538.46
	Non Current Asset/ (Liability)	33,015.45	31,792.61	29,309.40	31,145.47	27,863.92
	Total Liability	**38,363.71**	**36,519.91**	**33,645.26**	**35,436.66**	**32,402.38**

Description of Plan Characteristics and Associated Risks

The Gratuity scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

1 Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

2 Salary Inflation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

3 Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

Description of Funding Arrangements and Policies

There are no Statutory minimum funding requirements for such plans mandated in India. However a company can fund the benefits by way of a separate irrevocable Trust to take advantage of tax exemptions and also to ensure security of benefits.

The scheme is funded by way of a separate irrevocable Trust and the company is expected to make regular contributions to the Trust. The fund is managed by an insurance company and the assets are invested in their conventional group gratuity product. The fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. Although we know that the fund manager invests the funds as per products approved by IRDA and investment guidelines as stipulated under section 101 of IT Act, the exact asset mix is unknown and not publicly available.

The Trust assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks.

The Trustees are responsible for the investment of the assets of the Trust as well as the day to day administration of the scheme. Administrative expenses of the trust are met by the company. The Trustees are required to conduct necessary business e.g. Approval of Trust's Financial Statements, Review Investment performance.

Table-5
Sensitivity Analysis

		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	DBO on base assumptions as at	38,363.71	36,519.91	33,645.26	35,436.66	32,402.38

A	Discount Rate	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Discount Rate as at 31st Mar, 2026	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(1,036.28)	(1,027.31)	(964.85)	(1,050.99)	(963.01)
	Percentage Impact	-3.00%	-3.00%	-3.00%	-3.00%	-3.00%

2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	1,102.59	1,097.06	1,032.00	1,124.87	1031.82
	Percentage Impact	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

B	**Salary Escalation Rate**	**31st Mar, 2024**	**31st Mar, 2025**	**31st Mar, 2026**	**30th Sept 2025**	**30th Sept 2026**
	Salary Escalation Rate as at	Executives: 9%;				
		Non Executives: 6.25%				

1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	299.10	302.01	277.51	312.03	279.94
	Percentage Impact	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(317.83)	(324.34)	(297.19)	(334.25)	(297.83)
	Percentage Impact	-1.00%	-1.00%	-1.00%	-1.00%	-1.00%

Method used for sensitivity analysis: The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions, while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time.

Assumptions

Assumptions	**31st Mar, 2024**	**31st Mar, 2025**	**31st Mar, 2026**	**30th Sept 2025**	**30th Sept 2026**
Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.50%	6.80%
Salary Escalation Rate	Executives: 9%;				
	Non Executives: 6.25%				
Withdrawal Rate	0.30%				
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate				

Specimen Mortality rates

Ages	**Rates**	**Ages**	**Rates**
20	0.000888	*45*	0.002874
25	0.000984	*50*	0.004946
30	0.001056	*55*	0.007888
35	0.001282	*60*	0.011534
40	0.001803	*65*	0.017009

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF LEAVE ENCASHMENT LIABILITY

CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

Table-1

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Current service cost	1,991.48	2,169.93	2,262.67	1,131.34	1,116.09
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	802.23	-	-	-	-
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-	-	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Service cost	2,793.71	2,169.93	2,262.67	1,131.34	1,116.09
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(11.54)	(3.47)	(19.13)	(6.86)	13.23
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	211.92	(424.27)	(681.61)	(1,441.21)	(1,290.23)
8	Cost recognised in P&L	2,994.09	1,742.19	1,561.93	(316.73)	(160.91)

B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(49.23)	(828.61)	(276.75)	(1,604.44)	(1,323.76)
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	217.69	311.33	(269.24)	225.84	83.19
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	168.46	(517.29)	(545.98)	(1,378.60)	(1,240.57)
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	43.46	93.01	(135.63)	(62.61)	(49.66)
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-	-	-	-	-

C	Defined Benefit Cost	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Service cost	2,793.71	2,169.93	2,262.67	1,131.34	1,116.09
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(11.54)	(3.47)	(19.13)	(6.86)	13.23
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	-	-	-		-
4	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	211.92	(424.27)	(681.61)	(1,441.21)	(1,290.23)
5	Defined Benefit Cost	2,994.09	1,742.19	1,561.93	(316.73)	(160.91)

D	Assumptions as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.60%	6.60%	6.90%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%;				
		Non Executives: 6.25%				

Table-2

Net Balance Sheet position

		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(10,115.25)	(10,047.55)	(10,099.58)	(9,023.98)	(9,180.40)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	8,309.12	10,210.60	8,954.13	9,593.66	9,719.61
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(1,806.13)	163.05	(1,145.45)	569.67	539.21
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(1,806.13)	163.05	(1,145.45)	569.67	539.21

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(871.96)	(1,806.13)	163.05	163.05	(1,145.45)
2	Service cost	(2,793.71)	(2,169.93)	(2,262.67)	(1,131.34)	(1,116.09)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	11.54	3.47	19.13	6.86	(13.23)
4	Actuarial (losses)/ gains	(211.92)	424.27	681.61	1,441.21	1,290.23
5	Employer contributions	2,059.92	3,711.37	253.43	89.88	1,523.75
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-	-	-	-
8	Divestitures	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-	-	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(1,806.13)	163.05	(1,145.45)	569.67	539.21

C	Assumptions as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%
2	Rate of salary increase	Executives: 9%; Non Executives: 6.25%				

Table-3

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets

A		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	DBO at end of prior period	8,723.90	10,115.25	10,047.55	10,047.55	10,099.58
2	Current service cost	1,991.48	2,169.93	2,262.67	1,131.34	1,116.09
3	Interest cost on the DBO	559.10	625.95	588.78	313.59	329.05
4	Curtailment (credit)/ cost	-	-	-	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/ cost	-	-	-	-	-
6	Past service cost - plan amendments	802.23	-	-	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-	-	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	(49.23)	(828.61)	(276.75)	(1,604.44)	(1,323.76)
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss - demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss - financial assumptions	217.69	311.33	(269.24)	225.84	83.19
11	Benefits paid	(2,129.92)	(2,346.29)	(2,253.43)	(1,089.88)	(1,123.75)
12	DBO at end of current period	10,115.25	10,047.55	10,099.58	9,023.98	9,180.40

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	7,851.94	8,309.12	10,210.60	10,210.60	8,954.13
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
3	Interest income on plan assets	570.64	629.42	607.90	320.45	315.82
4	Employer contributions	2,059.92	3,711.37	253.43	89.88	1,523.75
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(43.46)	(93.01)	135.63	62.61	49.66
6	Benefits paid	(2,129.92)	(2,346.29)	(2,253.43)	(1,089.88)	(1,123.75)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	8,309.12	10,210.60	8,954.13	9,593.66	9,719.61

Table-4

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	1 Year	1,185.51	1,050.18	1,018.23	892.67	952.32
2	2 Years	1,106.62	1,033.02	1,079.33	957.72	974.54
3	3 years	1,067.30	1,069.22	1,059.62	953.50	878.79
4	4 years	1,114.34	1,074.42	1,030.01	874.58	948.35
5	5 years	1,084.28	1,008.32	1,025.97	917.44	942.82
6	6 to 10 Years	4,353.91	3,935.12	3,638.96	3,357.16	3,145.01
7	More than 10 years	10,900.30	11,709.92	14,476.17	10,939.05	14,003.27

B	Expected employer contributions For the next financial year	**2,169.93**	**2,262.67**	**2,232.18**	**2,349.33**	**2,300.99**

C	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	**8.00**	**8.00**	**9.00**	**9.00**	**10.00**

D	Accrued Benefit Obligation	**6,636.96**	**6,419.98**	**6,215.67**	**5,578.96**	**5,467.36**

E	Plan Asset Information as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Government of India Securities (Central and State)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	High quality corporate bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Cash (including Special Deposits)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Schemes of insurance - conventional products	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Schemes of insurance - ULIP products	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Other	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Note: This report provides basic information in relation to plan assets. Additional input may be required by the Group in relation to the plan asset disclosures specified in paragraphs 142 143 of Ind AS 19

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Current Liability	1,146.08	1,017.15	984.82	865.81	921.50
2	Non Current Liability	8,969.17	9,030.40	9,114.76	8,158.17	8,258.90
3	Liability as at	10,115.25	10,047.55	10,099.58	9,023.98	9,180.40

Description of Plan Characteristics and Associated Risks

The Leave scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the accumulated leave balances and paid as lump sum at exit. The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

1 Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined. benefit obligation will tend to increase

2 Salary Inflation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

3 Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

4 Change in Leave Balances: This is the risk of variability of results due to a significant variation from expected accumulation of leave balances. All other aspects remaining same, higher than expected increase in the leave balances will increase the defined benefit obligation.

Description of Funding Arrangements and Policies

There are no Statutory minimum funding requirements for such plans mandated in India. However a company can fund the benefits by way of a separate irrevocable Trust or Qualifying Insurance Plan (QIP) to ensure security of benefits.

The scheme is funded by way of a qualifying insurance plan and the company is expected to make regular contributions to the plan. The plan is managed by an insurance company and the assets are invested in their conventional product. The plan provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the plan account. Although we know that the fund manager invests the funds contributed under the plan as per products approved by IRDA and investment guidelines as stipulated under section 101 of IT Act, the exact asset mix is unknown and not publicly available.

The plan assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks.

Employees of Master Policyholders are considered member for receipt of benefits of the plan. Insurance Company reimburse the master policyholder, the appropriate benefit in respect of the members on proof to the complete satisfaction of it of the benefit having become payable or paid.

Table-5
Sensitivity Analysis

		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	DBO on base assumptions as at	10,115.25	10,047.55	10,099.58	9,023.98	9,180.06
	These assumptions are summarised in Appendix C of the report.					

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A	Discount Rate	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Discount Rate as at	7%	6.60%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%
	1 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(357.37)	(386.02)	(418.55)	(370.09)	(401.56)
	Percentage Impact	-4%				
	2 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	386.19	419.57	456.86	403.59	439.28
	Percentage Impact	4%				

B	Salary Escalation Rate	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Salary Escalation Rate as at	Executives: 9%				
		Non Executives: 6.25%				
1	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Salary Escalation Rate	383.47	415.02	452.39	397.38	433.87
	Percentage Impact	4%				
2	Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(358.31)	(385.71)	(418.64)	(368.26)	400.72
	Percentage Impact	-4%				

Method used for sensitivity analysis: The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time.

Assumptions

Assumptions	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
Discount Rate	7.00%	6.90%	6.90%	6.90%	6.80%
Salary Escalation Rate	Executives: 9%;				
	Non Executives: 6.25%				
Withdrawal Rate	0.30%				
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate				

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ACTUARIAL VALUATION OF POST RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT

CERTIFICATES AS PER IND AS 19 (2015)

Table-1

Disclosure of Defined Benefit Cost

A	Profit & Loss (P&L)	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Current service cost	196.99	193.23	191.45	95.72	82.33
2	Past service cost - plan amendments	-	-	-	-	-
3	Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-	-	-	-
4	Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-	-	-	-
5	Service cost	196.99	193.23	191.45	95.72	82.33
6	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	210.12	159.28	189.20	95.39	84.62
7	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
8	Cost recognised in P&L	407.11	352.51	380.65	191.11	166.94

B	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	(718.75)	276.34	505.39	48.78	223.23
2	Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	279.82	404.99	(306.98)	323.20	99.37
3	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	(438.94)	681.32	198.41	371.98	322.60
4	Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	55.02	1.83	(112.89)	(16.55)	(38.15)
5	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(383.92)	683.16	85.52	355.43	284.45

C	Defined Benefit Cost	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Service cost	196.99	193.23	191.45	95.72	82.33
2	Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	210.12	159.28	189.20	95.39	84.62
3	Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	(383.92)	683.16	85.52	355.43	284.45
4	Immediate recognition of (gains)/losses – other long term employee benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
5	Defined Benefit Cost	23.19	1,035.67	466.17	546.54	451.40

D	Assumptions as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.60%	6.60%	6.90%
2	Rate of Medical Inflation	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table-2

Net Balance Sheet position as at

A	Development of Net Balance Sheet Position	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	(8,276.12)	(9,015.99)	(8,986.77)	(9,402.12)	(9,076.22)
2	Fair value of plan assets (FVA)	5,611.36	6,094.20	5,709.07	5,996.19	6,475.50
3	Funded status [surplus/(deficit)]	(2,664.76)	(2,921.79)	(3,277.70)	(3,405.93)	(2,600.72)
4	Effect of Asset ceiling	-	-	-	-	-
5	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)	(2,664.76)	(2,921.79)	(3,277.70)	(3,405.93)	(2,600.72)

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

B	Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of prior period	(3,115.18)	(2,664.76)	(2,921.79)	(2,921.79)	(3,277.70)
2	Service cost	(196.99)	(193.23)	(191.45)	(95.72)	(82.33)
3	Net interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	(210.12)	(159.28)	(189.20)	(95.39)	(84.62)
4	Actuarial (losses)/ gains	383.92	(683.16)	(85.52)	(355.43)	(284.45)
5	Employer contributions	473.61	778.64	110.25	62.40	1,649.80
6	Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acquisitions credit/ (cost)	-	-	-	-	(521.43)
8	Divestitures	-	-	-	-	-
9	Cost of termination benefits	-	-	-	-	-
10	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) at end of current period	(2,664.76)	(2,921.79)	(3,277.70)	(3,405.93)	(2,600.72)

C	Assumptions as at	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Discount Rate	6.60%	6.90%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%
2	Rate of salary increase	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table-3

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Assets as at

A	Change in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	DBO at end of prior period	8,307.85	8,276.12	9,015.99	9,015.99	8,986.77
2	Current service cost	196.99	193.23	191.45	95.72	82.33
3	Interest cost on the DBO	592.52	555.18	562.66	291.37	299.44
4	Curtailment (credit)/cost	-	-	-	-	-
5	Settlement (credit)/cost	-	-	-	-	-
6	Past service cost – plan amendments	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acquisitions (credit)/cost	-	-	-	-	-
8	Actuarial (gain)/loss – experience	(718.75)	276.34	505.39	48.78	223.23
9	Actuarial (gain)/loss – demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-
10	Actuarial (gain)/loss – financial assumptions	279.82	404.99	(306.98)	323.20	99.37
11	Benefits paid directly by the Company	-	-	-	-	-
12	Benefits paid from plan assets	(382.30)	(689.87)	(981.74)	(372.95)	(614.91)
13	**DBO at end of current period**	8,276.12	9,015.99	8,986.77	9,402.12	9,076.22

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

B	Change in Fair Value of Assets	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	Fair value of assets at end of prior period	5,192.67	5,611.36	6,094.20	6,094.20	5,709.07
2	Acquisition adjustment	-	-	-	-	(521.43)
3	Interest income on plan assets	382.40	395.90	373.46	195.98	214.82
4	Employer contributions	473.61	778.64	110.25	62.40	1,649.80
5	Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(55.02)	(1.83)	112.89	16.55	38.15
6	Benefits paid	(382.30)	(689.87)	(981.74)	(372.95)	(614.91)
7	Fair Value of assets at the end of current period	5,611.36	6,094.20	5,709.07	5,996.19	6,475.50

Table-4

Additional Disclosure Information

A	Expected benefit payments for the year ending	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
1	1 Year	374.31	426.57	480.64	447.29	496.45
2	2 Years	434.87	476.69	531.47	496.91	544.82
3	3 years	482.58	526.47	576.05	544.61	585.97
4	4 years	529.75	570.01	613.67	585.37	622.40
5	5 years	570.64	606.98	649.52	621.40	655.48
6	6 to 10 Years	3,287.27	3,432.66	3,565.29	3,468.53	3,560.17
7	More than 10 years	17,021.49	17,105.84	16,872.12	16,905.31	16,616.45

B	Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	12 Years	12 Years	12 Years	12 Years	12 Years

C	Accrued Benefit Obligation as at	8,276.12	9,015.99	8,986.77	9,402.11	9,076.22

Description of Plan Characteristics and Associated Risks

The PRMB scheme is a fixed monetary amount Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made after retirement when a retiree claims medical benefits. The benefits are defined on the basis of amount claimed under medical expenses (valued as a premium paid by the company to the insurance company) up to a maximum limit after Retirement.
The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

1 Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase

2 Medical Inflation risk: Higher than expected increase in premium can lead to increase in defined benefit obligation. Although, this risk is mitigated by capping the benefit paid by the insurance company (limiting the premium amount for the company).

3 Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Arrangements and Policies

There are no Statutory minimum funding requirements for such plans mandated in India. However a Group can fund the benefits by way of a separate irrevocable Trust to take advantage of tax exemptions and also to ensure security of benefits.

The scheme is funded by way of a separate irrevocable Trust and the Group is expected to make regular contributions to the Trust. The fund is managed by an insurance company and the assets are invested in their conventional group gratuity product. The fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. Although we know that the fund manager invests the funds as per products approved by IRDA and investment guidelines as stipulated under section 101 of IT Act, the exact asset mix is unknown and not publicly available.

The Trust assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks.

The Trustees are responsible for the investment of the assets of the Trust as well as the day to day administration of the scheme. Administrative expenses of the trust are met by the Group. The Trustees are required to conduct necessary business e.g. Approval of Trust's Financial Statements, Review Investment performance.

Table-5

Sensitivity Analysis

		31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	DBO on base assumptions as at	8,276.12	9,015.99	8,986.77	9,402.11	9,076.22
	These assumptions are summarised in Appendix C of the report.					

A	**Discount Rate**	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
	Discount Rate as at	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%
	1 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	(457.76)	(501.51)	(474.90)	(528.51)	(478.89)
	Percentage Impact	-6.00%				
	2 Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	503.77	552.43	521.60	582.96	526.15
	Percentage Impact	6.00%				

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Method used for sensitivity analysis: The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions, while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time.

Assumptions

Assumptions	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2025	31st Mar, 2026	30th Sept 2025	30th Sept 2026
Discount Rate	7.00%	6.60%	6.90%	6.30%	6.80%
Medical Inflation Rate	0.00%				
Mortality Rate - Inservice	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate				
Mortality Rate - Post retirement	Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)				
Average Medical Cost (INR)	Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit - INR 36,000 p.a. Hospitalisation Benefit - INR 35,000 p.a. Non Executive Employees: Domiciliary Benefit+Hospitalisation Benefit combined - INR 18,000 p.a.				
Spouse Age Difference	Spouse is 5 years younger than Member				
Withdrawal Rate	0.30%				

Specimen Mortality rates

Age	Rates	Age	Rates
20	0.000888	45	0.002874
25	0.000984	50	0.004946
30	0.001056	55	0.007888
35	0.001282	60	0.011534
40	0.001803	65	0.017009

Specimen Mortality Rates: Indian Individual Annuitant's Mortality Table (2012-15)

Age	Rates
60	0.006349
65	0.010070
70	0.016393
75	0.027379
80	0.046730

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

7 Other Information

a Segment Reporting

The Group's main business is Coal mining. All other activities of the Groups revolve around the main business. As such, there are no separate reportable segments for the Group.The Group derives its entire revenue from operations from within India and does not have any operating assets located outside India.

b Earnings per share

Sl. No.	Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
i)	Net profit after tax attributable to Owners of the Equity *used as numerator for calculation of EPS*	22,035.10	12,433.10	48,027.50	45,986.30	69,650.30
ii)	Weighted Average no. of Equity Shares	6,680,561,000	6,680,561,000	6,680,561,000	6,680,561,000	6,680,561,000
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share in Rupees (Face value Rs.2/- per share)*	3.30	1.86	7.19	6.88	10.43

*EPS is not annualised for the period ended

c Disaggregated revenue information:

Types of goods or service	**30-09-2026**	**30-09-2025**	**31-03-2026**	**31-03-2025**	**31-03-2024**
- Coal	164,952.40	149,406.20	324,149.80	297,455.20	324,115.60
- Others	982.20	918.90	1,763.50	1,093.80	511.70
Total revenue from sale of coal	**165,934.60**	**150,325.10**	**325,913.30**	**298,549.00**	**324,627.30**
Types of customers					
- Power sector	109,216.40	101,178.50	221,048.60	203,997.70	220,976.00
- Non-Power Sector	55,736.00	48,227.70	103,101.20	93,457.50	103,139.60
- Others	982.20	918.90	1,763.50	1,093.80	511.70
Total revenue from sale of coal	**165,934.60**	**150,325.10**	**325,913.30**	**298,549.00**	**324,627.30**
Types of contract					
- FSA	123,948.40	117,167.10	257,289.40	238,710.20	254,718.50
- E Auction	41,004.00	32,239.10	66,860.40	58,745.00	69,397.10
- Others	982.20	918.90	1,763.50	1,093.80	511.70
Total revenue from sale of coal	**165,934.60**	**150,325.10**	**325,913.30**	**298,549.00**	**324,627.30**
Timing of goods or service					
- Goods transferred at a point in time	164,952.40	149,406.20	324,149.80	297,455.20	324,115.60
- Goods transferred over time	-	-	-	-	-
- Services transferred at a point in time	-	-	-	-	-
- Services transferred over time	982.20	918.90	1,763.50	1,093.80	511.70
Total revenue from sale of coal	**165,934.60**	**150,325.10**	**325,913.30**	**298,549.00**	**324,627.30**

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

d Misappropriation, Fraud, Excess payment, theft etc. cases:

i) One fraud case has been cropped up at Sohagpur Area in respect of salary / wages billing by a clerk amounting to Rs. 1.60 Million , out of which Rs.0.90 Million has been deposited by him. Balance amount is not recovered till date and involved person has been terminated from the service. The case is being investigated by CBI, Jabalpur and is under trial, (prosecution evidence) at CBI Trial Court, Jabalpur.

ii) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Bishrampur Area amounting to Rs.12.10 Million. The case is being dealt by CBI, Raipur and is under Trial and at prosecution evidence stage.

iii) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Korba Area amounting to Rs. 3.20 Million . The case is being dealt by CBI, Raipur and is in under Trial and at prosecution evidence stage.

iv) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Jamuna Kotma Area amounting to Rs. 14.00 Million . The case is being dealt by CBI, Jabalpur and is under trial (prosecution evidence).

v) Excess payment is reported to be made to a security agency at Johilla Area amounting to Rs. 11.00 Million. The case is being dealt by CBI, Jabalpur and is at charge stage.

vi) Irregularities in deployment of OB Contractor at Amera OC of Bishrampur Area and payment involving Rs. 2.80 Million. The case is under trial at CBI, Raipur and at prosecution evidence stage.

e Leases

For short-term and low value leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Group to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Group.

i) BUILDING:

a) Building-Apollo Hospital:

The Holding Company in terms of License Agreement dated 19th day of March 2001 executed with M/s Apollo Hospital Enterprises Ltd., Chennai has granted the later right to occupy and use the fully constructed main hospital building measuring 297,099.74 Sq. ft. (27,611.50 Sq. M) and the residential Periods measuring 55,333 Sq. ft. (5,142.47 Sq. M) together with superstructures on the land such as substation building, sewerage treatment plant and pump house and the surrounding vacant land.

The License Agreement provides for a lease period of 30 years from the effective date of the commencement of the lease i.e., November 2001.

The lease rental payable by the Apollo Hospital is accounted for as per the agreement. As per the agreement, the lease rental receivable from Apollo Hospital on the Balance Sheet date, for main hospital building is Rs.4/- per Sq. ft. per month (Rs.4/- per Sq. ft per month) Rs.14.30 Million per annum or 1/3rd of net profit arrived from the operation of this division of the hospital of the licensee, whichever is more and for residential Periods the rate is Rs.2/- per Sq. ft. per month (Rs.2/- per Sq. ft per month) amounting to Rs. 1.30 Million per annum.

The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate for each of the following period is as under:

Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Not later than one year	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
Later than one year and not later than five year	62.10	62.30	62.10	62.30	62.30
Later than five years and till the period of lease	-	15.40	-	15.40	31.00

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

b) Building- CERL& CEWRL:

The Holding Company has given office space of 4000sq.ft. (approx.) at in the 1st floor of Old Building at SECL HQ, Bilaspur for joint use of the subsidiaries M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd (CERL) and M/s Chhattisgarh East West Railway Ltd (CEWRL) for the purpose of its registered office from 01.01.2026 for a period of 30years. The monthly lease rent payable by them together is Rs. 0.00 million (Rs.. 16000.00 per month in absolute numbers).

ii) RAILWAY SIDING:

(a) The Holding Company in terms of License Agreements dated 03.01.2007 and 16.05.2008 executed with M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd. (ACBIL), New Delhi has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding Junadih No.3 at Gevra Area on lease for a period of 20 years with effect from 23.05.2006. M/s ACBIL vacated Junadih siding No. 3 for execution of rail corridor work at SECL Gevra Project. As per clause l of the original lease agreement, an alternate arrangement was provided in the form of Laxman Phase III wharfwall siding for which co-user agreement with validity up to 22.05.2026 has been executed in accordance with the original lease agreement.

(b) The Holding Company in terms of License Agreements dated 03.01.2007 and 16.05.2008 executed with M/s Aryan Coal Benefications Pvt. Ltd. (ACBIL), New Delhi has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding Junadih No.4 at Gevra Area for a lease period of 20 years w.e.f. 23.08.1999. The Siding was vacated by M/s ACBIL on 2nd Dec 2025.

(c) The Holding Company in terms of Lease Agreement dated 15.10.2007 executed with M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) has granted the later a right to use the fully constructed Railway Siding line no. 2 at Dipka Area for an applied lease period of 30 years w.e.f. Oct 2007 vide letter no. 13-14/81 dated 18.07.14.

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Lease Rent received/ receivable for current year.	37.00	33.60	37.00	33.60	30.60

(d) Leased out Assets (Line No-2) to M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited)

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Gross Value of lease out Assets as at	196.60	196.60	196.60	196.60	196.60
Accumulated Depreciation as at	165.35	161.95	163.60	160.20	156.70

(e) The Holding Company has approved for entering into a Co-user agreement with M/s Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd. (ACBIL), New Delhi for lease of the Dipka Siding Line No-4 w.e.f. 10.03.2026 valid up to 30.03.2038. The execution of co-user agreement is under process.

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Co-use fees received for the period ended	3.20	-	3.20	-	-
Gross Value of lease out Assets as at	878.80	-	878.80	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at	96.68	-	68.90	-	-

(f) The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate at the end of the year is as under:

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Not later than one year	88.80	42.00	88.80	42.00	38.60
Later than one year and not later than five years	423.70	221.00	423.70	221.00	233.00
Later than five years and till the period of lease	1,209.80	618.10	1,209.80	618.10	672.30

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

iii) LAND:

a. The Holding Company in terms of License agreement with M/s Gujarat State Electricity Board, Vadodara, Gujarat dated 17.10.2005 has granted the later a right to use land for construction & operation of Railway siding Junadih line no 5 at Gevra area for a period of 20 years with effect from 17.10.2005. In the current year, the Lease deed for Junadih siding no 5 has been extended on 16.10.2025 for a further period of 10 years.

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Lease Rent received/ receivable for current year.	19.70	17.90	19.70	17.90	16.30

b. The Holding Company in terms of Lease Agreements executed with M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washery Limited) has granted the later a right to use the land for construction of washery and siding facilities at Dipka Project on lease for a period of 30 years with effect from 01.11.1996.

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Lease Rent received/ receivable for current year.	62.30	51.80	62.30	51.80	47.00

c. Leased out Assets to M/s Spectrum Coal and Power Limited (Formerly known as STCLI Coal Washer Limited)

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Gross Value of lease out Assets as at	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70
Accumulated Depreciation as at	11.75	10.05	10.90	9.20	8.00

d. The future minimum lease rental receivable in the aggregate at the end of the year i is as under:

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
Not later than one year	61.60	67.60	61.60	67.60	62.50
Later than one year and not later than five years	145.80	28.50	145.80	28.50	103.30
Later than five years and till the period of lease	127.30	-	127.30	-	-
Total	**334.70**	**96.10**	**334.70**	**96.10**	**165.80**

No contingent rents are recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account.

iv) DANKUNI COAL COMPLEX (DCC)

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

Coal India Ltd. (Parent Company) has given plant and machinery and other structures of Dankuni Coal Complex at Kolkata initially for 5 years from 01.04.1995, with absolute right to manufacture, sell its products including gas and by-products. The revised lease rent payable from 01.04.2016 onward to Coal India Ltd. is Rs.18.00 Million per annum. Coal India Ltd. has not specified the lease period.

In view of the para 5 (read with para B3 to B9 of Appendix B) of Ind AS 116, the Group has performed an assessment of whether an underlying asset of Dankuni Coal Complex are of low value on an absolute basis and concluded that assets of Dankuni Coal Complex has completed its depreciable life and carried at salvage value @5% of Original Cost which are not material by the size, nature or circumstances of the lessee and qualify as low value assets.

Hence, the Group elected not to apply the requirements in paragraphs 22–49 of this standard for low value assets of Dankuni Coal Complex and adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings is NIL.

Further, the “Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation Ltd.” (GCGSCL), the sole customer for coal gas of the DCC unit has stopped procuring the coal gas from the unit. In view of above, presently the production of coal gas at DCC Plant is under suspension.

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

8 Miscellaneous information/Other Statutory information

a) Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
15,400,000 as on 31.03.2026 & 30.09.2026 (10,000,000 as on 31.03.2024, 31.03.2025, & 30.09.2025)) Equity Shares of Rs. 1000/- each	15,400.00	10,000.00	15,400.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
3,000,000 (3,000,000) 10% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.1000/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	18,400.00	13,000.00	18,400.00	13,000.00	13,000.00

Authorized Share Capital of the Holding Company has been increased from Rs.13,000.00 Million to Rs.18,400.00 Million pursuant to the provision of the Section 61 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Article of Association of the Company.

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

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

d) Current Liabilities
Estimated liability has been provided where actual liability could not be measured.

e) Balance Confirmations
The Group has a procedure for obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to other parties, reconciliations are made and the balance confirmation letters/emails are also sent on a periodic basis.

f) Benami Property:
No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Group under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988.

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

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

i) Relationship with Struck off Companies:
Group has not undertaken any material transactions with struck-off companies.

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

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

ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NOTE - 16: ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

m)Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:
(A) Group has not advanced or loaned or invested any fund to any entity (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(B) Group has not received any fund from any party with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

n) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial years/periods.

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

p) Note – 1 and 2 represents Corporate information and Material Accounting Policy information respectively, Note 3 to 11 form part of the Restated Consolidated statement of Assets and Liabilities and 12 to 15 form part of Restated Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss. Note – 16 represents Additional Notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial information.

9 Events after the Reporting period:- There are no events occurred after the reporting date which may impact the Financial position as on 30th Sept. 2026. Company has split it's equity shares in it's EGM dated 27-10-2026. (refer note 7.1.6)

Signature to Note 1 to 16. (ANNEXURE-V- NOTES TO THE RESTATED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION)

As per our report annexed
For G N S and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 318171E

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No. 058221
Date: 31-10-2026
Place: Bilaspur
0

For and On behalf of the Board of Director of South Eastern Coalfields Limited

Sunil Kumar Darla
Director Finance & C.F.O
DIN:10718694

Harish Duhan
Chairman-cum-Managing Director & C.E.O
DIN:10511312

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Membership No.- F9923

Ronty Basu
General Manager (Finance)/HoD

Date: 31-10-2026 Place: Bilaspur

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

(i) Division II - Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 has been further amended vide the Government Notification dated March 24, 2021 to include certain additional presentation and disclosures requirements and changes to some of the existing requirements. In the month of January 2022, Guidance note on Division II - Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 was issued by the ICAI to give effect to these amendments, which was applicable to the company for preparation and presentation of its Restated Financial Information. It may be noted that in preparing and presenting the audited Restated Financial Information for the period ended Sept 30, 2026 and 2025 and the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the company had reclassified the comparative figures in accordance with the requirements of the Guidance note. Accordingly, these Restated Financial Information have been compiled based on the above requirement. The adoption of the said amendment does not impact recognition and measurement principles followed for preparation of the historical Financial Statements.

(ii) Appropriate regrouping and reclassification have been carried out in the Restated Financial Information wherever necessary. These adjustments have been made to ensure alignment with the accounting policies and classification framework adopted in the Special Purpose Audited Financial Statements for the year ended September 30, 2026. The reclassifications/ regrouping are also in accordance with the requirements of Schedule III (Division II) of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, other applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended ("SEBI ICDR Regulations"), and the Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. The adoption of the said amendment does not impact recognition and measurement principles followed for preparation of the historical Financial Statements.

(iii) The auditors observation in the emphasis matter paragraph, other matters, if any, in the Audit reports of the Financial Year 2025-26, 2024-25 & 2023-24 along with stub periods September, 2026 and September, 2025 have been reviewed. The observations were not related to any significant errors/non-provisions and certain observations were for the change in estimates. In line with ICDR Regulations, 2018, Changes in estimates, if any, need not to be restated, as they are events of that corresponding year and accordingly there is no requirement of restatement in relation to the Audit observations.

Part A : Statement of restatement/regrouping adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

(I) Reconciliation between Amount as per Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Amount as per Restated Financial Information:

For the year ended 31-03-2024

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Cash and Bank Balance	4.4	7,925.20	8,114.30	189.10	-	Regrouped from Cash & Cash Equivalents to Other Bank balance.
Other Bank Balance	4.5	29,489.60	29,300.50	(189.10)	-	
Other Financial Assets (Current)	4.6	5,195.70	5,563.50	367.80	-	Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Deferred Tax Assets	11.2	7,071.20	4,796.50	-	(2,274.70)	Due to Error in calculation of Deferred Tax on One of the Subsidiary CERL.
Total Assets		**530,267.20**	**528,360.30**	**367.80**	**(2,274.70)**	

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Other Current Liabilities	10.2	65,428.50	64,385.70	-	(1,042.80)	Levies on sale of coal i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET & MPGATSVA and other levies where Group act as principal have been considered as part of sales revenue and also considered in the Rates & taxes expenditure. Accordingly opening other current liabilities has been reduced.
Other Equity	7.2	136,917.40	136,531.30	-	(386.10)	Due to change in Accounting policy and period period error in one of the subsidiary CERL other equity has been changed.
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	5,000.40	4,154.60	-	(845.80)	Due to impact of Prior period error in One of the subsidiary DTA calculation of CERL.
Trade payables	8.3	15,645.60	16,611.50	965.90	-	Regrouped payable for capital exp. to trade payables.
Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	50,317.20	49,351.30	(965.90)	-	
Provision (Current)	9.1	12,186.30	11,046.10	(1,140.20)	-	Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB after adjustment with current provision transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Provision (Non Current)	9.1	188,228.20	189,736.20	1,508.00	-	
Total Equity and Liabilities		**530,267.20**	**528,360.30**	**367.80**	**(2,274.70)**	
Revenue from Operations	12.1	273,063.70	327,836.20	3,207.00	51,565.50	Levies on sale of coal i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET & User Fees have been considered as part of sales revenue and also considered in the Rates & taxes expenditure.
Employee Benefits Expense	13.3	90,189.30	86,429.50	(3,759.80)	-	Other social & welfare expenses, domestic power expenses previously grouped under Employee Benefit expenses have been regrouped to specific heads under Other expenses Note.
Stripping Activity Adjustment	13.6	(9,713.70)	(6,506.70)	3,207.00	-	Reversal of Stripping activity provision in line with the Material Accounting policy information has been classified as other Revenue from Operation in place of part of expenditure.
Other Expenses	13.8	36,672.00	91,464.30	3,759.80	51,032.50	Other social & welfare expenses, domestic power expenses previously grouped under Employee Benefit expenses have been regrouped to specific heads under Other expenses. Further Levies on sale of coal i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET & User Fees have been considered as part of sales revenue and also considered in the Rates & taxes expenditure.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Profit before Tax		90,479.80	91,012.80	0.00	533.00	
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	Cash Flow	28,445.10	28,445.10	-	-	
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow	(36,263.30)	(36,074.20)	189.10	-	Subsequent to changes in Balance sheet line items as above, the impact has been considered in Statement of Cash Flow.
Net cash used in Financing Activities	Cash Flow	4,397.30	4,397.30	-	-	
Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash & Bank Balances		(3,420.90)	(3,231.80)	189.10	-	

For the year ended 31-03-2025

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Cash and Bank Balance	4.4	14,759.80	14,497.50	(262.30)	-	Regrouped from Cash & Cash Equivalents to Other Bank balance.
Other Bank Balance	4.5	21,219.80	21,482.10	262.30	-	
Deferred Tax	11.2	6,199.10	3,745.30	-	(2,453.80)	Due to Error in calculation of Deferred Tax on One of the Subsidiary CERL.
Other Financial Assets (Current)	4.6	5,183.70	5,348.80	165.10	-	Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Total Assets		**575,550.80**	**573,262.10**	**165.10**	**(2,453.80)**	
Other Current Liabilities	10.2	64,946.80	64,265.40	-	(681.40)	Levies on sale of coal i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET & MPGATSVA and other levies where Group act as principal have been considered as part of sales revenue and also considered in the Rates & taxes expenditure. Accordingly opening other current liabilities has been reduced.
Other Equity	7.2	159,930.50	160,077.00	-	146.50	Due to change in Accounting policy and period period error other equity has been changed.
Non-Controlling Interests	7.3	4,915.40	4,069.60	-	(845.80)	Due to impact of Prior period error in One of the subsidiary DTA calculation of CERL.
Trade payables	8.3	17,804.70	20,572.50	2,767.80		Due to Restatement and regrouping of payable for capital exp. to trade payables.
Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	50,387.30	46,546.60	(2,767.80)	(1,072.90)	
Provision (Current)	9.1	14,116.80	13,675.40	(441.40)		Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB after adjustment with current provision transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Provision (Non Current)	9.1	194,630.10	195,236.40	606.30		

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Total Equity and Liabilities		**575,550.80**	**573,262.10**	**165.10**	**(2,453.80)**	
Revenue From Operations	12.1	248,311.90	299,983.60	1,434.60	50,237.10	Levies on sale of coal i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET & User Fees have been considered as part of sales revenue and also considered in the Rates & taxes expenditure.
Employee Benefit Expenses	13.3	83,827.40	79,932.50	(3,894.90)	-	Other social & welfare expenses, domestic power expenses previously grouped under Employee Benefit expenses have been regrouped to specific heads under Other expenses Note.
Stripping Activity Adjustment	13.6	(4,491.40)	(3,056.80)	1,434.60	-	Reversal of Stripping activity provision in line with the Material Accounting policy has been classified as other Revenue from Operation in place of part of expenditure.
Other Expenses	13.8	33,551.60	86,971.90	3,894.90	49,525.40	Other social & welfare expenses, domestic power expenses previously grouped under Employee Benefit expenses have been regrouped to specific heads under Other expenses Note. Levies on sale of coal i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET & User Fees have been considered as part of sales revenue and also considered in the Rates & taxes expenditure.
Profit Before Tax		61,962.60	62,674.30	-	711.70	
Tax Expense	14.1	17,091.00	17,270.10	-	179.10	Due to change in Accounting policy on levies where Group act as principal.
Profit For the Period		44,871.60	45,404.20	-	532.60	
Total Comprehensive Income		43,347.80	43,880.40	-	532.60	
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	Cash Flow	45,062.80	45,062.80	-	-	Subsequent to changes in Balance sheet line items as above, the impact has been considered in Statement of Cash Flow.
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	Cash Flow	(30,529.60)	(30,529.60)	-	-	
Net cash used in Financing Activities	Cash Flow	(8,150.00)	(8,150.00)	-	-	

For the year ended 31-03-2026

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Other Financial Assets (Current)	4.6	7,195.30	8,430.50	1,235.20	-	Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Total Assets		**620,308.80**	**621,544.00**	**1,235.20**	**-**	
Provision (Non Current)	9.1	191,935.20	193,170.40	1,235.20	-	
Total Equity and Liabilities		**620,308.80**	**621,544.00**	**1,235.20**	**-**	

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

For the Period ended 30-09-2025

Particular	Note Reference	Amount as per Special purpose Audited Financial Statements	Amount as per Restated Financial Information	Impact of regrouping - Increase / (Decrease)	Impact of Restatement Increase / (Decrease)	Reason for Regrouping
Other Financial Assets (Current)	4.6	7,334.30	8,276.60	942.30	-	Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Total Assets		**565,187.30**	**566,129.60**	**942.30**	**-**	
Trade payables	8.3	17,757.90	18,603.10	845.20	-	Regrouped payable for capital exp. to trade payables.
Other Financial Liabilities	8.4	36,089.70	35,244.50	(845.20)	-	
Provision (Current)	9.1	11,264.00	10,830.10	(433.90)	-	Excess Funding over Liability on Gratuity, Leave encashment and PRMB after adjustment with current provision transfer to Other Financial Assets.
Provision (Non Current)	9.1	193,900.00	195,276.20	1,376.20	-	
Total Equity and Liabilities		**565,187.30**	**566,129.60**	**942.30**	**-**	

Reconciliation between Audited Total Comprehensive Profit and Restated Total Comprehensive Profit:

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
A. Audited Total Comprehensive Profit	21,502.30	10,920.20	48,653.60	43,347.80	68,183.60
B. Material restatement adjustments:					
(i) Audit qualifications	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) other material adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Change in accounting policies	-	-	-	532.60	533.00
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	-	-	-	532.60	533.00
C. Restated Total Comprehensive Profit	**21,502.30**	**10,920.20**	**48,653.60**	**43,880.40**	**68,716.60**

(II) Reconciliation between total equity as per Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

Particular	30-09-2026	30-09-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
A. Audited Total Equity	212,632.30	175,194.40	205,589.60	171,526.50	148,598.40
B. Material restatement adjustments:					
(i) Audit qualifications	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) other material adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Change in accounting policies	-	-	-	1,754.50	1,042.80
Other adjustments (Prior period)	-	-	-	(2,453.80)	(2,274.70)
Total (B)	-	-	-	(699.30)	(1,231.90)
C. Restated Total Equity	**212,632.30**	**175,194.40**	**205,589.60**	**170,827.20**	**147,366.50**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Part B- Non adjusting items

1 Statutory Auditor's Comments in the Independent Auditor's report not requiring adjustments to Restated Consolidated Financial Information are reproduced below in respect of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year(s) ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 and stub period September 30, 2026 & September, 2025.

i. Auditor's Comments in the Independent Auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2026

Refer Emphasis of Matter of the Auditors Report

i)We draw attention to Note 16 (Part-B)(L) of the Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the retrospective restatement carried out in accordance with Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 and 1st April 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March 2025. Pursuant to a change of the accounting treatment of levies on coal production and sales, certain taxes and levies except GST are required to be accounted for on a principal basis instead of an agency basis. Accordingly, Revenue from Operations has increased from Rs.248,311.90 Million to Rs.299,983.60 Million and Other Expenses have increased from Rs.33,551.6 Million to Rs.86,971.9 Million. Consequently, the net profit for the period has increased from Rs.44,871.60 Million to Rs.45,404.20 Million.

ii) During FY 2018-19, the Company sanctioned Rs.1,285.8 Million under its CSR initiatives for construction and installation of 529 prefabricated toilets in designated areas, to be executed through South East Central Railway (SECR) under a Memorandum of Understanding with SECL. Against this, advances amounting to Rs.578.90 Million were released to SECR in two instalments Rs.208.10 Million on 25-11-2019 and Rs.370.80 Million on 24-11-2021.Utilization certificates have been received from SECR for Rs.341.70 Million up to FY 2023-24 and CSR liability of Rs. 413.00 Million remain outstanding as on the date of audit. In line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Schedule VII, the unutilized CSR amount is required to be deposited into the specified CSR funds, treating it as unspent CSR liability. However, the company has not yet deposited the amount of unspent CSR Liability in the specified CSR Fund.

iii) We draw attention to Note 3.3.2 of Financial Statements, which states that an amount of Rs. 6,088.10 Million is charged for impairment of coal blocks which are falling under Eco Sensitive Zone where mining is prohibited, due to notifications of State Government of Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh notifying the Lemru Elephant Reserve, Elephant Corridor and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve.

iv) We draw attention to Note-16 (1) (A) (i) and Note No. 8.4.5 of the financial statements wherein the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21-04-2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the FY 2023-24, the Company received a letter from the Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal in accordance Rule 29 of the Coal mines (special provisions) Rules, 2014. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs.28,808.90 Million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at Rs.5,137.50 Million against their demand of Rs.28,808.90 Million and the remaining amount of Rs.23,671.40 Million has been shown as Contingent Liability.

v) We draw attention to the matter reported in the auditor's report of the Dankuni Coal Complex ('Branch') regarding the suspension of its operations since 20 May 2020 and the continued incurrence of significant operational losses, resulting in complete erosion of its net worth. As at the Balance Sheet date, the Branch's net worth stands negative at Rs. 2,022.90 Million (previous year: Rs. 1,699.10 Million), and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 2,013.10 Million (previous year: Rs. 1,692.90 Million). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Branch continues to receive financial support from the Head Office to meet its obligations as they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

vi) In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):

In accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, the Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 and 1 April 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025 on account of prior period error related to over valuation of Deferred Tax Assets of Rs.2,274.70 Million as at 31.03.2024 which was identified and necessary rectification of the error has been made by reversal of Deferred Tax Assets and Retained Earnings (Other Equity) as at 01.04.2024 and the same has been carried forward for FY 2024–25 onwards. Since the prior period adjustment was related to period prior to 01.04.2024, no adjustment in Profit & Loss and Statement of Cash Flows was done in FY 2024–25.

vii) In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL):

a) "Equity Share Capital" of the company discloses that the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) share of equity in the Joint Venture Company (JVC) shall correspond to the value of land provided by the State Government or 10%, whichever is higher, as per Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON, and GoCG dated 3.11.2012.During the year under consideration, valuation in respect of only a portion of land measuring 54.086 hectares was received, and accordingly, equivalent equity shares of Rs. 145.15 Million have been issued to the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) through CSIDCL. However, valuation of the remaining land measuring 7.108 hectares is still pending, and consequently, the issuance of corresponding equity shares is yet to be completed.

b) Trade Receivables amounting to Rs.38.65 Million relates to operations under the Concession Agreement with the Ministry of Railways (MOR) / SECR. As at the reporting date, no confirmation has been received from SECR in respect of the said balances. Accordingly, the Trade Receivables are based on amounts recognised by the Company pending confirmation and reconciliation under the prescribed settlement mechanism with SECR. Attention is drawn to the fact that the said balances are subject to confirmation and final settlement by SECR.

c) During the year under consideration, the Company has entered into a loan agreement with Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC) for funding as per the revised project cost. Pursuant to this, the existing borrowings from the consortium lenders have been repaid, which included prepayment premium at the rate of 0.25% aggregating to Rs.109.70 Million out of which Rs.5.24 Million has been transferred to Profit and Loss A/C and balance of Rs.104.45 Million has been capitalised. The Company has paid the aforesaid prepayment premium to State Bank of India, Union Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank and Canara Bank. Further, the Company has recognized a liability towards prepayment premium at the rate of 0.25% in respect of Bank of Baroda, for which payment is yet to be made.

d) Trade payables include construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of Rs. 1,965.70 Million, while the same is Rs. 1,164.60 Million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2026, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 801.10 Million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.

e) Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of Rs. 939.30 Million, while the same is Rs. 946.40 Million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31.03.2026, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 7.10 Million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.

Refer Other Matter of the Auditors Report

a) We did not audit the financial statements / information of 02 subsidiaries included in the financial statements of the Company whose financial statements / financial information reflects total assets of Rs. 98,764.80 Million as at 31st March, 2025 and total revenues of Rs. 1,761.70 Million for the year ended on that date. The financial statements / information of these companies have been audited by the Component auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these companies and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in respect of the aforesaid Companies, is based solely on the report of such Component auditors.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

b) As per FSA, Company charges performance incentive in case the lifting by customer exceeds 90 % of the Annual Contracted quantity (ACQ) and compensation cess (Penalty) in case the lifted quantity falls short of 75% or 70% of the ACQ as the case may be. Accordingly, Company is required to raise invoice for the performance incentive or compensation cess as per quantity lifted by the customer by the end of the year, but no invoices have been raised on the due dates for the State Generation Co. due to pending reconciliation with FSA consumers. The delay in raising above tax invoices may result into:

a) Financial Loss to the company: Loss of opportunity cost in terms of bank interest.
b) GST: - As per section of 50 of the CGST Act, interest on late issue of Tax Invoice may attract interest @ 18% from due date of raising invoice till the date of raising invoice.
c) Loss of revenue if invoice is raised late and the buyer discontinues its business operations with company.

c) The identification and classification of MSME vendors is based on information available in the system and documents obtained from vendors. However, Udyam Registration Numbers are not updated in the SAP vendor master, and classification is being carried out based on purchase orders, which may lead to inaccurate identification of MSME vendors. Further, interest on delayed payments to MSME vendors has not been provided in the books of account as required under the MSMED Act, 2006. This, coupled with manual classification, may result in potential non-compliance with Section 43B(h) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and disclosure requirements under Section 22 of the MSMED Act, 2006.

d) As per the Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the Company.

e) Pursuant to Notification No. 09/2025–Central Tax (Rate), the GST rate on coal was increased from 5% to 18% with effect from 22 September 2025. As a result, the inverted duty structure ceased to exist, and accumulated Input Tax Credit (ITC) began to be utilized against output tax liability. This change necessitated a revision in the accounting treatment of eligible ITC on capital items. Accordingly, with effect from 1 April 2025, SECL has commenced availing eligible GST ITC on capital items and discontinued capitalization of such GST, except in the case of laptops and mobile phones. Consequently, ITC on capital items has been decapitalized in the current financial year in line with guidelines issued by Coal India Limited (CIL). However, the financial impact thereon has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

f) The valuation of closing stock of coal as at 31 March 2026 has been carried out using an automated SAP-based methodology, replacing the earlier Excel-based computation using the utility provided by Headquarters. However, the financial impact thereon has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

g) As per the directions issued by Coal India Limited (CIL), all taxes and levies except GST collected from customers and payments made to the Government are to be routed through the Profit and Loss Account. It has been observed that the MPGATSVA Levy is collected from customer based on dispatch quantity of coal, whereas payment to authorities is made at the specified rate on the annual value, calculated as one-half of the value of coal produced during the two preceding financial years. This mismatch between the collection of levies based on dispatch quantity and payment of levy based on average production of preceding two years has resulted in timing difference.

h) In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):

i. As per the Management's Discussion and Analysis / Board's Report of CERL, significant delays and challenges faced by the project. These include substantial cost escalations, time overruns, operational difficulties in managing both capital and recurring expenditures, delays in land acquisition due to fund misallocation, and financial indiscipline leading to interest losses and cost overruns. These matters continue to affect the project's timeline and its ability to achieve break-even. This information is presented for contextual understanding and does not form part of the audited financial statements of the Holding Company.

ii. "Current Tax Assets (Net)" in Balance sheet of the CERL, wherein an amount of Rs.4.49 Million has been shown as advance payment of statutory dues, which includes Rs. 0.30 Million pertaining to refunds pending from earlier years. However, the financial statements of CERL do not contain specific disclosures regarding the realizability or status of recovery of the said amount.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Refer Annexure-A to the independent auditors report (Related to CARO-2020)

Name	Clause No. of CARO	Adverse Remark
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	3(i)(c)	It is observed that certain land and buildings are under encroachments/unauthorized occupation or pending mutation or title deeds has not been transferred in the name of company.
	3(iii)(f)	The Company has granted loan of Rs. Rs. 703.70 Million (Rs. 2,829.50 Million) to CERL and Rs. 3,172.30 Million (Rs. 1,587.20 Million) to CEWRL including accrued interest thereon to its subsidiary company. As per agreement, the repayment of SECL loan shall be done post repayment of senior debt of consortium lenders as per the revised repayment schedule or as agreed by the consortium lenders.
	3(vii)(b)	The particulars of disputed statutory dues as on 31st March 2026 are stated under this clause.
	3(xiv)(b)	The Internal Audit Reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year till date. However, report for the Month of March, 2026 were not available for some of areas of the Company.
	3(xx)(b)	In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has to transfer unspent CSR amount of Rs. 258.90 Million as at the end of the financial year, to a Special account in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.
Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited	3(iii)(a)	The company has provided interest free advance in the nature of loan pursuant to clause 10.1.2 of the concession agreement amounting to Rs. 148.00 Million recoverable from South East Central Railway (Representing Ministry of Railways) as cost incurred towards acquisition of land for development of rail corridor.
	3(xvii)	The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to Rs. 1209.20 million in current financial years and Rs. 1613.80 million (restated) in immediately preceding financial year.
Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited	3(i)(c)	As per the documents available to us, the title deeds of the immovable property are not held in the name of the company. The Office Building is taken on Lease by Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited from CSIDC for the period of 30 years for joint use on Equal cost sharing basis vide Minutes of the 1st & 4th Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 05-04-2013 and 06-01-2014 respectively.
	3(xvii)	The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to Rs. 138.30 Million in current financial years and Rs. 2.0 Million in immediately preceding financial year.

ii. Auditor's Comments in the Independent Auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2025

Refer Emphasis of Matter of the Auditors Report

We draw attention to Note-16 (Part B)4.J of Financial Statements regarding periodical balance confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustment (if any) in respect of trade receivables, trade payables, cash & bank balances, loans & advances, long term liabilities and Non-current liabilities & current liabilities.

We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)4-D of Financial Statements regarding the Companies decision for recognizing the Liability in respect of Land compensation, after the approval of Committee of Functional Directors (CoFD) in FY 2023-24. The methodology in respect of Accounting of Land Compensation and R&R Monetary Benefits (as per applicable CIL Policy) shall be taken in the books of accounts immediately after the sanction is accorded by the competent authority. During the year, the company has capitalized Rs. 5,619.60 Million (Rs. 8,645.00 Million) against the land liability including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits. Out of the amount capitalized in the FY 2023-24 and 2024-25, Rs. 11,986.60 Million physical possession of asset additions is not with the Company. Further, amortization is done prospectively over a period of project life from the date of capitalization.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

We draw attention to Note-3.1.4 "Property Plant and Equipment" of the financial statements which states The change in useful life is treated as a change in accounting estimates as per Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, accordingly the effect of change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change,(a) if the change affects that period only; or (b) the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

We draw attention to Note-16 Part-A, 2.A(1) and Note No.8.4.5 of the financial statements wherein the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21-04-2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the year the Company received a letter from The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs. 28,808.90 Million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at Rs. 5,137.50 Million against their demand of Rs. 28,808.90 Million and the remaining amount of Rs. 23,671.40 Million has been shown as Contingent Liability.

We draw attention to Note No.6.2.6 of the Financial Statements, which states that Accumulated Input Tax Credit Receivable for Rs. 38,764.50 Million (Rs. 31,142.80 Million) has been parked under the head "Other Current Assets" in Note 6.2. The Carrying forward of Input Tax Credit on GST Paid on input material/ services available for utilization against GST on output. GST Liability on Coal is 5% whereas the inputs are being taxed at different rates and Input Tax Credit getting accumulated amounting to Rs. 38,764.50 Million as at 31st March 2025 (Rs. 31,142.80 Million as at 31st March 2024) largely related to such inverted duty structure. As per present GST Law the amount can be utilized for payment of duty on output only and cannot be claimed as refund in terms of notification issued (Notification No. 09/2022- Central Tax Rate [F.No. 190354/172/2022-TRU] dt. 13-07-2022). Consequential adjustment and impact thereof the same cannot be commented upon by us.

During the course of the audit, it was observed that the Company had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,285.80 Million under its CSR initiatives for the construction and installation of 529 prefabricated toilets in designated areas in the FY 2018-19. The project was to be executed through South East Central Railway (SECR) as per a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between SECL and SECR. Company had released an advance of Rs. 578.90 Million to SECR for execution of the project in two instalments of Rs. 208.10 Million on 25-11-2019 and Rs. 370.80 Million on 24-11-2021. Utilization certificates have been received from SECR for Rs. 341.70 Million till the end of FY 2023-24. The CSR liability amount of Rs. 413.00 Million still exist as on the date of audit and the same needs to be adjusted against utilization certificate if any or to be deposited in the funds mentioned in Schedule-VII of Companies Act, 2013 treating it as unspent CSR amount.

In one of the Area of the Company Dankuni Coal Complex Operations has been suspended since 20-05-2020. Area is incurring significant operational losses since earlier years, whereby net worth of the branch has been completely eroded. However, the area is funded by head quarter to meet the expenses. Therefore, it is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date Balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the date of Balance sheet. Further, the Area has incurred losses from FY 2017-18 and so on. Further, the EBIDTA of the Area for current as well as previous financial year under audit has become negative. Although the Physical verification of the inventory is also not conducted by the management.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL):
The Company CERL has recognized Rs. 226.80 Million "Bank Charges" that include a provision towards prepayment premium on Rupee Facility term loans, as per the terms of the common loan agreement with consortium lenders. The agreement stipulates a prepayment premium of 1% on the amount prepaid. The Company has taken up the matter with Indian Bank (Lead Bank), which, vide its letter dated 15-03-2025, approved a reduction in the premium to 0.25%. The Company has also approached the other consortium lenders for similar reductions, and the matter is under consideration with their respective competent authorities. Accordingly, as on 31-03-2025, the provision has been computed based on the reduced rate of 0.25% for Indian Bank and 1% for other lenders. The outcome of the approvals from the remaining lenders is pending as at the reporting date.

An amount of Rs. 12.70 Million under salary of executives. This comprises salaries of employees deputed from South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and IRCON to the Company, which have been reimbursed by the Company and recorded as employee benefit expenses. As per current interpretations, such reimbursements are liable to Goods and Services Tax (GST). It has been informed that a litigation on this matter is ongoing at SECL, where the appellate authority has issued an adverse order and the matter is currently pending before the Tribunal. The Company may be exposed to GST liability depending on the outcome of the pending legal proceedings.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL):The Company CEWRL has received unsecured loans amounting to Rs. 409.00 Million from its promoters, comprising Rs. 129.30 Million from IRCON International Limited, Rs. 49.90 Million from CSIDC, and Rs. 229.80 Million from SECL. During the year, the Company has accounted for penal interest payable to SECL at the rate of 1% per annum with quarterly rests, amounting to Rs. 2.20 Million. It was observed that the original loan agreement with SECL did not contain any clause relating to penal interest, however a draft revised term loan agreement incorporating a penal interest clause at the aforesaid rate was prepared in the year 2020-21 and mutually approved by both CEWRL and SECL, but till date such draft revised agreement has not been formally executed.

Trade payables includes construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of Rs. 1,550.30 Million, while the same is Rs. 1,076.50 Million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31-03-2025, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 473.80 Million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.

Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of Rs. 964.20 Million, while the same is Rs. 1,149.90 Million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. As on 31-03-2025, a joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited identifying the difference of Rs. 185.70 Million, however the above-mentioned reconciliation includes certain differences that have remained unresolved since the financial year 2016 to till date.

Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC), IRCON International Limited, and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)— the promoters were required to bring in interest-free loans in the form of quasi equity in specified tranches to support the project funding requirements of CEWRL. While IRCON and SECL have released their respective tranches in full, CSIDC has not yet released any portion of its committed funding of Rs. 248.00 Million. As the promoters themselves have not infused the committed funds, it will have an adverse impact in the Company's ability to raise further loans from banks and financial institutions and which may create a considerable hinderance to the timely execution of the project.

The Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) share of equity in the Joint, Venture Company (JVC) shall correspond to the value of land provided by the State Government or 10%, whichever is higher, as per Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), IRCON, and GoCG dated 03-11-2012. But as the final valuation report of the government land was pending, the allotment of equity shares to the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) (i.e. CSIDCL) could not be completed in lieu of above-mentioned MoU and in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The final valuation report of the govt. land was received on 07-01-2025 by the Registered Valuer but is pending for Board acceptance (subject to approval by the Members of the Company), therefore the allotment of equity shares to the Government of Chhattisgarh's (GoCG) (i.e. CSIDCL) is still pending.

Refer Other Matter of the Auditors Report

We did not audit the financial statements / information of 02 subsidiaries included in the Ind AS financial statements of the Company whose financial statements / financial information reflects total assets of Rs. 86,368.50 Million as at 31st March, 2025 and total revenues of Rs. 1,095.60 Million for the year ended on that date. The financial statements / information of these areas (branches) have been audited by the area (branch) auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these areas (branches) and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in respect of the aforesaid branches,, is based solely on the report of such area (branch) auditors. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter.

The payment of directors sitting fees is merged in the group of salary and wages amount of Rs. 1.20 Million (Rs. 1.50 Million)

As per the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the Company.

As per the compliance of Department of Public Enterprises the Company has not complied the composition of Audit Committee for want of 2(two) more independent directors in the Company, appointment of which is under process by the Ministry of Coal.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Refer Annexure-C to the independent auditors report (Related to CARO-2020)

Name	Clause No. of CARO	Adverse Remark
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	3(i)(b)	In case of Calcutta Sales Office, physical verification could not be conducted during the Year.
	3(i)(c)	It is observed that certain land and buildings are under encroachments/ unauthorized occupation or pending mutation or title deeds has not been transferred in the name of company.
	3(iii)	The Company has granted loan of Rs. 5,774.40 Million (CERL) and Rs.1,817.00 Million (CEWRL) including accrued interest thereon to its subsidiary company As per agreement, the repayment of SECL loan shall be done post repayment of senior debt of consortium lenders as per the revised repayment schedule or as agreed by the consortium lenders.
	3(vii)	The particulars of disputed statutory dues as on 31st March, 2025 are stated under this clause.
	3(ix)	The particulars of loan taken by the Company from Bank of Baroda against the current assets i.e. cash and cash equivalents which is Nil as at 31st March, 2025 stated under this clause.
	3(xiv)	The Internal Audit Reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year till date. However report for the Month of March – 2025 were not available for some of areas of the Company.
Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited	3(iii)(a)	The company has provided interest free advance in the nature of loan pursuant to clause 10.1.2 of the concession agreement amounting to Rs. 331.10 Million recoverable from South East Central Railway (Representing Ministry of Railways) as cost incurred towards acquisition of land for development of rail corridor.
	3(xvii)	The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to Rs. 1,200.50 Million in current financial years and Rs. 1,542.20 Million in immediately preceding financial year.
Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited	3(i)(c)	As per the documents available to us, the title deeds of the immovable property are not held in the name of the company. The Office Building is taken on Lease by Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited from CSIDC for the period of 30 years for joint use on 'Equal cost sharing basis' vide Minutes of the 1st & 4th Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 05.04.2013 and 06.01.2014 respectively.
	3(vi)	The Company has not commenced its commercial operations yet.
	3(ix)	The Company has raised an amount of Rs. 36,205.10 Million by way of term loan is stated under this clause.
	3(xvii)	The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to Rs. 2.00 Million in current financial year and Rs. 2.20 Million in immediately preceding financial year.

iii. Auditor's Comments in the Independent Auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2024

Refer Emphasis of Matter of the Auditors Report

We draw attention to Note-16 (Part B)4.K of Financial Statements regarding periodical balance confirmation, reconciliation and consequential adjustment (if any) in respect of trade receivables, cash & bank balances, loans & advances, long term liabilities and current liabilities.

We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)5 of Financial Statements regarding "Restatement for the year ended 31st March 2023 and as at 1st April 2022" which states the change in accounting policy due to revised stripping activity adjustment in case of opencast mining. The Company has retrospectively restated its Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023 and 1st April 2022 and Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023, as per revised policy on stripping activity, Stripping Costs in the Development Phase are capitalized as part of the depreciable cost of building, developing, and constructing the mine as per Ind AS 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment has been implemented by the company under note 3.1 property plant and equipment, in the restated financial statements.

Further, during the year the Company adopts the new policy and accordingly accounting treatment is given in the Financial Statements for both development phase activity and production phase activity. The capitalization to Other Mining Infrastructure stripping assets and the reversal of balance lying in Ratio Variance Reserve will depend on the current ratio vis- à-vis standard ratio of over burden removal.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

We draw attention to Note No. 16 (Part-B)4-D of Financial Statements regarding the Companies decision for recognising the Liability in respect of Land compensation, after the approval of Committee of Functional Directors (CoFD). The methodology in respect of Accounting of Land Compensation and R&R Monetary Benefits (as per applicable CIL Policy) shall be taken in the books of accounts immediately after the sanction is accorded by the competent authority. During the year, the company has capitalised Rs. 8,645.00 Million against the land liability including asset compensation and R&R monetary benefits. However, physical possession of these asset additions is not with the Company. Further, amortization is done prospectively over a period of project life from the date of capitalization starting from month of March 2024.

We draw attention to Note-3.1.4 "Property Plant and Equipment" of the financial statements which states change in accounting estimate during the year with respect to useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment which has resulted in increase in depreciation and decrease in profit for the current reporting period by Rs. 818.60 Million.

We draw attention to Note-16 Part-A 1.A(1) and Note No.8.5 of the financial statements where in the Company has informed about closing of mining activities from 21-04-2023 in Gare Pelma IV/2 & IV/3 (Custodian coal mines) in compliance with letter of Ministry of Coal with reference number "R.No. 120 'F', Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi" dated 21st April, 2023. During the year the Company received a letter from The Under Secretary to The Government of India, Ministry of Coal, Vide letter Ref. No. CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Ltd, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the Profit/Loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal. As per the referred letter, the amount of Rs. 27,641.40 Million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/ 2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by SECL as a designated custodian. The Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC at Rs. 5,137.50 Million against their demand of Rs. 27,641.40 Million and the remaining amount of Rs. 22,503.90 Million has been shown as Contingent Liability.

We draw attention to Note No. 6.2.6 of the Financial Statements, which states that Accumulated Input Tax Credit Receivable for Rs. 31,142.80 Million (Rs. 24,815.80 Million as at 31st March, 2023) has been parked under the head "Other Current Assets" in Note 6.2. The Carrying forward of Input Tax Credit on GST Paid on input material / services available for utilization against GST on output. GST Liability on Coal is 5% whereas the inputs are being taxed at different rates and Input Tax Credit getting accumulated amounting to Rs. 31,142.80 Million as at 31st March, 2024 (Rs. 24,815.80 Million as at 31st March, 2023) largely related to such inverted duty structure. As per present GST Law the amount can be utilized for payment of duty on output only and cannot be claimed as refund in terms of notification issued (Notification No. 09/2022- Central Tax Rate [F.No. 190354/172/2022-TRU] dt. 13-07-2022). Consequential adjustment and impact thereof pending determination of amount as such cannot be commented upon by us.

The Company has informed about discontinuance of mining activity in Jamuna-Kotma Area from 03-07-2023 incline no 5 & 6 of Jamuna 1 & 2 UG Mine of the Company in intimation has been sent to the concerned authority (MOC) with reference number "SECL/JK/SUB- AREA/J.B.U/23/389" Dt.26-07-2023.

In one of the Area of the Company Dankuni Coal Complex Operations has been suspended since 20-05-2020. Area is incurring significant operational losses since earlier years, whereby net worth of the branch has been completely eroded. The Area's net worth has become negative Rs. 1,269.10 Million (Previous year negative by Rs. 816.80 Million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 1,262.50 Million (Previous year Rs. 801.10 Million) as on Balance sheet date. The above factor indicate that a material uncertainty exist that may cast significant doubt on area's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the area is funded by head quarter to meet the expenses. Therefore, it is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date Balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the date of Balance sheet. Further, the Area has incurred losses from FY 2017-18 and so on. Further, the EBIDTA of the Area for current as well as previous financial year under audit has become negative.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited (CERL)

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Corporate Information" of CERL regarding information about the commencement of Phase-I is only mentioned, there was no such information about the status of Phase-II, accordingly The Auditor of the Company obtained management representation letter (MRL) for the current status of Phase-II as seven months have been passed since the achievement of financial closure. As per the MRL received the approved Project Cost of Phase-II project is Rs. 16,862.20 Million which is to be financed at a D/E Ratio of 4:1. The company has executed the loan documents with Central Bank of India on 28-08-2023 thereby achieving major milestone in achieving financial closure for debt exposure of Rs. 13,490.00 Million. Promoters have infused Rs. 2,418.10 Million in the project which was mainly utilized for land acquisition purpose. Up to 31-03-2024, an expenditure of Rs. 2,862.00 Million has been incurred. The Scheduled Completion date of the Project is 01-04-2026. The tenders relating to execution of work has been floated by IRCON and is under finalization.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Revenue Recognition" Accounting Policy of CERL the Auditor of the Company obtained management representation letter (MRL) regarding the recognition of revenue for the month of March 2024 as there was no information/disclosure about this in the note. As per the MRL revenue for March 2024 month is recognized on the basis of the MoU executed between the Company and the Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), Customized Automated Access in FOIS has been developed to meet the requirement of the Company for obtaining data relating to Railway Receipts (RR). The apportionment of revenue for a particular month is available on the portal by 20th day of the subsequent month. The Revenue for the months of January-2024 and February-2024 has been taken from RR wise apportionment module of the portal. However, for the month of March-2024, the revenue has been calculated based on the RR's details available in the portal in absence of the report of RR wise apportionment module as on the date of finalization of accounts.

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Revenue from Operation" of CERL for the current year and previous year are Rs. 511.70 Million and Rs. 621.80 Million respectively. There is significant decrease in the revenue i.e. by Rs. 110.10 Million from the previous year. The company's current revenue is not sufficient to meet the operational expenditure and finance cost (interest portion). From August 2024 the company is liable to pay the principal portion to its bankers as the loan moratorium period for Phase-I loans will be over in July 2024. To meet out this future cash outflow the management should take proper action by raising its revenue and by taking fresh debt from bankers/promoters.

Attention of the user of this report is being invited to the "Other Expenses" of CERL the total of other expenses for current year is Rs. 144.80 Million, out of which Rs. 110.90 Million represents "Amortization of Deferred Assets". As per the MRL received from management this is nothing but the Amortisation of Deferred Land Expenses. As per the Clause 8 of the MoU dated 03-11-2012, the Company shall bear the cost of the land acquired in the name of Ministry of Railways (MoR). The cost incurred by the company towards the acquisition of land shall be refunded to the Company upon the termination of the Concession Agreement as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement.

In respect of Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited (CEWRL)

Other Non-Current Assets includes advances to related parties of Rs. 969.90 Million, while the same is Rs. 959.60 Million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. A joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited regarding this, identifying the difference of Rs. 10.30 Million till 31-03-2024.

Trade payables includes construction charges payable to IRCON (regarding work done, retention money and contract addition accrued but not due) of Rs. 492.50 Million, while the same is Rs. 565.10 Million in the books of IRCON International Limited presented by the management. A joint reconciliation has been prepared by the company and IRCON International Limited regarding this, identifying the difference of Rs. 72.70 Million till 31-03-2024.

Refer Other Matter of the Auditors Report

We did not audit the financial statements / information of two Subsidiaries included in the Ind AS financial statements of the Company whose financial statements / financial information reflects total assets of Rs. 69,308.20 Million as at 31st March, 2024 and total revenues of Rs. 543.50 Million for the year ended on that date. The financial statements / information of these subsidiaries has been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in respect of the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the report of such other auditors.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 included in these Ind AS Consolidated Financial Statement, are based on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023 audited by predecessor auditor, M/s. O. P. Totla & Co., an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, whose report for the year ended 31st March, 2023 dated 3rd May, 2023 expressed unmodified opinion on those Consolidated Financial Statements. Reliance has been placed by us on the said Consolidated Financial Statements and the report issued thereupon for the purpose of these Consolidated Financial Statements and the report issued by us.

As per the Companies Act 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the South Eastern Company Limited.

We had issued an audit report dated 26/04/2024 at Bilaspur on the financial statements as adopted by the board of directors. Pursuant to the observations of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, we have revised the Independent Auditor's Report. This Audit Report supersedes the original report which has been suitably revised to consider, the observation of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India regarding the addressee and emphasis of matter s.no. 6 to the Independent Auditor's Report, s. no. a) of Other Matters, Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements S.no.1 of Annexure A and Clause iii(xxi) of Annexure C. Our audit procedure on events subsequent to the date of original report is restricted solely to the amendment made to the item mentioned in the paragraph.

Refer Annexure-C to the independent auditors report (Related to CARO-2020)

Name	Clause No. of CARO	Adverse Remark
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	3(i)(b)	In case of Calcutta Sales Office, physical verification could not be conducted during the Year.
	3(i)(c)	It is observed that certain land and buildings are under encroachments/unauthorised occupation or pending mutation or title deeds has not been transferred in the name of company.
	3(iii)	The Company has granted loan of Rs. 832.00 Million to its subsidiary company, CERL. As per the agreement, the repayment of SECL loan shall be done post repayment of senior debt of consortium lenders as per the revised repayment schedule or as agreed by the consortium lenders.
	3(vii)	The particulars of disputed statutory dues as on 31st March 2024 are stated under this clause.
	3(xiv)	The Internal Audit Reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year till date. However, report for the Month of March – 2024 were not available for some of areas of the Company.
Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited	3(iii)(a)	The company has provided interest free advance in the nature of loan pursuant to clause 10.1.2 of the concession agreement amounting to Rs. 650.10 Million recoverable from South East Central Railway (Representing Ministry of Railways) as cost incurred towards acquisition of land for development of rail corridor.
	3(xvii)	The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to Rs. 1,510.70 Million in current financial years and Rs. 806.50 Million in immediately preceding financial year.
Chhattisgarh East West Railway Limited	3(i)(c)	As per the documents available to us, the title deeds of the immovable property are not held in the name of the company. The Office Building is taken on Lease by Chhattisgarh East Railway Limited from CSIDC for the period of 30 years for joint use on 'Equal cost sharing basis' vide Minutes of the 1st & 4th Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 05.04.2013 and 06.01.2014 respectively.
	3(vi)	The Company has not commenced its commercial operations yet.
	3(vii)(b)	The particulars of disputed statutory dues as on 31st March 2024 are stated under this clause.
	3(xvii)	The Company has incurred cash loss amounting to Rs. 2.20 Million in current financial years and Rs. 2.40 Million in immediately preceding financial year.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

iv. Auditor's Comments in the Auditor's report for the Half year ended 30th Sept 2026 and 30th Sept 2025
Refer Other Matters

(a) The "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" for the six months ended September30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 has been prepared by the management for the purpose of preparation of Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group to be included in the "Offer Documents" in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offering of Equity Shares of the Company.

(b) We draw attention to the fact that the Previous Statutory Auditor had performed Limited Review for the six months ended September 30, 2025 and has issued unmodified conclusion vide their Limited Review Report dated October 25, 2025. These "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" have now been audited by us for preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group.

(c) We did not audit the financial statements/ financial information of 9 (nine) branches of the Holding Company for the six months' period ended September 30, 2026, included in the "Special Purpo Standalone Financial Information" whose financial information reflects total assets of ₹ 84,999.40 million, total Revenue of ₹ 47,970.10 million, total Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax of ₹ (9,309.90) million, total Comprehensive Income of ₹ (9,309.90) million for the six months period ended September 30, 2026. These financial statements/ financial information have been reviewed by the respective branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Branches is based solely on the review report of such branch auditors. These "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" have now been audited by us for preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group considering the requirements of SA 600 "Using the Work of Another Auditor" including materiality and other procedures performed by us as stated above.

(d) We did not audit the financial statements of 2 (two) subsidiaries for the six months' period ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, included in the "Special Purpose Consolidated Financi Information" whose financial information reflects total Assets of ₹ 10,751.12 million and ₹ 98,764.80 million, total Revenue of ₹ 982.50 million and ₹ 918.90 million , total Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax of ₹ (812.90) million and ₹(368.30) million, total Comprehensive Income of ₹ (812.90) and ₹(567.30) million , and Cash Flow (net) ₹ (7.10) million and ₹ 428.90 million for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 respectively. This financial information have been reviewed by the Other Auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these Subsidiaries is based, solely on the review report of such other auditors. These "Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements" have now been audited by us for preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the Group considering the requirements of SA 600 "Using the Work of Another Auditor" including materiality and other procedures performed by us as stated above.

Our opinion on the statement is not modified in respect of above matter.

As per the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17 read with Schedule II of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) dealing with mandatory requirement of an Independent Woman Director is yet to be complied with by the Company.

Our conclusion on the Statement is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other Auditors.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

2 C&AG Comments in its report not requiring adjustments to Restated Consolidated Financial Information are reproduced below in respect of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year(s) ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

i. C&AG in the Auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Comment on Disclosure

A.1 Unrecognized items:

Contingent Liabilities Rs. 118,246.50 Million

The above does not include an amount of Rs. 2,564.70 Million comprising (i) additional exposure towards GST on Development and Environment Cess amounting to Rs. 2,274.80 Million, assessed by the Management in respect of the continuing dispute with GST authorities, and (ii) disputed Railway Demurrage Charges amounting to Rs. 172.40 Million and (iii) demand from Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA) amounting to Rs. 117.50 Million.

In respect of GST on Development and Environment Cess, the Company disclosed a contingent liability of Rs. 1,768.50 Million for the period from July 2017 to August 2021 based on demand notices issued by GST authorities. However, Management had assessed an additional exposure of Rs. 2,274.80 Million for the period from September 2021 to March 2025 arising from the continuation of the same dispute, taking the total estimated exposure to Rs. 4,043.30 Million. Despite the quantified assessment and the continuing uncertainty relating to the dispute, the additional exposure was not disclosed as contingent liabilities. Further, Railways raised demurrage claims aggregating Rs. 226.00 Million against the Company of which, claims amounting to Rs. 53.50 Million were accepted and accounted for. Balance disputed claims of Rs. 172.40 Million were not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Also, NRDA sent a demand (23-04-2025) amounting to Rs. 117.50 Million (Rs. 58.70 Million towards delay in obtaining permission and Rs. 58.70 Million for delay in construction). The said demand is presently pending before the competent authority and has not attained finality. In absence of final adjudication, amount demanded by NRDA, should have been disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Paragraph 10 of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, defines a contingent liability as a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Further, Paragraph 31 requires disclosure of a contingent liability unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Thus, the above resulted in understatement of Contingent Liabilities by Rs. 2,564.70 Million.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

A 2 Commitments

Capital Commitments Rs. 53,196.80 Million

The above includes an amount of Rs. 3,097.10 Million due to inclusion of (i) expenditure amounting to Rs. 451.00 Million relating to operation and maintenance (O&M) activities of SILO projects and (ii) estimated project costs amounting to Rs. 2,601.30 Million. These works did not represent enforceable contractual obligations as the work orders have not been awarded and are only the estimated costs of works. Also, capital commitment amounting to Rs. 125.10 Million towards Rehabilitation & Monetary Compensation which are approved/ Sanctioned during the year. Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 20.80 Million was disbursed, and the balance amount of Rs. 104.3 Million remained payable/undisbursed and should have been disclosed under "Capital Commitment".

As per Paragraphs 15 and 17(c) of Ind AS 1 require financial statements to present faithfully the financial position, performance and cash flows of an entity and to provide reliable information representing the substance of transactions. Paragraph 114(d) of Ind AS 1 also requires disclosures to be presented in a manner that contributes to an understanding of the entity's financial statements.

A.3 Commitments

Other Commitments

SECL has not disclosed the details towards amount of Rs. 476,896.30 Million towards contractual commitment for the work relating to Mine Development and Operation (MDO) of Ketki UG, Madan Nagar OC, Pelma OC mines, awarded to different contractors in Bishrampur Area, Bhatgaon Area and Raigarh Area.

Paragraph 114 (c) (iv) (i) of Ind AS-1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that any entity shall disclose, inter alia, other disclosure including unrecognized contractual commitments. Non-disclosure of above facts resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements of IND AS-1.

ii. C&AG in the Auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Comment on Disclosure

A.1 Consolidated Balance Sheet

Exploration and Evaluation Assets: Rs. 29,288.30 Million

The above include Rs. 1,669.70 Million expended towards exploration and evaluation in 17 coal blocks identified by CMPDI as coming under the purview of Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ).

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) instructed (August 2019) that proposals involving mining of minerals within the ESZ or one kilometre from the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries whichever is higher is prohibited in accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Paragraph 18 of Ind AS 106 on Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources states that exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, an entity shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment loss.

The future economic benefits arising out of these 17 coal blocks coming under ESZ seem doubtful of realisation, and impairment of these blocks has also not been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 106 pending their final relinquishment as the matter is under consideration of Competent Authority. The fact has not been disclosed in the financial statements resulting in deficient disclosure requirements under IND AS.

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

iii. C&AG in the Auditor's report for the year ended March 31, 2024

A. Comment on Disclosure

A.1 Additional Notes to the Financial Statements (Note 16, Part A)

Unrecognized Items: Revenue Commitments (Item-1.B.ii): Rs. 534,712.70 Million

The above does not include Rs. 11,049.50 Million towards amount remaining to be executed on revenue account and not provided for in respect of different contractual works awarded by Haldibari UG mine of Hasdeo Area[1] and Amgaon OCP of Bisrampur Area[2] of SECL.

Paragraph 114 (d) of Ind AS-1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that an entity shall disclose, inter alia, other disclosure including unrecognized contractual commitments.

Non-disclosure of facts which are integral to the understanding of the users of financial Statements in taking informed decisions resulted in deficiency in disclosure requirements.
A.2 Material Accounting Policies (Note 2)
Stripping Activity (Note 2.20)

Material Accounting Policy on Stripping Activity of SECL, inter alia, mentioned that when the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalized to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine.

Pursuant to change in Accounting Policy concerning Stripping Activity by Coal India Limited (CIL), systematically reversing the balance of Ratio Variance Reserve without further addition (Policy 2.24) and creation of only Stripping Activity Assets (Policy 2.20), all Subsidiaries were instructed through Uniform Process Notes to follow the same. By virtue of this change in accounting policy, Stripping Activity Asset is being consistently featured under Property, Plant, and Equipment (Note 3.1) w.e.f. 01.04.2022 onwards with retrospective effect of change, instead of the existing policy of adjusting the figure of such asset with ratio variance as and when the situation arose that was followed till 2022-23. The sentence 'The stripping activity asset is amortized over the life of the mine' was also inserted by virtue of the above change in accounting policy.
Generally, amortization is given effect to on three account heads, viz. Leasehold Land, Intangibles, and Stripping Activity Asset. Unlike Leasehold Land and Intangibles where the amortization for the related asset is charged in the same year, SECL chose to amortize Stripping Activity Asset in the following year on the plea that the benefits to be accrued from advance stripping would only be realized from the succeeding year onwards. However, this deviation adopted by the Company from the usual application of amortization was not disclosed in the Material Accounting Policy. Further, the said policy was also silent on the fact whether the Stripping Activity Asset would be amortized over the 'entire' life of the mine or the 'balance' life of the mine.

Paragraph 29 of Ind AS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors states that when a voluntary change in accounting policy has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity shall disclose (a) the nature of the change in accounting policy: (b) the reasons why applying the new accounting policy provides reliable and more relevant information. Further, Paragraph 121 of Ind AS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements states that an accounting policy may be significant because of the nature of the entity's operations.
Stripping activity being an integral part of the operations of a coal mine, disclosure about the basis and method of amortization on Stripping Activity Asset along with reasons thereto was necessary to cater to the requirements of the users of consolidated financial statements in taking informed decisions which, incidentally, was absent in the policy statement.

Thus, disclosure on Material Accounting Policy No.2.20 on Stripping Activity is deficient to that extent.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees millions unless otherwise stated)

Annexure VI- Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/Period(s) ended

A.3 Additional Notes to the Financial Statements

Other Information (Note 16, Part B, Item 4.D):

Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 37 on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets states that in almost all cases it will be clear whether a past event has given rise to a present obligation. In rare cases, it may be disputed either whether certain events have occurred or whether those events result in a present obligation. In such a case, an entity determines whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period by taking account of all available evidence, including the opinion of experts.

Paragraph 118 of Ind AS 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements states that it is important for an entity to inform users of the measurement basis or bases used in the financial statements because the basis on which an entity prepares the financial statements significantly affects users' analysis.

Coal India Limited (CIL) obtained (2021) an expert opinion from their statutory auditors (M/s Ray & Ray), wherein it was opined that in respect of estimate amount payable to the PDF, a provision should be recognized based on best estimate of the expenditure require to settle the obligation on the date of acquisition of land from such PDF irrespective of fulfilment of various conditions.

South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) acquired land under the Coal Bearing Act (CBA) 1957 through a Government Notification. SECL, after obtaining approval of competent authority, paid the compensation in respect of the above notified land, to the affected parties/families. SECL (vide Note 16.B.4.D) recognized the liability towards the payment due against the Land Compensation including Asset Compensation and R&R monetary benefits immediately after sanction was accorded by the competent authority. Accordingly, SECL capitalized an amount of Rs. 8645.0 Million during the year 2023-24. However, some of the group subsidiaries are accounting the compensation on actual payment basis against the total sanctioned amount on the plea that land could be capitalized as an asset only after the completion of 'acquisition process'.

Despite having the opinion, CIL and its subsidiaries have neither framed any uniform accounting policy nor made any uniform disclosure as to what constitutes "Acquisition of Land" and when to carry out capitalization of Land and to create liability for payment of compensation. Consequently, diverse approaches have been adopted among the group subsidiaries for accounting the recognition of liability and accounting of Land in the Financial Statements. Thus, there is inconsistency in respect of the above among the group subsidiaries.

Thus, the accounting policy as well as disclosure in respect of accounting treatment of obligation towards compensation is deficient to the above extent.

The auditors observation in the emphasis matter paragraph, other matters, if any, in the Audit reports of the Financial year 2025-26, 2024-25 & 2023-24 along with stub periods September, 2026 and September, 2025 have been reviewed. The observations were not related to any significant errors.

As per our report annexed
For GNS and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 318171E

CA. Rajesh Kumar Pahadi
Partner
Membership No. 058221
Date: 31-10-2026
Place: Bilaspur

For and On behalf of the Board of Director of South Eastern Coalfields Limited

Sunil Kumar Darla
Director Finance & C.F.O
DIN:10718694

Harish Duhan
Chairman-cum-Managing Director & C.E.O
DIN:10511312

Swapnil Sudhanshu
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Membership No.- F9923

Ronty Basu
General Manager (Finance)/HoD

Date: 31-10-2026 Place: Bilaspur

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The accounting ratios derived from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information as required under Clause 11 of Part A of Schedule VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations are given below:

Particulars	Six-month period ended September 30, 2026**	Six-month period ended September 30, 2025**	As of and for the year ended March 31, 2026	As of and for the year ended March 31, 2025	As of and for the year ended March 31, 2024
Net Worth (in ₹ million)[1]	210,370.20	175,187.70	203,032.60	170,704.50	145,635.00
Profit attributable to owners of the Company (in ₹ million)	22,035.10	12,433.10	48,027.50	45,986.30	69,650.30
Earnings per Equity Share (basic and diluted)*(in ₹)[2]	3.30	1.86	7.19	6.88	10.43
Return on average net worth (in %)[3]	10.66	7.19	25.70	29.07	60.56
Net asset value per Equity Share* (in ₹)[4]	31.49	26.22	30.39	25.55	21.80
EBITDA[5]	40,293.60	34,547.00	93,648.70	86,308.10	106,707.50

** Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and shareholder of the Company at its meeting held on October 24, 2026 and October 27, 2026, the existing authorised Equity Share capital of the Company was sub-divided from 15,400,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1,000 each into 7,700,000,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each and accordingly the existing paid up Equity Shares of the Company was sub-divided from 13,361,122 Equity Shares of ₹ 1000 each into 6,680,561,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 2 each.*

***The figures are not annualized.*

After giving of Bonus issue made for one equity share for every one equity share held on February 27, 2026.

Notes:

(1) 'Net worth' is calculated as the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation. 'Net Worth' is the total equity attributable to equity-holders of the company, as appearing in the Restated Financial Information less OCI - Re-measurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of Tax) Reserve.

(2) Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per equity share are computed in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules of 2015 (as amended).

- *Basic EPS = Profit after tax for the period divided by weighted average number of Equity Shares at the end of the year.*
- *Diluted EPS = Profit after tax for the period divided by weighted average number of Equity Shares including potential number of Equity Shares at the year end.*

(3) Return on average net worth ratio (%) = Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of our Company divided by average net worth as attributable to owners of our Company at the end of the year. Average net worth is the sum of opening and closing net worth divided by two.

(4) Net asset value per Equity Share = Net worth as attributable to owners of our Company at the end of the year divided by number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year.

(5) EBITDA refers to Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, and Amortization, excluding exceptional extraordinary or prior period items. Total income comprises Revenue from Operations and Other Incomes.

For a reconciliation of non-GAAP measures, see "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of our Results of Operations – Non-GAAP Measures*" on page 547.

In accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the audited financial statements of our Company for Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 and the reports thereon (collectively, the "**Audited Financial Statements**") are available on our website at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations.

Our Company is providing a link to this website solely to comply with the requirements specified in the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The Audited Financial Statements do not constitute, (i) a part of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus; or (ii) a prospectus, a statement in lieu of a prospectus, an offering circular, an offering memorandum, an advertisement, an offer or a solicitation of any offer or an offer document or recommendation or solicitation to purchase or sell any securities under the Companies Act, the SEBI ICDR Regulations, or any other applicable law in India or elsewhere. The Audited Financial Statements should not be considered as part of information that any investor should consider subscribing for or purchase any securities of our Company and should not be relied upon or used as a basis for any investment decision.

None of our Company or any of its advisors, nor BRLMs nor any of their respective employees, directors, affiliates, agents or representatives accept any liability whatsoever for any loss, direct or indirect, arising from any information presented or contained in the Audited Financial Statements, or the opinions expressed therein.

CAPITALIZATION STATEMENT

The following table sets forth our Company's capitalisation as at September 30, 2026, which is derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information, and as adjusted for the Offer. This table should be read in conjunction with the sections titled "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*" and "*Risk Factors*" on pages 524 and 21, respectively, and the information therein is derived from "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" on page 343.

(*in ₹ million, except ratios*)

Particulars	Pre-Offer as at September 30, 2026	As adjusted for the Offer#
Borrowings		
Current borrowings* (I)	0.00	[●]
Non-current borrowings (including current maturity and interest accrued and due on borrowings) # (II)	80,972.90	[●]
Total Borrowings (III = I + II)	80,972.90	**[●]**
Equity		
Equity Share capital*(IV)	13,361.10	**[●]**
Other equity* (V)	193,928.80	**[●]**
Non-Controlling Interests (VI)	5,342.40	
Total Equity (VII = IV + V + VI)	**2,12,632.30**	**[●]**
Total (III + VII)	**2,93,605.20**	**[●]**
Non-current borrowings (including current maturity and interest accrued and due to borrowings) /Total Equity (II/VII) (in times)	0.38	**[●]**
Total Borrowings / Total Equity (III/VII) (in times)	0.38	**[●]**

As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.

** These terms shall carry the meaning as per Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 (as amended).*

#The corresponding post-Offer capitalization data for each of the amounts given in the above table is not determinable at this stage pending the completion of the Book Building process and hence the same have not been provided in the above statement. To be updated upon finalization of the Offer Price at the Prospectus stage.

Notes:

1. *The above statement has been prepared for the purpose of disclosing in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus to be filed in connection with the Offer, in accordance with the requirements prescribed under Schedule VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.*
2. *The above statement has been computed on the basis of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.*

FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS

Our Company and our Subsidiaries have availed certain credit facilities in their ordinary course of business for working capital requirements, general corporate purposes and other business requirements. In accordance with the Articles of Association and subject to approval from the President of India, acting through the Ministry of Coal, Government of India or Coal India Limited and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, our Board may by means of a board resolution passed from time to time, borrow and/or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of our Company. Provided that no approval of President of India, acting through Ministry of Coal, Government of India or Coal India Limited would be necessary for borrowing from the banks for the purpose of meeting the working capital requirements on the hypothecation of our Company's current assets. For details regarding the borrowing powers of our Board, see "*Our Management – Borrowing Powers of the Board*" on page 323.

As on September 30, 2026, the aggregated outstanding borrowings of our Company and our Subsidiaries amounted to ₹82,355.20 million and a summary of such borrowings on a consolidated basis is set forth below:

Category of borrowing	**Sanctioned Amount as on September 30, 2026 (in ₹ million)**	**Outstanding amount as on September 30, 2026 (in ₹ million)**
Fund-Based Borrowings		
Secured		
Working capital facility	1,350.00[(1)]	Nil
Long Term Loan*	115,463.70	79,909.20
Total secured borrowings (A)	**116,813.70**	**79,909.20**
Unsecured (B)	3,626.80	1,063.70
Total fund-based borrowings (C) = (A) + (B)	**120,440.50**	**80,972.90**
Non-Fund Based Borrowings		
Secured		
Working capital facility	2,850.00[(1)]	Nil
Total secured non-fund-based borrowings (D)	**2,850.00**	**Nil**
Unsecured		
Working capital facility (including Bank guarantee and Letter of credit)[(2)]	2,394.15	1,382.30[(2)]
Total unsecured non-fund-based borrowings (E)	**2,394.15**	**1,382.30**
Total non-fund-based borrowings (F) = (D) + (E)	**5244.15**	**1,382.30**
Total Borrowings (C+F)	**125,684.65**	**82,355.20**

As certified by our Statutory Auditors, M/s G N S & Associates, with firm registration number 318171E, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.

Notes:

**Term Loans availed by CERL and CEWRL, being subsidiaries of our Company.*

(1). The bank borrowings of Coal India Ltd. has been secured by creating charge against stock of coal, stores and spare parts and book debts of CIL and its Subsidiary Companies within consortium of banks. The total working capital credit limit available to CIL is ₹4,200.00 Million, of which fund-based limit is ₹1,350.00 Million and non-fund-based limit is ₹2,850.00 Million. Further, an aggregate working capital limit of ₹105,900.00 million was sanctioned to Coal India Limited outside the consortium arrangement, comprising a fund-based limit of ₹52,500.00 million and a non-fund-based limit of ₹53,400.00 million. The facility is available for utilization by Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies, and accordingly, Coal India Limited remains contingently liable to the extent of the facilities utilized by the subsidiary companies under the said arrangement.

(2). Unutilized LC of ₹1,082.70 million as on September 30, 2026, pertaining to Southern Eastern Coalfields Limited on account of letter of credit (LCs) issued and the Company has given bank guarantees of ₹ 299.60 million to 24 beneficiaries for which there is a floating charge on current assets of the Company.

Key terms of the borrowings availed by our Company and our Subsidiaries are disclosed below:

The details provided below are indicative and there may be additional terms, conditions and requirements under the various borrowing arrangements entered into by us:

Tenor: The tenor of the facilities sanctioned to Company and its Subsidiaries varies depending on the nature of the facility, with repayment periods ranging from 14 to 25 years for certain facilities based on the project milestones.

Interest: The interest rates for the working capital facilities and term loans availed by the Company range from 9.25% to 10.50% per annum.

Security: The facilities are typically secured by the creation of charges over project assets, current assets, and non-disposal undertakings in favour of lenders, including:

a. First mortgage on all immovable fixed assets (present and future) different phases of the ongoing projects.
b. First charge by hypothecation on all tangible movable assets, plant, machinery, spares, tools, furniture, and vehicles.
c. First charge on current assets, book debts, project receivables, Escrow Accounts, and Debt Service Reserve Accounts (DSRA) covering one quarter;
d. Assignment of project rights, benefits, approvals, and insurance contracts; and
e. Non disposal undertakings in respect of promoter equity shareholdings.

Prepayment: The prepayment terms of loan facilities availed vary depending on the nature of the facility, ranging from prepayment subject to lender approval and senior debt conditions to applicable prepayment premiums of 0.25%. Interest-free promoter loans are subject to specified consent and subordination conditions, while the interest-bearing subordinate debt was fully repaid.

Penal Interest: The loan facilities availed by company and its Subsidiary may attract penal interest in the event of default, as stipulated in the respective financing agreements. For interest-bearing subordinate debt, the penal interest rate is 1.00% per annum on accrued interest payable.

Repayment: Our Company repays facility amounts in structured quarterly instalments. Subordinated promoter loans are not repayable during the currency of senior lender debt without prior lender consent.

Restrictive covenants: The facilities sanctioned contain restrictive covenants requiring prior written consent or intimation to lenders, including:

a. Maintaining agreed shareholding patterns and non-disposal of promoter equity;
b. Maintaining stipulated Debt-to-Equity ratios.
c. Prohibition on pledging promoter shareholding without lender consent; and
d. Mandatory subordination of promoter loans to senior bank debt.

Events of Default: Borrowing arrangements contain standard events of default, including:

a. Failure to pay outstanding principal or interest amounts on scheduled due dates;
b. Breach of financial, positive, or negative covenants uncured within 30 business days;
c. Misrepresentation or incorrect statements in loan agreements or financing documents; and
d. Insolvency, winding-up, compulsory acquisition, or material adverse changes affecting project implementation.

Consequences of events of default: Upon occurrence of an event of default, lenders may:

a. Terminate or suspend further loan drawdowns or disbursements;
b. Accelerate debt repayment, declaring the entire outstanding loan, accrued interest, and costs immediately due and payable; and
c. Enforce security charges, appoint receiver, and initiate legal proceedings for specific performance or recovery.

This is an indicative list and there may be additional terms that may require the consent of the lender, the breach of which may amount to an event of default under borrowing arrangements entered into by our Company and its Subsidiaries with their respective lenders, and the same may lead to consequences other than those stated above.

We have obtained the necessary consent required under the relevant loan documentations for undertaking activities in relation to the Offer. For further details of financial and other covenants required to be complied with in relation to our borrowings, see "*Risk Factors – We have incurred indebtedness and our financing arrangements contain restrictive covenants. Our Company has also provided guarantees in relation to certain of our borrowings, and any default under such financing arrangements could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.*" on page 67.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion is intended to convey the management's perspective on our financial condition and results of operations for six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 and should be read in conjunction with "Restated Consolidated Financial Information" on page 343.

This Draft Red Herring Prospectus may include forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual financial performance may materially vary from the conditions contemplated in such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those described below and elsewhere in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For further information, see "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 20. Also see "Risk Factors" and "– Significant Factors Affecting our Results of Operations and Financial Condition" on pages 21 and 525, respectively, for a discussion of certain factors that may affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our Company's financial year commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the subsequent year, and references to a particular fiscal year are to the 12 months ended March 31 of that particular year. Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, the financial information included herein is based on or derived from our Restated Consolidated Financial Information included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. For further information, see "Financial Information" on page 343. Also see "Definitions and Abbreviations" on page 1 for certain terms used in this section. Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references in this section to "we", "us", or "our" are to South Eastern Coalfields Limited on a consolidated basis while "our Company" or "the Company" are to South Eastern Coalfields Limited on a standalone basis.

*We have included certain information in relation to our reserves, resources, capacity utilization and estimates from the report titled "An independent technical report on the coal resources and reserves of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), India" (the "**DMT Report**") dated October 2026, prepared by DMT Consulting Private Limited ("**DMT**"), an independent mining and geological consultancy firm. Estimates included in the DMT Report are subject to certain assumptions. Actual reserves and production levels may differ significantly from reserve estimates. For further information, see "Risk Factors – Information relating to our resources and reserves base included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is based on estimates, and our actual production, resources and reserves may vary from these estimates. Additionally, certain information relating to our resources and reserves included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been prepared and classified in accordance with the Indian Standard Procedure guidelines (the "**ISP Guidelines**"), which differ from international standards, and such information has not been audited by DMT" on page 22. A copy of the DMT Report is available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations.*

*Unless otherwise indicated, industry and market data used in this section has been derived from the industry report titled "Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook" dated October 2026 (the "**CRISIL Report**") prepared and issued by CRISIL Limited appointed by us pursuant to work order dated August 14, 2026 and exclusively commissioned and paid for by us to enable investors to understand the industry in which we operate in connection with the Offer. The data included herein includes excerpts from the CRISIL Report and may have been re-ordered by us for the purposes of presentation. There are no portions of or data or information in the CRISIL Report which may be relevant for the proposed Offer, that has been omitted or changed in any manner. Unless otherwise indicated, financial, operational, industry and other related information derived from the CRISIL Report and included herein with respect to any calendar year or Fiscal refers to such information for the relevant calendar year or Fiscal. The CRISIL Report will form part of the material documents for inspection and a copy of the CRISIL Report is available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations. For further information, see "Risk Factors – Certain sections of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus disclose information from the CRISIL Report which is a paid report and commissioned and paid for by us exclusively in connection with the Offer and any reliance on such information for making an investment decision in the Offer is subject to inherent risks" on page 74. Also see, "Certain Conventions, Presentation of Financial, Industry and Market Data and Currency of Presentation – Industry and Market Data" on page 18.*

OVERVIEW

For details in relation to our business, see "*Our Business*" on page 254.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our results of operations and financial condition are affected by a number of important factors including:

Sectoral demand and market dynamics

We serve the power sector, including central and state power generating companies, independent power producers and captive power plants, as well as non-power industries, including aluminium, cement, sponge iron and fertilizer sectors. As such, our revenues are significantly influenced by demand from the power sector. The following tables set forth details of the industry-wise sales for the periods indicated:

Particulars[1]	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA										
Power generation (State and Central GENCOs and IPPs)	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.76	66.07%	215,111.26	67.80%
Captive power plants	7,243.12	4.45%	8,026.37	5.38%	19,484.16	6.10%	16,613.80	5.58%	17,406.20	5.49%
Sponge sector	3,776.86	2.32%	4,426.12	2.97%	9,035.20	2.83%	10,195.54	3.43%	9,864.60	3.11%
Cement sector	3,242.77	1.99%	3,922.62	2.63%	8,027.18	2.51%	7,361.97	2.47%	5,552.99	1.75%
Others[2]	563.87	0.35%	1,425.23	0.95%	2,028.98	0.64%	2,503.18	0.84%	1,715.53	0.54%
Sub-total (A)	**121,202.33**	**74.45%**	**116,239.21**	**77.89%**	**250,639.16**	**78.47%**	**233,236.25**	**78.40%**	**249,650.58**	**78.68%**
E-auction[3]	**41,596.97**	**25.55%**	**33,000.99**	**22.11%**	**68,785.64**	**21.53%**	**64,247.25**	**21.60%**	**67,635.12**	**21.32%**
Sub-total (B)	**41,596.97**	**25.55%**	**33,000.99**	**22.11%**	**68,785.64**	**21.53%**	**64,247.25**	**21.60%**	**67,635.12**	**21.32%**
Total (C=A+B)	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.50**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

Notes:

(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

(2) Others include aluminium, traders, fertilizers and other small industries.

(3) E-auction represents a sales channel and not a distinct customer sector. Coal sold through e-auction may ultimately be consumed by customers operating across multiple sectors. Accordingly, e-auction dispatches have been disclosed separately and should not be construed as an end-use sector classification.

Coal remains the backbone of India's energy sector, supplying around 70% of the country's electricity generation. Demand for thermal coal in India was 1,176 million tonnes in Fiscal 2025. While renewable energy capacity is expected to increase significantly, thermal power is expected to continue to play an important role in balancing the grid and ensuring reliability of electricity supply. Thermal power accounts for approximately 70% of India's electricity generation and continues to serve as the backbone of the country's electricity system, providing reliable baseload power and supporting grid stability. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) Non-coking coal demand is projected to increase to 1,564 million tonnes by Fiscal 2036, although it may decline thereafter as renewable energy emerges as an alternative source of energy. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) An increase in renewable energy capacity, changes in environmental or energy policies, greater availability of alternative fuels or imported coal, or a reduction in electricity generation by coal-based power plants may affect demand for our coal. Conversely, growth in electricity consumption, additions to thermal power capacity and increased industrial activity may support demand for our products.

Sales volumes and pricing

Our results of operations are significantly influenced by the sales volumes and pricing of coal. Our coal production volumes were 76.88 million tonnes, 72.66 million tonnes, 176.29 million tonnes, 167.49 million tonnes and 187.38 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Accordingly, changes in our production volumes may affect our sales volumes and revenue from operations.

Pricing of coal is determined through a combination of mechanisms, including fuel supply agreements ("**FSAs**"), linkage arrangements for the non-regulated sector, e-auctions and other approved sales mechanisms. Coal supplied under these arrangements may be priced at notified prices or market-linked prices, depending on the applicable scheme

or policy, while coal sold through e-auctions is allocated through a competitive online bidding process. The following tables set forth our revenue by sales channel for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of sale of products (%)
FSA – power sector	106,375.71	65.34%	98,438.87	65.96%	212,063.64	66.39%	196,561.78	66.07%	215,111.25	67.80%
FSA – non-regulated sector (linkage auctions)	14,826.62	9.11%	17,800.34	11.93%	38,575.52	12.08%	36,674.49	12.33%	34,539.32	10.88%
E-auction and others	41,596.97	25.55%	33,000.99	22.11%	68,785.64	21.53%	64,247.25	21.60%	67,635.12	21.32%
Sale of products[(1)]	**162,799.30**	**100.00%**	**149,240.20**	**100.00%**	**319,424.80**	**100.00%**	**297,483.53**	**100.00%**	**317,285.70**	**100.00%**

Notes:
(1) Sale of products includes sale of coal, sizing charges, surface transportation charges on coal, evacuation facility charges on coal, other charges on coal and excludes performance incentives on coal, compensation income on coal and coal quality provision for variance and surface moisture on coal.

Accordingly, changes in the proportion of coal sold through different sales channels, as well as changes in the prices realised through such channels, may affect our revenue from operations and results of operations. Our sales realisations are also affected by the grade and quality of coal sold. We produce coal across GCV grades ranging from G3 to G16, and our production mix across different coal grades varies between periods. We undertake quality assurance measures, including third-party sampling, mechanical augers and automated sampling systems. As such, our sales volumes and price realisations are affected by a combination of production and dispatch volumes, coal grade and quality, customer demand and the mix of sales through FSAs, linkage arrangements, e-auctions and other sales mechanisms.

Coal reserve quality and extraction efficiency

The quality and accessibility of our coal reserves play a critical role in determining our production efficiency and cost structure. As of April 1, 2026, our total coal geological resources were approximately 47.55 billion tonnes, of which approximately 10.93 billion tonnes have been projectized, and our audited coal reserves stood at 4.61 billion tonnes. (*Source: DMT and CRISIL Report*) Approximately 79.74% of our coal resources are located at a depth of up to 300 metres. (*Source: DMT Report*) The depth, quality and accessibility of our coal resources and reserves, together with the mining method employed and the extent of overburden removal required, affect our production volumes and extraction costs.

Our production is undertaken through a combination of opencast and underground mining methods. Production from opencast mines was 70.55 million tonnes and 67.35 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, respectively, and 165.08 million tonnes, 155.62 million tonnes and 175.41 million tonnes in Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Production from underground mines was 6.33 million tonnes, 5.31 million tonnes, 11.21 million tonnes, 11.87 million tonnes and 11.97 million tonnes, respectively, during such periods. We undertake advance overburden removal at our opencast mines to maintain adequate coal exposure and support continuity of production. Accordingly, changes in geological and mining conditions, the accessibility of coal seams and the extent and timing of overburden removal may affect our production efficiency, mining costs and results of operations.

Capacity utilization and operational productivity

Our profitability is intrinsically linked to how effectively we utilize our mining capacity and equipment. Our normative production capacity was 102.18 million tonnes, 109.30 million tonnes, 218.60 million tonnes, 240.03 million tonnes and 227.90 million tonnes in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Our actual coal production was 76.88 million tonnes, 72.66 million tonnes, 176.29 million tonnes, 167.49 million tonnes and 187.38 million tonnes, respectively, resulting in capacity utilisation of 75.24%, 66.48%, 80.65%, 69.78% and 82.22%, respectively, during such periods. Accordingly, changes in our capacity utilisation affect the volume of coal available for sale and the utilisation of our operating resources.

Operational productivity is also influenced by the efficiency of our equipment, the reliability of our logistics infrastructure, and the coordination between different stages of the coal value chain, from extraction to dispatch. Our operations are substantially mechanised, including through the deployment of surface miners in our opencast mines

and continuous miners in our underground mines. The following table sets forth details of our underground coal production through continuous miners for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Production through continuous miners (million tonnes)	5.13	3.70	8.06	7.56	6.30
Production through continuous miners as a percentage of total underground production (%)	81.04%	69.68%	71.90%	63.69%	52.63%

Equipment availability and utilisation, overburden removal, mine conditions and constraints in coal evacuation may affect our production and capacity utilisation and, consequently, our cost efficiency and results of operations.

We undertake coal production through a combination of departmental operations, contractual arrangements and mine developer and operator ("**MDO**") arrangements. The following tables set forth details of our modes of production for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)	Coal production (million tonnes)	Percentage of total coal production (%)
Departmental production	8.61	11.19%	5.94	8.18%	23.37	13.26%	27.24	16.26%	57.72	30.80%
MDO model	0.31	0.41%	0.16	0.22%	0.40	0.23%	0.13	0.07%	0.03	0.01%
Contractual or outsourcing	67.96	88.40%	66.57	91.61%	152.52	86.52%	140.12	83.66%	129.63	69.18%
Total	**76.88**	**100.00%**	**72.66**	**100.00%**	**176.29**	**100.00%**	**167.49**	**100.00%**	**187.38**	**100.00%**

Our operational productivity and costs are affected by the relative mix of departmental, contractual and MDO production and the availability and performance of the equipment, workforce and contractors deployed across our mining operations.

Relationship with Coal India Limited

Our parent company, Coal India Limited ("**CIL**"), was the largest coal producing company in the world in Fiscal 2026, producing over 768.19 million tons of coal in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*. CIL accounted for 73.80% of India's total coal production in Fiscal 2026. (*Source: CRISIL Report*). As a wholly owned subsidiary of CIL, we benefit from its scale, technical expertise and institutional support, which have enabled us to undertake large-scale projects, enhance productivity and implement sustainability initiatives. We are central to CIL's growth plans: under its revised roadmap for one billion tonnes of coal production, we are expected to contribute 245.00 million tonnes in Fiscal 2030. (*Source: CRISIL Report*) As part of the Coal India group, we draw on CIL's commercial and operating frameworks. On the sales side, these include CIL's coal linkage and sales mechanisms, such as linkage auctions for the non-regulated sector and single window mode agnostic e-auctions. On the operating side, they include the procurement of explosives under agreements executed by CIL and the group-wide enterprise resource planning system, supported by CIL's data centre and disaster recovery centre at Mumbai and Hyderabad on SAP RISE. We believe our affiliation with CIL also enhances our market recognition and credibility with customers, supporting long-term relationships and repeat business.

One of the most tangible benefits of this relationship is the technical support we receive from Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited ("**CMPDIL**"). Our R&D activities, supported by CMPDIL, a subsidiary of CIL, and a promoter group company, focus on developing innovative mining techniques, improving coal beneficiation processes, and exploring new methods for resource extraction. CMPDIL also supports our exploration and resource assessment activities, including through exploratory drilling, geological surveys and preparation of geological reports, which support the identification and assessment of coal resources in our command area.

Any shift in CIL's strategic priorities, resource allocation, or governance structure could influence our operational flexibility and investment planning. We maintain close coordination with CIL's leadership while continuing to build internal capabilities and partnerships that support our long-term growth and resilience.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The restated consolidated financial information of our Company and Subsidiaries (together, "**Group**") comprises the restated consolidated statement of assets and liabilities as at September 30, 2026, September 30, 2025, March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the restated consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the restated consolidated statement of changes in equity and the restated consolidated statement of cash flow for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the notes to the restated consolidated financial statements including the material accounting policies and other explanatory information and statement of adjustments to audited consolidated financial statements (collectively, the "**Restated Consolidated Financial Information**").

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of:

- Section 26 of Part I of Chapter III of the Companies Act, 2013;
- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended; and
- The Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as amended from time to time.

The Restated Consolidated Financial Information has been compiled from:

- the audited special purpose consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "**Ind AS**") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on October 14, 2026; and

- the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its Subsidiaries as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 prepared in accordance with the Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, which have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings held on April 21, 2026, April 22, 2025 and April 26, 2024, respectively.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Current and Non-Current Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current by the Group when:

- it expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;

- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;

- it expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or

- 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 group when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

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

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

Interest

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

Dividends

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Other Claims

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

Grants from Government

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

Government grants are recognised in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises the related expenses or costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grants as deferred income and are recognised in statement of profit and loss on systematic basis over the useful life of asset.

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

A government grant/assistance that becomes receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs, is recognised in profit or loss of the period in which it becomes receivable.

The government grants or grants in the nature of promoter's contribution is recognised directly in "Capital Reserve" which forms part of the "Shareholders fund".

Leases

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

Group as a Lessee

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

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

Subsequently, ROU 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.

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

Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset applying other applicable standards.

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

Group as a Lessor

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

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

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

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

The Group 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 to be completed 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 Group 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 that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current asset or disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation/Amortisation

An item of property, plant and equipment **("PPE**") is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

PPE are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including decommissioning or restoration cost wherever required. Cost of land includes expenditures which are directly attributable to the acquisition of the land like, rehabilitation expenses, resettlement cost and compensation in lieu of employment incurred for concerned displaced persons etc.

After recognition, an item of all other PPE are carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses under cost model. The cost of an item of PPE comprises:

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

- 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;

- 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 Group 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; and

- interest on Borrowings utilized to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

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

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

Subsequent cost of replacing parts which are significant in relation to the total cost of an item of PPE 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 Group; 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 PPE as a replacement if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group; and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection (as distinct from physical parts) is derecognised.

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

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

Assets	Useful Life
Other land (including leasehold land)	Life of the project or lease term, whichever is lower
Building (including roads)	3 to 60 years
Telecommunication	3 to 9 years
Railway sidings	15 years
Plant and equipment (including railway corridor, others)	1 to 30 years
Computers and laptops	3 years
Office equipment	2 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 to 10 years

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

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

The residual value of PPE is considered 5% of the original cost of the asset except for some items of assets such as mobile phones 1%, other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets, coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes and safety lamps etc. considered to have no 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 are amortised on the basis of the balance life of the project; and in case of Leasehold land such amortisation is based on lease period or balance life of the project whichever is lower.

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

Transition to Ind AS

The Group elected to continue with the carrying value as per the cost model (for all of its PPE as recognised in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP.

Mine Closure, Site Restoration and Decommissioning Obligation

The Group's obligation for land reclamation and decommissioning of structures consists of spending at both surface and underground mines in accordance with the guidelines from the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. The Group 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 incurred to settle the obligation. The Group 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 the 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 a financial expense.

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 are initially recognised as receivable from the escrow account and thereafter adjusted with the obligation in the year in which the amount is withdrawn after the concurrence of the certifying agency.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets comprise costs that 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; and
- 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 assets.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised on a project-by-project basis pending the 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.

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

Other Mining Infrastructure (Development Expenditure)

When proved reserves are determined and the development of mines/projects are 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 "other mining infrastructure". 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:

- from the beginning of the financial year immediately after the year in which the project achieves physical output of 25% of rated capacity as per the approved project report; or
- 2 years of touching coal; or
- 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 infrastructures are amortised from the year when the mine is brought under revenue in 20 years or the working life of the project whichever is less.

Intangible Assets and Amortisation

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

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

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

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised. Instead, the related expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and OCI 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. Amortisation of intangible asset is provided on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset as follows:

Intangible Assets	Useful Life
SAP/ERP	6 years
Other computer software	License period
Rail corridor	Life as per MoU contract period

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

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

Impairment of Assets (Other than Financial Assets)

The Group 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 Group 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. The group considers individual mines as separate cash-generating units for the purpose of a test of impairment.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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 an 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.

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.

Financial Assets

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 ("**FVTPL**"), 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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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 FVTPL
- equity instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- 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 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.

Debt Instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

- the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

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 Group 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 Group 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 profit and loss.

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

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

Other Equity Investment: All other equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at FVTPL.

The Group may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

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 Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group 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 Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets (Other than Fair Value)

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

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

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

- trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- all lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Group'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.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL: Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. 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 Group 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 at amortised cost: After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR 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 EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

The Group 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 Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If Group 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 Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in the profit and loss.
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 the profit and loss at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

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

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the Restated 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 Group's cash management.

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 related asset up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

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 OCI 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in OCI or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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

Employee Benefits

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.

Post-employment Benefits and Other Long-term Employee Benefits

Defined Contributions Plans

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

Defined Benefits Plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group'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 Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The application of actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about the discount rate, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates etc. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to uncertainties. The calculation is performed at each balance sheet by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in the benefit to the Group, 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 Group if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of plan liabilities.

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

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

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:

- service cost;
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recognised 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.

Stripping Activity

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. The process of removing overburden to access coal is referred to as stripping. Stripping is necessary to obtain access to coal and occurs throughout the life of an opencast mine. Stripping costs during development and production phases are classified in property, plant, and equipment. Stripping costs are accounted for separately for individual mines.

The Group accounts for stripping activities as follows:

- Stripping costs during the development phase: These are initial overburden removal costs incurred to obtain access to coal to be extracted. These costs are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits will

flow to the Group and costs can be measured reliably. Once the production phase begins, capitalised development stripping costs are amortised over the mine life.

- Stripping costs during the production phase: These are overburden removal costs incurred after the mine has been brought to revenue as per the policy of the group. Stripping costs during the production phase can give rise to two benefits, the extraction of coal in the current period and improved access to coal which will be extracted in future periods. Stripping costs during the production phase are allocated between the inventory produced and the stripping activity asset using a standard strip ratio (overburden-to-coal). The standard strip ratio is the total volume of Overburden expected to be removed over the life of the mine against the total coal to be extracted over the life of the mine. When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset. The stripping activity asset is amortised over the expected useful life of the mine. Changes in geo-mining conditions may have an impact on the standard strip ratio. Changes to the ratio are accounted for prospectively. Stripping activity asset are included separately under Property, plant, and equipment.

Stripping activity asset for stripping costs during the production phase is recognised in the mines with a rated capacity of one million tonnes per annum and above.

The stripping activity accounting is not applied in mine developer and operator (MDO) arrangements structured as a revenue-sharing arrangement.

Inventories

Stock of Coal

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

Book stock of coal is considered in the accounts where the variance between book stock and measured stock is up to +/- 5% and in cases where the variance is beyond +/- 5% the measured stock is considered. Coke is considered as a part of the 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 the stock of coal.

Stores, Spares, and Other Inventories

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

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

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 Group, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

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

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable ordinary equity shareholders of the parent entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Diluted earnings per shares is computed by dividing the adjusted profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares considered for deriving basic earnings per shares and also the weighted average number of ordinary shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares (the denominator).

Stripping Activity Provision (Ratio Variance)

Stripping activity provision was recognized or reversed based on the current ratio of Overburden to Coal as compared to the average Stripping ratio (Standard ratio) of the mine as per the policy followed in earlier years since inception consistently by CIL. This accounting method being substantiated and validated by a multitude of authoritative bodies and forums, including income tax authorities, the provision created in earlier years have been continued.

The amount of the provision so carried forward is reversed periodically in systematic manner on extraction of actual volume of overburden being in excess of the expected volume in terms of the mine specific plan as approved on mine-to-mine basis and disclosed as reversal of stripping activity provision under other operating revenue. Such reversal is specific to the mines at the rate the said provision was originally recognised.

Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments, 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 Restated Consolidated Financial Information 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 Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been disclosed. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information:

Formulation of Accounting Policies**:** Accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in Restated Consolidated Financial Information 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 judgment in developing and applying an accounting policy that results in information that is:

- relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users; and

- reliable in that Restated Consolidated Financial Information: and

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

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

- the requirements in Ind ASs dealing with similar and related issues; and

- the definitions, recognition criteria and measurement concepts for assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the Framework.

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

The Group operates in the mining sector (a sector where the exploration, evaluation, and development production phases are based on the varied topographical and geo-mining terrain spread over the lease period running over decades and prone to constant changes), the accounting policies whereof have evolved based on specific industry practices supported by research committees and approved by the various regulators owing to its consistent application over the last several decades. In the absence of specific accounting literature, guidance and standards in certain specific areas which are in the process of evolution, the Group 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.

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 Restated Consolidated Financial Information. Materiality is judged by reference to the nature or magnitude or both of the items. The deciding factor is whether omitting or misstating or obscuring an information could individually or in combination with other information influence decisions that primary users make on the basis of the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. Management also uses judgement of materiality for determining the compliance requirement of the Ind AS. Further, the Group may also be required to present separately immaterial items when required by law.

With effect from April 1, 2019, errors/omissions discovered in the current year relating to prior periods are treated as immaterial and adjusted during the current year, if all such errors and omissions in aggregate does not exceed 1% of total revenue from Operation (net of statutory levies) as per the last audited financial statement of the Group.

Operating Lease: Group has entered into lease agreements. The Group 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.

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 Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Restated Consolidated Financial Information 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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

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

The application of accounting policies that require critical judgements and accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these Restated Consolidated Financial Information have been disclosed here in below:

Impairment of Non-financial Assets: There is an indication of impairment if, the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("**CGU**") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Group considers individual mines as separate CGUs for the purpose of test of impairment. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("**DCF**") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group 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.

Income 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.

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

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

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

Intangible Asset under Development: The Group 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.

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 Group 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; and
- the discount rate (pre-tax rate) that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Non-GAAP Measures

Certain financial measures such as EBITDA, EBITDA Margin, Operating EBITDA, Operating EBITDA Margin, PAT Margin, Current Ratio, Return on Average Capital Employed and Return on Net Worth ("**Non-GAAP Measures**") presented in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is a supplemental measure of our performance and liquidity that is not required by, or presented in accordance with Ind AS. Further, these Non-GAAP Measures are not a measurement of our financial performance or liquidity under Ind AS and should not be considered in isolation or construed as an alternative to cash flows, profit/ (loss) for the years/ period or any other measure of financial performance or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity, profitability or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities derived in accordance with Ind AS. In addition, these Non-GAAP Measures are not standardized terms, hence a direct comparison of these Non-GAAP Measures between companies may not be possible. Other companies may calculate these Non-GAAP Measures differently from us, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure. Although such Non-GAAP Measures are not a measure of performance calculated in accordance with applicable accounting standards, our Company's management believes that they are useful to an investor in evaluating us as they are widely used measures to evaluate a company's operating performance.

Reconciliation of EBITDA and EBITDA Margin

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
	(₹ million, unless otherwise stated)				
Profit before tax (A)	29,106.00	18,887.60	64,328.30	62,674.30	91,012.80
Finance costs (B)	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
Depreciation/amortization/ impairment (C)	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,951.60	20,837.20	13,078.00
EBITDA (D = A+B+C)	**40,293.60**	**34,547.00**	**93,648.70**	**86,308.10**	**106,707.50**
Total income (E)	176,357.30	156,585.80	348,976.20	329,911.60	349,620.00
EBITDA margin as a percentage of total income (F = D/E)	**22.85%**	**22.06%**	**26.84%**	**26.16%**	**30.52%**

Reconciliation of Operating EBITDA and Operating EBITDA Margin

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
	(₹ million, unless otherwise stated)				
Profit before tax (A)	29,106.00	18,887.60	64,328.30	62,674.30	91,012.80
Finance costs (B)	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
Depreciation/amortization/impairment (C)	9,272.10	14,154.30	25,951.60	20,837.20	13,078.00
Less: other income (D)	10,419.50	5,683.30	19,411.00	29,928.00	21,783.80
Operating EBITDA (E = A+B+C-D)	**29,874.10**	**28,863.70**	**74,237.70**	**56,380.10**	**84,923.70**
Revenue from operations (F)	165,937.80	150,902.50	329,565.20	299,983.60	327,836.20
Operating EBITDA margin (%) (G = E/F)	**18.00%**	**19.13%**	**22.53%**	**18.79%**	**25.90%**

Reconciliation of PAT Margin

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
	(₹ million, unless otherwise stated)				
Profit for the period/year (A)	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70
Total income (B)	176,357.30	156,585.80	348,976.20	329,911.60	349,620.00
PAT margin (%) (C = A/B)	**12.33%**	**7.29%**	**13.62%**	**13.76%**	**19.82%**

Reconciliation of Current Ratio

Particulars	As of September 30, 2026	As of September 30, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024
	(₹ million, unless otherwise stated)				
Total current assets (A)	258,496.30	229,156.50	262,643.40	238,532.40	225,878.80
Total current liabilities (B)	132,746.70	120,852.60	138,985.40	135,336.00	130,818.20
Current ratio (C = A/B)	**1.95**	**1.90**	**1.89**	**1.76**	**1.73**

Reconciliation of Return on Average Capital Employed

Particulars	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2024
	(₹ million, unless otherwise stated)				
Profit for the period/year (A)	21,743.50	11,409.20	47,545.90	45,404.20	69,307.70
Finance costs (B)	1,915.50	1,505.10	3,368.80	2,796.60	2,616.70
Total tax expense (C)	7,362.50	7,478.40	16,782.40	17,270.10	21,705.10
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) (D = A+B+C)	**31,021.50**	**20,392.70**	**67,697.10**	**65,470.90**	**93,629.50**
Total equity (opening) (E)	205,589.60	170,827.20	170,827.20	147,366.50	87,659.30
Non-current borrowings (opening) (F)	71,378.00	62,075.70	62,075.70	49,854.50	38,212.70
Opening capital employed (G = E+F)	276,967.60	232,902.90	232,902.90	197,221.00	125,872.00
Total equity (closing) (H)	212,632.30	175,194.40	205,589.60	170,827.20	147,366.50
Non-current borrowings (closing) (I)	80,972.90	64,759.20	71,378.00	62,075.70	49,854.50
Closing capital employed (J = H+I)	293,605.20	239,953.60	276,967.60	232,902.90	197,221.00
Average capital employed (K = (G+J)/2)	285,286.40	236,428.25	254,935.25	215,061.95	161,546.50
Return on Average Capital Employed (%) (L = D/K)	**10.87%***	**8.63%***	**26.55%**	**30.44%**	**57.96%**

** Not annualised*

Reconciliation of Return on Net Worth

Particulars	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2026	As of / for the six months ended September 30, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2026	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2025	As of / for the year ended March 31, 2024
	(₹ million, unless otherwise stated)				
Equity share capital (opening) (A)	13,361.10	6,680.60	6,680.60	6,680.60	6,680.60
Other equity (opening) (B)	186,832.30	160,077.00	160,077.00	136,531.30	75,886.80
Less: other comprehensive income reserve – re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax) (opening) (C)	(2,839.20)	(3,946.90)	(3,946.90)	(2,423.10)	(1832.00)
Opening net worth (D = A+B-C)	203,032.60	170,704.50	170,704.50	145,635.00	84,399.40
Equity share capital (closing) (E)	13,361.10	6,680.60	13,361.10	6,680.60	6,680.60
Other equity (closing) (F)	193,928.80	164,071.20	186,832.30	160,077.00	136,531.30
Less: other comprehensive income reserve – re-measurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax) (closing) (G)	(3,080.30)	(4,435.90)	(2,839.20)	(3,946.90)	(2423.10)
Closing net worth (H = E+F-G)	210,370.20	175,187.70	203,032.60	170,704.50	145,635.00
Average net worth (I = (D+H)/2)	206,701.40	172,946.10	186,868.55	158,169.75	115,017.20
Profit for the period/year attributable to owner (J)	22,035.10	12,433.10	48,027.50	45,986.30	69,650.30
Return on Net Worth (%) (K = J/I)	**10.66%***	**7.19%***	**25.70%**	**29.07%**	**60.56%**

** Not annualised*

Principal Components of Income and Expenditure

Total Income

Total income includes revenue from operations and other income.

Revenue from Operations

Revenue from operations comprises (i) sale of products; (ii) sale of services; and (iii) other operating revenue including subsidy for sand stowing and protective works and reversal of stripping activity provision.

Other Income

Other income primarily comprises (i) interest income; (ii) profit on sale of assets; (iii) gain on foreign exchange transactions; (iv) gain on sale of mutual fund; (v) lease rent; (vi) provision written back; (vii) liabilities written back; (viii) fair value changes (net); and (ix) miscellaneous income.

Total Expenses

Total expenses comprise (i) cost of materials consumed; (ii) changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade; (iii) employee benefits expense; (iv) finance costs; (v) depreciation/amortization/ impairment; (vi) stripping activity adjustment; (vii) contractual expense; and (viii) other expenses.

Cost of Materials Consumed

Cost of materials consumed comprises expenses incurred on consumption of (i) explosives; (ii) timber; (iii) oil and lubricants; (iv) HEMM spares; and (v) other consumable stores and spares.

Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade

Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade denotes inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade between beginning and end dates of a reporting period.

Employee Benefits Expense

Employee benefits expense comprise (i) salaries and wages (including allowances and bonus); (ii) contribution to provident fund and other funds; and (iii) staff welfare expenses.

Finance Costs

Finance costs primarily comprise (i) unwinding of discounts; (ii) fair value changes (net); (iii) other borrowing costs; and (iv) interest on income tax.

Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

Depreciation/amortization/impairment includes depreciation/amortization/impairment charged on (i) property, plant and equipment; (ii) capital work in progress; (iii) exploration and evaluation assets; (iv) intangible assets; and (v) intangible assets under development.

Stripping Activity Adjustment

Stripping activity adjustments are undertaken to facilitate improved access to coal. When the actual volume of overburden removed is greater than the expected volume of overburden removal, the stripping cost for excess overburden removed over the expected overburden removal is capitalised to the stripping activity asset. For further information, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" on page 343.

Contractual Expenses

Contractual expenses comprise (i) transportation charges; (ii) wagon loading; (iii) outsourcing expenses for coal and overburden; and (iv) other contractual work.

Other Expenses

Other expenses primarily comprise (i) power expense; (ii) repairs and maintenance (including building, plant and equipment, and others); (iii) rates and taxes; (iv) service charges of CIL; (v) security expenses; (vi) environmental and tree plantation expenses; (vii) provisions; (viii) other social and welfare expenses; (ix) travelling expenses; (x) training expenses; (xi) telephone and internet; (xii) advertisement and publicity; (xiii) freight charges; (xiv) demurrage; (xv) under loading charges; (xvi) coal sampling charges; (xvii) sitting fees to independent directors; (xviii) legal expenses; (xix) consultancy charges; (xx) loss on sale/discard/surveyed of assets; (xxi) auditor's remuneration and expenses (including for audit fees, for taxation matters, for other services, and for reimbursement of expenses); (xxii) internal and other audit expenses; (xxiii) rehabilitation charges; (xxiv) lease rent and hiring charges; (xxv) insurance; (xxvi) loss on exchange rate variance; (xxvii) other rescue/safety expenses; (xxviii) siding maintenance charges; (xxix) research and development expenses; (xxx) expenses on buyback of shares; (xxxi) corporate social responsibility expenses; (xxxii) donations, rewards and grant; (xxxiii) write off (net of past provisions) (including gross write off, write back of provisions recognized earlier on write off, and write off (net of write back of provisions recognized earlier)); and (xxxiv) miscellaneous expenses.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following tables set forth select financial data from our statement of restated profit and loss for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, the components of which are also expressed as a percentage of total income for such periods:

Particulars	Six Months ended September 30, 2026		Six Months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	(₹ million)	Percentage of Total Income (%)	(₹ million)	Percentage of Total Income (%)	(₹ million)	Percentage of Total Income (%)	(₹ million)	Percentage of Total Income (%)	(₹ million)	Percentage of Total Income (%)
Revenue from operations	**165,937.80**	**94.09%**	**150,902.50**	**96.37%**	**329,565.20**	**94.44%**	**299,983.60**	**90.93%**	**327,836.20**	**93.77%**
Other income	10,419.50	5.91%	5,683.30	3.63%	19,411.00	5.56%	29,928.00	9.07%	21,783.80	6.23%
Total income	**176,357.30**	**100.00%**	**156,585.80**	**100.00%**	**348,976.20**	**100.00%**	**329,911.60**	**100.00%**	**349,620.00**	**100.00%**
Cost of materials consumed	12,723.10	7.21%	10,968.10	7.00%	24,666.30	7.07%	24,658.30	7.47%	26,367.80	7.54%
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock in trade	6,063.80	3.44%	5,023.60	3.21%	2,937.10	0.84%	(2,116.30)	(0.64)%	(5,006.00)	(1.43)%
Employee benefits expense	40,256.00	22.83%	39,171.00	25.02%	82,630.10	23.68%	79,932.50	24.23%	86,429.50	24.72%
Finance costs	1,915.50	1.09%	1,505.10	0.96%	3,368.80	0.97%	2,796.60	0.85%	2,616.70	0.75%
Depreciation/ amortization/ impairment	9,272.10	5.26%	14,154.30	9.04%	25,951.60	7.44%	20,837.20	6.32%	13,078.00	3.74%
Stripping activity adjustment	(400.70)	(0.23)%	(1,016.70)	(0.65)%	(5,200.10)	(1.49)%	(3,056.80)	(0.93)%	(6,506.70)	(1.86)%
Contractual expense	31,624.30	17.93%	26,583.90	16.98%	60,065.90	17.21%	57,213.90	17.34%	50,163.60	14.35%
Other expenses	45,797.20	25.97%	41,308.90	26.38%	90,228.20	25.86%	86,971.90	26.36%	91,464.30	26.16%
Total expenses	**147,251.30**	**83.50%**	**137,698.20**	**87.94%**	**284,647.90**	**81.57%**	**267,237.30**	**81.00%**	**258,607.20**	**73.97%**
Profit before share of joint venture/associate's profit/(loss)	**29,106.00**	**16.50%**	**18,887.60**	**12.06%**	**64,328.30**	**18.43%**	**62,674.30**	**19.00%**	**91,012.80**	**26.03%**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**29,106.00**	**16.50%**	**18,887.60**	**12.06%**	**64,328.30**	**18.43%**	**62,674.30**	**19.00%**	**91,012.80**	**26.03%**
Current tax	7,592.50	4.31%	5,133.90	3.28%	18,303.40	5.24%	16,218.90	4.92%	27,271.20	7.80%
Deferred tax	(230.00)	(0.13)%	2,344.50	1.50%	(1,521.00)	(0.44)%	1,051.20	0.32%	(5,566.10)	(1.59)%
Total tax expense	**7,362.50**	**4.17%**	**7,478.40**	**4.78%**	**16,782.40**	**4.81%**	**17,270.10**	**5.23%**	**21,705.10**	**6.21%**
Profit / (loss) for the period	**21,743.50**	**12.33%**	**11,409.20**	**7.29%**	**47,545.90**	**13.62%**	**45,404.20**	**13.76%**	**69,307.70**	**19.82%**

SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 COMPARED TO SIX MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

Total Income

Total income increased by 12.63% from ₹156,585.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹176,357.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in revenue from operations and other income.

Revenue from Operations

Revenue from operations increased by 9.96% from ₹ 150,902.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 165,937.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in sale of products from ₹ 149,406.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 164,952.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of an increase in coal dispatches through e-auctions from 10.38 million tonnes to 13.09 million tonnes and under FSAs from 73.85 million tonnes to 76.80 million tonnes during the respective periods; and an increase in sale of services from ₹ 918.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 982.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to revenue generated from the partial commissioning of the railway corridors operated by CERL and CEWRL.

This was partially offset by a decrease in reversal of stripping activity provision from ₹ 484.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 3.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to lower overburden removal during the six months ended September 30, 2026 relative to the standard stripping ratios prescribed for the relevant mines; and a decrease in subsidy for sand stowing and protective works from ₹ 93.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to nil in the six months ended September 30, 2026, as such subsidy is recognised based on actual receipts and no subsidy was received during the period.

Other Income

Other income increased by 83.34% from ₹ 5,683.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 10,419.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in interest income from ₹ 3,860.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 6,259.70 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of an increase in surplus funds; an increase in miscellaneous income from ₹ 1,254.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 2,108.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to an increase in processing fees from e-auctions, driven by an increase in e-auction contracts; an increase in gain on sale of mutual fund from ₹ 257.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,080.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to an increase in the investment of surplus funds in debt mutual funds; an increase in liabilities written back from ₹ 77.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 881.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to the write-back of trade payables and other liabilities that were no longer required; and an increase in provision written back from ₹ 8.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 29.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to a decrease in doubtful advances and the consequent reversal of the related provisions.

This was partially offset by a decrease in fair value changes (net) from ₹ 80.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ (62.20) million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to changes in the fair value of mutual fund investments based on their prevailing values as at the respective reporting dates; a decrease in lease rent from ₹ 131.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 112.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to lower lease rent recoveries from third parties; a decrease in profit on sale of assets from ₹11.60 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹9.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to a decrease in the sale of fixed assets during the period; and a decrease in gain on foreign exchange transactions from ₹ 1.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to nil in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Expenses

Cost of Materials Consumed

Cost of materials increased by 16.00% from ₹ 10,968.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 12,723.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in oil and lubricants from ₹ 3,571.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 4,863.00 million in the six months ended

September 30, 2026; an increase in explosives from ₹ 4,233.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 4,803.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026; and an increase in other consumable stores and spares from ₹ 1,740.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,827.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026.

This was partially offset by a decrease in HEMM spares from ₹ 1,418.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,226.60 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to higher purchases of off-the-road tyres and tubes as compared to the six months ended September 30, 2025; and a decrease in timber from ₹ 3.70 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 3.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026.

Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in Trade

Inventories of coal at the beginning of the period for six months ended September 30, 2026 was ₹ 14,342.30 million as compared to ₹ 17,576.10 million for six months ended September 30, 2025; and inventory of workshop and press jobs at the beginning of the period was ₹ 1,757.70 million as compared to ₹ 1,461.00 million for six months ended September 30, 2025. Inventory of coal at the end of the period for six months ended September 30, 2026 was ₹ 7,773.80 million as compared to ₹ 12,399.80 million for six months ended September 30, 2025. Inventory of workshop and press jobs at the end of the period for six months ended September 30, 2026 was ₹ 2,262.40 million as compared to ₹ 1,613.70 million for six months ended September 30, 2025. Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress for six months ended September 30, 2026 was ₹ 6,063.80 million as compared to ₹ 5,023.60 million for six months ended September 30, 2025.

Employee Benefits Expenses

Employee benefits expenses increased by 2.77% from ₹ 39,171.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 40,256.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in salary and wages (including allowances and bonus) from ₹ 30,669.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 31,373.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily on account of provision towards the anticipated wage revision under the 12th National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA-XII); an increase in staff welfare expenses from ₹ 1,979.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 2,225.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to an increase in medical reimbursement expenditure; and an increase in contribution to provident fund and other funds from ₹ 6,522.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 6,657.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 in line with the increase in salaries and wages.

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by 27.27% from ₹ 1,505.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,915.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in other borrowing costs from ₹ 775.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 988.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of borrowings availed by our Subsidiaries, CERL and CEWRL, and an increase in unwinding of discounts from ₹ 729.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 927.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 due to changes in the mine closure plan and the annual incremental cost associated thereto.

Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

Depreciation/amortization/impairment decreased by 34.49% from ₹ 14,154.30 million in six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 9,272.10 million in six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to a decrease in amortization/impairment of exploration and evaluation assets from ₹ 5,533.10 million in six months ended September 30, 2025 to nil in six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of impairment provision in respect of coal blocks affected by restrictions on mining activities following notifications relating to the Lemru Elephant Reserve, elephant corridor and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, with no corresponding impairment recognised in the six months ended September 30, 2026; and a decrease in depreciation/amortization/impairment on capital work in progress from ₹ 24.50 million in six months ended September 30, 2025 to nil in six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of absence of any impairment during the six months ended September 30, 2026.

This was partially offset by an increase in depreciation on property, plant and equipment from ₹ 8,098.90 million in six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 8,705.20 million in six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to additions to plant and machinery and the capitalisation of stripping activity assets during Fiscal 2026,

resulting in higher depreciation during the six months ended September 30, 2026; and an increase in amortization of intangible assets from ₹ 497.80 million in six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 566.90 million in six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to additions to intangible assets during Fiscal 2026, resulting in higher amortisation during the six months ended September 30, 2026.

Stripping Activity Adjustment

Stripping activity adjustment decreased by 60.59% from ₹ (1,016.70) million in six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ (400.70) million in six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to the lower quantum of overburden removed relative to the standard stripping ratios applicable to the relevant mines.

Contractual Expense

Contractual expenses increased by 18.96% from ₹ 26,583.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 31,624.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to an increase in outsourcing expenses for coal and overburden from ₹ 18,495.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 22,653.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 due to an increase in continuous miner production and contractual overburden removal; and an increase in transportation charges from ₹ 6,249.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 7,178.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher coal production and despatch volumes and an increase in the movement of coal over longer lead distances.

This was partially offset by a decrease in other contractual work from ₹ 1,714.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,684.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 based on the actual execution of contractual works during the period; and a decrease in wagon loading charges from ₹ 125.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 108.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher coal despatches through silos.

Other Expenses

Other expenses increased by 10.87% from ₹ 41,308.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 45,797.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026, primarily due to increases in:

- rates and taxes from ₹ 23,661.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 25,653.60 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher revenue from operations;

- provisions from ₹ 64.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,138.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of additional provisions recognised in respect of disputed receivables;

- power expenses from ₹ 5,881.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 6,337.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher power consumption following the commissioning of a new bunker and in-pit conveyor systems in the Kusmunda and Korba (Manikpur) areas;

- repairs and maintenance - plant and equipment expenses from ₹ 2,316.70 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 2,669.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of expenses incurred towards maintenance contracts for dozers and payloaders in the Kusmunda area;

- corporate social responsibility expenses from ₹ 134.60 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 284.60 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher expenditure incurred towards corporate social responsibility activities in line with the applicable spending target;

- consultancy charges from ₹ 304.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 423.10 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of an increase in consultancy charges payable to CMPDIL;

- lease rent and hiring charges from ₹ 796.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 910.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher vehicle hiring charges and expenses incurred towards the hiring of diesel generator sets;

- service charges of CIL from ₹ 1,453.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,538.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of service charges payable to CIL based on actual coal production;

- security expenses from ₹ 1,376.70 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,429.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of an increase in dearness allowance; and

- environmental and tree plantation expenses from ₹ 1,422.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 1,461.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher expenses incurred towards routine environmental monitoring undertaken by CMPDIL in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Central Pollution Control Board.

The increase was partially offset by decreases in:

- demurrage expenses from ₹ 33.90 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 10.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 on account of higher coal despatches through silos as compared to the six months ended September 30, 2025, resulting in lower reliance on despatches through railway sidings.

Tax expense

Total tax expenses decreased from ₹ 7,478.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 7,362.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily on account of decreases in deferred tax from ₹ 2,344.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ (230.00) million in the six months ended September 30, 2026. This was partially offset by an increase in current tax from ₹ 5,133.90 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025 to ₹ 7,592.50 million for the six months ended September 30, 2026.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the foregoing, profit for the period was ₹ 21,743.50 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 as compared to ₹ 11,409.20 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025.

FISCAL 2026 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2025

Total Income

Total income increased by 5.78% from ₹ 329,911.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 348,976.20 million in Fiscal 2026. This was primarily attributable to an increase in revenue from operations. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in other income.

Revenue from Operations

Revenue from operations increased by 9.86% from ₹ 299,983.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 329,565.20 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to an increase in sale of products from ₹ 297,455.20 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 324,149.80 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in sales volumes and higher volumes of coal sold through auctions, where realisations are generally higher; an increase in reversal of stripping activity provision from ₹ 1,434.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,479.90 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of higher overburden removal relative to the standard stripping ratios of the relevant mines; an increase in sale of services from ₹ 1,093.80 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,763.50 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of revenue generated from the partial commissioning of the railway corridors operated by CERL and CEWRL; and an increase in subsidy for sand stowing and protective works from nil in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 172.00 million in Fiscal 2026.

Other Income

Other income decreased by 35.14% from ₹ 29,928.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 19,411.00 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to a decrease in interest income from ₹ 18,581.50 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 8,687.50 million in Fiscal 2026 primarily as Fiscal 2025 included interest income arising from an income tax refund of ₹14,203.20 million received from the Income Tax Department; and a decrease in provision written back from ₹ 6,359.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 2,064.00 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of lower reversal of allowances previously recognised on trade receivables under the simplified approach for expected credit losses.

This was partially offset by an increase in liabilities written back from ₹ 2,362.10 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 5,024.60 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of reversal of trade payables and other liabilities that were no longer required; and an increase in miscellaneous income from ₹ 1,998.10 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 2,706.30 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of higher penalties and liquidated damages arising from non-fulfilment of contractual obligations by customers and vendors, as well as higher processing fees from e-auctions.

Expenses

Cost of Materials Consumed

Cost of materials consumed marginally increased by 0.03% from ₹ 24,658.30 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 24,666.30 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to an increase in HEMM spares from ₹ 2,571.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,758.50 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of fluctuation in the price of such spares.

This was partially offset by a decrease in oil and lubricants from ₹ 8,737.70 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 8,018.60 million in Fiscal 2026; a decrease in explosives from ₹ 9,458.90 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 9,135.40 million in Fiscal 2026; a decrease in other consumable stores and spares from ₹ 3,871.50 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,739.30 million in Fiscal 2026; and a decrease in timber from ₹ 19.20 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 14.50 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of lower departmental production during Fiscal 2026.

Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in Trade

Inventory of coal at the beginning of the year for Fiscal 2026 was ₹ 17,576.10 million as compared to ₹ 15,833.30 million for Fiscal 2025, and inventory of workshop and press jobs at the beginning of the year was ₹ 1,461.00 million as compared to ₹ 1,087.50 million for Fiscal 2025. Inventory of coal at the end of the year for Fiscal 2026 was ₹ 14,342.30 million as compared to ₹ 17,576.10 million for Fiscal 2025. Inventory of workshop and press jobs at the end of the year for Fiscal 2026 was ₹ 1,757.70 million as compared to ₹ 1,461.00 million for Fiscal 2025. Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress for Fiscal 2026 was ₹ 2,937.10 million as compared to ₹ (2,116.30) million for Fiscal 2025.

Employee Benefits Expenses

Employee benefits expenses increased by 3.37% from ₹ 79,932.50 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 82,630.10 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to an increase in contribution to provident fund and other funds from ₹ 14,013.80 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 15,807.80 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of provisions made in relation to the revision of executive pay scales; and an increase in staff welfare expenses from ₹ 2,838.80 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,997.20 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in uniform allowance and higher medical reimbursement expenses.

This was partially offset by a decrease in salary and wages (including allowances and bonus) from ₹ 63,079.90 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 62,825.10 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of a reduction in manpower during Fiscal 2026.

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by 20.46% from ₹ 2,796.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,368.80 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to an increase in unwinding of discounts from ₹ 1,151.90 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,716.30 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in mine closure plan costs, including an increase in the prescribed cost per hectare from ₹0.60 million to ₹1.40 million for opencast mines and from ₹0.10 million to ₹0.20 million for underground mines; and an increase in other borrowing costs from ₹ 1,644.70 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,652.50 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in borrowings.

Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

Depreciation/amortization/impairment increased by 24.54% from ₹ 20,837.20 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 25,951.60 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to an increase in amortization/impairment of exploration and evaluation assets from ₹ (16.80) million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 6,088.10 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of impairment provisions recognised in respect of coal blocks located in eco-sensitive areas where mining activities have been prohibited pursuant to notifications issued by the State Governments of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh in relation to the Lemru Elephant Reserve, elephant corridors and the Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve; and

an increase in amortization of intangible assets from ₹ 955.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,062.90 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in intangible assets subject to amortisation.

This was partially offset by a decrease in depreciation on property, plant and equipment from ₹ 19,925.70 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 18,801.10 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of changes in the estimated useful lives of certain mines and other assets.

Stripping Activity Adjustment

Stripping activity adjustment increased by 70.12% from ₹ (3,056.80) million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ (5,200.10) million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to an increase in improved access to coal on account of higher overburden removal relative to the standard stripping ratios for the relevant mines.

Contractual Expense

Contractual expenses increased by 4.98% to ₹ 60,065.90 million in Fiscal 2026 from ₹ 57,213.90 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to an increase in outsourcing expenses for coal and overburden from ₹ 40,429.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 42,245.60 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in surface miner production and contractual overburden removal; and an increase in transportation charges from ₹ 12,212.20 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 13,615.80 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in coal production and dispatches, along with higher coal movement over longer lead distances.

This was partially offset by a decrease in other contractual work from ₹ 4,303.10 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,974.40 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of lower execution of contractual works during the period; and a decrease in wagon loading charges from ₹ 269.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 230.10 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of a higher proportion of coal being dispatched through silos compared to railway sidings in Fiscal 2025.

Other Expenses

Other expenses increased by 3.74% from ₹ 86,971.90 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 90,228.20 million in Fiscal 2026, primarily due to increases in:

- rates and taxes from ₹ 49,771.40 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 51,702.70 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in royalty expenses resulting from higher coal dispatches;

- repairs and maintenance - plant and equipment expenses from ₹ 5,010.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 5,802.40 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of expenses incurred towards annual maintenance for dumpers and shovels in the Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda areas, operation and maintenance of coal handling plants and silos in the Kusmunda area, and repairs and maintenance of residential townships;

- power expenses from ₹ 12,055.70 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 12,585.80 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of higher coal production, increased power consumption and an increase in power tariffs;

- other social and welfare expenses from ₹ 1,570.10 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,923.90 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of an increase in expenditure towards medicines and educational assistance;

- corporate social responsibility expenses from ₹ 997.60 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,270.60 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of higher expenditure incurred towards corporate social responsibility activities in accordance with the applicable spending targets;

- security expenses from ₹ 2,501.50 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 2,724.10 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of to additional deployment of security personnel, revision of arrangement with security forces and an increase in dearness allowance;

- service charges of CIL from ₹ 3,350.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 3,526.00 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of higher coal production, as such service charges are payable to CIL based on actual coal production; and

- lease rent and hiring charges from ₹ 1,545.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 1,603.40 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of increase in hire charges of vehicles and diesel generator sets.

The increase was partially offset by decreases in:

- under loading charges from ₹ 505.30 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 207.40 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of higher proportion of coal being dispatched through silos in comparison to railway sidings in Fiscal 2025;

- environmental and tree plantation expenses from ₹ 2,242.00 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 2,114.40 million in Fiscal 2026 on account of lower expenditure incurred towards environmental monitoring activities; and

- coal sampling charges from ₹ 354.30 million to ₹ 260.80 million in Fiscal 2026 in Fiscal 2025 on account of a reduction in applicable coal sampling rates.

Tax expense

Total tax expenses decreased from ₹ 17,270.10 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 16,782.40 million in Fiscal 2026 primarily on account of a decrease in deferred tax from ₹ 1,051.20 million in Fiscal 2025 to ₹ (1,521.00) million in Fiscal 2026. This was partially offset by an increase in current tax from ₹ 16,218.90 million for Fiscal 2025 to ₹ 18,303.40 million for Fiscal 2026.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the foregoing, profit for the year was ₹ 47,545.90 million in Fiscal 2026 as compared to ₹ 45,404.20 million in Fiscal 2025.

FISCAL 2025 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2024

Total Income

Total income decreased by 5.64% from ₹ 349,620.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 329,911.60 million in Fiscal 2025. This was primarily attributable to a decrease in revenue from operations.

The decrease was partially offset by an increase in other income.

Revenue from Operations

Revenue from operations decreased by 8.50% from ₹ 327,836.20 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 299,983.60 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to a decrease in sale of products to ₹ 297,455.20 million in Fiscal 2025 from ₹ 324,115.60 million in Fiscal 2024 on account of a decrease in coal dispatches by 9.85 million tonnes as compared to Fiscal 2024; and a decrease in reversal of stripping activity provision to ₹ 1,434.60 million in Fiscal 2025 from ₹ 3,206.90 million in Fiscal 2024 on account of lower overburden removal relative to the standard stripping ratios for the relevant mines.

This was partially offset by an increase in sale of services from ₹ 511.70 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,093.80 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in income from rail corridor operations of CERL and CEWRL.

Other Income

Other income increased by 37.39% from ₹ 21,783.80 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 29,928.00 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to an increase in provision written back from ₹ 3.90 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 6,359.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of reversal of allowances previously recognised in respect of trade receivables based on expected credit loss assessments; and an increase in interest income from ₹ 15,623.40 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 18,581.50 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of interest received on an income tax refund during Fiscal 2025.

This was partially offset by a decrease in miscellaneous income from ₹ 2,707.90 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,998.10 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of lower forfeiture of earnest money deposits and security deposits; a decrease in gain on sale of mutual fund from ₹ 767.10 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 385.30 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of a reduction in surplus funds invested in mutual funds; and a decrease in liabilities written back from ₹ 2,415.70 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,362.10 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of lower amount of liabilities no longer required being written back during Fiscal 2025.

Total Expenses

Cost of Materials Consumed

Cost of materials consumed decreased by 6.48% from ₹ 26,367.80 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 24,658.30 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to a decrease in oil and lubricants from ₹ 10,097.20 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 8,737.70 million in Fiscal 2025; and a decrease in HEMM spares from ₹ 3,464.40 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,571.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of lower departmental coal production during Fiscal 2025.

This was partially offset by an increase in explosives from ₹ 9,100.70 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 9,458.90 million in Fiscal 2025; an increase in other consumable stores and spares from ₹ 3,690.70 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 3,871.50 million in Fiscal 2025; and an increase in timber from ₹ 14.80 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 19.20 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in the prices of timber during Fiscal 2025.

Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work in Progress and Stock in Trade

Inventory of coal at the beginning of the year for Fiscal 2025 was ₹ 15,833.30 million as compared to ₹ 11,445.90 million for Fiscal 2024. Opening stock brought to revenue was nil in Fiscal 2025 as compared to ₹ 124.40 million in Fiscal 2024. Inventory of workshop and press jobs at the beginning of the Fiscal 2025 was ₹ 1,087.50 million as compared to ₹ 344.50 million for Fiscal 2024. Inventory of coal at the end of the year for Fiscal 2025 was ₹ 17,576.10 million as compared to ₹ 15,833.30 million for Fiscal 2024. Inventory of workshop and press jobs at the end of the year for Fiscal 2025 was ₹ 1,461.00 million as compared to ₹ 1,087.50 million for Fiscal 2024. Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress for Fiscal 2025 was ₹ (2,116.30) million as compared to ₹ (5,006.00) million for Fiscal 2024.

Employee Benefits Expenses

Employee benefits expenses decreased by 7.52% from ₹ 86,429.50 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 79,932.50 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to a decrease in salary and wages (including allowances and bonus) from ₹ 66,682.20 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 63,079.90 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of a reduction in manpower during Fiscal 2025; and a decrease in contribution to provident fund and other funds from ₹ 17,421.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 14,013.80 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of corresponding decrease in salary and wages, on which such contributions are based.

This was partially offset by an increase in staff welfare expenses from ₹ 2,326.30 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,838.80 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in medical reimbursement expenses.

Finance Costs

Finance costs increased by 6.88% from ₹ 2,616.70 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,796.60 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to an increase in other borrowing costs from ₹ 1,524.30 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,644.70 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in borrowings; and an increase in unwinding of discounts from ₹ 1,092.40 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,151.90 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of the annual escalation in mine closure costs in accordance with the applicable guidelines and the revision of mine closure plans during Fiscal 2025.

Depreciation/Amortization/Impairment

Depreciation/amortization/impairment increased by 59.33% from ₹ 13,078.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 20,837.20 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to an increase in depreciation on property, plant and equipment from ₹ 12,164.40 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 19,925.70 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of changes in the estimated useful lives of certain mines and additions to property, plant and equipment pursuant to capital expenditure incurred during Fiscal 2025; and an increase in amortization of intangible assets from ₹ 926.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 955.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in the carrying value of intangible assets.

This was partially offset by a decrease in impairment on capital work in progress from ₹ (12.40) million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ (26.70) million in Fiscal 2025 on account of reversal of impairment allowances previously recognised in respect of capital work-in-progress; and a decrease in amortization/impairment of exploration and evaluation assets from nil in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ (16.80) million in Fiscal 2025 on account of reversal of impairment previously recognised in respect of exploration and evaluation assets.

Stripping Activity Adjustment

Stripping activity adjustment decreased by 53.02% from ₹ (6,506.70) million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ (3,056.80) million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to a decrease in access to coal on account of lower overburden removal relative to the standard stripping ratios for the relevant mines, as well as depreciation on stripping activity assets and additions to such assets during Fiscal 2025.

Contractual Expense

Contractual expenses increased by 14.05% from ₹ 50,163.60 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 57,213.90 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to an increase in outsourcing expenses for coal and overburden from ₹ 34,758.30 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 40,429.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in contractual overburden removal and an increase in surface miner production; an increase in transportation charges from ₹ 12,043.60 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 12,212.20 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of higher coal movement over longer lead distances; and an increase in other contractual work from ₹ 3,025.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 4,303.10 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in mining and allied works necessitated by heavy rainfall during Fiscal 2025.

This was partially offset by a decrease in wagon loading charges from ₹ 336.70 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 269.60 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of a higher proportion of coal being dispatched through silos as compared to railway sidings in Fiscal 2024.

Other Expenses

Other expenses decreased by 4.91% from ₹ 91,464.30 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 86,971.90 million in Fiscal 2025, primarily due to decreases in:

- miscellaneous expenses from ₹ 6,103.50 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 1,168.30 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of a decrease in amounts payable in relation to profits earned from the Gare Pelma mines;

- rates and taxes from ₹ 51,465.40 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 49,771.40 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of primarily due to lower revenue from operations, resulting in a corresponding decrease in applicable taxes and levies;

- under loading charges from ₹ 920.50 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 505.30 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of a higher proportion of coal being dispatched through silos; and

- service charges of CIL from ₹ 3,747.40 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 3,350.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of lower coal production, as such service charges are payable to CIL based on actual coal production.

The decrease was partially offset by increases in:

- repairs and maintenance - plant and equipment expenses from ₹ 3,905.60 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 5,010.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of commencement of repair and maintenance contracts for dumpers and shovels in the Gevra, Dipka and Kusmunda areas;

- power expenses from ₹ 11,236.90 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 12,055.70 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in power tariffs and consumption;

- corporate social responsibility expenses from ₹ 514.10 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 997.60 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in the applicable corporate social responsibility expenditure requirement during Fiscal 2025; and

- environmental and tree plantation expenses from ₹ 1,861.00 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 2,242.00 million in Fiscal 2025 on account of an increase in expenditure incurred towards tree plantation activities and charges paid to the Central Ground Water Authority.

Tax Expense

Total tax expenses decreased from ₹ 21,705.10 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 17,270.10 million in Fiscal 2025 primarily on account of decreases in current tax from ₹ 27,271.20 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ 16,218.90 million in Fiscal 2025 and deferred tax from ₹ 1,051.20 million in Fiscal 2024 to ₹ (5,566.10) million in Fiscal 2025.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the foregoing, profit for the year was ₹ 45,404.20 million in Fiscal 2025 as compared to ₹ 69,307.70 million in Fiscal 2024.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have historically financed the expansion of our business and operations primarily through internal accruals and incurring indebtedness.

CASH FLOWS

The following table sets forth our cash flows and cash and cash equivalents for the years indicated:

(₹ million)

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Net cash flows from operating activities	49,598.40	28,125.80	89,799.43	45,062.80	28,445.10
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(46,626.80)	(22,974.00)	(91,522.83)	(30,529.60)	(36,074.20)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities	(4,864.60)	(3,918.00)	(4,637.40)	(8,150.00)	4,397.30
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and bank balances	(1,893.00)	1,233.80	(6,360.80)	6,383.20	(3,231.80)
Cash and cash equivalent (net)	6,243.70	15,731.30	8,136.70	14,497.50	8,114.30

Operating Activities

Six months ended September 30, 2026

Net cash flow from operating activities was ₹ 49,598.40 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026. In the six months ended September 30, 2026, profit before tax was ₹ 29,106.00 million. Primary adjustments consisted of depreciation, amortization and impairment of ₹ 9,272.10 million, interest and dividend income of ₹ (6,259.70) million, finance cost of ₹ 1,915.50 million, other provisions of ₹ 1,133.20 million, liability and provision written back of ₹ (910.60) million and stripping activity expenses/adjustment of ₹ (400.70) million.

Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities was ₹ 33,920.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026. Primary working capital adjustments consisted of loans and advances and other financial assets of ₹ 11,763.50 million, trade receivables of ₹ 7,604.60 million, inventories of ₹ 6,729.30 million, financial and other liabilities of ₹ (3,249.50) million, trade payables of ₹ (3,015.60) million and interest income of ₹ 789.30 million. For the six months ended September 30, 2026, income tax paid was ₹ 4,943.20 million.

Six months ended September 30, 2025

Net cash flow from operating activities was ₹ 28,125.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025. In the six months ended September 30, 2025, profit before tax was ₹ 18,887.60 million. Primary adjustments consisted of depreciation, amortization and impairment of ₹ 14,154.30 million; interest and dividend income of ₹ (3,860.50) million; finance cost of ₹ 1,505.10 million; stripping activity expenses/adjustment of ₹ (1,016.70) million; reversal of stripping activity provision of ₹ (484.30) million; liability and provision written back of ₹ (86.00) million; allowances for trade receivables of ₹ 35.20 million; and other provisions of ₹ 29.00 million.

Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities was ₹ 29,081.30 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025. Primary working capital adjustments consisted of financial and other liabilities of ₹ (14,856.90) million; loans and advances and other financial assets of ₹ (11,427.00) million; inventories of ₹ 5,358.90 million; trade receivables of ₹ (4,926.90) million; interest income of ₹ 1,738.30 million; and trade payables of ₹ (46.80) million. For the six months ended September 30, 2025, income tax refund received was ₹ 23,204.90 million.

Fiscal 2026

Net cash flow from operating activities was ₹ 89,799.43 million in Fiscal 2026. In Fiscal 2026, profit before tax was ₹ 64,328.30 million. Primary adjustments consisted of depreciation, amortization and impairment of ₹

25,951.60 million; interest and dividend income of ₹ (8,687.50) million; liability and provision written back of ₹ (7,088.60) million; stripping activity expenses/adjustment of ₹ (5,200.10) million; reversal of stripping activity provision of ₹ (3,479.90) million; finance cost of ₹ 3,368.80 million; and other provisions of ₹ 68.40 million.

Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities was ₹ 69,201.40 million in Fiscal 2026. Primary working capital adjustments consisted of loans and advances and other financial assets of ₹ (13,619.20) million; trade receivables of ₹ (8,469.40) million; interest income of ₹ 3,669.20 million; financial and other liabilities of ₹ 5,677.23 million; trade payables of ₹ 5,073.90 million; and inventories of ₹ 3,946.10 million. For Fiscal 2026, income tax refund received was ₹ 24,320.20 million.

Fiscal 2025

Net cash flow from operating activities was ₹ 45,062.80 million in Fiscal 2025. In Fiscal 2025, profit before tax was ₹ 62,674.30 million. Primary adjustments consisted of depreciation, amortization and impairment of ₹ 20,837.20 million; interest and dividend income of ₹ (18,581.40) million; liability and provision written back of ₹ (8,721.00) million; stripping activity expenses/adjustment of ₹ (3,056.80) million; finance cost of ₹ 2,796.60 million; reversal of stripping activity provision of ₹ (1,434.60) million; allowances for trade receivables of ₹ 626.80 million; and other provisions of ₹ 96.00 million.

Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities was ₹ 55,197.20 million in Fiscal 2025. Primary working capital adjustments consisted of interest income of ₹ 15,213.10 million; loans and advances and other financial assets of ₹ (9,418.90) million; financial and other liabilities of ₹ 6,091.80 million; trade receivables of ₹ 2,854.90 million; trade payables of ₹ 2,159.10 million; and inventories of ₹ (1,405.10) million. For Fiscal 2025, income tax paid was ₹ 25,629.30 million.

Fiscal 2024

Net cash flow from operating activities was ₹ 28,445.10 million in Fiscal 2024. In Fiscal 2024, profit before tax was ₹ 91,012.80 million. Primary adjustments consisted of interest and dividend income of ₹ (15,623.40) million; depreciation, amortization and impairment of ₹ 13,078.00 million; reversal of stripping activity provision of ₹ (9,713.70) million; finance cost of ₹ 2,616.70 million; liability and provision written back of ₹ (2,419.60) million; allowances for trade receivables of ₹ 659.30 million; and other provisions of ₹ 359.80 million.

Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities was ₹ 79,876.90 million in Fiscal 2024. Primary working capital adjustments consisted of loans and advances and other financial assets of ₹ (13,087.60) million; interest income of ₹ 11,408.20 million; trade receivables of ₹ (7,280.60) million; inventories of ₹ (6,052.40) million; trade payables of ₹ (3,352.80) million; and financial and other liabilities of ₹ 2,627.90 million. For Fiscal 2024, income tax paid was ₹ 35,694.50 million.

Investing Activities

Six months ended September 30, 2026

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ 46,626.80 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to investment in bank deposits of ₹ 21,918.20 million; payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of ₹ 18,015.40 million; and investment in mutual funds, shares etc. of ₹ 8,994.30 million. This was partially offset by interest received on fixed deposits and investments of ₹ 2,974.60 million; sale proceeds from property, plant and equipment of ₹ 76.10 million; and loan repayment from subsidiaries of ₹ 47.50 million.

Six months ended September 30, 2025

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ 22,974.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 primarily due to investment in bank deposits of ₹ 12,080.20 million; payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of ₹ 11,202.30 million; and investment in mutual funds, shares etc. of ₹ 1,146.30 million. This was partially offset by interest received on fixed deposits and investments of ₹ 2,013.90 million, interest pertaining to loan to subsidiaries of ₹ 105.50 million and sale proceeds from property, plant and equipment of ₹ 44.70 million.

Fiscal 2026

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ 91,522.83 million in Fiscal 2026 primarily due to investment in bank deposits of ₹ 62,205.20 million; payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of ₹ 24,162.63

million; investment in mutual funds, shares etc. of ₹ 8,209.40 million; and addition in exploration and evaluation assets of ₹ 1,656.10 million. This was partially offset by interest received on fixed deposits and investments of ₹ 4,422.40 million; loan repayment from subsidiaries of ₹ 327.40 million; and sale proceeds from property, plant and equipment of ₹ 214.20 million.

Fiscal 2025

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ 30,529.60 million in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of ₹ 39,991.00 million; addition in exploration and evaluation assets of ₹ 2,032.80 million; and investment in mutual funds, shares etc. of ₹ 455.70 million. This was partially offset by proceeds in bank deposits of ₹ 7,818.40 million; interest received on fixed deposits and investments of ₹ 3,961.00 million; and loan repayment from subsidiaries of ₹ 73.20 million.

Fiscal 2024

Net cash used in investing activities was ₹ 36,074.20 million in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of ₹ 43,052.40 million; addition in exploration and evaluation assets of ₹ 2,346.30 million; and loans given to subsidiaries of ₹ 150.70 million. This was partially offset by interest received on fixed deposits and investments of ₹ 4,108.20 million; proceeds in bank deposits of ₹ 2,910.50 million; and proceeds from mutual funds, shares etc. of ₹ 2,150.90 million.

Financing Activities

Six months ended September 30, 2026

Net cash used in financing activities was ₹ 4,864.60 million in the six months ended September 30, 2026 primarily due to dividend on equity shares of ₹ 14,697.30 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from non-current borrowings of ₹ 9,594.90 million and receipts from non-controlling interest of ₹ 237.80 million.

Six months ended September 30, 2025

Net cash used in financing activities was ₹ 3,918.00 million in the six months ended September 30, 2025 primarily due to dividend on equity shares of ₹ 7,949.90 million and repayment of current borrowings of ₹ 48.50 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from non-current borrowings of ₹ 2,683.50 million and receipts from non-controlling interest of ₹ 1,396.90 million.

Fiscal 2026

Net cash used in financing activities was ₹ 4,637.40 million in Fiscal 2026 primarily due to dividend on equity shares of ₹ 15,699.40 million and repayment of current borrowings of ₹ 48.50 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from non-current borrowings of ₹ 9,302.30 million and receipts from non-controlling interest of ₹ 1,808.20 million.

Fiscal 2025

Net cash used in financing activities was ₹ 8,150.00 million in Fiscal 2025 primarily due to dividend on equity shares of ₹ 20,916.80 million. This was partially offset by proceeds from non-current borrowings of ₹ 12,221.20 million; receipts from non-controlling interest of ₹ 497.10 million; and proceeds from current borrowings of ₹ 48.50 million.

Fiscal 2024

Net cash generated from financing activities was ₹ 4,397.30 million in Fiscal 2024 primarily due to proceeds from non-current borrowings of ₹ 11,641.80 million and receipts from non-controlling interest of ₹ 251.00 million. This was partially offset by dividend on equity shares of ₹ 7,495.50 million.

INDEBTEDNESS

As of September 30, 2026 our total borrowings were ₹ 80,972.90 million.

The table below sets out our remaining contractual maturity for financial liabilities, as of September 30, 2026:

Particulars	0 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 Years
Secured loans from bank or public financial institution	-	-	12,868.70	67,040.50
Unsecured loan from others	-	-	-	1,063.70

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The following table below sets forth our contingent liabilities as of September 30, 2026:

Particulars	As of September 30, 2026 (₹ million)
Central Government:	
Income tax	128,468.20
Central sales tax	361.20
Service tax	755.80
Goods and service tax	5,404.10
Others*	181.10
Sub-total	**135,170.40**
State Government:	
Royalty	0.20
Environment clearance	-
Sales tax/value added tax	1,574.60
Entry tax	2,851.30
Others (property tax etc.)	757.30
Sub-total	**5,183.40**
Central Public Sector Enterprises:	
Others (claims by debtors)	9.00
Sub-total	**9.00**
Others:	
Miscellaneous – suit against the not acknowledged as debt	11,279.90
Sub-total	**11,279.90**
Grand total	**151,642.70**

Notes:

1. *Our pending litigation comprises of claim against us and proceeding pending tax, statutory or Government authorities. We have reviewed all pending litigations and proceedings and have made adequate provisions, and disclosed the contingent liabilities, where applicable, in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. We do not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material impact on our financial position. Future cash outflows in respect of above are dependent upon the outcome of judgements or decisions.*
2. *No interest is expected in the settlement of cases under contingent liabilities, except where our management has an adverse view.*

* *The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Coal ("**MoC**"), vide letter reference number CBA2-13016/6/2018-CBA2-Part(1)/P&S-II which was addressed to Chairman Coal India Limited, circulated the directives of MoC to deposit the profit or loss earned from mines of all the subsidiaries, for which Coal India Limited had been appointed as designated custodian with the Ministry of Coal, in accordance with the Rule 29 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014. As per the referred letter, the amount of ₹28,808.90 million is related to the Gare Palma IV/I, IV/2&3 and IV/7 mines which were operated by our Company as a custodian akin to a designated custodian. However, our Company has crystalized the amount payable to MoC as ₹5,137.50 million against ₹28,808.90 million which is under review or consideration by MoC. Hence, our Company has recognized the amount of ₹5,137.50 million as payable to MoC in the books of accounts during the Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025 and balance amount of the claim has been kept as contingent liability till March 2026. During Fiscal 2027, MoC has accepted our Company's consideration, accordingly contingent liability has been treated as settled during the year 2026-27.*

For further information relating to our contingent liabilities, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Note 16 - 2A. Contingent liabilities*" on page 457.

Commitments

The following table below sets forth our commitments as of September 30, 2026:

Particulars	As of September 30, 2026 (₹ million)
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	59,015.40
Other commitments	718.80
Total	**59,734.20**

For further information relating to our contingent liabilities, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Note 16 - 2A. Contingent liabilities*" on page 457.

Capital Expenditure

The following table sets forth the additions to property, plant and equipment during the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
	(₹ million)				
Freehold land	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	1,170.90	720.70	2,408.60	6,555.30	13,344.40
Land reclamation or site restoration costs	-	-	966.20	8,647.30	240.80
Buildings (including water supply, roads and culverts)	809.90	427.00	2,258.00	4,087.90	3,353.20
Plant and equipment	3,151.40	898.80	8,227.30	6,996.40	14,312.50
Furniture and fixtures	19.80	38.80	62.10	81.50	94.00
Vehicles	3.70	28.90	73.60	14.20	135.90
Office equipment	64.90	178.90	332.10	431.70	183.50
Telecommunication	83.70	23.10	73.30	81.90	86.20
Railway sidings	441.50	16.30	174.80	4,653.90	3,390.40
Other mining infrastructure	124.00	299.30	1,409.70	2,221.30	2,405.90
Stripping activity assets	400.70	1,016.70	5,200.10	3,056.80	6,506.70
Solar project	28.30	1.10	208.00	716.90	739.30
Surveyed-off assets	45.10	53.80	184.00	136.70	186.80
Addition/adjustments to capital work-in-progress	3,070.10	2,333.70	646.90	(2,898.10)	(12,657.70)
Addition/adjustments of exploration and evaluation assets	735.10	424.70	141.50	2,067.10	2,334.00
Addition of intangible assets	4.90	3,355.40	8,041.30	206.80	625.30
Addition/adjustments of intangible assets under development	9,045.50	2,958.50	6,565.40	16,922.60	10,508.10
Adjustment in capital advance	24.70	727.10	2,270.70	(1,745.80)	4,363.40
Total	**19,224.20**	**13,502.80**	**39,243.60**	**52,234.40**	**50,152.70**

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, derivative instruments or other relationships with other entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We enter into various transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business. These transactions primarily include payment of apex charges and rehabilitation charges to CIL, dividend to CIL, consultancy charges to CMPDIL, purchase or sale of service or goods and lease rent. For further details, see "*Restated Consolidated Financial Information*" on page 343.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except as disclosed below, there have been no changes in our accounting policies in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and the last three Fiscals:

Change in	Accounting policy in		
	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2026
Revenue recognition	No specific written policy on recognition of interest, dividends and other claims	**Interest:** Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to our Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.	**Interest:** Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to our Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.
		Dividends: Dividend income is recognized when our Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend	**Dividends:** Dividend income is recognized when our Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend
		Other claims: Revenue in respect of other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are recognized only when there is reasonable certainty as to the ultimate collection and the amount can be measured reliably.	**Other claims:** Revenue in respect of other claims (including interest on delayed realization from customers) are recognized only when there is reasonable certainty as to the ultimate collection and the amount can be measured reliably.
Property, plant and equipment and depreciation	Estimated useful life of: Plant and equipment: 5 to 30 years Office equipment: 3 to 6 years	Estimated useful life of: Plant and equipment: 1 to 30 years Office equipment: 3 to 5 years The residual value of property, plant and equipment is considered as 5% of the original cost of the asset except for some items of assets such as other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets. Useful life has been technically estimated to be one year with nil residual value for items such as coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes and safety lamps.	Estimated useful life of: Plant and equipment: 1 to 30 years Office equipment: 2 to 5 years The residual value of property, plant and equipment is considered 5% of the original cost of the asset except for some items of assets such as mobile phones which are at 1%, other land, site restoration asset, other mining infrastructure, surveyed off assets, coal tub, winding ropes, haulage ropes, stowing pipes and safety lamps considered to have no residual value
Intangible assets and amortisation	No specific written policy on different classes of intangible assets	SAP / ERP: 6 years Other computer software: license period	SAP / ERP: 6 years Other computer software: license period

Change in	Accounting policy in		
	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2026
		Rail corridor: as per MoU contract period	Rail corridor: as per MoU contract period
Stripping activity	No specific policy on MDO arrangements	No specific policy on MDO arrangements	The stripping activity accounting is not applied in MDO arrangements structured as a revenue-sharing arrangement

None of the changes to accounting policies disclosed above had a financial impact on our Company.

AUDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Our Statutory Auditors have not included any qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

Our Previous Auditors have included certain emphasis of matters in their audit reports on the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. These do not require any adjustment to the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. For more information, see "*Risk Factors - Our Previous Auditors have included certain emphasis of matters in their audit reports on the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024*" on page 52.

In addition, our Previous Auditors have included certain remarks in their audit reports on the audited consolidated financial statements of our Company for the years ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 under their reporting requirements under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, which do not require any corrective adjustment in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information. For more information, see *"Restated Consolidated Financial Information – Annexure VI – Statement of Adjustments to the Audited Consolidated Financial Information as at and for the year(s)/ Period(s) ended– Part B Non adjusting items" on page 505*.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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 outstanding receivables. Receivables arise mainly out of sale of coal. Sale of coal is broadly categorised as sale through fuel supply agreements ("**FSAs**") and e-auction. Macro-economic information, such as regulatory changes, is incorporated as part of the FSA and e-auction terms.

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to us. Counterparty default risk of trade receivables is managed by financial assurances such as security deposits, advances and bank guarantees.

We provide for expected credit risk loss for doubtful/credit-impaired assets by lifetime expected credit losses under the simplified approach. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. We use judgement in making these assumptions and selecting inputs to the impairment calculation based on our past history, existing market conditions and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Liquidity Risk

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

Management monitors forecasts of our liquidity position, comprising undrawn borrowing facilities, and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at the local level in accordance with practices and limits set by us.

Market Risk

The financials identify market risk under foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The stated exposure for foreign exchange risk is from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR. The stated exposure in relation to interest rate risk is from cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and mutual funds.

For foreign exchange risk, the financials specify regular watch and review by senior management and the audit committee as the management approach and cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis as the measurement approach. For interest rate risk, the financials refer to Department of Public Enterprises ("**DPE**") guidelines, regular watch and review by senior management and the audit committee, together with cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis.

UNUSUAL OR INFREQUENT EVENTS OR TRANSACTIONS

Except as described in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, to our knowledge, there have been no unusual or infrequent events or transactions that have in the past or may in the future affect our business operations or future financial performance.

SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC CHANGES THAT MATERIALLY AFFECT OR ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

There are no significant changes that materially affect or are likely to affect income from continuing operations, except as described in "– *Significant Factors Affecting our Results of Operations*", in "*Risk Factors*", "*Our Business*" on pages 525, 21 and 254, respectively.

KNOWN TRENDS OR UNCERTAINTIES

Our business has been subject, and we expect it to continue to be subject, to significant economic changes arising from the trends identified above in "– *Significant Factors Affecting our Results of Operations*" and the uncertainties described in "*Risk Factors*" on pages 525 and 21, respectively. To our knowledge, except as discussed in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no known trends or uncertainties that have or had or are expected to have a material adverse impact on revenues or income of our Company from continuing operations.

TOTAL TURNOVER OF EACH MAJOR INDUSTRY SEGMENT IN WHICH THE COMPANY OPERATED

Our main business is coal mining. All our other activities revolve around the main business. As such, there are no separate reportable segments for us .

FUTURE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COST AND INCOME

Other than as described in "*Risk Factors*", "*Our Business*" on pages 21 and 254, and this section respectively, to our knowledge there are no known factors that may adversely affect our business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS

We operate in a competitive environment. See "*Our Business*", "*Industry Overview*" and "*Risk Factors*" on pages 254, 147 and 21, respectively, for further details on competitive conditions that we face.

EXTENT TO WHICH MATERIAL INCREASES IN NET SALES OR REVENUE ARE DUE TO INCREASED SALES VOLUME, INTRODUCTION OF NEW PRODUCTS OR SERVICES OR INCREASED SALES PRICE

Changes in revenue in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and in Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 are as described in "*-Six months ended September 30, 2026 compared to six months ended September 30, 2025*", "*-Fiscal 2026 compared to Fiscal 2025*" and "*-Fiscal 2025 compared to Fiscal 2024*" on pages 552, 555 and 558, respectively.

SIGNIFICANT DEPENDENCE ON SINGLE OR FEW CUSTOMERS OR SUPPLIERS

The following tables set forth details of our key customers for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of revenue from operations (%)
Largest customer	26,660.87	16.07%	21,782.23	14.43%	49,344.09	14.97%	39,996.91	13.33%	47,405.68	14.46%
Top five customers	59,538.17	35.88%	54,895.13	36.38%	119,459.79	36.25%	109,722.68	36.58%	122,927.34	37.50%
Top 10 customers	83,478.22	50.31%	81,173.16	53.79%	172,408.80	52.31%	160,394.46	53.47%	181,542.09	55.38%

The following tables set forth details of our principal suppliers of materials and consumables for the periods indicated:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Six months ended September 30, 2025		Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)	Amount (₹ million)	Percentage of cost of materials consumed (%)
Largest supplier	3,528.35	27.73%	2,557.25	23.32%	5,389.43	21.85%	5,737.82	23.27%	6,407.66	24.30%
Top five suppliers	8,830.54	69.41%	6,668.79	60.80%	14,025.53	56.86%	14,623.91	59.31%	16,642.78	63.12%
Top 10 suppliers	10,355.97	81.39%	8,371.32	76.32%	17,941.26	72.74%	18,162.74	73.66%	20,169.47	76.49%

For further information in relation to our dependence on our customers and suppliers, see "*Risk Factors – Our business depends substantially on our top 10 customers, who accounted for 50.31%, 53.79%, 52.31%, 53.47% and 55.38% of our revenue from operations in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025, and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The loss of any of these customers, or a significant reduction in their offtake, could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows"* and "*Risk Factors – We are dependent on the pricing and continued supply of certain materials required for our mining operations. Any material increase in the cost of such materials, or any disruption in their supply, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, we are dependent on a limited number of suppliers for such materials, with our top 10 suppliers accounting for 81.39%, 76.32%, 72.74%, 73.66% and 76.49% of our cost of materials consumed in the six months ended September 30, 2026 and September 30, 2025 and Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively"* on pages 31 and 34, respectively.

SEASONALITY OF BUSINESS

Our operations may be adversely affected by difficult working conditions due to high temperatures during summer months and rain during monsoon that restrict our ability to carry on mining activities and fully utilize our resources. During periods of curtailed activity due to adverse weather conditions, we may continue to incur operating expenses, but our revenues from operations may be delayed or reduced. Although such adverse weather conditions do not typically have a material impact on our revenue from operations, abnormally hot summer months or rainy monsoon could have a material impact. For further information, see "*Risk Factors – Our operations are subject to seasonal and weather-related conditions. Adverse weather events, including monsoon rains, flooding and extreme temperatures, may disrupt mining activities and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows*" on page 62.

NEW PRODUCTS OR BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Except as set out in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, we have not announced and do not expect to announce in the near future any new products or business segments.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 2026 THAT MAY AFFECT OUR FUTURE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

To our knowledge no circumstances have arisen since September 30, 2026, that could materially and adversely affect or are likely to affect, our operations, trading or profitability, or the value of our assets or our ability to pay our liabilities within the next 12 months, except as set out in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

SECTION VII: LEGAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

OUTSTANDING LITIGATION AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENTS

*Except as disclosed in this section, there are no pending: (i) criminal proceedings; (ii) actions taken/ penalties imposed by statutory and/ or regulatory authorities (including all outstanding penalties and show cause notices) issued by such authorities to the Relevant Parties (as defined hereinafter); (iii) claims related to direct and indirect taxes; and (iv) any other pending litigation which has been determined to be material by our Board as per the Materiality Policy (defined hereinafter), in each case involving our Company, our Subsidiaries, our Directors and our Corporate Promoter (collectively, the "**Relevant Parties**"). Further, except as disclosed in this section, there are no disciplinary actions including penalties imposed initiated by SEBI or a stock exchange against our Corporate Promoter in the last five Fiscals immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, including any outstanding action. Further, except as disclosed in this section, there are no pending: (i) criminal proceedings; or (ii) pending actions by regulatory and statutory authorities, against our KMPs or SMPs.*

Further, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no findings/observations of any inspections by SEBI or any other regulator involving our Company which are material, and which need to be disclosed or non-disclosure of which may have bearing on the investment decision.

*For the purpose of identification of material litigation in (iv) above, our Board has considered and adopted the following policy on materiality with regard to outstanding litigation involving the Relevant Parties to be disclosed by our Company in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus pursuant to resolution dated October 31, 2026, of our Board ("**Materiality Policy**"). Accordingly, disclosures of the following types of litigation involving the Relevant Parties have been included:*

*(a) As regards the Relevant Parties (other than our Corporate Promoter), the value or expected impact in terms of value of the aggregate monetary claim / amount in dispute, to the extent quantifiable, made by or against the Relevant Parties in any such pending litigation / arbitration proceeding exceeds the lower of (a) 2% of the turnover of our Company, as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information for the last Fiscal; or (b) 2% of the net worth of the Company as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information for the last Fiscal, except in case the arithmetic value of the net worth is negative; or (c) 5% of the average of the absolute value of the profit/loss after tax of the Company as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information of the preceding three Fiscals ("**Litigation Materiality Threshold**");*

2% of turnover, as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information for Fiscal 2026 is ₹6,591.30 million, 2% of net worth, as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information as at March 31, 2026 is ₹4,060.65 million and 5% of the average of absolute value of profit or loss after tax, as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information for the last three Fiscals is ₹2,704.30 million. Accordingly, ₹2,704.30 million has been considered as the Litigation Materiality Threshold for the purpose of (a) above.

(b) As regards our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited, the aggregate monetary claim / amount in dispute, to the extent quantifiable, made by or against Coal India Limited in any such pending litigation / arbitration proceeding is equivalent to or above the materiality threshold calculated in accordance with the materiality policy of Coal India Limited adopted pursuant to Regulation 30 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, being ₹17,314.90 million;

(c) any litigation involving the Relevant Parties where the value or expected impact in terms of value is not quantifiable, or is lower than the threshold specified in (a) above, but the outcome of which could have a material adverse effect on the business, operations, performance, prospects, financial position or reputation of our Company; or

(d) any such litigation where the decision in one case is likely to affect the decision in similar matters such that the cumulative amount involved in such matters exceeds the threshold as specified in (a) or (b) above, even though the amount involved in an individual matter may not exceed the threshold as specified in (a) or (b) above.

Further, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, all pending criminal proceedings and all pending actions by statutory or regulatory authorities involving our KMPs and SMPs have been disclosed in this section.

It is clarified that for the purposes of disclosures in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, pre-litigation notices received by the Relevant Parties, KMPs and SMPs from third parties (excluding governmental / statutory / regulatory / judicial authorities or notices threatening criminal action) shall, in any event, not be considered as litigation until such time that Relevant Parties, KMPs and SMPs are impleaded as defendants in proceedings initiated before any court, arbitral forum, tribunal or governmental authority, or is notified by any governmental, statutory or regulatory authority of any such proceeding that may be commenced.

Except as stated in this section, there are no outstanding material dues to creditors of our Company. Further, in accordance with the Materiality Policy, our Company has considered such creditors 'material' if the amounts due to such creditor is equivalent to or exceeds 5% of the trade payables of the Company as at the end of the latest period included in the Restated Consolidated Financial Information in the Offer Documents. Accordingly, a creditor has been considered 'material' if the amount due to such creditor is equal to or exceeds ₹993.15 million (being 5% of the total trade payables of our Company as on September 30, 2026 as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information). For outstanding dues to MSMEs and other creditors, the disclosure will be based on the information available with our Company regarding the status of the creditors as MSME as defined under Section 2 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, as amended, as has been relied upon by the statutory auditors in preparing their audit report.

Unless stated to the contrary, all terms defined in a particular litigation disclosure below are for that particular litigation only.

Litigation Involving our Company

Pending criminal proceedings initiated by our Company

1. Our Company provides residential accommodation to its employees ("**Quarters**") during the tenure of their employment, and such employees are required to vacate the Quarters upon cessation of their employment. In instances where former employees, or persons claiming through them, have failed to vacate the Quarters, our Company has filed 187 complaints ("**Complaints**") under Section 452 of the Companies Act, 2013, before various courts in the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, including the Chief Judicial Magistrates at Bilaspur, Korba, Surajpur and Umaria, the Judicial Magistrates First Class at Katghora and Umaria and the courts designated as special courts under the Companies Act, 2013, seeking, *inter alia*, vacation of the Quarters, recovery of penal rent and imposition of penalty on the accused. One of the Complaints relates to the alleged unauthorised occupation of land belonging to our Company at Charcha, Baikunthpur Area, by way of a shop. The Complaints are pending at various stages of adjudication before the respective courts.

2. Our Company, through its Sub Area Manager, Rampur-Batura Sub Area, Sohagpur Area, has filed a complaint before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Burhar ("**JMFC**") against Santosh Kumar Chaturvedi, Vidyabai Chaturvedi and Ramnivas Chaturvedi (collectively, the "**Accused**") under Sections 420, 403 and 120B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. It has been alleged that the Accused, whose land at village Rampur was acquired by our Company under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, falsely claimed that 1,590 trees stood on such land and thereby received compensation and solatium aggregating to ₹13.46 million, whereas a joint verification conducted on August 12, 2023 found only 240 trees on their land. It has further been alleged that the Accused refused to accept the notices issued by our Company seeking refund of the amount. The JMFC has issued summons to the Accused. The matter is currently pending.

   For details of a first information report filed by our Company in connection with a protest by villagers at Pandavpara, Baikunthpur Area, see paragraph 22 under *"– Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our Company*" below.

Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our Company

1. Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited ("**MPPKVVCL**") has filed a complaint under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003 against our Company, represented through T.K. Banerjee, the then Staff Officer (E&M), and Sapan Shrivastava, the then Sub Area Manager, of Rajendra Colliery, Sohagpur Area, before the Special Judge (Electricity Act), Shahdol. MPPKVVCL has alleged that, during an inspection on May 30, 2017 at the high tension connection of our Company's Rajendra project, an illegal conductor bypassing the metering unit was found, and has raised a demand of ₹9.55 million towards the assessed loss. The complaint is presently pending before the Additional Judge to the Court of the District

Judge, Burhar. Separately, our Company has filed a writ petition before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur ("**High Court**") challenging the assessment order dated December 2, 2017, and the High Court, by its order dated July 20, 2018, stayed the operation of the assessment order. While the criminal proceedings have not been stayed, the trial court is not proceeding with the complaint in view of the stay granted by the High Court. Thereafter, by its order dated September 17, 2026, the High Court referred the parties to mediation and requested the mediator to submit a mediation report within three months. The matters are currently pending.

2. Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board ("**CECB**") filed a complaint before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Katghora ("**JMFC**") against B.K. Mishra and Umesh Chaudhary, the then General Managers of Laxman Open Cast Project, Kusmunda Area of our Company (together, the "**Accused**"), alleging that coal was produced at the project in excess of the capacity permitted under its consent and environmental clearance in Fiscals 2008 and 2010, in violation of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The JMFC, by its judgment dated November 30, 2018, convicted the Accused and sentenced each of them under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to simple imprisonment of two years and a fine of ₹0.002 million. On appeal, the Additional Sessions Judge, Katghora, by judgment dated February 6, 2019, set aside the conviction and acquitted the Accused. Aggrieved, CECB filed a petition under Section 378(4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 before the High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur, and the High Court, by its order dated July 9, 2024, condoned the delay of 205 days and granted leave to appeal. The appeal is at the stage of final hearing and is currently pending.

3. Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board ("**CECB**") filed a complaint before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Katghora ("**JMFC**") against our Company, through its Dipka Area, and Devashish Chatterji, the then Chief General Manager, Dipka Expansion Project (since retired) (together, the "**Accused**"), under Section 44 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Section 37 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, alleging production of coal in excess of the permitted capacity during Fiscal 2008. The JMFC, by its judgment dated July 14, 2014, acquitted the Accused. CECB challenged the acquittal before the High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur ("**High Court**"), and the High Court, by its order dated October 16, 2025, permitted CECB to withdraw the petition with liberty to file an appeal before the competent sessions court within 60 days. CECB has thereafter filed an appeal before the First Additional Sessions Judge, Katghora. The matter is currently pending.

4. The Union of India, through the Inspector of Mines, Directorate General of Mines Safety ("**DGMS**"), South Eastern Zone, Ranchi, has filed a complaint before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Raigarh against Ajay Kumar Choubey, Agent, and Suryabhan Singh, Manager, of Jampali Open Cast Mine, Raigarh Area of our Company, and three other persons, including a contractor engaged by our Company and its personnel (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Sections 72C(1)(a) and 73 of the Mines Act, 1952. The complaint relates to an accident on September 14, 2020 at Jampali Open Cast Mine, in which a tipper driver sitting on an overburden bench was run over by a grader and died. It has been alleged that the accident occurred due to, *inter alia*, inadequate illumination, deployment of untrained operators and inadequate supervision, in violation of the Mines Act, 1952, the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 and the Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966. The matter is currently pending.

5. The State, through the Inspector of Mines and Deputy Director of Mines Safety, Directorate General of Mines Safety, Western Zone, Nagpur, has filed a complaint before the II Additional Judge to the Court of the I Civil Judge, Senior Division, Katghora against Kanteshwar Singh Saruta, Colliery Manager, and Amjad Khan, the then Manager (E&M), of Kusmunda Open Cast Project of our Company, and Arunanshu Brahma, a director of M/s S.K. Samanta & Co. Private Limited, a contractor engaged by our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Sections 72C(1)(a) and 73 of the Mines Act, 1952. The complaint relates to an accident on February 17, 2024 at the coal handling plant of Kusmunda Open Cast Project, in which a contract worker, while removing a dislodged roller from beneath a running conveyor belt, had his arm trapped between the roller and the belt and subsequently died during treatment. It has been alleged that there was, *inter alia*, a failure to provide guarding, enforce the standard operating procedure, provide first aid and report the accident promptly, in violation of the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 and the Mines Rules, 1955. Compensation of ₹1.25 million has been deposited with the Commissioner for Employees' Compensation, Korba, and ex gratia of ₹1.50 million has been paid to the family of the deceased. The matter is currently pending.

6. Umesh Kumar Sahu, Deputy Director of Mines Safety (Mechanical), Directorate General of Mines Safety, has filed a complaint under Section 223(1)(a) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Umaria against Kailash Chandra Sahu, the then Additional General Manager, Johilla Area, Arup Banerjee, the then Chief Manager (Mining) / Sub Area Manager, B.N. Jha, the then Chief Manager (E&M), and Ajay Kumar Meena, Deputy Manager (E&M), of our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), alleging contravention of Section 72C of the Mines Act, 1952. The complaint relates to the collapse of bunker nos. 3 and 4 at Vindhya Underground Mine, Johilla Area on February 14, 2024, allegedly because the coal in the bunkers had not been removed and the bunkers had not been cleaned. The matter is currently pending.

7. The State of Madhya Pradesh, through Police Station Dhanpuri, has filed a chargesheet dated August 22, 2026, pursuant to a first information report dated July 6, 2026, before the Additional Judge to the Court of the Civil Judge, Senior Division, Burhar against Dhanaram Kurre, Mine Manager, Deepak Kumar Bhardwaj, Safety Officer, Babulal Vishwakarma, Ventilation Officer, and Ramashankar Shukla, Senior Ventilation Overman, of Bangwar Underground Mine, Sohagpur Area of our Company, and Ravi Kumar Jaiswal, a contractor engaged by our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Sections 106(1), 125(a), 125(b) and 3(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The chargesheet relates to an incident on June 5, 2026 at Bangwar Underground Mine, in which a roof fall and the resulting air blast caused the death of two contract workers and injuries to four others, while an isolation stopping was being constructed. It has been alleged that the Accused failed to appoint a site in-charge, remain present during the work and discharge their statutory safety duties, and that the contractor failed to deploy a supervisor. The matter is currently pending.

8. The State of Madhya Pradesh, through Police Station Dhanpuri, has filed a chargesheet dated June 25, 2026, pursuant to a first information report dated May 23, 2026, before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Burhar against Vikas Singh, Mine Engineer, and Jai Kumar Verma, Foreman In-charge, of Bangwar Underground Mine, Sohagpur Area of our Company (together, the "**Accused**"), under Sections 106(1) and 3(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The chargesheet relates to an incident on April 8, 2026 at Bangwar Underground Mine, in which a worker of M/s Azhar Enterprises, a contractor, fell from an electric pole while carrying out guarding work and died. It has been alleged that the Accused, who were supervising the work, negligently failed to provide a ladder for the work. The matter is currently pending.

9. The State of Madhya Pradesh, through Police Station Dhanpuri, has filed a chargesheet dated August 10, 2026, pursuant to a first information report dated November 28, 2025, before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Burhar against Ayodhya Kumar Patel, Mining Sirdar, Neel Kamal Rajak, Senior Overman, Prabhakar Singh Gaharwar, Patch In-charge, and Neeraj Pandey, Shift In-charge, of Amlai Open Cast Mine, Sohagpur Area of our Company, and two supervisors of M/s RKTC Company, a contractor engaged by our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Sections 106(1) and 3(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023. The chargesheet relates to an incident on October 11, 2025 at Amlai Open Cast Mine, in which, during soil filling operations being carried out by the contractor, the ground collapsed and a tipper, along with its operator, sank into mine water, resulting in the death of the operator. It has been alleged that the filling operations were permitted under the supervision of the Accused without observing the requisite safety standards. The matter is currently pending.

10. The State of Chhattisgarh, through Police Station Balko Nagar, has filed a chargesheet dated February 16, 2025, pursuant to a first information report dated November 15, 2022, against Prabhakar Muduli, the then Sub Area Manager, Shrawan Kumar, the then Colliery Manager, Shashi Shekhar Kumar, the then Nodal Officer (Dispatch), Rajiv Kumar Yadav, the then Safety Officer, and Akhilesh Kumar Jha, the then Colliery Engineer, of Rajgamar Colliery, Korba Area of our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Sections 287 and 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The chargesheet relates to an incident on July 5, 2022 at the coal loading bunker of Mine No. 4 & 5, Rajgamar Colliery, in which the bunker collapsed on a workman who had been deployed to dislodge a boulder stuck in the bunker chute, resulting in his death. The matter is pending before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Korba. The petition filed by the Accused before the High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur seeking quashing of the proceedings was dismissed on March 2, 2026, and a further petition filed by the Accused challenging the chargesheet is currently pending before the High Court. No interim order has been passed in the further petition.

11. The State of Madhya Pradesh, through Police Station Nowrozabad, has filed a chargesheet dated December 15, 2022, pursuant to a first information report dated August 3, 2022, before the Civil Judge, Senior Division, Umaria against Ashutosh Singh, Blasting Officer, Manoj Kumar Lakra and Niral Kumar Sanga,

Blasting Supervisors, and Samaru Kewat and Ashok Singh, Blasting Crewmen, of Kanchan Open Cast Mine, Johilla Area of our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Section 304A read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The chargesheet relates to an incident on May 9, 2022, in which a house in village Dhanwahi, located near the mine, collapsed due to ground vibration allegedly caused by blasting at the mine, resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to others. It has been alleged that the blasting was carried out negligently and without prior warning. The matter is currently pending.

12. The State of Chhattisgarh, through Police Station Pasan, has filed a chargesheet, pursuant to a first information report dated June 10, 2019, before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Katghora ("**JMFC**") against Vishnu Kumar Lahre, the then Assistant Manager (Shift In-charge), Sunil Harsh, the then Mine Manager, and Suresh Talankar, the then Sub Area Manager and Agent, of Vijay West Underground Mine, Chirimiri Area of our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Section 304A read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The chargesheet relates to an incident on January 13, 2018, in which a mass of coal fell from the unsupported side of a gallery on workers during coal cutting operations by a continuous miner, resulting in the death of one worker and injuries to two others. The JMFC, by its order dated October 12, 2021, framed charges against the Accused under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The matter is currently pending and is next listed on December 23, 2026.

13. The State of Chhattisgarh, through Police Station Patna, has filed a chargesheet dated May 6, 2022, pursuant to a first information report dated December 16, 2021, against Utpal Kumar Kar, Mining Sirdar, Vijay Sahu, Overman, Gyani Prasad Prajapati, Shift Assistant Manager, and Anuj Kumar, Manager, of Jhilimili Underground Mine, Baikunthpur Area of our Company (collectively, the "**Accused"),** under Section 304A read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The chargesheet relates to an incident on August 20, 2019 at Jhilimili Underground Mine, in which a roof fall resulted in the death of two employees of our Company. It has been alleged that the Accused, being responsible for roof support and safety, acted negligently. The matter is pending before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Baikunthpur at the stage of evidence.

14. The State of Chhattisgarh, through Police Station Charcha, has filed a chargesheet, pursuant to a first information report dated February 11, 2023, before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Baikunthpur against V. Srinivas, Mine Manager, Shashikant Ajheria, Belt In-charge, Gokulanand Kishore, Safety Officer, and Motilal Sahu, Shift In-charge, of Charcha West Underground Mine, Baikunthpur Area of our Company (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The chargesheet relates to an incident on May 30, 2020, in which an employee of our Company, while removing coal stuck on a running conveyor, was trapped between the discharge drum and the chute and died. It has been alleged that, *inter alia*, the conveyor was not stopped, the drum was not guarded and adequate training was not provided. The matter is currently pending.

15. The State of Chhattisgarh, through Police Station Dipka, has registered a first information report dated January 2, 2021 against Chandreshwar Dayal, the then Senior Manager (E&M) and Silo In-charge, Dipka Area of our Company (presently General Manager (E&M) / Staff Officer (E&M), Jamuna & Kotma Area), and Ravi Shankar Singh, a contractor engaged by our Company (together, the "**Accused**"), under Section 304A read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and the police have filed a chargesheet (final report dated February 13, 2021) before the First Civil Judge, Junior Division, Katghora. The first information report relates to an incident on December 20, 2020, in which a contract worker engaged in cleaning coal fell from the bunker on the silo side of Dipka mine and died. It has been alleged that the Accused permitted the work without ensuring maintenance of the site and providing safety equipment. The matter is at the stage of framing of charges and is currently pending.

16. The Forest Range Officer, Burhar has filed a complaint before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Burhar against Mukesh Sharma, Sub Area Manager, R.S. Mishra, Safety Officer, S.K. Bose and Ambuj Dwivedi, Survey Officers, Sunny Panika, Surveyor, and Yagya Bhan Patel and Pramod Mishra, Mining Sirdars, of Rajendra Underground Mine, Sohagpur Area of our Company, and Md. Ismail, a contractor (collectively, the "**Accused**"), under Section 26(1)(h) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. It has been alleged that the Accused excavated a drain of approximately 325.36 cubic metres on forest land within the mine area without authorisation, where our Company had been permitted only to undertake crack filling, causing a loss of ₹0.45 million to the forest department. The matter is currently pending.

17. The Forest Range Officer, Burhar has filed a complaint before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Burhar against Padmesh Tiwari, Colliery Manager, Sohagpur Area of our Company ("**Accused**"), under Section

26(1)(f) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, pursuant to a forest offence report dated September 29, 2024, alleging that the Accused caused a sal tree within the compound of his residential quarter, situated in a reserved forest area, to be felled without permission, causing a loss of ₹0.20 million. The matter is currently pending.

18. Naveen Shrivastava, proprietor of M/s Harsh Industries, a supplier to our Company ("**Complainant**"), filed a complaint under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Bilaspur ("**JMFC**") against D.K. Behra, Area Personnel Manager, and K. Samal, the then General Manager, of Chirimiri Area of our Company (together, the "**Accused**"). The Complainant alleged that he was defamed declaring him a "persona non grata" and by allegations made against him regarding the removal of an official file. The JMFC, by its order dated June 17, 2019, took cognizance under Sections 500, 501 and 502 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The criminal revision filed by the Accused against the cognizance order was dismissed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Bilaspur on March 17, 2021. Thereafter, the Accused filed a petition under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 before the High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur seeking quashing of the proceedings, contending, *inter alia*, that the office order was issued in good faith in the discharge of official duties and that cognizance was taken without the sanction required under Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The High Court has stayed further proceedings in *the* complaint. The matters are currently pending.

19. Pursuant to a direction issued by the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Chirimiri ("**JMFC**") under Section 156(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on an application filed by Ratan Kumar Jain, a first information report was registered at Police Station Chirimiri against N.R. Holkar, the then Chief General Manager, Chirimiri Area, B.B. Singh, Deputy General Manager (Civil), and R.P. Thakur, the then Director (Technical), of our Company, and Chandrika Prasad Patel, a draftsman of the Koriya Forest Division (collectively, the "**Accused**"). It has been alleged that, in order to show compliance with a condition of the forest diversion approval dated April 27, 2013 requiring six-feet barbed-wire fencing of the safety zone of the open cast area at Chirimiri, false reports and letters claiming 75% completion of the fencing were submitted to the forest authorities. The police have filed a chargesheet dated December 2, 2019 before the JMFC, and charges have been framed against the Accused under Sections 120B, 177, 200, 201, 218, 420, 464 to 469, 471 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Accused were released on bail pursuant to anticipatory bail granted by the High Court of Chhattisgarh. The matter is at the stage of prosecution evidence and is currently pending.

20. The State of Chhattisgarh, through Police Station Pasan, has filed a chargesheet, pursuant to a first information report dated January 24, 2021, before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Katghora against Dev Narayan Panika, a driver (Category VI), Sonamani Rescue, Chirimiri Area of our Company, under Sections 279, 337 and 338 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, in relation to an accident on January 23, 2021 involving a bus driven by him, in which certain persons sustained injuries. The matter is at the stage of evidence and is currently pending.

21. Kausilya Singh Ureti has filed a complaint before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Surajpur against Manbodh Ram, a former conveyor operator at Rehar Underground Mine, Bishrampur Area of our Company who was dismissed from service, and the General Manager of our Company under Sections 420, 468, 294 and 506 read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Section 3(4) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, alleging that Manbodh Ram obtained employment with our Company by fraud in lieu of land of her father acquired by our Company. Summons have not been served on our Company. The matter is at the stage of evidence and is listed on November 26, 2026. Separately, a writ petition before the High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur was disposed of on March 7, 2022 with a direction to conduct an inquiry, and a writ petition filed by Manbodh Ram was dismissed as infructuous by the High Court on July 9, 2026. The matter is currently pending.

22. On May 30, 2025, residents of certain villages whose land had been acquired by our Company under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 obstructed the transportation of coal at Pandavpara Colliery, Baikunthpur Area, in protest regarding compensation and employment. Pursuant to a complaint dated May 30, 2025 of the Sub Area Manager of our Company, a first information report was registered at Police Station Patna against Somar Sai and other villagers under, *inter alia*, Sections 115, 132, 190, 191(3) and 351(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, alleging that a coal truck escorted by the security personnel of our Company was attacked. Subsequently, Somar Sai and other villagers filed an application under Section 175(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Baikunthpur, pursuant to which, by an order dated July 18, 2025, a first information

report was registered at Police Station Patna on July 28, 2025 under Sections 115(2), 117(2), 190, 191(2), 109, 110 and 3(5) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 against Pooran Singh and Shivbrat Pandey, Security Inspectors, Azad Khan, Security Guard, and Bhupendra Kumar Pandey, Sub Area Manager, Jhilimili, of our Company, and others, including G. Rajendra Kumar and Raj Kamal Kushwaha, a truck driver. The High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur, by its order dated February 20, 2026, granted anticipatory bail to Pooran Singh, Azad Khan, Shivbrat Pandey and Raj Kamal Kushwaha. The police are yet to file a chargesheet in respect of the first information report registered on July 28, 2025. The matters are currently pending.

23. On a complaint dated October 4, 2018 by Bir Singh (the "**Complainant**") to the Superintendent of Police, Korba, a first information report dated June 16, 2019 was registered at Police Station Dipka, District Korba, Chhattisgarh under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 against Samelal alias Bir Singh (the "**Accused**"), who has been employed with our Company since 1990, as a welder at our Company's Gevra Project, under the name "Bir Singh, son of Muni Ram". The Complainant has alleged that the ancestral land of his family, aggregating approximately 17 acres in village Sirki Khurd, was acquired by our Company for coal mining and that, taking advantage of the Complainant's minority at the time, the Accused prepared forged documents using the names of the Complainant and his father and thereby obtained employment with our Company against such land. During investigation, the police seized the nomination form and affidavits submitted by the Accused from the office of our Company's Dipka Area and sent the specimen thumb impressions of the Accused to the Finger Print Bureau, Raipur for examination. The Accused was arrested on June 16, 2019. The police thereafter filed a chargesheet under Sections 420, 467, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Katghora. Our Company is not a party to the proceedings. The matter is currently pending before the I Civil Judge, Senior Division, Katghora at the stage of prosecution evidence.

Pending material proceedings initiated by our Company

1. Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited ("GSECL") initiated arbitration proceedings against our Company before the Permanent Machinery of Arbitrators, Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India ("PMA"). The proceedings relate to the coal supply agreement dated July 7, 2009 between our Company and GSECL. GSECL alleged slippage in the grade of coal supplied by our Company and consequent excess consumption of coal by GSECL. The sole arbitrator, by an award dated November 19, 2018 ("Award"), directed our Company to pay GSECL ₹1,510.08 million along with interest thereon. Aggrieved by the Award, our Company has filed an appeal before the Committee of Secretaries under the Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSE Disputes, convened by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, seeking to set aside the Award. In the appeal, our Company has contended, inter alia, that the quality of coal is to be determined by joint sampling at the loading point under the agreement and that the claim for excess consumption was hypothetical. At its meeting held on December 13, 2024, the Committee of Secretaries directed Coal India Limited and our Company to quantify the actual slippage in grade, directed GSECL to confine its claim to actual losses, and granted one month for reconciliation. The reconciliation is yet to be finalised, following which the parties are to report to the Committee of Secretaries. The matter is currently pending.

2. Our Company has raised commercial disputes against Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited ("**MPPGCL**") in relation to coal supplied under fuel supply agreements, which are being dealt with under the Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSE Disputes before a Committee of Secretaries ("**CoS**") convened by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India. Our Company has claimed, *inter alia*, unpaid performance incentive under fuel supply agreement nos. 351 and 352 of ₹126.60 million and interest on delayed payments of ₹8,418.80 million up to March 31, 2023, of which ₹6,485.40 million has been recognised by MPPGCL. The CoS, at its meeting held on October 6, 2023, directed, *inter alia*, that MPPGCL pay the performance incentive along with the applicable taxes and interest, that MPPGCL pay the interest on delayed payments for Fiscals 2010 to 2017 already accepted by it in six equal instalments by March 31, 2024, and that the parties jointly reconcile, within two months, the interest for Fiscal 2018 onwards, including ₹1,933.30 million not admitted by MPPGCL. Pursuant thereto, MPPGCL paid ₹4,567.66 million (before deduction of tax at source) towards interest on delayed payments for Fiscals 2010 to 2017 and the performance incentive on March 28, 2024. Further, MPPGCL has accepted interest of ₹1,946.90 million for Fiscals 2018 to 2023, which is yet to be received by our Company. MPPGCL has registered its claims against our Company, aggregating ₹13,170.00 million, for resolution under the Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSE Disputes on March 20, 2024 and, by its letter dated June 11, 2026 to the Ministry of Coal, has requested that a meeting of the CoS be convened. At bilateral meetings held on January 12, 2026,

January 13, 2026 and July 2, 2026, the parties discussed, *inter alia*, our Company's claim of ₹11,000.00 million as compensation for short delivery of coal (against which MPPGCL has claimed ₹5,594.00 million) and MPPGCL's claims relating to grade slippage (₹6,323.70 million), excess surface moisture (₹496.60 million), under-loading charges (₹211.50 million), interest on excess payment (₹211.90 million) and other heads. Our Company has issued credit notes of approximately ₹70.00 million against the excess surface moisture claim and disputes the remaining claims. The matters are currently pending.

Pending material proceedings initiated against our Company

For details of the claims raised against our Company by GSECL and MPPGCL, see "*– Pending material proceedings initiated by our Company*" above on page 577.

Actions by statutory or regulatory authorities against our Company

For details of criminal proceedings initiated by statutory or regulatory authorities against our Company and its officials, including complaints filed by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board and the forest department, see "*– Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our Company*" above.

1. The Collector (Mineral Branch), Korba issued a show cause notice bearing no. 30 dated January 4, 2019 to our Company's Korba Area, alleging that coal had been mined at Manikpur Open Cast Project and Surakachhar, Balgi, Singhali, Bagdewa and Rajgamar Underground Mines in excess of the quantities permitted under the mining plans and environmental clearances during various periods between Fiscals 2001 and 2014, in contravention of the Environment Impact Assessment Notifications and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 ("**MMDR Act**"). Relying on the judgment of the Supreme Court dated August 2, 2017 in *Common Cause v. Union of India*, the notice called upon our Company to show cause why it should not be directed to deposit, as compensation under Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act, 100% of the price of the coal so mined, aggregating to ₹14,826.80 million as computed in the annexures to the notice. Our Company submitted its reply dated April 29, 2019, contending, *inter alia*, that the judgment in *Common Cause* related only to iron ore and manganese ore mining leases in Odisha, that the land is vested in our Company under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and is therefore occupied lawfully, and that the demand is barred by limitation. No order or further notice has been issued in the matter. The matter is currently pending.

2. The Collector (Mineral Branch), Korba issued a show cause notice bearing no. 26 dated January 4, 2019 to our Company's Kusmunda Area, alleging that coal had been mined in excess of the quantities permitted under the environmental clearance in Fiscals 2001 to 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2016, in contravention of the Environment Impact Assessment Notifications and the MMDR Act. Relying on the judgment in *Common Cause v. Union of India*, the notice called upon our Company to show cause why it should not be directed to deposit ₹11,150.50 million as compensation under Section 21(5) of the MMDR Act. Our Company submitted its reply dated May 23, 2019, contending, *inter alia*, that the judgment in *Common Cause* does not apply to coal mining, that production was carried out in accordance with the applicable environmental clearances and the Emergency Coal Production Plan approved by the Ministry of Coal, and that the demand is barred by limitation. No order or further notice has been issued in the matter. The matter is currently pending.

3. The Central Ground Water Authority ("CGWA"), by its communication dated June 11, 2026 in respect of application no. 21-4/579/MP/MIN/2017 of our Company's Johilla Area, rejected our Company's request for revision of the penalty and environmental compensation levied in connection with groundwater withdrawal, and revised the total charges to ₹64.68 million, comprising arrear charges, advance charges for the extended period of the no objection certificate, penalty of ₹0.50 million and environmental compensation of ₹56.82 million for the period from July 4, 2023 to March 18, 2025. After adjusting the amounts already paid, CGWA directed our Company to deposit the balance of ₹59.96 million within seven days, failing which the application would be liable for rejection. Our Company has not paid the balance as on date. The matter is currently pending.

4. The Regional Officer, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Korba ("CECB"), by letter dated March 18, 2026, imposed environmental compensation of ₹0.012 million per day on our Company's Kusmunda Open Cast Mine with effect from April 1, 2025 until full compliance, for failure to fulfil, within the stipulated period, certain conditions of the consent to establish-cum-operate dated December 31, 2024, including obtaining no objection certificates from the Nagar Palika Parishad, Bankimongra and Gram

Panchayat, Bata, installation of three additional continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations, 15 additional fog cannons and a wheel-washing system, construction of the remaining 15 km safety zone and fly ash backfilling. CECB has directed our Company to complete the pending works and submit a compliance report, failing which further action may be taken. No demand has been raised by CECB and no amount has been paid as on date. Our Company has applied for renewal of its consent to operate and has made representations to CECB for dropping the environmental compensation, as compliance is under process. The matter is currently pending.

5. The CECB, by letter no. 1212 dated July 31, 2026, imposed environmental compensation of ₹1.44 million on our Company's Kusmunda Open Cast Mine for the period from June 4, 2026 to July 22, 2026, computed at ₹0.03 million per day, for non-compliance with the conditions of its consent renewal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. During an inspection on June 4, 2026, CECB observed, *inter alia*, accumulation of coal and coal dust on the coal transportation routes, excessive dust emission at the coal transfer point, excavation sites and haul roads, inadequate water sprinkling and fog cannon operation, absence of effective air pollution control measures at the coal stockyard and absence of wheel-washing systems at the mine exits, and issued a notice dated June 11, 2026. Further, pursuant to a complaint dated June 23, 2026, CECB, during an inspection on June 24, 2026, observed untreated mine water from the railway siding and silo area of the mine flowing into the Hasdeo river through a drain, and issued a notice dated June 25, 2026 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Our Company submitted its replies to the notices, and during an inspection on July 30, 2026, the corrective measures undertaken by our Company were found satisfactory. Our Company, by its letter dated August 10, 2026, requested CECB to waive the environmental compensation in full on the ground that the corrective measures had been completed. Our Company has paid ₹1.44 million under protest on October 29, 2026. The matter is currently pending.

6. The CECB, by letter no. 409 dated May 12, 2026, imposed environmental compensation of ₹0.012 million per day on our Company's Dipka Open Cast Mine with effect from January 22, 2026 until compliance, for non-compliance with the conditions of its consent renewal under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 observed during inspections on January 22, 2026 and May 7, 2026, the latter pursuant to a complaint by a representative of the Member of Parliament, Korba, including the absence of an oil and grease separator in the workshop effluent treatment plant, non-commencement of fly ash backfilling, non-maintenance of the wheel-washing system and inadequate dust suppression on haul roads, coal transportation routes and the railway siding. Subsequently, following an inspection in which the corrective measures were found satisfactory, CECB, by letter no. 711 dated June 12, 2026, imposed environmental compensation of ₹1.42 million for the period from January 22, 2026 to May 20, 2026. Our Company has paid ₹1.42 million under protest on October 27, 2026. The matter is currently pending.

7. The Member Secretary, CECB issued a show cause notice bearing no. 13984 dated March 20, 2026 to our Company's Dipka Expansion Project under Rule 23 of the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, pursuant to an inspection on January 23, 2026, alleging, *inter alia*, failure to obtain authorisation for metal-bearing waste, storage of empty barrels and used oil in open areas, non-installation of piezometric points near the storage site and storage of hazardous waste for more than 90 days, and calling upon our Company to show cause why environmental compensation of ₹0.50 million should not be imposed. CECB has sought the approval of the Central Pollution Control Board for the proposed environmental compensation. Our Company submitted its reply dated April 10, 2026, setting out the corrective actions taken and requesting that the environmental compensation not be imposed. No further communication has been received from CECB in the matter. The matter is currently pending.

8. The Regional Director, CGWA, North Central Chhattisgarh Region issued a show cause notice dated September 21, 2026 to our Company's Jampali Open Cast Project, Raigarh Area, under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, alleging non-compliance with the conditions of its no objection certificate for groundwater withdrawal and the CGWA guidelines, including non-installation of digital water flow meters with telemetry on borewells, non-availability of telemetry access to CGWA and non-installation of a piezometer, while the application for renewal of the no objection certificate is pending. CGWA has proposed action including imposition of penalty, non-renewal or cancellation of the no objection certificate, issuance of directions and restriction or suspension of groundwater abstraction. Our Company submitted its reply dated October 9, 2026, enclosing details of the procurement of flow meters and digital water level recorders and the abstraction data. The matter is currently pending.

9. CGWA has, through invoices issued between August 2025 and October 2026, levied penalties on our Company's Dipka Expansion Project, Kusmunda Open Cast Project, Birsinghpur Underground Mine, Piparia Underground Mine and Govinda Underground Mine (Meera Incline) for, *inter alia*, non-installation or faulty installation of digital water flow meters and digital water level recorders with telemetry systems, non-submission of groundwater abstraction and water level data and non-submission of self-compliance reports. The aggregate penalty involved in these matters is ₹1.90 million, comprising ₹0.35 million in respect of the Dipka Expansion Project (invoices dated August 12, 2025 and October 10, 2026), ₹0.35 million in respect of the Kusmunda Open Cast Project (invoices dated August 8, 2026 and October 19, 2026), ₹0.40 million in respect of the Birsinghpur Underground Mine (invoice dated September 9, 2026), ₹0.40 million in respect of the Piparia Underground Mine (invoice dated March 18, 2026) and ₹0.40 million in respect of the Govinda Underground Mine (Meera Incline) (invoice dated November 25, 2025). Our Company has paid ₹0.25 million on September 10, 2026 and ₹0.10 million on October 23, 2026 in respect of the Dipka Expansion Project invoices, ₹0.25 million on October 15, 2026 and ₹0.10 million on October 29, 2026 in respect of the Kusmunda Open Cast Project invoices dated August 8, 2026 and October 19, 2026, respectively, ₹0.40 million on October 29, 2026 in respect of the Govinda Underground Mine (Meera Incline) invoice, and ₹0.40 million each on October 30, 2026 in respect of the Birsinghpur Underground Mine and Piparia Underground Mine invoices. Accordingly, the entire penalty of ₹1.90 million has been paid. However, the advance groundwater abstraction charges of ₹4.13 million included in the Piparia invoice of ₹4.53 million have not been paid as on date.

10. The Director of Mines Safety, Bilaspur Region No. 1, Directorate General of Mines Safety, issued a notice dated September 22, 2026 to our Company's Kusmunda Open Cast Mine under Section 22A(1) of the Mines Act, 1952 (now Section 38(1)(B)(k) of the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020), pursuant to an inspection on September 9, 2026, alleging that adequate general lighting had not been provided at working places of heavy machinery, including the dump yard, haul roads and stock areas, in contravention of Regulations 175 and 178 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017. Our Company has been directed to rectify the contravention within three months, failing which an order prohibiting employment in or about the mine or any part thereof may be passed under Section 22A(2) of the Mines Act, 1952. The matter is currently pending.

11. The Regional Officer, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board, Shahdol issued a notice bearing no. 959 dated August 13, 2026 to our Company's Johilla Area, alleging that the Area hospital at Nowrozabad was being operated without consent under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorisation under the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, and without adequate arrangements for treatment of effluent and disposal of bio-medical waste through an authorised common facility, and directing our Company to obtain the requisite consent and authorisation within seven days, failing which action may be initiated. Our Company has not yet obtained the consent and authorisation. The matter is currently pending.

12. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Shahdol issued a show cause notice dated September 2, 2026 to the Sub Area Manager, Rajnagar Open Cast Mine of our Company, for non-implementation of an award dated September 28, 2022 passed by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur directing regularisation of contract sweepers, directing our Company to show cause within three days why prosecution under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 should not be initiated. Our Company has challenged the award before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Jabalpur, in which no stay has been granted, and has submitted its reply to the show cause notice dated September 11, 2026. The matter is currently pending.

13. The Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Korba issued a demand notice dated February 2, 2022 to our Company's Korba Area for ₹88.11 million towards differential property tax for Fiscals 2010 to 2022, on the ground that our Company was not entitled to the 50% exemption under Section 136(i) of the Chhattisgarh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 availed by it. Our Company challenged the demand before the High Court of Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur ("**High Court**") by way of eleven writ petitions. The High Court, by its judgment dated August 6, 2026, dismissed the writ petitions, holding, inter alia, that the memorandum of understanding between our Company and the Corporation was not enforceable and that the exemption under Section 136(i) was not available for buildings occupied by employees. On October 24, 2026, our Company filed eleven writ appeals against the judgment before the High Court. The matters are currently pending.

14. The Chief Municipal Officer, Nagar Palika Parishad, Bankimongra issued two revised demand notes, each dated September 29, 2026, under Section 164(2) of the Chhattisgarh Municipalities Act, 1961 to our

Company's Korba Area, demanding property tax and consolidated tax of ₹24.83 million for the period from October 2023 to March 2026 and ₹9.93 million for Fiscal 2027, aggregating to ₹34.76 million, in respect of 39 properties, including mines, residential colonies and premises occupied by third parties. Our Company has been directed to pay the amounts within 15 days, failing which recovery may be made by warrant along with interest at 6.25%. Our Company paid ₹9.93 million on October 6, 2026 towards the demand for Fiscal 2027, and is considering a challenge to the demand. The matter is currently pending.

15. The Nagar Panchayat, Bishrampur, by letter and bill each dated September 9, 2026, has demanded consolidated tax of ₹21.80 million for Fiscals 2006 to 2026 in respect of 2,137 houses of our Company's Bishrampur Area, on the basis of the State Government notification dated May 24, 2010. Our Company has replied to the demand by letter dated October 6, 2026, contending, *inter alia*, that the notification is not applicable to the property of our Company. Further, the Nagar Panchayat, Jarhi, by letter dated August 21, 2026, has demanded consolidated tax of ₹12.48 million for Fiscals 2012 to 2027 from our Company's Bhatgaon Area. Our Company had earlier filed a writ petition before the High Court of Chhattisgarh challenging demand notices issued by the Nagar Panchayat, Jarhi for consolidated tax at the enhanced rate and the State Government notification dated February 5, 2010 enhancing the rates of consolidated tax. By a common order dated September 24, 2020, a single judge of the High Court upheld the validity of the notification, but quashed the demand notices on the ground that the Nagar Panchayat had not passed the resolution required under Section 129 of the Chhattisgarh Municipalities Act, 1961 for levying consolidated tax at the enhanced rate. The writ appeal filed by our Company against the part of the order upholding the notification was dismissed by a division bench of the High Court on February 12, 2025, noting that the demand notices had already been quashed by the single judge. In respect of the Jarhi demand, our Company has contended that a similar issue relating to its Jamuna Kotma Area is pending before the Supreme Court, in which a stay has been granted in favour of our Company. The matters are currently pending.

Tax proceedings involving our Company

Nature of case	Number of cases	Amount in dispute/demand (*in ₹ million*)*
Direct tax	230	128,468.05
Indirect tax	157	10,947.35
Total	**387**	**139,415.40**

**to the extent quantified*

Set forth hereunder is a description of the material tax matters involving our Company:

1. The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Raipur Bench ("**ITAT**") issued orders dated October 30, 2023, January 11, 2024 and December 23, 2024 (together, the "**ITAT Orders**"), providing partial relief to our Company in relation to the assessment proceedings for the assessment years 2013-2014, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019 and 2021-2022, respectively (and, in respect of the assessment year 2021-2022, providing relief on the issue of disallowance of overburden removal expenditure). The Joint Commissioner of Income Tax (in respect of the assessment years 2013-2014, 2016-2017, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019) and the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (in respect of the assessment year 2021-2022) filed appeals under section 260A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, against the ITAT Orders before the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur. The aggregate amount involved in these matters is ₹17,296.70 million (being ₹2,819.86 million, ₹3,183.76 million, ₹4,898.42 million, ₹3,305.97 million and ₹3,088.69 million, respectively). The matters are currently pending.

2. The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Raipur Bench ("**ITAT**") issued an order dated June 9, 2023 ("**ITAT Order**"), deleting the penalties imposed on our Company under section 271(1)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax (in respect of the assessment years 2011-2012, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015) and the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax (in respect of the assessment years 2012-2013, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017) filed six appeals under section 260A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, against the ITAT Order before the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur. The aggregate amount involved in these matters is ₹49,564.36 million (being ₹3,268.14 million, ₹10,941.81 million, ₹11,018.15 million, ₹7,884.65 million, ₹9,855.79 million and ₹6,595.82 million, in respect of the assessment years 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016 and 2016-2017, respectively). The matters are currently pending.

3. The Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), National Faceless Appeal Centre ("**CIT(A)**") issued orders dated March 9, 2026, March 5, 2026 and March 9, 2026 (together, the "**CIT(A) Orders**"), providing partial relief to our Company in relation to the assessment proceedings for the assessment years 2019-2020 (undertaken pursuant to a revisionary order passed under section 263 of the Income-tax Act, 1961), 2022-2023 and 2023-2024, respectively. Our Company filed appeals against the CIT(A) Orders before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Raipur Bench. The aggregate amount involved in these matters is ₹20,567.58 million (being ₹5,407.39 million, ₹7,765.12 million and ₹7,395.07 million, respectively). The matters are currently pending.

4. The Assessment Unit, Income Tax Department passed an assessment order dated September 28, 2022 under section 143(3) read with section 144B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("**Assessment Order**"), making certain additions and disallowances to the income of our Company for the assessment year 2020-2021. Our Company filed an appeal against the Assessment Order before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), National Faceless Appeal Centre. The aggregate amount involved in the matter is ₹5,686.92 million. The matter is currently pending.

5. The Joint Commissioner, CGST and Central Excise, Raipur passed an order-in-original dated September 12, 2025 ("**OIO**"), pursuant to a show cause notice dated January 16, 2023, confirming a demand of goods and services tax under the reverse charge mechanism on the development cess and environment cess paid by our Company for the period from July 2017 to August 2021, along with interest and penalty. The writ petition and the writ appeal filed by our Company challenging the show cause notice were dismissed by the Hon'ble High Court of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur by its orders dated October 9, 2023 and July 22, 2025, respectively. Aggrieved, our Company filed a special leave petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The aggregate amount involved in the matter is ₹4,220.25 million. The matter is currently pending.

Litigation involving our Subsidiaries

Criminal proceedings by our Subsidiaries

Nil

Criminal proceedings against our Subsidiaries

Nil

Other material proceedings by our Subsidiaries

Nil

Other material proceedings against our Subsidiaries

Nil

Actions by statutory or regulatory authorities against our Subsidiaries

Nil

Tax proceedings involving our Subsidiaries

Nature of case	Number of cases	Amount in dispute/demand *(in ₹ million)**
Direct tax	Nil	Nil
Indirect tax	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

**to the extent quantified*

Pending litigation involving our Directors

Pending criminal proceedings initiated by our Directors

1. Biranchi Das (the "**Complainant**"), in his capacity as Mahanadi Coalfields Limited's Area Personnel Manager, Bharatpur Area, has registered a first information report under Sections 143, 341, 283 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 dated October 18, 2019 ("**FIR**") with Bikrampur FCI Police Station, Angul, Odisha against Brajabandhu Sahoo, Sushanta Pradhan and others (collectively, the "**Accused**"). The FIR alleges that, on October 18, 2019, a mob of around 20 to 25 villagers of Tileipashi led by the Accused forcibly closed the main entrance gates of the office of the General Manager, Bharatpur Area, and the Bharatpur open cast project, and stopped mining operations at the project. The FIR has been registered before the Court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Talcher, Angul, Odisha, against Brajabandhu Sahoo and others. The matter is currently pending at the stage of appearance.

2. Biranchi Das (the "**Complainant**"), in his capacity as Mahanadi Coalfields Limited's Personnel Manager, Jagannath open cast project, has registered a first information report under Sections 120-B, 341, 294, 506, 353 and 387 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 dated July 4, 2022 ("**FIR**") with the Colliery Police Station, Angul, Odisha, against Padma Charan Samal, Dhadi Samal, Binod Lal and others (collectively, the "**Accused**") in connection with an alleged blockade of railway sidings at Jagannath open cast project by 10 to 12 supporters of the Talcher Sarakari Medical College Kriyanusthana Committee, demanding the functioning of a medical college at Talcher. The Complainant alleges that the persons involved obstructed the movement of goods trains by sitting on railway tracks, abused and threatened Mahanadi Coalfields Limited's ("**MCL**") staff and train crew, and continued the blockade despite requests from an executive magistrate and MCL's staff. The complaint also names Digambar Garnayak, Keshab Bhutia and Ranjit Mohapatra as having participated in the subsequent blockade. The FIR has been registered before the Court of the Additional Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate First Class (Cognizance Taking), Talcher, Angul, Odisha, against the Accused. The matter is currently pending.

3. Biranchi Das (the "**Complainant**"), in his capacity as Mahanadi Coalfields Limited's Area Personnel Manager, Jagannath Area, has registered a first information report under Sections 147, 341 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 dated February 26, 2023 ("**FIR**") with Colliery Police Station, Angul, Odisha, alleging that approximately 300 to 400 villagers of Ghantapada had on February 26, 2023, obstructed the movement of railway rakes near the Ghantapada burning ground on Mahanadi Coalfields Limited's ("**MCL**") railway lines. The obstruction was allegedly undertaken to demand immediate resolution of the stoppage of operations of the GCMPL washery and affected coal dispatch and transportation from Talcher Coalfields. The Complainant stated that MCL was not connected with the stoppage of the washery's operations and alleged that the blockade could adversely affect coal supply to power plants and cause revenue losses to MCL and the national and state exchequers. The FIR has been registered before the Court of the Additional Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate First Class (Cognizance Taking), Talcher, Angul, Odisha. The matter is currently pending.

4. Biranchi Das (the "**Complainant**"), in his capacity as Mahanadi Coalfields Limited's Senior Manager (Personnel), P&IR Department, Headquarters, Burla, has registered a first information report under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 dated December 31, 2015 ("**FIR**") in Burla Police Station in Sambalpur, Odisha, against Akshyaya Kumar Garnayak (the "**Accused**") concerning alleged defamation.

Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our Directors

1. Anukula Nanda (the "**Complainant**") lodged a first information report dated June 13, 2022 ("**FIR**") with Colliery Police Station (South Balanda Outpost), Angul, Odisha, under Sections 454, 380 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, alleging that the lock of his residential quarter at South Balanda was broken on June 12, 2022 while the Complainant was away, and that certain household articles were missing. The FIR, which is based on information stated to have been given to the Complainant by a neighbour, names certain officials of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, including Biranchi Das, and others. The matter is currently pending at the stage of awaiting the final form/charge-sheet.

Pending actions by statutory or regulatory authorities against our Directors

Nil

Pending material civil proceedings initiated by our Directors

Nil

Pending material civil proceedings initiated against our Directors

Nil

Pending tax proceedings involving our Directors

Nature of case	Number of cases	Amount in dispute/demand *(in ₹ million)**
Direct tax	Nil	Nil
Indirect tax	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

**to the extent quantified*

Pending litigation involving our Corporate Promoter

Pending criminal proceedings initiated by our Corporate Promoter

1. Coal India Limited through its authorised representative has on August 19, 2019 filed a complaint against an unknown accused (the **"Accused"**). Coal India Limited alleged that the Accused has on July 25, 2019 designed and published a fake employment notice under reference no. SCCLCIL/MH/IND/2019/13862 on a fraudulent and fake website www.scclcil.in in order to mislead the public that South Central Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited is recruiting for the 88,585 vacancies. Based on this, Coal India Limited has on August 19, 2019 filed a first information report with the Bidhannagar Cyber Police Station under Sections 419, 420, 469, 471, 120B and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The Investigating Officer has on November 30, 2021 submitted the final report stating that they have sent notices to two suspected persons, however the notices could not be served due to improper addresses. Against the final report, Coal India Limited has on October 29, 2024 filed an application under Section 173(8) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, before Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bidhannagar, West Bengal. The Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate ordered a fresh investigation into the matter. The matter is currently pending.

Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our Corporate Promoter

1. Samrat Chatterjee (the **"Complainant"**) has filed a complaint against the Chairman of Coal India Limited and other officers and employees of Coal India Limited (hereinafter collectively referred to as **"Accused"**) before the Chief Judicial Magistrate at Barasat Court, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. In his complaint, the Complainant alleged that his father is a retired chief manager of Coal India Limited and a last stage cancer patient. That Arka Sen who is a relative of one of the accused has misappropriated fund amounting to ₹1.75 million against which the Complainant has lodged a complaint before Gonda Police Station and before the Judicial Magistrate First Class, Ranchi. The Complainant alleged that on January 2, 2024, the Complainant and his father were assaulted and humiliated. The Complainant further alleges conspiracy involving the creation and misuse of fake identity card, unauthorised withdrawal of funds using a blank cheque, and defamation through social media and internal Coal India Limited channels. The Complainant alleges that his ailing parents have been harassed and evicted from Coal India Limited accommodation in the Rohini Guest House at Ultadanga, Kolkata. Aggrieved by this, the Complainant filed a defamation case seeking a compensation of ₹30 million along with a review of CCTV footage and punishment for the accused for defamation and wrongful conduct. The matter is currently pending. Against this, Coal India Limited has on February 13, 2025 filed a criminal revision petition before the Calcutta High Court for the quashing of the defamation complaint under Section 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and Section 528 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. The matter is currently pending.

   Further, the employee of the contractor engaged by Coal India Limited has filed a First Information Report (the **"FIR"**) against the Complainant with the Newtown Police Station. Consequently, the Complainant was produced before the Chief Judicial Magistrate, North 24 Parganas, whereby the Complainant was remanded to judicial custody. Subsequently, the Complainant has been granted bail by the Sessions Judge, North 24 Parganas. An investigating officer with the Newtown Police Station has on February 29, 2024 filed a charge sheet against the Complainant. The criminal case against the Complainant is currently pending.

2. Samir Kumar Chatterjee (the **"Complainant"**), a retired chief manager of Coal India Limited, has on December 20, 2024 filed Writ Petition (Criminal) before the High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi, against Coal India Limited and others (hereinafter collectively referred to as **"Accused"**). The Complainant alleges

that Accused has falsely implicated his son, Samrat Chatterjee, in First Information Report (F.I.R.) and wrongfully declared him persona non grata at Coal India Limited. The matter is currently pending.

Pending actions by statutory or regulatory authorities against our Corporate Promoter

1. Sai Wardha Power Limited (**"Informant"**) instituted an information dated November 1, 2013 before the Competition Commission of India (**"CCI"**) against Coal India Limited and Western Coalfields Limited, alleging abuse of dominant position in the coal market by engaging in discriminatory pricing and restrictive supply conditions, in contravention of Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002 (**"Competition Act"**). Upon consideration of the material on record, the CCI, vide order dated October 27, 2014, held that Coal India Limited's dominant position emanates from the statutory regime under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, which envisages equitable distribution of coal in the public interest. The CCI further concluded that Coal India Limited, notwithstanding its statutory and constitutional obligations and adherence to governmental policy directives, had indulged in abuse of dominant position, thereby contravening the provisions of Section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Competition Act. Aggrieved by the aforesaid order, Coal India Limited filed an appeal before the Competition Appellate Tribunal (the **"COMPAT"**) on December 5, 2014. The COMPAT, vide order dated December 9, 2016, dismissed the appeal and affirmed the findings recorded by the CCI. Aggrieved by this, Coal India Limited filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India (**"Supreme Court"**). During the pendency of the matter, given that appeals with similar issues involving Coal India Limited were pending before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (**"NCLAT"**), Coal India Limited filed a transfer petition on August 7, 2019 before the Supreme Court. On March 22, 2023, the Supreme Court ordered transfer of the cases before the NCLAT to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide judgment dated June 15, 2023, disposed of the transfer petition, holding that the Competition Act was applicable to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, each of the matters that had been transferred were sent back to their respective forums for adjudication on the merits. The appeal is presently pending before the Supreme Court.

2. Bijay Poddar, Kolkata (**"Informant"**) has on July 18, 2013, filed an information before the Competition Commission of India (the **"CCI"**) against Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, alleging abuse of dominant position by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries, which violates the provision of Section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Competition Act, 2002. The Informant alleged that Coal India Limited had imposed unfair and discriminatory conditions in the sale of non-coking coal under its Spot E-Auction Scheme. Upon consideration, the CCI, vide order dated October 27, 2014, held Coal India Limited to be in abuse of its dominant position, in violation of the aforementioned provision. Aggrieved by the said order, Coal India Limited preferred an appeal before the Competition Appellate Tribunal (the **"COMPAT"**) on December 5, 2014. The COMPAT, vide order dated March 20, 2017, dismissed the appeal, upheld the findings of the CCI, and directed Coal India Limited to amend the terms of its Spot E-Auction Scheme. Challenging the COMPAT's decision, Coal India Limited filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India (**"Supreme Court"**). The Supreme Court, vide interim order dated May 5, 2017, granted a stay on the operation of the COMPAT order dated March 20, 2017. The matter is presently pending before the Supreme Court.

3. Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (**"Mahagenco"**) filed an information under Section 19(1) read with Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, before the Competition Commission of India (the **"CCI"**) against Coal India Limited and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited on January 16, 2012. Subsequently Mahagenco filed another information against Coal India Limited and Western Coalfields Limited on February 22, 2012 and Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited filed an information against Coal India Limited and South Eastern Coalfields Limited on September 13, 2012. The Informants alleged abuse of dominant position by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries through the imposition of unfair and discriminatory conditions in the provisions of the Fuel Supply Agreement (the **"FSA"**), particularly relating to grade slippage, sampling methodology, supply of ungraded coal, compensation for stones and oversized coal, termination clauses, force majeure conditions, and the absence of bilateral negotiations with the counter-parties. Upon consideration, the CCI, vide order dated December 9, 2013, found Coal India Limited to be in contravention of Section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Competition Act, 2002 and imposed a penalty of ₹17,730.00 million. Aggrieved by the said order, Coal India Limited preferred an appeal before the erstwhile Competition Appellate Tribunal (the **"COMPAT"**), inter alia contending that the principles of natural justice had been violated, as the members constituting the final bench of the CCI were not the same as those who had heard oral arguments. Acknowledging this procedural irregularity, the COMPAT, vide its order dated May 17, 2016, set aside the CCI's order dated December 9, 2013, and remanded the matter for de novo consideration by a duly constituted bench. Pursuant thereto, the CCI passed a revised order on March 24, 2017, reiterating the earlier findings of abuse of dominant position by Coal India Limited. However, considering the remedial measures undertaken by Coal India Limited to

improve the sampling process and amend certain provisions of the FSA, along with operational constraints arising from government directives, the CCI reduced the penalty to ₹5,910.00 million. Coal India Limited has challenged this revised order dated March 24, 2017 before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (the **"NCLAT"**). The NCLAT has granted a stay on the operation of the CCI's order dated March 24, 2017, including the penalty imposed. During the pendency of the matter, given that appeals with similar issues involving Coal India Limited were pending before the Supreme Court of India (**"Supreme Court"**) and in other cases before the NCLAT, Coal India Limited filed a transfer petition on August 7, 2019 before the Supreme Court. On March 22, 2023, the Supreme Court ordered transfer of the cases before the NCLAT to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide judgment dated June 15, 2023, disposed of the transfer petition, holding that the Competition Act was applicable to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, each of the matters that had been transferred were sent back to their respective forums for adjudication on the merits. Once the matter was transferred back to the NCLAT, Coal India Limited filed Interlocutory Applications on July 19, 2024, seeking leave to raise additional grounds before the NCLAT, including reliance on the Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of Central Public Sector Enterprises Disputes (the **"AMRCD"**) Guidelines for potential resolution of the dispute. These applications, along with the main matter, were listed on July 22, 2024, wherein the respondents contested the maintainability of such applications. Accordingly, the matter, along with the interlocutory applications, is currently pending.

4. Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited, and the Sponge Iron Manufacturers Association (collectively, the "Informants") filed separate informations before the Competition Commission of India (the **"CCI"**) under Section 19(1) read with Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002 against Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. The Informants alleged that Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries abused their dominant position by imposing unfair and discriminatory terms in the Fuel Supply Agreements (the **"FSAs"**) without conducting any bilateral negotiations with thermal power producers (the **"TPPs"**) for finalizing the terms and conditions of the FSAs. Upon consideration, the CCI held that Coal India Limited was indeed in abuse of its dominant position in respect of the drafting and finalization of FSAs, grade declaration and review mechanisms, coal supplies under Memoranda of Understanding, Deemed Delivery Quantity adjustments, and the supply of ungraded coal. However, the CCI refrained from imposing any monetary penalty, noting that a penalty for identical conduct had already been imposed in the case involving Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (**"Mahagenco"**). Aggrieved by the findings, Coal India Limited preferred an appeal before the erstwhile Competition Appellate Tribunal (the **"COMPAT"**), which was tagged along with the appeal filed by Mahagenco before the COMPAT. Pursuant to remand directions in the appeal filed by Mahagenco, the CCI re-heard these information(s) in 2016. Thereafter, the CCI, vide order dated April 21, 2017, reaffirmed its earlier findings and observations, extensively relying on the reasoning adopted in the Mahagenco order. No separate penalty was levied in view of the penalty imposed in the connected matter. Coal India Limited, dissatisfied with this decision, preferred an appeal before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (the **"NCLAT"**). During the pendency of the matter, given that appeals with similar issues involving Coal India Limited were pending before the Supreme Court of India (**"Supreme Court"**) and in other cases before the NCLAT, Coal India Limited filed a transfer petition on August 7, 2019 before the Supreme Court. On March 22, 2023, the Supreme Court ordered transfer of the cases before the NCLAT to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide judgment dated June 15, 2023, disposed of the transfer petition, holding that the Competition Act was applicable to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, each of the matters that had been transferred were sent back to their respective forums for adjudication on the merits. Once the matter was transferred back to the NCLAT, on July 19, 2024, Coal India Limited filed Interlocutory Applications, seeking to raise additional grounds before the NCLAT, including placing reliance on the Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of Central Public Sector Enterprises Disputes (the **"AMRCD"**) Guidelines as an alternative framework for the resolution of the disputes. These applications, along with the main matters, were listed before the NCLAT on July 22, 2024, where the respondents opposed the maintainability of the said applications. However, no substantive determination was made on that date. On November 20, 2025, the NCLAT clarified that the additional grounds raised in the interlocutory applications would be heard along with the merits of the main appeals. The matters, including the interlocutory applications, are currently pending before the NCLAT.

5. In addition, in another case, GHCL Limited (**"GHCL"**) filed an information before the Competition Commission of India (**"CCI"**) against Coal India Limited and Western Coalfields Limited (**"WCL"**), alleging abuse of dominant position. The CCI's findings in this case related to several aspects, including the terms and conditions of Letters of Assurance, drafting processes of Fuel Supply Agreements (**"FSAs"**), reduction of Annual Contracted Quantity through Memorandums of Understanding (**"MoUs"**), cumulative

impact of MoUs and addenda to FSAs, extensions of Coal Guarantees, security deposit provisions, sampling methodology, grade review mechanisms, and deemed delivery quantity clauses. During the pendency of the matter, given that appeals with similar issues involving Coal India Limited were pending before the Supreme Court of India (**"Supreme Court"**) and in other cases before the NCLAT, Coal India Limited filed a transfer petition on August 7, 2019 before the Supreme Court. On March 22, 2023, the Supreme Court ordered transfer of the cases before the NCLAT to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide judgment dated June 15, 2023, disposed of the transfer petition, holding that the Competition Act was applicable to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, each of the matters that had been transferred were sent back to their respective forums for adjudication on the merits. Accordingly, the matter is currently pending before the NCLAT.

6. The Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (the **"Informant"**) filed an information on March 8, 2017, before the Competition Commission of India (the **"CCI"**) under Section 19(1)(a) read with Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002, against Coal India Limited and others (collectively, the "Respondents"). The Informant alleged that the Respondents abused their dominant position in the coal supply market by imposing unfair and discriminatory conditions in the sale of coal. Specifically, the Informant contended that the Fuel Supply Agreements (the **"FSAs"**) executed by Coal India Limited contained unilateral and non-negotiable clauses, including fixed pricing structures and restrictive terms governing coal sampling procedures, resulting in the consistent supply of lower-grade coal. These practices, it was alleged, amounted to a contravention of Section 4(2)(a)(i) of the Competition Act, 2002. Upon consideration, the CCI, vide order dated March 16, 2018, dismissed the information, holding that the issues raised by the Informant had already been adjudicated upon in the earlier case involving Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited, and did not warrant separate intervention. Aggrieved by the said order, the Informant filed an appeal before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (the **"NCLAT"**), New Delhi, challenging the dismissal of its information and seeking appropriate relief. During the pendency of the matter, given that appeals with similar issues involving Coal India Limited were pending before the Supreme Court of India (**"Supreme Court"**) and in other cases before the NCLAT, Coal India Limited filed a transfer petition on August 7, 2019 before the Supreme Court. On March 22, 2023, the Supreme Court ordered transfer of the cases before the NCLAT to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide judgment dated June 15, 2023, disposed of the transfer petition, holding that the Competition Act was applicable to Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries. However, each of the matters that had been transferred were sent back to their respective forums for adjudication on the merits. Once the matter was transferred back to the NCLAT, the Informant filed an interlocutory application seeking linking and consolidation of its appeal with certain connected appeals pending before the NCLAT. Coal India Limited filed its reply to the interlocutory application on January 9, 2026. However, the NCLAT has not made any determination with respect to this interlocutory application as on date. It has listed the matter separately along with such connected appeals. The matter is currently pending before the NCLAT.

Pending material civil proceedings by our Corporate Promoter

Nil

Pending material civil proceedings against our Corporate Promoter

Nil

Disciplinary actions including penalties imposed by SEBI or a stock exchange in the last five Fiscals against our Corporate Promoter

1. Coal India Limited has received various notices from NSE & BSE imposing fines cumulatively amounting to ₹37.10 million (including GST), in respect of non-compliance of Regulations 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of SEBI Listing Regulations due to non-availability of adequate numbers of independent directors on the Board of Coal India Limited. As directors of Coal India Limited are appointed by the Ministry of Coal, Government of India, Coal India Limited has requested the stock exchanges to waive the fines and penalties imposed. Pursuant to the request, the net penalty liability on Coal India Limited as of June 30, 2026 stands at ₹29.72 million, after accounting for the waiver by both the stock exchanges and payment of penalty under protest. No further fines or penalties have been imposed on Coal India Limited by SEBI or the stock exchanges thereafter.

Pending tax proceedings against our Corporate Promoter

Nature of case	Number of cases	Amount in dispute/demand *(in ₹ million)*
Direct tax	12	4,741.20
Indirect tax	2	87.00
Total	**14**	**4,828.20**

Pending litigation involving our KMPs

Pending criminal proceedings initiated by our KMPs

For details of criminal proceedings initiated by Biranchi Das, our Director (HR) and a Key Managerial Personnel, see "*– Pending litigation involving our Directors – Pending criminal proceedings initiated by our Directors*" above.

Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our KMPs

For details of criminal proceedings initiated against Biranchi Das, see "*– Pending litigation involving our Directors – Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our Directors*" above.

Pending actions by statutory or regulatory authorities against our KMPs

Nil

Pending litigation involving our SMPs

Pending criminal proceedings initiated by our SMPs

Nil

Pending criminal proceedings initiated against our SMPs

Nil

Pending actions by statutory or regulatory authorities against our SMPs

Nil

Outstanding Dues to Creditors

In accordance with the Materiality Policy, a creditor has been considered 'material' if the amount due to such creditor by our Company is equal to or in excess of ₹993.15 million, being 5% of the total trade payables of our Company as on September 30, 2026 ("**Material Creditor(s)**") as per the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

As of September 30, 2026, in accordance with the Materiality Policy, the outstanding dues to Material Creditors, MSME (as defined under section 2 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) and other creditors, on a consolidated basis, is as follows:

Sr. No.	Type of creditor	No. of creditors	Amount outstanding (in ₹ million)
1.	Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises	449	884.78
3.	Dues to other creditors	2,440	18,978.22
Total		**2,889**	**19,863.00**

As certified by M/s G N S & Associates, Chartered Accountants, pursuant to their certificate dated November 1, 2026.

As of September 30, 2026 there is one Material Creditor towards whom our Company has outstanding dues amounting to ₹2,390.94 million. The details pertaining to outstanding dues to the Material Creditors along with names and amounts involved for each such Material Creditor are available on the website of our Company at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations.

It is clarified that such details available on our Company's website do not form a part of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and should not be deemed to be incorporated by reference. Anyone placing reliance on any source of information, including our Company's website, would be doing so at their own risk.

Material Developments

Except as disclosed in "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Significant Developments after September 30, 2026 that may affect our future results of operations*" on page 570 and elsewhere in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there have not arisen, since the date of the last financial information disclosed in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, any circumstances which materially and adversely affect, or are likely to affect, our operations, our profitability taken as a whole or the value of our assets or our ability to pay our liabilities within the next 12 months.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER APPROVALS

Our Company has received the necessary material consents, licenses, permissions, registrations and approvals from the Government of India, various governmental agencies and other statutory and/ or regulatory authorities required for carrying out our present business activities. Unless otherwise stated, these approvals or licenses are valid as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Certain licenses/ approvals may have expired in their normal course, and our Company has either made applications to the appropriate authorities for such licenses/ approvals or is in the process of making such applications. For further details in connection with the applicable regulatory and legal framework, please see the section titled "Key Regulations and Policies" on page 297.

Approvals relating to the Offer

For the approvals and authorisations obtained by our Company in relation to the Offer, see "*Other Regulatory and Statutory Disclosures – Authority for the Offer*" on page 594.

Incorporation details of our Company

1. Certificate of incorporation dated November 28, 1985, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, to our Company;

2. Fresh certificate of incorporation dated October 31, 2026 consequent upon conversion into a public limited company issued to our Company by the Registrar of Companies, Central Processing Centre.

Material Approvals obtained by our Company in relation to our business and operations

We require various approvals to carry on our business in India. Some of these may expire in the ordinary course of business and applications for renewal of these approvals are submitted in accordance with applicable procedures and requirements as disclosed below. We have received the following approvals which are material and necessary for carrying on the business and operations of our Company:

1. ***Tax related approvals***

(a) Permanent Account Number AADCS2066E, issued by the Income Tax Department, Government of India;

(b) Our Company has obtained GST registration certificates issued by the Government of India for GST payments in the states where our business operations are situated. Our GST identification number for Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located is 22AADCS2066E9ZL; and

(c) Tax Deduction Account Number JBPS00355F, issued by the Income Tax Department, Government of India.

2. ***Labour related approvals***

(a) Registration under the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020; and

(b) Registration under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948.

3. ***Material approvals in relation to our mines***

We are required to obtain various approvals and licenses under various laws, rules and regulations in relation to our mines. The approvals and licenses are required to be obtained at various stages for operating such mines. Set forth below are the material approvals and licenses required by our Company in relation to our mines:

(a) Environmental clearance certificates issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;

(b) Clearance from the Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, as applicable;

(c) Clearance from the Central Ground Water Authority for the extraction of ground water;

(d) Consent to establish under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;

(e) Consents to operate under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 issued by the respective Pollution Control Board and Environment Conservation Board, as applicable;

(f) Authorization under the Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 issued by the respective State Pollution Control Board and Environment Conservation Board, as applicable;

(g) Approvals from the Director General Mines and Safety, as applicable; and

(h) License to possess and use of explosives from Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisations.

4. *Intellectual property related approvals*

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company has filed three applications for the registration of our logo under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, with the Registrar of Trade Marks, the details of which are set out below:

Sr. No.	Intellectual Property	Class	Trademark Number	Application date	Status
1.	Trademark	4	8059963	October 13, 2026	Accepted & advertised
2.	Trademark	37	8059964	October 13, 2026	Objected
3.	Trademark	39	8059965	October 13, 2026	Under Examination

For risks in relation to our intellectual property, please see "*Risk Factors – A failure to protect our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our competitive position, business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows*" on page 69.

Material approvals applied for but not received

Given the nature of our operations, our Company requires certain approvals and licenses that expire in the ordinary course of business, and we apply for their renewals on a regular basis. Further, our Company, in its ordinary course of business makes applications for approvals and licenses for block of mines which we propose to operate post receipt of such approval. Set forth below are the material approvals which have been applied for but not received by our Company as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

a. Consents to operate under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for (a) Bangwar UG; and (b) Katkona UG;

b. Clearance from the Central Ground Water Authority for the extraction of ground water for the following operational mines: (i) Gevra OC; (ii) Kusmunda OC; (iii) Chhal OC; (iv) Manikpur OC; (v) Jampali OCM; (vi) Churcha RO; (vii) Rajendra UG; (viii) Amera OC; (ix) Dhanpuri OCM; (x) Damini UG; (xi) Dhelwadih; (xii) Shiwani UG; (xiii) Amgaon OCM; (xiv) Chirimiri OCM; (xv) Kanchan OCM; (xvi) Amlai OC Sec B; (xvii) Gayatri UG; (xviii) Haldibari UG; (xix) Pandavpara UG;

c. Clearance from the Department of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the following operational mines: (i) Gevra OC; (ii) Kusmunda OC; (iii) Manikpur OC; (iv) Rampur Batura OC; (v) Churcha RO; (vi) Dhelwadih UG; (vii) Katkona UG; (viii) Kurasia Colliery; (ix) NCPH UG; (x) Damini UG and (xi) Rajnagar OCM;

d. Approval from the Director General Mines and Safety for Rajnagar OCM;

e. No objection certificate required from the Fire Department for our Registered and Corporate Office.

Material Approvals expired and renewal to be applied for

Except for the below mentioned, there are no material approvals which has been expired and for which renewal applications are yet to be made by our Company, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus:

a. Clearance from the Central Ground Water Authority for the extraction of ground water for the following operational mines: (a) Saraipalli OCM; (b) Baherabandh UG; and (c) Jhilimili UG.

Material Approvals required but not obtained or applied for

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, there are no material approvals which are required for our business operations, but which have not been obtained or applied for, by our Company.

SECTION VIII: OUR GROUP COMPANIES

In terms of Schedule VI, Part A, Paragraph 13(A) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, our Company has not identified any group companies of our Company.

SECTION IX: OTHER REGULATORY AND STATUTORY DISCLOSURES

Authority for the Offer

The Offer has been authorised by a resolution of our Board dated October 31, 2026. Further, our Board has taken on record the consent and authorisation of the Promoter Selling Shareholder to participate in the Offer for Sale pursuant to a resolution passed at its meeting held on October 31, 2026.

The Board has approved this Draft Red Herring Prospectus pursuant to their resolution dated November 1, 2026. The Draft Abridged Prospectus has been approved by our Board pursuant to the resolution dated November 1, 2026.

The Promoter Selling Shareholder has confirmed and approved its participation in the Offer for Sale and has also authorized the sale of the Offered Shares in the Offer for Sale as set our below:

Name of the Promoter Selling Shareholder	Maximum number of Offered Shares	Date of corporate authorization	Date of consent letter
Coal India Limited	Up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹ [●] million	March 23, 2026	October 31, 2026

The Equity Shares being offered by the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the Offer for Sale have been held by them for a period of at least one year prior to the filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus with SEBI, calculated in the manner as set out under Regulation 8 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and are eligible for being offered in the Offer for Sale.

The Equity Shares proposed to be offered by the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the Offer for Sale are free from any lien, encumbrance, transfer restrictions or third-party rights.

Our Company has also received a letter dated July 24, 2026 from the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, granting approval for disinvestment by CIL through an offer for sale as part of the initial public offering and for our Company to raise capital as part of the initial public offer.

In-principle listing approvals

Our Company has received in-principle approvals from the BSE and the NSE for the listing of the Equity Shares pursuant to letters dated [●] and [●], respectively.

Prohibition by the SEBI or other Governmental Authorities

Our Company, our Directors, the Promoters (the persons in control of our Company) and the members of Promoter Group are not debarred from accessing the capital market or debarred from buying, selling or dealing in securities under any order or direction passed by the SEBI or any securities market regulator in any other jurisdiction or any other authority/court.

The Promoter Selling Shareholder confirms that it is not debarred from accessing the capital markets or debarred from buying, selling, or dealing in securities under any order or direction passed by the SEBI or any securities market regulator in any other jurisdiction or any other authority/ court.

None of the companies with which our Promoters and Directors are associated with as promoters, directors or persons in control have been debarred from accessing capital markets under any order or direction passed by the SEBI or any other authorities.

None of our Company or our Promoters or Directors have been identified as a Wilful Defaulter or Fraudulent Borrowers.

Our Promoters and Directors have not been declared as fugitive economic offenders under section 12 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

There are no outstanding warrants, options or rights to convert debentures, loans or other instruments convertible into, or which would entitle any person any option to receive Equity Shares, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Directors associated with securities market

None of our Directors are associated with the securities market in any manner and no outstanding action has been initiated against our Directors by SEBI in the five years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Confirmation under Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Rules, 2018

Our Corporate Promoter, Coal India Limited, along with its nominees, currently holds 100.00% of the pre-Offer paid-up equity share capital of our Company. Section 89 of the Companies Act, 2013, which deals with declaration in respect of beneficial interest in any share, is not applicable to the government companies. Accordingly, the Companies (Significant Beneficial Ownership) Rules, 2018 ("**SBO Rules**") are not applicable to us in terms of Rule 8 of the SBO Rules.

Eligibility for the Offer

Our Company is eligible for the Offer in accordance with Regulation 6(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, and is in compliance with the conditions specified therein as disclosed below:

- Our Company has net tangible assets of at least ₹ 30.00 million, calculated on a restated basis, in each of the preceding three full years (of 12 months each), i.e., as at and for the Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024.

- Our Company has an average operating profit of ₹150.00 million, calculated on a restated basis, during the preceding three years (of 12 months each), i.e., as at and for the Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024 with operating profit in each of these preceding three Fiscals.

- Our Company has a net worth of at least ₹10.00 million, calculated on a restated basis in each of the preceding three full years (of 12 months each), i.e., as at and for the Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024; and

- Our Company has not changed its name in the year immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Our Company's restated net tangible assets, monetary assets, operating profit and net worth derived from the Restated Consolidated Financial Information included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus for the three immediately preceding Fiscals are disclosed below:

(in ₹ million)

Particulars	Financial year ended March 31, 2026	Financial year ended March 31, 2025	Financial year ended March 31, 2024
Net tangible assets, as restated [(1)]	118,457.70	94,093.20	85,715.70
Operating Profit, as restated[(2)]	48,286.10	35,542.90	71,845.70
Average operating profit, as restated	51,891.57		
Net Worth, as restated [(3)]	203,032.60	170,704.50	145,635.00

(1) 'Net tangible assets' means the sum of all net assets of the Company, excluding intangible assets as defined in Indian Accounting Standard Ind AS 38 and deferred tax assets as defined in Ind AS 12 and excluding the impact of deferred tax liabilities as defined in Ind AS 12 issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

(2) 'Operating Profit' has been calculated as profit before tax add finance cost and less other income.

(3) 'Net worth' means the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits and securities premium account and debit or credit balance of profit and loss account, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, but does not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets, write-back of depreciation and amalgamation less OCI – Remeasurement of Defined Benefits Plans (net of tax) Reserve.

We are currently eligible to undertake the Offer as per Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR read with Regulations 6(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Since the proposed Offer is an offer for sale, the condition of holding monetary assets amounting to not greater than 50% of net tangible assets or firm commitments for anything in excess thereof does not apply as per Regulation 6(1)(a) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Accordingly, the same has not been computed.

Further, in accordance with Regulation 49(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, our Company and the Promoter Selling Shareholder shall ensure that the number of prospective Allottees to whom the Equity Shares will be Allotted shall not be less than 1,000, failing which the entire application monies shall be refunded in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations and timelines specified under other applicable laws. The Promoter Selling Shareholder shall be liable to reimburse our Company for any interest paid by us on behalf of the Promoter Selling Shareholder on account of any delay with respect to Allotment of the Offered Shares offered by the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the Offer for Sale, or otherwise.

Our Company is in compliance with conditions specified in Regulations 5 and 7(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations to the extent applicable and the status of compliance is as follows:

a. None of our Company, our Promoters, members of our Promoter Group, the Promoter Selling Shareholder or our Directors are debarred from accessing the capital markets by the SEBI;

b. None of our Promoters or Directors are promoters or directors of companies which are debarred from accessing the capital markets by the SEBI;

c. Neither our Company nor our Promoters or Directors are categorised as a Wilful Defaulter or a Fraudulent Borrower;

d. Neither our Promoters nor our Directors have been declared a fugitive economic offender (in accordance with Section 12 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018);

e. There are no outstanding convertible securities of our Company or any other right which would entitle any person with any option to receive Equity Shares of our Company as on the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus;

f. Our Company, along with the Registrar to the Offer, has entered into tripartite agreements dated October 27, 2026 and October 30, 2026 with NSDL and CDSL, respectively, for dematerialization of the Equity Shares;

g. The Equity Shares of our Company held by our Promoters are in dematerialised form;

h. The Equity Shares are fully paid-up and there are no partly paid-up Equity Shares as on the date of filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Disclaimer Clause of SEBI

IT IS TO BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT SUBMISSION OF THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS TO SEBI SHOULD NOT, IN ANY WAY, BE DEEMED OR CONSTRUED TO MEAN THAT THE SAME HAS BEEN CLEARED OR APPROVED BY SEBI. SEBI DOES NOT TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY EITHER FOR THE FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS OF ANY SCHEME OR THE PROJECT FOR WHICH THE OFFER IS PROPOSED TO BE MADE OR FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF THE STATEMENTS MADE OR OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS. THE BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS, BEING SBI CAPITAL MARKETS LIMITED, ICICI SECURITIES LIMITED, IDBI CAPITAL MARKETS & SECURITIES LIMITED AND MOTILAL OSWAL INVESTMENT ADVISORS LIMITED HAVE CERTIFIED THAT THE DISCLOSURES MADE IN THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS ARE GENERALLY ADEQUATE AND ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (ISSUE OF CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2018. THIS REQUIREMENT IS TO FACILITATE INVESTORS TO TAKE AN INFORMED DECISION FOR MAKING AN INVESTMENT IN THE PROPOSED OFFER.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WHILE THE COMPANY IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTNESS, ADEQUACY AND DISCLOSURE OF ALL RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS AND THE PROMOTER SELLING SHAREHOLDER IS, SEVERALLY AND NOT JOINTLY, RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR THE STATEMENTS SPECIFICALLY CONFIRMED OR UNDERTAKEN BY THEM IN THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS IN RELATION TO THEMSELVES FOR THE RESPECTIVE PORTION OF THE EQUITY SHARES BEING OFFERED BY THEM IN THE OFFER FOR SALE, THE BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXERCISE DUE DILIGENCE TO ENSURE THAT THE COMPANY AND THE PROMOTER SELLING SHAREHOLDER DISCHARGE THEIR RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES ADEQUATELY IN THIS BEHALF AND TOWARDS THIS PURPOSE, THE BRLMS, BEING SBI CAPITAL MARKETS LIMITED, ICICI SECURITIES LIMITED, IDBI CAPITAL MARKETS & SECURITIES LIMITED AND MOTILAL OSWAL INVESTMENT ADVISORS LIMITED, HAVE FURNISHED TO SEBI, A DUE DILIGENCE CERTIFICATE DATED NOVEMBER 1, 2026 IN THE FORMAT PRESCRIBED UNDER SCHEDULE V (FORM A) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (ISSUE OF CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2018.

THE FILING OF THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS DOES NOT, HOWEVER, ABSOLVE THE COMPANY FROM ANY LIABILITIES UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013, OR FROM THE REQUIREMENT OF OBTAINING SUCH STATUTORY OR OTHER CLEARANCES AS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED OFFER. SEBI FURTHER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO TAKE UP, AT ANY POINT OF TIME, WITH THE BOOK RUNNING LEAD MANAGERS ANY IRREGULARITIES OR LAPSES IN THIS DRAFT RED HERRING PROSPECTUS.

The filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and the Red Herring Prospectus also does not absolve the Selling Shareholder from any liabilities to the extent of the statements specifically made or confirmed by themselves in respect of themselves and of their respective Offered Shares, under Section 34 or Section 36 of Companies Act.

All applicable legal requirements pertaining to the Offer will be complied with at the time of filing of the Red Herring Prospectus with the RoC in terms of Section 32 of the Companies Act, 2013. All legal requirements pertaining to the Offer will be complied with at the time of filing of the Prospectus with the RoC in terms of Sections 26, 32, 33(1) and 33(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Disclaimer from our Company, our Directors, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Book Running Lead Managers

Our Company, the Directors, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs accept no responsibility for statements made otherwise than in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus or in the advertisements or any other material issued by or at our Company's instance. Anyone placing reliance on any other source of information, including our Company's website, www.secl-cil.in or any website of any affiliates of our Company would be doing so at his or her own risk.

The Promoter Selling Shareholder is providing information in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus only in relation to itself as a selling shareholder and the Offered Shares, and the Promoter Selling Shareholder, including its directors, partners, affiliates, associates and officers, accepts and/or undertakes no responsibility for any statements made or undertakings provided, including without limitation, any statement made by or in relation to our Company or its business, other than those specifically undertaken or confirmed by the Promoter Selling Shareholder, in relation to itself and the Offered Shares in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

The BRLMs accept no responsibility, save to the limited extent as provided in the Offer Agreement and as will be provided in the Underwriting Agreement.

All information, to the extent required in relation to the Offer, shall be made available by our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs to the public and investors at large and no selective or additional information would be made available by our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs for a section of the investors in any manner whatsoever including at road show presentations, in research or sales reports, at Bidding Centres or elsewhere.

Neither our Company nor the Promoter Selling Shareholder or any member of the Syndicate is liable for any failure in uploading the Bids due to faults in any software/ hardware system or otherwise; the blocking of Bid Amount in the ASBA Account on receipt of instructions from the Sponsor Bank(s) on account of any errors, omissions or non-compliance by various parties involved in, or any other fault, malfunctioning or breakdown in, or otherwise, in the UPI Mechanism.

Bidders will be required to confirm and will be deemed to have represented to our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the Underwriters, the BRLMs and their respective directors, officers, agents, affiliates and representatives that they are eligible under all applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals to acquire the Equity Shares and will not issue, sell, pledge or transfer the Equity Shares to any person who is not eligible under any applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals to acquire the Equity Shares. Our Company, the Underwriters, the BRLMs and their respective directors, officers, agents, affiliates and representatives accept no responsibility or liability for advising any investor on whether such investor is eligible to acquire the Equity Shares.

The BRLMs and their respective associates and affiliates in their capacity as principals or agents may engage in transactions with, and perform services for, our Company, the Promoters, Promoter Group and the Promoter Selling Shareholder and their respective directors and officers, affiliates, associates or third parties in the ordinary course of business and have engaged, or may in the future engage, in commercial banking and investment banking transactions with our Company, the Promoter, the Promoter Group, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and their

respective directors and officers, affiliates, associates or third parties, for which they have received, and may in the future receive, compensation.

Disclaimer in Respect of Jurisdiction

Any dispute arising out of the Offer will be subject to the jurisdiction of appropriate court(s) in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh only.

Persons eligible under Indian law to participate in the Offer

The Offer is being made in India to persons resident in India (including Indian nationals resident in India who are competent to contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, HUFs, companies, corporate bodies and societies registered under the applicable laws in India and authorised to invest in equity shares, domestic Mutual Funds registered with the SEBI, Indian financial institutions, commercial banks, regional rural banks, co-operative banks (subject to RBI permission), or trusts under applicable trust law and who are authorised under their constitution to hold and invest in shares, state industrial development corporations, permitted insurance companies registered with IRDAI, public financial institutions as specified in Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013, permitted provident funds with a minimum corpus of ₹ 250.00 million (subject to applicable law) and pension funds (registered with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority established under Section 3(1) of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013, subject to applicable laws, with minimum corpus of ₹ 250.00 million), AIF Accredited Investors, National Investment Fund, insurance funds set up and managed by the army and navy or air force of Union of India and insurance funds set up and managed by the Department of Posts, India registered with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India, systemically important NBFCs registered with the RBI and permitted Non-Residents including FPIs and Eligible NRIs, AIFs and other eligible foreign investors, if any, provided that they are eligible under all applicable laws and regulations to purchase the Equity Shares. This Draft Red Herring Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or an invitation to subscribe to Equity Shares offered hereby, in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make an offer or invitation in such jurisdiction. Any person into whose possession this Draft Red Herring Prospectus comes is required to inform him or herself about, and to observe, any such restrictions.

Certain persons outside India are restricted from participating in the Offer. For details see "*Restrictions on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities*" on page 645.

Bidders are advised to ensure that any Bid from them does not exceed investment limits or the maximum number of Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable law.

No person outside India is eligible to Bid for Equity Shares in the Offer unless that person has received the preliminary offering memorandum for the Offer, which contains the selling restrictions for the Offer outside India.

Eligibility and Transfer Restrictions

This Draft Red Herring Prospectus does not constitute an invitation to subscribe to or purchase the Equity Shares in the Offer in any jurisdiction, including India.

Invitations to subscribe to or purchase the Equity Shares in the Offer will be made only pursuant to the Red Herring Prospectus if the recipient is in India or the preliminary offering memorandum for the Offer, which comprises the Red Herring Prospectus and the preliminary international wrap for the Offer, if the recipient is outside India. **No person outside India is eligible to Bid for Equity Shares in the Offer unless that person has received the preliminary offering memorandum for the Offer, which contains, among other things, the selling restrictions for the Offer outside India.**

The Equity Shares offered in the Offer have not been and will not be registered, listed or otherwise qualified in any jurisdiction except India and may not be offered or sold, and Bids may not be made by persons in any jurisdiction outside India, except in compliance with the applicable laws of such jurisdiction.

The Equity Shares offered in the Offer have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any other applicable law of the United States and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold within the United States except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Accordingly, the Equity Shares are being offered and sold (a) within the United States only to persons reasonably believed to be "qualified institutional buyers" (as

defined in Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act) pursuant to the private placement exemption set out in Section 4(a) of the U.S. Securities Act; and (b) outside the United States in "offshore transactions" as defined in and in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act and the applicable laws of the jurisdictions where those offers and sales are made.

Disclaimer clause of BSE

As required, a copy of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus shall be submitted to BSE. The disclaimer clause as intimated by BSE to our Company, post scrutiny of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, shall be included in the Red Herring Prospectus prior to the RoC filing.

Disclaimer clause of the NSE

As required, a copy of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been submitted to the NSE. The disclaimer clause as intimated by NSE to our Company, post scrutiny of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, shall be included in the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus prior to the RoC filing.

Listing

The Equity Shares proposed to be offered through the Red Herring Prospectus are proposed to be listed on the Stock Exchanges. Application will be made to the Stock Exchanges for obtaining permission for listing and trading of the Equity Shares. [●] will be the Designated Stock Exchange with which the Basis of Allotment will be finalised.

Our Company shall ensure that all steps for the completion of the necessary formalities for listing and commencement of trading of the Equity Shares at the Stock Exchanges are taken within three Working Days from the Bid/ Offer Closing Date or within such other period as may be prescribed. The Promoter Selling Shareholder confirms that it shall extend reasonable support and co-operation as required by law for the completion of the necessary formalities for listing and commencement of trading of the Equity Shares at the Stock Exchanges within three Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date, or within such other period as may be prescribed.

If our Company does not Allot the Equity Shares within two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date or within such timeline as prescribed by SEBI, all amounts received in the Public Offer Accounts will be transferred to the Refund Account and it shall be utilised to repay, without interest, all monies received from Bidders, failing which interest shall be due to be paid to the Bidders as prescribed under applicable law.

Consents

Consents in writing of: (a) the Promoter Selling Shareholder, our Directors, our Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, the Auditors of our Company, the Domestic Legal Counsel to our Company, the Bankers to our Company and (b) the BRLMs, the Registrar to the Offer, independent practicing company secretary, Technical Consultant, CRISIL, the Syndicate Members, the Bankers to the Offer to act in their respective capacities, have been obtained / will be obtained prior to filing the Red Herring Prospectus with the RoC and filed (as applicable) along with a copy of the Red Herring Prospectus with the RoC as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and such consents that have been obtained have not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Experts

Our Company has received written consent dated November 1, 2026**,** from M/s G N S & Associates, the Statutory Auditors to include their name as required under Section 26(5) of the Companies Act in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act in respect of their (i) examination report dated October 31, 2026, on the Restated Consolidated Financial Information; (ii) the statement of possible special tax benefits dated November 1, 2026; included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and such consent has not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. However, the term "expert" shall not be construed to mean an "expert" as defined under the U.S. Securities Act.

Our Company has received written consent dated November 1, 2026, from Shanky Santani & Associates, practicing company secretary, to include their name in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and be named as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their certificate dated November 1, 2026, in connection with the Offer and such consent has not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red

Herring Prospectus. However, the term "expert" shall not be construed to mean "expert" as defined under the U.S. Securities Act.

Our Company has received written consent dated November 1, 2026, from the Technical Consultant, namely DMT Consulting Private Limited, to include their name in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and be named as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their certificate dated November 1, 2026**,** in connection with the Offer and such consent has not been withdrawn as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. However, the term "expert" shall not be construed to mean "expert" as defined under the U.S. Securities Act.

Particulars regarding capital issues by our Company in the last five years

Our Company has not made any capital issues during the five years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Particulars regarding capital issues by our listed subsidiaries or associate entities during the last three years

As on date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, our Company does not have any listed subsidiaries or associates.

Commission and Brokerage paid on previous issues of the Equity Shares in the last five years

Since this is the initial public offer of the Equity Shares, no sum has been paid or has been payable as commission or brokerage for subscribing to or procuring or agreeing to procure subscription for any of the Equity Shares in the five years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Performance vis-à-vis Objects – Details of Public or Rights Issues by our Company

Our Company has not made any public issue or rights issue of Equity Shares during the five years immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Performance vis-à-vis Objects – Details of Public or Rights Issues by listed subsidiaries/listed Promoter of our Company

Our Corporate Promoter, which is a listed company, has not made any public or rights issue of equity shares during the five years immediately preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Further, as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the equity shares of our Subsidiaries are not listed on any stock exchanges.

Price Information of Past Issues Handled by the BRLMs

1) SBI Capital Markets Limited

1. Price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year) handled by SBI Capital Markets Limited:

Sr. No.	Issue Name**	Issue Size (₹ Mn.)	Issue Price (₹)	Listing Date	Opening Price on Listing Date	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark]- 30th calendar days from listing	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark]- 90th calendar days from listing	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark]- 180th calendar days from listing
1.	Jio Platforms Limited#(1)	3,01,876.48	1,119.00	October 28, 2026	1,358.00	-	-	-
2.	Varmora Granito Limited#	7,080.21	148.00	September 29, 2026	155.00	-17.36% [-0.08%]	-	-
3.	National Stock Exchange of India Limited@(2)	2,25,615.74	1,785.00	September 24, 2026	1,800.00	-6.52% [-0.62%]	-	-
4.	Horizon Industrial Park Limited#(3)	26,000.00	60.00	August 24, 2026	60.25	-12.07% [-3.67%]	-	-
5.	Dhoot Transmission Limited#(4)	30,668.85	871.00	August 17, 2026	1200.00	+78.63% [-4.81%]	-	-
6.	Indo-MIM Limited#(5)	38,121.15	485.00	July 30, 2026	700.00	+78.98% [-2.78%]	+127.05% [-6.45%]	-
7.	SBI Funds Management Limited*#(6)	97,953.21	574.00	July 21, 2026	613.30	-3.49% [-0.45%]	-11.56% [-5.27%]	-
8.	OnEMI Technology Solutions Limited#	9,259.20	171.00	May 08, 2026	190.00	+57.81% [-3.35%]	+80.00% [+1.86%]	-
9.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited# (7)	18,414.50	172.00	March 30, 2026	160.00	+10.72% [+7.45%]	+44.66% [+7.72%]	+22.21% [+3.62%]
10.	Clean max Enviro Energy Solutions Limited# (8)	30,798.84	1,053.00	March 02, 2026	960.00	-26.90% [-10.19%]	+5.40% [-5.30%]	+18.79% [-2.78%]

Source: www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com

Notes:

* *The 30th, 90th and 180th calendar day computation includes the listing day. If either of the 30th, 90th or 180th calendar days isa trading holiday, the previous trading day is considered for the computation. We have taken the issue price to calculate the % change in closing price as on 30th, 90th and 180th day. We have taken the closing price of the applicable benchmark index as on the listing day to calculate the % change in closing price of the benchmark as on 30th, 90th and 180th day.*

** *The information is as on the date of this document.*

* *The information for each of the financial years is based on issues listed during such financial year.*

@ *The S&P BSE SENSEX index is considered as the Benchmark Index, BSE being the designated stock exchange*

\# *The Nifty 50 index is considered as the Benchmark Index, NSE being the designated stock exchange*

1. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 1,065.00 per Equity Share*
2. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 1,615 per Equity Share*
3. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 55 per Equity Share*
4. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 791 per Equity Share*
5. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 440 per Equity Share*
6. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 520 per Equity Share*
7. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 164.00 per Equity Share*
8. *Price for eligible employee was ₹ 953.00 per Equity Share*

2. Summary statement of price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year):

Financial Year	Total no. of IPOs #	Total amount of funds raised (₹ Mn.)	No. of IPOs trading at discount - 30th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at premium - 30th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at discount - 180th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at premium - 180th calendar days from listing		
			Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%
2026-27*	8	7,36,574.84	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025-26	15	5,24,867.41	-	1	6	1	2	5	1	1	4	2	2	4
2024-25	16	4,00,550.30	-	-	6	6	3	1	-	1	5	5	1	4

* *The information is as on the date of this Offer Document.*
\# *Date of Listing for the issue is used to determine which financial year that particular issue falls into.*

2) ICICI Securities Limited

1. Price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year) handled by ICICI Securities Limited:

Sr. No.	Issue Name	Issue Size (Rs. Mn.)	Issue Price (Rs.)	Listing Date	Opening Price on Listing Date	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark]- 30th calendar days from listing	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark]- 90th calendar days from listing	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark]- 180th calendar days from listing
1	INDO-MIM Limited^^	38,121.15	485.00(1)	July 30, 2026	700.00	+78.89% [-0.58%]	+127.05% [-6.45%]	NA*
2	Juniper Green Energy Limited^^	18,000.00	225.00(2)	August 06, 2026	245.00	+17.82% [-3.00%]	NA*	NA*
3	Tempsens Instruments (India) Limited^^	6,500.00	300.00	August 28, 2026	634.00	+77.02% [-4.28%]	NA*	NA*
4	Manipal Payment and Identity Solutions Limited^^	8,050.00	339.00	September 17, 2026	330.00	-2.54% [-0.53%]	NA*	NA*
5	Karamtara Engineering Limited^^	8,750.00	254.00	September 17, 2026	320.00	+52.11% [-0.53%]	NA*	NA*
6	Hero Motors Limited^	10,000.00	84.00	September 23, 2026	82.10	+38.81% [-2.11%]	NA*	NA*
7	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd^	2,25,615.74	1,785.00(3)	September 24, 2026	1,800.00	-6.52% [-0.62%]	NA*	NA*
8	Runwal Enterprises Limited^^	5,000.00	305.00(4)	October 05, 2026	305.00	NA*	NA*	NA*
9	Bonfiglioli Transmissions Limited^	25,336.63	586.00(5)	October 23, 2026	586.00	NA*	NA*	NA*
10	Jio Platforms Limited^^	3,01,876.48	1,119.00(6)	October 28, 2026	1,358.00	NA*	NA*	NA*

**Data not available*
^BSE as designated stock exchange
^^NSE as designated stock exchange

(1) Discount of Rs. 45 per equity share offered to eligible employees. All calculations are based on Issue price of 485.00 per equity share
(2) Discount of Rs. 21 per equity share offered to eligible employees. All calculations are based on Issue price of 225.00 per equity share
(3) Discount of Rs. 170 per equity share offered to eligible employees. All calculations are based on Issue price of 1,785.00 per equity share
(4) Discount of Rs. 14 per equity share offered to eligible employees. All calculations are based on Issue price of 305.00 per equity share

(5) Discount of Rs. 29 per equity share offered to eligible employees. All calculations are based on Issue price of 586.00 per equity share
(6) Discount of Rs.54 per equity share offered to eligible employees. All calculations are based on Issue price of 1,119.00 per equity share

2. Summary statement of price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year):

Financial Year	Total no. of IPOs	Total amount of funds raised (Rs. Mn.)	No. of IPOs trading at discount - 30th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at premium - 30th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at discount - 180th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at premium - 180th calendar days from listing		
			Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%
2026-27*	15	7,78,756.12	-	-	4	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
2025-26	22	5,70,175.06	-	-	11	3	2	6	-	3	5	8	1	5
2024-25	23	6,47,643.15	-	-	5	4	8	6	-	3	5	6	4	5

** This data covers issues up to YTD*

Notes:

1. *Data is sourced either from www.nseindia.com or www.bseindia.com, as per the designated stock exchange disclosed by the respective Issuer Company.*
2. *Similarly, benchmark index considered is "NIFTY 50" where NSE is the designated stock exchange and "S&P BSE SENSEX" where BSE is the designated stock exchange, as disclosed by the respective Issuer Company.*
3. *30th, 90th, 180th calendar day from listed day have been taken as listing day plus 29, 89 and 179 calendar days, except wherever 30th, 90th, 180th calendar day is a holiday, in which case we have considered the closing data of the previous trading day.*

3) IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited

1. Price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year) handled by IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited:

Sr. No.	Issuer Name	Issue Size *(in ₹ million)*	Issue Price (₹)	Listing Date	Opening price on listing date	+/-% change in closing price, [+/-% change in closing benchmark]-30th calendar days from listing	+/-% change in closing price, [+/-% change in closing benchmark]-90th calendar days from listing	+/-% change in closing price, [+/-% change in closing benchmark]-180th calendar days from listing
1	National Stock Exchange of India Limited^^&	2,25,627.10	1785.00	September 24, 2026	1800.00	-6.52% [-0.62%]	N.A.	N.A.
2	Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Limited^	7,329.74	139.00	September 17, 2026	139.00	-0.11% [-0.53%]	N.A.	N.A.
3	Knack Packaging Limited^@	4,395.00	170.00	July 08, 2026	188.00	+22.18% [+3.16%]	+11.12% [-5. 55%]	N. A
4	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited^!	18,414.50	172.00	March 30, 2026	160.00	+10.72% [+7.45%]	+44.66% [+7.72%]	+22.12% [+3.62%]
5	Bharat Coking Coal Limited^#	10,687.82	23.00	January 19, 2026	45.00	+47.96% [+0.55%]	+55.48% [-4.82%]	+58.78% [-4.89%]
6	Vidya Wires Limited^^	3,000.05	52.00	December 10, 2025	52.13	-3.27% [-0.25%]	-3.25% [-8.09%]	+80.19% [-12.02%]

7	National Securities Depository Limited^^*	40,109.54	800.00	August 6, 2025	880.00	+54.48% [+0.22%]	+40.72% [+4.26%]	+22.39% [+2.14%]
8	Transrail Lighting Limited^^	8,389.12	432.00	December 27, 2024	590.00	+22.45% [-3.19%]	+14.25% [-1.79%]	+48.37% [+4.26%]
9	NTPC Green Energy Limited^$	1,00,000.00	108.00	November 27, 2024	111.50	+16.69% [-2.16%]	-8.89% [-7.09%]	+3.00% [+2.38%]

Source: www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com, as applicable
^NSE as Designated Stock Exchange
^^BSE as Designated Stock Exchange
&Discount of ₹ 170 per equity Share offered to Eligible Employees. All calculations are based on the Issue Price of ₹1785.00 per equity share.
@Discount of ₹ 16 per equity Share offered to Eligible Employees. All calculations are based on the Issue Price of ₹170.00 per equity share.
! Discount of ₹8.00 per equity Share offered to Eligible Employees. All calculations are based on the Issue Price of ₹172.00 per equity share.
#Discount of ₹1.00 per equity Share offered to Eligible Employees. All calculations are based on the Issue Price of ₹23.00 per equity share.
**Discount of ₹76.00 per equity Share offered to Eligible Employees. All calculations are based on the Offer Price of ₹800.00 per equity share.*
$Discount of ₹5.00 per equity Share offered to Eligible Employees. All calculations are based on the Issue Price of ₹108.00 per equity share.

Notes:

a) *Wherever 30th/ 90th/ 180th calendar day from listing day is a holiday, the closing data of the previous trading day has been considered*
b) *Similarly, benchmark index considered is "NIFTY 50" where NSE is the designated stock exchange and "S&P BSE SENSEX" where BSE is the designated stock exchange, as disclosed by the respective issuer company at the time of the Issue has been considered for all of the above calculations.*
c) *NA means Not Applicable*

2. Summary statement of price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year):

Financial Year	Total No. of IPO's	Total Funds Raised (in ₹ million)#	No. of IPOs trading at discount – 30th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at premium – 30th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at discount – 180th calendar days from listing			No. of IPOs trading at premium – 180th calendar days from listing		
			Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25-50%	Less than 25%
2026-27	3	2,37,351.84	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025-26	4	72,211.91	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
2024-25	2	1,08,389.12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1

Notes:
The information is as on date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.
The Information for each of the Fiscals is based on the offers listed during such financial year.

4) Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited

1. Price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year) handled by Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited:

Sr. No.	Issue name	Designated Stock Exchange	Issue Size (₹ million)	Issue price (₹)	Listing Date	Opening price on Listing Date (in ₹)	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark] - 30th calendar days from listing	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark] - 90th calendar days from listing	+/- % change in closing price, [+/- % change in closing benchmark] - 180th calendar days from listing
1.	Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	NSE	4754.81	344.00	October 23, 2026	317.15	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
2.	Fusion CX Limited	NSE	7,020.00	289.00	October 22, 2026	305.00	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.	National Stock Exchange of India Limited^	BSE	2,25,615.74	1,785.00	September 24, 2026	1,800.00	-6.52% [-0.62%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
4.	LCC Projects Limited	BSE	4,271.41	146.00	September 17, 2026	191.90	-6.75% [0.56%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
5.	Rentomojo Limited**	NSE	12,555.67	404.00	September 17, 2026	482.45	43.89% [-0.53%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
6.	Manipal Payment & Identity Solutions	NSE	8,050.00	339.00	September 17, 2026	330.00	-2.54% [-0.53%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
7.	Glass Wall Systems (India) Limited	NSE	4,278.90	182.00	September 16, 2026	190.10	30.00% [-0.95%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
8.	Lumino Industries Limited	NSE	7,000.00	82.00	September 03, 2026	110.00	28.20% [-6.33%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
9.	Symbiotec Pharmalab Limited*	BSE	17,570.00	988.00	September 01, 2026	978.20	19.03% [-5.80%]	Not applicable	Not applicable
10.	Augmont Enterprises Limited	NSE	8,250.00	788.00	August 31, 2026	961.00	34.80% [-5.67%]	Not applicable	Not applicable

Source: www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com

Notes:

1. *The S&P CNX NIFTY or S&P BSE SENSEX is considered as the Benchmark Index, depending upon the designated stock exchange.*
2. *Price is taken from NSE or BSE, depending upon Designated Stock Exchange for the above calculations.*
3. *The 30th, 90th and 180th calendar day computation includes the listing day. If either of the 30th, 90th or 180th calendar days is a trading holiday, the previous trading day is considered for the computation. We have taken the issue price to calculate the % change in closing price as on 30th, 90th and 180th day. We have taken the closing price of the applicable benchmark index as on the listing day to calculate the % change in closing price of the benchmark as on 30th, 90th and 180th days*
4. *Not applicable – Period not completed.*

^ *A discount of ₹ 170 per equity share was provided to eligible employees bidding in the employee reservation portion*

** *A discount of ₹ 20 per equity share was provided to eligible employees bidding in the employee reservation portion*

* *A discount of ₹ 90 per equity share was provided to eligible employees bidding in the employee reservation portion*

A discount of ₹ 76 per equity share was provided to eligible employees bidding in the employee reservation portion

2. Summary statement of price information of past public issues (during the current Financial Year and the two Fiscals immediately preceding the current Financial Year):

Financial Year	Total no. of IPOs	Total funds raised (₹ Millions)	Nos. of IPOs trading at discount on as on 30th calendar days from listing date			Nos. of IPOs trading at premium on as on 30th calendar days from listing date			Nos. of IPOs trading at discount as on 180th calendar days from listing date			Nos. of IPOs trading at premium as on 180th calendar days from listing date		
			Over 50%	Between 25% - 50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25%-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25%-50%	Less than 25%	Over 50%	Between 25%-50%	Less than 25%
2026-2027	16	4,32,757.83	-	-	4	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2025-2026	21	4,92,981.69	-	1	5	3	7	5	1	3	4	3	3	5
2024-2025	7	1,08,359.23	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	4

The information for each of the financial years is based on issues listed during such financial year.

Notes: Since 30 calendar days and 180 calendar days, as applicable, from listing date has not elapsed for few of the above issues, data for same is not available.

Data for number of IPOs trading at premium/discount taken at closing price on NSE or BSE on the respective date, depending upon the Designated Stock Exchange.

Track record of past issues handled by the BRLMs

For details regarding the track record of the BRLMs, as specified in the SEBI Merchant Bankers Master Circular dated July, 14, 2026, bearing reference number HO/49/14/15(3)2026-CFD-POD1/I/16178/2026, see the websites of the BRLMs as provided in the table below.

Sr. No.	Name of the BRLM	Website
1.	SBI Capital Markets Limited	www.sbicaps.com
3.	ICICI Securities Limited	www.icicisecurities.com
4.	IDBI Capital Markets & Securities Limited	www.idbicapital.com
5.	Motilal Oswal Investment Advisors Limited	www.motilaloswal.com

For further details in relation to the BRLMs, please see "*General Information – Book Running Lead Managers*" on page 100.

Stock Market Data of Equity Shares

This being an initial public offer of Equity Shares of our Company, the Equity Shares are not listed on any stock exchange as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, and accordingly, no stock market data is available for the Equity Shares.

Mechanism for Redressal of Investor Grievances

The Registrar Agreement provides for the retention of records with the Registrar to the Offer for a period of at least eight years from the date of listing and commencement of trading of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges or any such period as prescribed under the applicable laws, to enable the investors to approach the Registrar to the Offer for redressal of their grievances. The Registrar to the Offer shall obtain the required information from SCSBs for addressing any clarifications or grievances of ASBA Bidders.

Bidders can contact our Company Secretary and the Compliance Officer and/or the Registrar to the Offer in case of any pre-Offer or post-Offer related problems such as non-receipt of letters of Allotment, non- credit of Allotted Equity Shares in the respective beneficiary account, non-receipt of refund orders or non- receipt of funds by electronic mode, etc. For all Offer related queries and for redressal of complaints, Bidders may also write to the BRLMs, in the manner provided below. Our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the BRLMs and the Registrar to the Offer accept no responsibility for errors, omissions, commission or any acts of SCSBs including any defaults in complying with its obligations under the applicable provisions of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

All Offer related grievances, other than of Anchor Investors, may be addressed to the Registrar to the Offer with a copy to the relevant Designated Intermediary, with whom the Bid cum Application Form was submitted giving full details such as name of the sole or First Bidder, Bid cum Application Form number, Bidder's DP ID, Client ID, PAN, address of the Bidder, number of the Equity Shares applied for, ASBA Account number in which the amount equivalent to the Bid Amount was blocked or the UPI ID (for UPI Bidders), date of Bid cum Application Form and the name and address of the relevant Designated Intermediary where the Bid was submitted. Further, the Bidder shall also enclose the Acknowledgment Slip or the application number from the Designated Intermediary in addition to the documents or information mentioned hereinabove.

Further, Bidders shall also enclose a copy of the Acknowledgment Slip or specify the application number duly received from the Designated Intermediaries in addition to the documents/information mentioned hereinabove.

All Offer-related grievances of the Anchor Investors may be addressed to the Registrar to the Offer, giving full details such as the name of the sole or first bidder, Anchor Investor Application Form number, Bidders' DP ID, Client ID, PAN, date of the Anchor Investor Application Form, address of the Bidder, number of the Equity Shares applied for, Bid Amount paid on submission of the Anchor Investor Application Form and the name and address of the BRLMs where the Anchor Investor Application Form was submitted by the Anchor Investor.

Pursuant to the SEBI ICDR Master Circular, SEBI has identified the need to put in place measures, in order to manage and handle investor issues arising out of the UPI Mechanism *inter alia* in relation to delay in receipt of mandates by Bidders for blocking of funds due to systemic issues faced by Designated Intermediaries/SCSBs and failure to unblock funds in cases of partial allotment/non allotment within prescribed timelines and procedures.

In terms of SEBI ICDR Master Circular and subsequent circulars issued by the SEBI, as may be applicable, any ASBA Bidder whose Bid has not been considered for Allotment, due to failure on the part of any SCSB, shall have the option to seek redressal of the same by the concerned SCSB within three months of the date of listing of the Equity Shares. SCSBs are required to resolve these complaints within 15 days, failing which the concerned SCSB would have to pay interest at the rate of 15% per annum for any delay beyond this period of 15 days. Further, in terms of SEBI ICDR Master Circular, the payment of processing fees to the SCSBs shall be undertaken pursuant to an application made by the SCSBs to the BRLMs, and such application shall be made only after (i) unblocking of application amounts for each application received by the SCSB has been fully completed, and (ii) applicable compensation relating to investor complaints has been paid by the SCSB.

In case of any delay in unblocking of amounts in the ASBA Accounts exceeding two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date, the Bidder shall be compensated by the intermediary responsible for causing such delay in unblocking in accordance with applicable law. Further, investors shall be entitled to compensation in the manner specified in the SEBI ICDR Master Circular in case of delays in resolving investor grievances in relation to blocking/unblocking of funds. The BRLMs, in their sole discretion, identify and fix the liability on such intermediary or entity responsible for such delay in unblocking.

The following compensation mechanism has become applicable for investor grievances in relation to Bids made through the UPI Mechanism, for which the relevant SCSBs shall be liable to compensate the investor:

Scenario	Compensation amount	Compensation period
Delayed unblock for cancelled / withdrawn / deleted applications	₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the Bid Amount, whichever is higher	From the date on which the request for cancellation / withdrawal / deletion is placed on the bidding platform of the Stock Exchanges till the date of actual unblock
Blocking of multiple amounts for the same Bid made through the UPI Mechanism	1. Instantly revoke the blocked funds other than the original application amount; and 2. ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the total cumulative blocked amount except the original Bid Amount, whichever is higher	From the date on which multiple amounts were blocked till the date of actual unblock
Blocking more amount than the Bid Amount	1. Instantly revoke the difference amount, i.e., the blocked amount less the Bid Amount; and 2. ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the difference amount, whichever is higher	From the date on which the funds to the excess of the Bid Amount were blocked till the date of actual unblock
Delayed unblock for non – Allotted/ partially Allotted applications	₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the Bid Amount, whichever is higher	From the Working Day subsequent to the finalisation of the Basis of Allotment till the date of actual unblock

Further, in the event there are any delays in resolving the investor grievance beyond the date of receipt of the complaint from the investor, for each day delayed, the BRLMs shall be liable to compensate the investor ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the Bid Amount, whichever is higher. The compensation shall be payable for the period ranging from the day on which the investor grievance is received till the date of actual unblock.

All grievances relating to Bids submitted with Registered Brokers, may be addressed to the Stock Exchanges, with a copy to the Registrar to the Offer. Further, for grievance redressal contact details of the BRLMs pursuant to the SEBI ICDR Master Circular, see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623.

Disposal of Investor Grievances by Our Company

Our Company shall, post the filing of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, apply for the authentication on the SCORES in terms of the SEBI circular SEBI/HO/OIAE/IGRD/CIR/P/2023/156 dated September 20, 2023, in relation to redressal of investor grievances though SCORES.

Our Company estimates that the average time required by our Company or the Registrar to the Offer or the relevant Designated Intermediary for the redressal of routine investor grievances shall be 7 Working Days from the date of receipt of the complaint. In case of non-routine complaints and complaints where external agencies are involved, our Company will seek to redress these complaints as expeditiously as possible.

Our Company has also constituted a Stakeholders Relationship Committee which is responsible for redressal of grievances of security holders of our Company. For further details on the Stakeholders Relationship Committee, see *"Our Management – Committees of the Board – Stakeholders Relationship Committee"* on page 328.

Our Company has appointed, Swapnil Sudhanshu as the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer. For details, "*General Information – Company* Secretary *and Compliance Officer*" on page 99.

Our Company has not received any investor grievances during the three years preceding the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and there are no investor complaints pending as of the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Other Confirmations

Any person connected with the Offer shall not offer any incentive, whether direct or indirect, in any manner, whether in cash or kind or services or otherwise to any person for making an application in the initial public offer, except for fees or commission for services rendered in relation to the Offer.

Exemption from complying with any provisions of securities laws granted by the SEBI

Our Company through its letter dated November 1, 2026, has sought an exemption from SEBI under Regulation 300(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and Regulation 102 of the SEBI Listing Regulations from: (i) compliance with regulation 17 (1) of the SEBI Listing Regulations in relation to the appointment of independent directors; (ii) compliance with certain corporate governance requirements in relation to composition with the committee of the Board of Directors and the terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee as specified under Regulation 19(4) read with Schedule II –Part D of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the Audit Committee as specified under Regulation 18(3) read with point (2) of para (A) under Schedule II -Part C of the SEBI Listing Regulations; (iii) constitution of the committee of independent directors; (iv) clause (1) (b), Schedule XVI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations which states that any change in more than half of the board of directors after filing of this DRHP, may require filing a fresh draft offer document with SEBI and; (v) compliance with Regulation 33(1) read with Regulation 2(o) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations to allow the permanent employees of each of the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited to participate in the Offer under the Employee Reservation Portion.

SECTION X: OFFER RELATED INFORMATION

TERMS OF THE OFFER

The Equity Shares being offered and Allotted pursuant to the Offer shall be subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the SCRA, the SCRR, our Memorandum of Association and our Articles of Association, the SEBI Listing Regulations, the terms of the Red Herring Prospectus, the Prospectus, the abridged prospectus, the Bid cum Application Form, the Revision Form, the CAN, Allotment Advice and other terms and conditions as may be incorporated in the CAN, Allotment Advice and other documents/certificates that may be executed in respect of the Offer. The Equity Shares shall also be subject to laws as applicable, guidelines, rules, notifications and regulations relating to the issue of capital and listing and trading of securities issued from time to time by the SEBI, the Government of India, the Stock Exchanges, the RBI, the RoC and/or any other authorities, as in force on the date of the Offer and to the extent applicable or such other conditions as may be prescribed by the SEBI, the RBI, the Government of India, the Stock Exchanges, the RoC and/or any other authorities while granting its approval for the Offer.

The Offer

The Offer comprises an Offer for Sale by the Promoter Selling Shareholder. Expenses for the Offer shall be shared amongst our Company and the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the manner specified in "*Objects of the Offer—Offer Expenses*" on page 122.

Ranking of the Equity Shares

The Equity Shares being Allotted/ transferred pursuant to the Offer shall be subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the SEBI Listing Regulations, the SCRA, the SCRR, our Memorandum of Association and our Articles of Association and shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the existing Equity Shares, including in respect of the right to receive dividend and voting. The Allottees, upon Allotment of Equity Shares, will be entitled to dividend and other corporate benefits, if any, declared by our Company after the date of Allotment. For further details, see "*Description of Equity Shares and Terms of the Articles of Association*" beginning on page 647.

Mode of Payment of Dividend

Our Company shall pay dividends, if declared, to our Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, our Memorandum of Association, our Articles of Association and provisions of the SEBI Listing Regulations and other applicable law. Dividends, if any, declared by our Company after the date of Allotment (pursuant to the transfer of Equity Shares from the Offer for Sale), will be payable to the Bidders who have been Allotted Equity Shares in the Offer, for the entire year, in accordance with applicable law. For further details in relation to dividends, see "*Dividend Policy*" and "*Description of Equity Shares and Terms of the Articles of Association*" beginning on pages 342 and 647, respectively.

Face Value, Offer Price, Floor Price and Price Band

The face value of each Equity Share is ₹2 and the price at the lower end of the Price Band is ₹ [●] per Equity Share ("**Floor Price**") and at the higher end of the Price Band is ₹ [●] per Equity Share ("**Cap Price**"). The Offer Price is ₹[●] per Equity Share. The Anchor Investor Offer Price is ₹[●] per Equity Share.

The Offer Price, Price Band and the minimum Bid Lot will be decided by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs and advertised in (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located), at least two Working Days prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date and shall be made available to the Stock Exchanges for the purpose of uploading on their websites. The Price Band, along with the relevant financial ratios calculated at the Floor Price and at the Cap Price, shall be pre-filled in the Bid cum Application Forms available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges. The Offer Price shall be determined by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, after the Bid/Offer Closing Date, on the basis of assessment of market demand for the Equity Shares offered by way of the Book Building Process.

At any given point of time, there shall be only one denomination of Equity Shares, unless otherwise permitted by law

Compliance with Disclosure and Accounting Norms

Our Company shall comply with all disclosure and accounting norms as specified by the SEBI from time to time.

Rights of Equity Shareholders

Subject to applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines and our Articles of Association, our Shareholders shall have the following rights:

- right to receive dividends, if declared;
- right to attend general meetings and exercise voting rights, unless prohibited by law;
- right to vote on a poll either in person or by proxy and e-voting, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act;
- right to receive offers for rights Equity Shares and be allotted bonus Equity Shares, if announced;
- right to receive surplus on liquidation, subject to any statutory and preferential claim being satisfied;
- right of free transferability of their Equity Shares, subject to applicable law; and
- such other rights, as may be available to a shareholder of a listed public company under the Companies Act, the SEBI Listing Regulations, our Articles of Association and other applicable laws.

For a detailed description of the main provisions of our Articles of Association relating to voting rights, dividend, forfeiture and lien, transfer, transmission and/or consolidation/splitting, see "*Description of Equity Shares and Terms of the Articles of Association*" beginning on page 647.

Allotment only in Dematerialized Form

Pursuant to Section 29 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the Equity Shares shall be Allotted only in dematerialized form. The trading of the Equity Shares shall only be in the dematerialized segment of the Stock Exchanges. In this context, the following agreements have been signed among our Company, the respective Depositories and the Registrar to the Offer:

- tripartite agreement dated October 27, 2026 among our Company, NSDL and the Registrar to the Offer; and
- tripartite agreement dated October 30, 2026 among our Company, CDSL and the Registrar to the Offer.
- The ISIN of our Company is INE02GF01029.

Market Lot and Trading Lot

Since trading of the Equity Shares is in dematerialized form, the tradable lot is one Equity Share. Allotment in the Offer will be only in dematerialized form in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each subject to a minimum Allotment of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each. For details of basis of allotment, see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623.

Joint Holders

Subject to the provisions contained in our Articles of Association, where two or more persons are registered as the holders of the Equity Shares, they shall be deemed to hold the same as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship.

Jurisdiction

Exclusive jurisdiction for the purpose of the Offer is with the competent courts/authorities in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

Period of operation of subscription list

See "-*Bid/Offer Programme*" on page 611.

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered, listed or otherwise qualified in any other jurisdiction outside India and may not be offered or sold, and Bids may not be made by persons in any such jurisdiction, except in compliance with the applicable laws of such jurisdiction.

Nomination Facility to Bidders

In accordance with Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant rules notified thereunder, the sole Bidder, or the First Bidder along with other joint Bidders, may nominate any one person in whom, in the event of the death of sole Bidder or in case of joint Bidders, death of all the Bidders, as the case may be, the Equity Shares Allotted, if any, shall vest. A person, being a nominee, entitled to the Equity Shares by reason of the death of the original holder(s), shall be entitled to the same advantages to which he or she would be entitled if he or she were the registered holder of the Equity Share(s). Where the nominee is a minor, the holder(s) may make a nomination to appoint, in the prescribed manner, any person to become entitled to Equity Share(s) in the event of his or her death during the minority. A nomination shall stand rescinded upon a sale/transfer/alienation of Equity Share(s) by the person nominating. A nomination may be cancelled or varied by nominating any other person in place of the present nominee by the holder of the Equity Shares who has made the nomination by giving a notice of such cancellation. A buyer will be entitled to make a fresh nomination in the manner prescribed. Fresh nomination can be made only on the prescribed form available on request at our Registered and Corporate Office or to the registrar and transfer agents of our Company.

Any person who becomes a nominee by virtue of the provisions of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall upon the production of such evidence as may be required by our Board, elect either:

a) to register himself or herself as the holder of the Equity Shares; or

b) to make such transfer of the Equity Shares, as the deceased holder could have made.

Further, our Board may at any time give notice requiring any nominee to choose either to be registered himself or herself or to transfer the Equity Shares, and if the notice is not complied with within a period of 90 days, our Board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of the Equity Shares, until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

Since the Allotment of Equity Shares in the Offer will be made only in dematerialised form, there is no need to make a separate nomination with our Company. Nominations registered with the respective Depository Participant of the Bidder will prevail. If Bidders wanted to change their nomination, they were required to inform their respective Depository Participants.

Employee Discount

Employee Discount, if any, will be offered to Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion at the time of making a Bid. Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion at a price within the Price Band can make payment based on Bid Amount (net of Employee Discount, if any), at the time of making a Bid. Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion at the Cut-Off Price have to ensure payment at the Cap Price, less Employee Discount, at the time of making a Bid. In case of any revision in the Price Band, the Bid/ Offer Period shall be extended for at least three additional Working Days after such revision of the Price Band, subject to the total Bid/ Offer Period not exceeding 10 Working Days. Any revision in the Price Band, and the revised Bid/ Offer Period, if applicable, shall be widely disseminated by notification to the Stock Exchanges by issuing a public notice and also by indicating the change on the websites of the BRLMs and at the terminals of the members of the Syndicate. In case of discrepancy in the data entered in the electronic book *vis-à-vis* the data contained in the physical Bid cum Application Form for a particular Bidder, the details as per the Bid file received from the Stock Exchanges may be taken as the final data for the purpose of Allotment.

Bid/Offer Programme

BID/OFFER OPENS ON	[●][(1)]
BID/OFFER CLOSES ON	[●][(2) (3)]

(1) Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may consider participation by Anchor Investors. The Anchor Investor Bid/Offer Period shall be [●], i.e., one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(2) Our Company may, in consultation with the BRLMs, consider closing the Bid/Offer Period for QIBs one Working Day prior to the Bid/Offer Closing Date in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(3) The UPI mandate end time and date shall be 5:00 p.m. IST on the Bid / Offer Closing Date.

An indicative timetable in respect of the Offer is disclosed below.

Event	Indicative Date
Bid/Offer Closing Date	[●]
Finalization of Basis of Allotment with the Designated Stock Exchange	On or about [●]
Initiation of refunds (if any, for Anchor Investors)/unblocking of funds from ASBA*	On or about [●]
Allotment of Equity Shares/ Credit of Equity Shares to dematerialized accounts of Allottees	On or about [●]
Commencement of trading of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges	On or about [●]

**In case of any delay in unblocking of amounts in the ASBA Accounts (including amounts blocked through the UPI Mechanism) exceeding two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date for cancelled / withdrawn / deleted ASBA Forms, the Bidder shall be compensated at a uniform rate of ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the Bid Amount, whichever is higher from the date on which the request for cancellation/ withdrawal/ deletion is placed in the Stock Exchanges bidding platform until the date on which the amounts are unblocked; (ii) any blocking of multiple amounts for the same ASBA Form (for amounts blocked through the UPI Mechanism), the Bidder shall be compensated at a uniform rate ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the total cumulative blocked amount except the original application amount, whichever is higher from the date on which such multiple amounts were blocked till the date of actual unblock; (iii) any blocking of amounts more than the Bid Amount, the Bidder shall be compensated at a uniform rate of ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the difference in amount, whichever is higher from the date on which such excess amounts were blocked till the date of actual unblock; (iv) any delay in unblocking of non-allotted/ partially allotted Bids, exceeding two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date, the Bidder shall be compensated at a uniform rate of ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the Bid Amount, whichever is higher for the entire duration of delay exceeding two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date by the SCSB responsible for causing such delay in unblocking. The BRLMs shall, in their sole discretion, identify and fix the liability on such intermediary or entity responsible for such delay in unblocking. The Bidder shall be compensated in the manner specified in the SEBI ICDR Master Circular and the SEBI RTA Master Circular, which for the avoidance of doubt, shall be deemed to be incorporated in the deemed agreement of our Company with the SCSBs and relevant intermediaries, to the extent applicable.*
The processing fees for applications made by UPI Bidders may be released to the remitter banks (SCSBs) only after such banks provide a written confirmation on compliance with SEBI ICDR Master Circular and the SEBI RTA Master Circular.

The above timetable, other than the Bid/Offer Closing Date, is indicative and does not constitute any obligation on our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder or the BRLMs.

While our Company shall ensure that all steps for the completion of the necessary formalities for the listing and commencement of trading of the Equity Shares on the Stock Exchanges within three Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date or such other period as may be prescribed by the SEBI are taken, the timetable may be extended due to various factors, such as extension of the Bid/Offer Period by our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, revision of the Price Band or any delay in receiving the final listing and trading approval from the Stock Exchanges or delay in receipt of final certificates from SCSBs, etc. The commencement of trading of the Equity Shares will be entirely at the discretion of the Stock Exchanges and in accordance with the applicable laws. The Promoter Selling Shareholder confirms that they shall extend all reasonable support and co-operation required by our Company and the BRLMs for the completion of the necessary formalities for listing and commencement of trading of the Equity Shares at the Stock Exchanges within such time as may be prescribed by the SEBI.

The Registrar to the Offer shall submit the details of cancelled/withdrawn/deleted applications to the SCSBs on daily basis within 60 minutes of the Bid closure time from the Bid/Offer Opening Date till the Bid/Offer Closing Date by obtaining the same from the Stock Exchange. The SCSBs shall unblock such applications by the closing hours of the Working Day and submit confirmation to the BRLMs and the Registrar on the daily basis. To avoid duplication, the facility of re-initiation provided to Syndicate Members shall preferably be allowed only once per bid/batch and as deemed fit by the Stock Exchange, after closure of the time for uploading Bids.

SEBI vide ICDR Master Circular has reduced the post issue timeline for IPOs. Accordingly, the Offer will be made under UPI Phase III on mandatory basis, subject to the timing of the Offer and any circulars, clarification or notification issued by the SEBI from time to time, including with respect to SEBI ICDR Master Circular.

Any circulars or notifications from the SEBI after the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus may result in changes to the above-mentioned timelines. Further, the offer procedure is subject to change to any revised circulars issued by the SEBI to this effect.

In terms of the UPI Circulars, in relation to the Offer, the BRLMs will be required to submit reports of compliance with listing timelines and activities prescribed by the SEBI, identifying non-adherence to timelines and processes and an analysis of entities responsible for the delay and the reasons associated with it.

Pursuant to Regulation 17(2) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, SEBI circular dated April 8, 2026 bearing reference number HO/49/(17)2026-CFD-POD2/I/8965/2026 and circular no. NSDL/CIR/II/19/2026 dated April 7, 2026 issued by NSDL and circular no. CDSL/OPS/RTA/CAIPO/2026/104 dated April 6, 2026 issued by CDSL, our

Company is required to ensure that all its pre-Offer Equity Share Capital, including Equity Shares that are pledged or under freeze status, are brought under lock-in for the period applicable, and where lock-in cannot be created or recorded by Depositories for any reason, including that the Equity Shares are (a) subject to pledge; or (b) under "freeze balance" or "safekeep balance" prior to the commencement of the lock-in period, our Company shall mark such Equity Shares, as "non-transferable" for the duration of the applicable lock-in period under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Submission of Bids (Other than Bids from Anchor Investors)

Bid/Offer Period (except the Bid/Offer Closing Date)	
Submission and Revision in Bids	Only between 10.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. (Indian Standard Time ("**IST**")
Bid/Offer Closing Date*	
Submission of electronic applications (online ASBA through 3-in-1 accounts) – For RIBs, Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion.	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 5.00 p.m. IST
Submission of electronic application (bank ASBA through online channels like internet banking, mobile banking and syndicate ASBA applications through UPI as a payment mechanism where Bid Amount is up to ₹0.50 million)	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 4.00 p.m. IST
Submission of electronic applications (syndicate non-retail, non-individual applications of QIBs and NIIs)	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 3.00 p.m. IST
Submission of physical applications (direct bank ASBA)	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 1.00 p.m. IST
Submission of physical applications (syndicate non-retail, non-individual applications where Bid Amount is more than ₹0.50 million)	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 12.00 p.m. IST
Revision/cancellation of Bids	
Upward Revision of Bids by QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders categories[#]	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 4.00 p.m. IST on Bid/ Offer Closing Date
Upward or downward Revision of Bids or cancellation of Bids by RIBs, Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion.	Only between 10.00 a.m. and up to 5.00 p.m. IST

**UPI mandate end time and date shall be at 5:00 p.m. IST on the Bid/Offer Closing Date.*
 # QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders can neither revise their bids downwards nor cancel/withdraw their Bids.

On the Bid/Offer Closing Date, the Bids shall be uploaded until:

(i) 4.00 p.m. IST in case of Bids by QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders, and

(ii) until 5.00 p.m. IST or such extended time as permitted by the Stock Exchanges, in case of Bids by Retail Individual Bidders and Eligible Employees in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders in the Shareholder Reservation Portion.

On the Bid/Offer Closing Date, extension of time may be granted by Stock Exchanges only for uploading Bids received from Retail Individual Bidders, Eligible Employees Bidding under the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders Bidding under the Shareholder Reservation Portion after taking into account the total number of Bids received and as reported by the BRLMs to the Stock Exchanges.

The Registrar to the Offer shall submit the details of cancelled/ withdrawn/ deleted applications to the SCSBs on a daily basis within 60 minutes of the Bid closure time from the Bid/ Offer Opening Date until the Bid/ Offer Closing Date by obtaining the same from the Stock Exchanges. The SCSBs shall unblock such applications by the closing hours of the Working Day and submit the confirmation to the BRLMs and the RTA on a daily basis.

It is clarified that Bids shall be processed only after the application monies are blocked in the ASBA Account and Bids not uploaded on the electronic bidding system or in respect of which the full Bid Amount is not blocked by SCSBs, or not blocked under the UPI Mechanism in the relevant ASBA Account, as the case may be, would be rejected.

Due to limitation of time available for uploading the Bids on the Bid/Offer Closing Date, Bidders are advised to submit their Bids one day prior to the Bid/Offer Closing Date and in any case no later than 12:00 p.m. IST on the Bid/Offer Closing Date. Any time mentioned in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is IST. Bidders are cautioned that, in the event a large number of Bids are received on the Bid/Offer Closing Date, as is typically experienced

in public offerings, some Bids may not get uploaded due to lack of sufficient time. Such Bids that cannot be uploaded will not be considered for allocation under the Offer. Bids will be accepted only during Monday to Friday (excluding any public holiday). The Designated Intermediaries shall modify select fields uploaded in the Stock Exchange Platform during the Bid/Offer Period till 5.00 pm on the Bid/Offer Closing Date after which the Stock Exchange(s) send the Bid information to the Registrar to the Offer for further processing. Further, as per letter no. list/SMD/SM/2006 dated July 3, 2006 and letter no. NSE/IPO/25101- 6 dated July 6, 2006 issued by BSE and NSE respectively, Bids and any revision in Bids were be accepted on Saturdays, Sundays and public/bank holidays as declared by the Stock Exchanges. Bids by ASBA Bidders were uploaded by the relevant Designated Intermediary in the electronic system to be provided by the Stock Exchanges. The Promoter Selling Shareholder is liable for any failure in (i) uploading the Bids due to faults in any software/ hardware system or otherwise; and (ii) the blocking of Bid Amount in the ASBA Account on receipt of instructions from the Sponsor Bank on account of any errors, omissions or non-compliance by various parties involved in, or any other fault, malfunctioning or breakdown in, or otherwise, in the UPI Mechanism.

In case of any discrepancy in the data entered in the electronic book *vis-a-vis* data contained in the physical Bid cum Application Form, for a particular Bidder, the details of the Bid file received from the Stock Exchanges may be taken as the final data for the purpose of Allotment.

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserve the right to revise the Price Band during the Bid/Offer Period, provided that the Cap Price shall be less than or equal to 120% of the Floor Price and the Floor Price shall not be less than the face value of the Equity Shares. Further, the Cap price shall be at least 105% of the Floor Price. The revision in the Price Band shall not exceed 20% on either side, *i.e.,* the Floor Price can move up or down to the extent of 20% of the Floor Price and the Cap Price will be revised accordingly. The Floor Price shall not be less than the face value of the Equity Shares.

In case of any revision in the Price Band, the Bid/Offer Period will be extended by at least three additional Working Days following such revision of the Price Band, subject to the Bid/Offer Period not exceeding 10 Working Days. In cases of force majeure, banking strike or similar unforeseen circumstances, our Company may, in consultation with the BRLMs, for reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the Bid/Offer Period for a minimum of one Working Days, subject to the Bid/ Offer Period not exceeding 10 Working Days.

Any revision in the Price Band and the revised Bid/Offer Period, if applicable, will be widely disseminated by notification to the Stock Exchanges, by issuing a public notice, and also by indicating the change on the respective websites of the BRLMs and the terminals of the Syndicate Members and by intimation to SCSBs, other Designated Intermediaries and the Sponsor Banks, as applicable. In case of revision of Price Band, the Bid Lot shall remain the same.

In case of discrepancy in data entered in the electronic book *vis-à-vis* data contained in the Bid cum Application Form for a particular Bidder, the details as per the Bid file received from the Stock Exchanges shall be taken as the final data for the purpose of Allotment.

Minimum Subscription

As this is an offer for sale by the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the requirement of minimum subscription of 90% of the Offer under the SEBI ICDR Regulations is not applicable to the Offer. However, if our Company does not receive the subscription in the Offer as specified under Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR, including through devolvement of Underwriters, if any, in accordance with applicable law, or if the subscription level falls below the thresholds mentioned above after the Bid/Offer Closing Date, on account of withdrawal of applications or after technical rejections, or if the listing or trading permission is not obtained from the Stock Exchanges for the Equity Shares being issued or offered under the Red Herring Prospectus, our Company shall forthwith refund the entire subscription amount received in accordance with applicable law including the SEBI ICDR Master Circular. If there is a delay in refunding beyond the prescribed period, our Company and every Director of our Company, who are officers in default, shall pay interest at the applicable rate in accordance with the Companies Act, the UPI Circulars and any other applicable law.

The Promoter Selling Shareholder shall reimburse, only to the extent of the Equity Shares offered by the Promoter Selling Shareholder in the Offer any expenses and interest incurred by our Company on behalf of the Promoter Selling Shareholder for any delays in making refunds as required under the Companies Act and any other applicable law, provided that the Promoter Selling Shareholder shall not be responsible or liable for payment of

such expenses or interest, unless such delay is solely and directly attributable to an act or omission of the Promoter Selling Shareholder in relation to its Offered Shares.

Under subscription, if any, in any category except the QIB Portion, would be met with spill-over from the other categories at the discretion of our Company in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers and subject to applicable law, and the Designated Stock Exchange. Further, in terms of Regulation 49(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, our Company shall ensure that the number of Bidders to whom the Equity Shares will be Allotted will be not less than 1,000 failing which the entire application money shall be unblocked in the respective ASBA Accounts of the Bidders. In case of delay, if any, in unblocking the ASBA Accounts within such timeline as prescribed under applicable laws, our Company shall be liable to pay interest on the application money in accordance with applicable laws.

Arrangements for Disposal of Odd Lots

Since our Equity Shares will be traded in dematerialized form only and the market lot for our Equity Shares will be one Equity Share, no arrangements for disposal of odd lots are required.

New Financial Instruments

Our Company is not issuing any new financial instruments through this Offer.

Restrictions on Transfer and Transmission of Equity Shares

Except for: (i) the lock-in of the pre-Offer Equity Share capital of our Company, lock-in of the Promoters' contribution and the Anchor Investor lock-in as provided in "*Capital Structure*" beginning on page 108 and (ii) as provided under our Articles of Association, there are no restrictions on transfer of Equity Shares. Further, there are no restrictions on the transmission of Equity Shares and on their consolidation/splitting, except as provided in our Articles of Association. For details, see "*Description of Equity Shares and Terms of the Articles of Association*" beginning on page 647.

Withdrawal of the Offer

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right not to proceed with the Offer, in whole or in part thereof, after the Bid/ Offer Opening Date but before the Allotment. In such an event, our Company would issue a public notice in the newspapers in which the pre-Offer and price-band advertisements were published, within two days of the Bid/ Offer Closing Date or such other time as may be prescribed by SEBI, providing reasons for not proceeding with the Offer and inform the Stock Exchanges promptly on which the Equity Shares are proposed to be listed. The BRLMs, through the Registrar to the Offer, shall notify the SCSBs and the Sponsor Bank, in case of UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism, to unblock the bank accounts of the ASBA Bidders and the BRLMS shall notify the Escrow Collection Bank to release the Bid Amounts to the Anchor Investors, within one Working Day from the date of receipt of such notification. The notice of withdrawal will be issued in the same newspapers where the pre-Offer and price-band advertisements have appeared and the Stock Exchanges will also be informed promptly.

If our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs withdraws the Offer after the Bid/Offer Closing Date and thereafter determines that it will proceed with a public offering of the Equity Shares, our Company shall file a fresh draft red herring prospectus with SEBI. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Offer is also subject to obtaining (i) the final listing and trading approvals of the Stock Exchanges, which our Company shall apply for after Allotment and within three Working Days of the Bid/Offer Closing Date or such other time period as prescribed under applicable law; and (ii) the final RoC approval of the Prospectus after it is filed and/ or submitted with the RoC and the Stock Exchanges. If Allotment is not made within the prescribed time period under applicable law, the entire subscription amount received will be refunded/unblocked within the time prescribed under applicable law.

Option to receive Equity Shares in Dematerialized Form

Allotment of Equity Shares to successful Bidders will only be in the dematerialized form. Bidders will not have the option of Allotment of the Equity Shares in physical form. The Equity Shares on Allotment will be traded only in the dematerialized segment of the Stock Exchanges.

OFFER STRUCTURE

The Offer is of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each for cash at a price of ₹[●] per Equity Share aggregating up to ₹[●] million comprising an Offer for Sale of up to 668,056,100 Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹[●] million by the Promoter Selling Shareholder.

The Offer includes an Employee Reservation Portion of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹[●] million, for subscription by Eligible Employees, Shareholder Reservation Portion of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each aggregating up to ₹[●] million, for subscription by Eligible Shareholders. The Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed 5% of our post-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital and the Shareholders Reservation Portion shall not exceed 10% of the Offer Size. The Offer less the Employee Reservation Portion and the Shareholder Reservation Portion is the Net Offer. The Offer and the Net Offer shall constitute [●]% and [●]%, respectively of the post-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company. The face value of our Equity Shares is ₹2 each.

In terms of Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR the Offer is being made through the Book Building Process and in compliance with Regulation 6(1) and Regulation 32(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Particulars	**Eligible Employees[#]**	**Eligible Shareholders[##]**	**QIBs[(3) (5)]**	**Non-Institutional Bidders[(5)]**	**Retail Individual Bidders[(5)]**
Number of Equity Shares available for Allotment/allocation[(1)]	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each	Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each	Not more than [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each	Not less than [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each available for allocation or the Offer less allocation to QIB Bidders and RIBs	Not less than [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each available for allocation or the Offer less allocation to QIB Bidders and Non-Institutional Bidders
Percentage of Offer/ Net Offer Size available for allocation	The Employee Reservation Portion shall constitute up to [●]% of the post-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company. The Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed 5% of the post-Offer paid-up equity share capital of our Company	The Shareholders Reservation Portion shall constitute up to [●]% of the post-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company. The Shareholder Reservation Portion shall not exceed 10% of the Offer size.	Not more than 50.00% of the Net Offer being available for allocation to QIB Bidders. However, up to 5.00% of the Net QIB Portion will be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Mutual Funds only. Mutual Funds participating in the Mutual Fund Portion will also be eligible for allocation in the remaining QIB Portion. The unsubscribed portion in the Mutual Fund Portion will be available for allocation to other QIBs in the remaining Net QIB Portion.	Not less than 15.00% of the Net Offer, subject to the following: (i) one-third of the portion available to Non-Institutional Bidders shall be reserved for applicants with an application size of more than ₹ 0.20 million and up to ₹ 1.00 million; and (ii) two-thirds of the portion available to Non-Institutional Bidders shall be reserved for applicants with application size of more than ₹ 1.00 million. Provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of the sub-categories specified above	Not less than 35.00% of the Net Offer or the Net Offer less allocation to QIB Bidders and Non-Institutional Bidders will be available for allocation.

Particulars	Eligible Employees[#]	Eligible Shareholders[##]	QIBs[(3) (5)]	Non-Institutional Bidders[(5)]	Retail Individual Bidders[(5)]
				may be allocated to applicants in the other sub-category of Non-Institutional Bidders	
Basis of Allotment/allocation if respective category is oversubscribed	Proportionate[#], unless the Employee Reservation Portion is undersubscribed, the value of allocation to an Eligible Employee shall not exceed ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). In the event of undersubscription in the Employee Reservation Portion, the unsubscribed portion may be allocated, on a proportionate basis, to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion for value exceeding ₹0.20 million (net of the Employee Discount, if any), subject to total Allotment to an Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any)	Proportionate[##] and in case of oversubscription subject to minimum bid lot; For details, see "*Offer Procedure*" beginning on page 623.	Proportionate as follows (excluding the Anchor Investor Portion): (a) Up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Mutual Funds only; and (b) up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to all QIBs, including Mutual Funds receiving allocation as per (a) above up to 60% of the QIB Portion (of up to [●] equity shares of face value of ₹2 each) may be allocated on a discretionary basis to Anchor Investors of which 40% shall be reserved as under (i) 33.33% for domestic Mutual Funds; and (ii) 6.67% for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from domestic Mutual Funds, Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds at or above the Anchor Investor Allocation Price, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR	The Equity Shares available for allocation to NIBs under the Non-Institutional Portion, shall be subject to the following: (a) One-third of the Non-Institutional Portion being [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each are reserved for Bidders with application size of more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹1.00 million; and (b) two-thirds of the Non-Institutional Portion being [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each are reserved for Bidders with application size of more than ₹1.00 million. Provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of the categories specified in (a) or (b) above, may be allocated to Bidders in the other category. (a) The allotment of specified securities to each Non-Institutional Bidder shall not be less than the minimum application size, subject	The allotment to each RIB shall not be less than the minimum Bid Lot, subject to availability of Equity Shares in the Retail Portion and the remaining available Equity Shares if any, shall be allotted on a proportionate basis. For further details, see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623.

Particulars	Eligible Employees[#]	Eligible Shareholders[##]	QIBs[(3) (5)]	Non-Institutional Bidders[(5)]	Retail Individual Bidders[(5)]
			Regulations. Any under-subscription in the reserved category specified in clause (ii) above may be allocated to domestic Mutual Funds[(4)].	to availability in the Non-Institutional Portion, and the remainder, if any, shall be allotted on a proportionate basis in accordance with the conditions specified in this regard in Schedule XIII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations. For details, see "*Offer Procedure*" beginning on page 623.	
Mode of Bidding[(2)]	Only through the ASBA process (including the UPI Mechanism, as applicable) (except for Anchor Investors). Pursuant to SEBI ICDR Master Circular, SEBI has prescribed that all individual investors applying in initial public offerings opening on or after May 1, 2022, where the application amount is up to ₹0.50 million, shall use UPI. Individual investors bidding under the Non-Institutional Portion bidding for more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹0.50 million shall be required to use the UPI Mechanism				
Minimum Bid	[●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each	[●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each	Such number of Equity Shares and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each that the Bid Amount exceeds ₹0.20 million	For Non-Institutional Bidder applying under: One - third of the Non-Institutional Category such number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each such that the Bid Amount exceeds ₹0.20 million For Non-Institutional Bidder applying under: two - thirds of the Non-Institutional Category, such number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, such that	[●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each

Particulars	Eligible Employees[#]	Eligible Shareholders[##]	QIBs[(3) (5)]	Non-Institutional Bidders[(5)]	Retail Individual Bidders[(5)]
				the Bid Amount exceeds ₹1.00 million.	
Maximum Bid	Such number of Equity Shares and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, so that the maximum Bid Amount by each Eligible Employee in Employee Reservation Portion does not exceed ₹0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any)	Such number of Equity Shares and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, so that the maximum Bid Amount by each Eligible Shareholder in Shareholder Reservation Portion does not exceed ₹0.20 million	Such number of Equity Shares in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each not exceeding the size of the Offer, (excluding the Anchor Portion) subject to applicable limits to each Bidder	For NIBs applying under one-third of the Non-Institutional Portion (with application size of more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹1.00 million) such number of Equity Shares in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, such that the Bid Amount does not exceeds ₹1.00 million. For NIBs applying under two-thirds of the Non-Institutional Portion (with application size of more than ₹1.00 million) such number of Equity Shares in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 not exceeding the size of the Net Offer, (excluding the QIB Portion) subject to limits applicable to the Bidder.	Such number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each so that the Bid Amount does not exceed ₹0.20 million
Bid Lot	[●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each thereafter				
Allotment Lot	A minimum of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each and thereafter in multiples of one Equity Share of face value of ₹2 each thereafter for QIBs, RIBs, Eligible Employees and Eligible Shareholder. The Allotment to NIBs shall not be less than the minimum application size for Non-Institutional Bidder (i.e., ₹0.20 million).				
Trading Lot	One Equity Share of face value of ₹2 each				
Mode of Allotment	Compulsory in dematerialized form				
Who can apply[(6)(8)]	Eligible Employees	Eligible Shareholders	Public financial institutions as specified in Section 2(72) of the Companies Act 2013, scheduled commercial banks, mutual funds registered with SEBI, eligible FPIs (other than individuals,	Resident Indian individuals, Eligible NRIs, HUFs (in the name of *karta*), companies, corporate bodies, scientific institutions, societies, trusts and any individuals,	Resident Indian individuals, Eligible NRIs and HUFs (in the name of *karta*).

Particulars	Eligible Employees[#]	Eligible Shareholders[##]	QIBs[(3) (5)]	Non-Institutional Bidders[(5)]	Retail Individual Bidders[(5)]
			corporate bodies and family offices), VCFs, AIFs, FVCIs registered with the SEBI, multilateral and bilateral development financial institutions, state industrial development corporation, insurance company registered with IRDAI, provident fund with minimum corpus of ₹250.00 million, pension fund with minimum corpus of ₹250.00 million registered with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013, National Investment Fund set up by the Government, insurance funds set up and managed by army, navy or air force of the Union of India, insurance funds set up and managed by the Department of Posts, India and Systemically Important NBFCs, and accredited investors as defined in regulation 2(1)(ab) of the SEBI AIF Regulations, for the limited purpose of their investment in angel funds (as defined under the SEBI AIF Regulations) registered with SEBI,	corporate bodies and family offices including FPIs which are individuals, corporate bodies and family offices which are re-categorized as Category II FPIs (as defined in the SEBI FPI Regulations) and registered with SEBI.	
Terms of Payment	**In case of Anchor Investors:** Full Bid Amount shall be payable by the Anchor Investors at the time of submission of their Bids[(7)] **In case of other Bidders**: Full Bid Amount shall be blocked by the SCSBs in the bank account of the ASBA Bidder (other than Anchor Investors) or by the Sponsor Banks through the UPI Mechanism (for				

Particulars	Eligible Employees[#]	Eligible Shareholders[##]	QIBs[(3) (5)]	Non-Institutional Bidders[(5)]	Retail Individual Bidders[(5)]
	RIBs or individual investors Bidding under the Non-Institutional Portion for an amount of more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹0.50 million) that is specified in the ASBA Form at the time of submission of the ASBA Form.				

[#] *Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion can Bid up to a Bid Amount of ₹0.50 million (net of the Employee Discount, if any). However, a Bid by an Eligible Employee in the Employee Reservation Portion will be considered for allocation, in the first instance, for a Bid Amount of up to ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). In the event of under-subscription in the Employee Reservation Portion, the unsubscribed portion will be available for allocation and Allotment, proportionately to all Eligible Employees who have Bid in excess of ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), subject to the maximum value of Allotment made to such Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). An Eligible Employee Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion (subject to Bid Amount being up to ₹0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), can also Bid in the Retail Portion and Shareholder Reservation Portion, and such Bids shall not be considered multiple Bids. However, Bids by Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and in the Non-Institutional Portion shall be treated as multiple Bids. Further, undersubscription, if any, in the Employee Reservation Portion or the Shareholders Reservation Portion, may be added to other reserved category and the unsubscribed portion, if any, after such inter-se adjustments among such reserved categories shall be added to the Net Offer. In case of under-subscription in the Net Offer, spill-over to the extent of such under-subscription shall be permitted from the Employee Reservation Portion.*

Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion can also Bid under the Net Offer and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible) and such Bids shall not be considered as multiple Bids subject to applicable limits. If an Eligible Shareholder is Bidding in the Shareholders Reservation Portion up to ₹ 0.20 million, application by such Eligible Shareholders in the Retail Portion or Non-Institutional Portion and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) shall not be treated as multiple Bids. Therefore, Eligible Shareholders bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion (subject to the Bid Amount being up to ₹ 0.20 million) can also Bid under the Net Offer and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) and such Bids shall not be treated as multiple Bids.

(1) Assuming full subscription in the Offer.

(2) Pursuant to SEBI ICDR Master Circular, the SEBI has mandated that ASBA applications in the Offer will be processed only after the Bid Amounts are blocked in the bank accounts of the investors. Accordingly, Stock Exchanges shall, for all categories of investors and all modes through which the Applications are processed, accept ASBA Forms in their electronic book building platform only with a mandatory confirmation on the Bid Amounts blocked.

(3) The Offer is being made through the Book Building Process in accordance with Regulation 6(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, wherein not more than 50% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to QIBs. Such number of Equity Shares representing 5% of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to Mutual Funds only. The remainder of the QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to QIBs (other than Anchor Investors), including Mutual Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from them at or above the Offer Price. However, if the aggregate demand from Mutual Funds is less than 5% of the Net QIB Portion, the balance Equity Shares available for allocation in the Mutual Fund Portion will be added to the remaining Net QIB Portion for proportionate allocation to all QIBs. Further, not less than 15% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to Non-Institutional Bidders and not less than 35% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to RIBs in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, subject to valid Bids being received from them at or above the Offer Price.

(4) Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, may allocate up to 60% of the QIB Portion to Anchor Investors at the Anchor Investor Allocation Price, on a discretionary basis subject to there being (i) minimum of 2 and maximum of 15 Anchor Investors, where the allocation under the Anchor Investor Portion is up to ₹ 2,500 million under the Anchor Investor Portion, subject to a minimum Allotment of ₹ 50 million per Anchor Investor, and (iii) in case of allocation above ₹ 2,500 million under the Anchor Investor Portion, a minimum of five such investors and a maximum of 15 Anchor Investors for allocation up to ₹ 2,500 million, and an additional 15 Anchor Investors for every additional ₹ 2,500 million or part thereof will be permitted, subject to minimum allotment of ₹ 50 million per Anchor Investor. An Anchor Investor will make a minimum Bid of such number of Equity Shares, that the Bid Amount is at least ₹ 100 million. Further, 40% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved for (i) 33.33% for domestic Mutual Funds, and (ii) 6.67% for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from the domestic Mutual Funds, Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, as applicable, at or above the Anchor Investor Allocation Pric, which price shall be determined by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs. In the event of under-subscription or non-Allotment in the Anchor Investor Portion, the balance Equity Shares in the Anchor Investor Portion shall be added to the Net QIB Portion in (ii) above, the allocation may be made to domestic Mutual Funds, which price shall be determined by our Company in consultation with the BRLMs. For further details, see "Offer Procedure" on page 623.

(5) Subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price, under-subscription, if any, in the Non-Institutional Portion or the Retail Portion would be allowed to be met with spill-over from other categories or a combination of categories at the discretion of our Company, in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers and the Designated Stock Exchange, on a proportionate basis. However, undersubscription, if any, in the QIB Portion will not be allowed to be met with spill-over from other categories or a combination of categories. For further details, see "Terms of the Offer" on page 609.

(6) If the Bid is submitted in joint names, the Bid cum Application Form should contain only the name of the First Bidder whose name should also appear as the first holder of the depository account held in joint names. The signature of only the First Bidder would be required in the Bid cum Application Form and such First Bidder would be deemed to have signed on behalf of the joint holders. Bidders will be required to confirm and will be deemed to have represented to our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the members of the Syndicate, their respective directors, officers, agents, affiliates and representatives that they are eligible under applicable law, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals to acquire the Equity Shares.

(7) Anchor Investors are not permitted to use the ASBA process. Full Bid Amount shall be payable by the Anchor Investors at the time of submission of the Anchor Investor Application Forms provided that any difference between the Anchor Investor Allocation Price and the Anchor Investor Offer Price shall be payable by the Anchor Investor Pay-In Date as indicated in the CAN. In case the Offer Price is lower than the Anchor Investor Allocation Price, the amount in excess of the Offer Price paid by the Anchor Investors shall not be refunded to them.

(8) Bidders will be required to confirm and will be deemed to have represented to our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the Underwriters, their respective directors, officers, designated partners, partners, trustees, associates, agents, affiliates and representatives that they are eligible under applicable law, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals to acquire the Equity Shares.

Under-subscription, if any, in any category except the QIB Portion, would be met with spill-over from the other categories at the discretion of our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs and the Designated Stock Exchange. Bidders will be required to confirm and will be deemed to have represented to our Company, the Underwriters, their respective directors, officers, agents, affiliates and representatives that they are eligible under applicable law, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals to acquire the Equity Shares.

Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion at a price within the Price Band can make payment based on Bid Amount, at the time of making a Bid. Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion at the Cut-Off Price have to ensure payment at the Cap Price, at the time of making a Bid. Employee Discount, if any, will be offered to Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion, and, at the time of making a Bid.

In case of any revision in the Price Band, the Bid/ Offer Period shall be extended for at least three additional Working Days after such revision of the Price Band, subject to the total Bid/ Offer Period not exceeding ten Working Days. Any revision in the Price Band, and the revised Bid/ Offer Period, if applicable, shall be widely disseminated by notification to the Stock Exchanges by issuing a public notice and also by indicating the change on the websites of the BRLMs and at the terminals of the members of the Syndicate.

In case of discrepancy in the data entered in the electronic book vis-à-vis the data contained in the physical Bid cum Application Form for a particular Bidder, the details as per the Bid file received from the Stock Exchanges may be taken as the final data for the purpose of Allotment.

The Bids by FPIs with certain structures as described under section "*Offer Procedure - Bids by FPIs"* on page 630 and having same PAN will be collated and identified as a single Bid in the Bidding process. The Equity Shares allocated and allotted to such successful Bidders (with same PAN) will be proportionately distributed.

OFFER PROCEDURE

*All Bidders should read the General Information Document for Investing in Public Offers prepared and issued in accordance with the circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL1/CIR/P/2020/37 dated March 17, 2020 and the UPI Circulars (the "**General Information Document**"), which highlights the key rules, processes and procedures applicable to public issues in general in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, the SCRA, the SCRR and the SEBI ICDR Regulations which is part of the abridged prospectus accompanying the Bid cum Application Form. The General Information Document is also available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges and the BRLMs. Please refer to the relevant provisions of the General Information Document which are applicable to the Offer, including in relation to the process for Bids through the UPI Mechanism.*

Additionally, all Bidders may refer to the General Information Document for information in relation to (i) category of investors eligible to participate in the Offer; (ii) maximum and minimum Bid size; (iii) price discovery and allocation; (iv) payment instructions for ASBA Bidders; (v) Issuance of CAN and Allotment in the Offer; (vi) general instructions (limited to instructions for completing the Bid cum Application Form); (vii) submission of Bid cum Application Form; (viii) other instructions (limited to joint bids in cases of individual, multiple bids and instances when an application would be rejected on technical grounds); (ix) applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to punishment for fictitious applications; (x) mode of making refunds; (xi) Designated Date; (xii) disposal of applications; and (xiii) interest in case of delay in Allotment or refund.

*The SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2018/138 dated November 1, 2018 read with its circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2019/50 dated April 3, 2019, has introduced an alternate payment mechanism using Unified Payments Interface ("**UPI**") and consequent reduction in timelines for listing in a phased manner. Further, SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2021/2480/1/M dated March 16, 2021 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/P/CIR/2021/570 dated June 2, 2021, SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2022/51 dated April 20, 2022 (to the extent these have not been rescinded by the SEBI RTA Master Circular, the SEBI ICDR Master Circular and the SEBI RTA Master Circular, has introduced certain additional measures for streamlining the process of initial public offers and redressing investor grievances. The provisions of these circulars are deemed to form part of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Furthermore, pursuant to SEBI ICDR Master Circular, all individual bidders in initial public offerings whose application sizes are up to ₹ 0.50 million shall use the UPI Mechanism.*

*Pursuant to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/TPD1/CIR/P/2023/140 dated August 9, 2023, the time period for listing of equity shares pursuant to a public issue has been reduced from six Working Days to three Working Days, and as a result, the final reduced timeline of T+3 days has been made effective using the UPI Mechanism for applications by UPI Bidders ("**UPI Phase III**"). Accordingly, subject to any circulars, clarification or notification issued by the SEBI from time to time (including in connection with SEBI ICDR Master Circular), this Offer will be undertaken pursuant to the processes and procedures prescribed under UPI Phase III, subject to any circulars, clarifications or notifications which may be issued by the SEBI.*

Pursuant to SEBI ICDR Master Circular, applications made using the ASBA facility in initial public offerings shall be processed by the Registrar along with the SCSBs only after application monies are blocked in the bank accounts of investors (all categories). Accordingly, Stock Exchanges shall, for all categories of investors and other reserved categories and also for all modes through which the applications are processed, accept the ASBA applications in their electronic book building platform only with a mandatory confirmation on the application monies blocked.

In terms of Regulation 23(5) and Regulation 52 of SEBI ICDR Regulations, the timelines and processes mentioned in SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DCR2/CIR/P/2019/133 dated November 8, 2019 shall continue to form part of the agreements being signed between the intermediaries involved in the public issuance process and lead managers shall continue to coordinate with intermediaries involved in the said process. In case of any delay in unblocking of amounts in the ASBA Accounts (including amounts blocked through the UPI Mechanism) exceeding two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date, the Bidder shall be compensated at a uniform rate of ₹100 per day or 15% per annum of the application amount for the entire duration of delay exceeding two Working Days from the Bid/Offer Closing Date by the intermediary responsible for causing such delay in unblocking.

Our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs are not liable for any amendment, modification or change in the applicable law which may occur after the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Bidders are advised to make their independent investigations and ensure that their Bids are submitted in accordance with applicable laws and do not exceed the investment limits or maximum number of the Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable law or as specified in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the Red Herring

Prospectus and the Prospectus. Further, our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Syndicate are not liable for any adverse occurrence consequent to the implementation of the UPI Mechanism for application in this Offer.

*SEBI vide its circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-TPD-1/P/CIR/2024/55 dated May 24, 2024 ("**AV Circular**") has introduced the disclosure of audiovisual presentation of disclosures made in Offer Documents. Pursuant to the AV Circular, investors are advised not to rely on any other document, content or information provided in respect to the public issue on the internet/online websites/social media platforms/micro-blogging platforms by finfluencers.*

Pursuant to circular no. NSDL/CIR/II/28/2023 dated August 8, 2023 issued by NSDL and circular no. CDSL/OPS/RTA/POLCY/2023/161 dated August 8, 2023, issued by CDSL, our Company may request the Depositories to suspend/ freeze the ISIN in depository system from or around the date of the Red Herring Prospectus till the listing and commencement of trading of our Equity Shares. The shareholders who intend to transfer the pre-Offer shares may request our Company and/or the Registrar for facilitating transfer of shares under suspended/ frozen ISIN by submitting requisite documents to our Company and/or the Registrar. Our Company and/or the Registrar would then send the requisite documents along with applicable stamp duty and corporate action charges to the respective depository to execute the transfer of shares under suspended ISIN through corporate action. The transfer request shall be accepted by the Depositories from our Company till one day prior to Bid/ Offer Opening Date.

The BRLMs shall be the nodal entity for any issues arising out of public issuance process.

Book Building Procedure

The Offer is being made in terms of Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR read with Regulations 31 and 32(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, through the Book Building Process in accordance with Regulation 6(1) of the SEBI ICDR Regulations wherein not more than 50% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to QIBs, provided that our Company may, in consultation with the BRLMs, allocate up to 60% of the QIB Portion to Anchor Investors on a discretionary basis in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, of which 40% shall be reserved in the following manner (i) 33.33% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved for domestic Mutual Funds; and (ii) 6.67% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from the domestic Mutual Funds, Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, as applicable, at or above the Anchor Investor Allocation Price. Further, in any under-subscription in the portion reserved for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds category specified in (ii) above may be allocated to domestic Mutual Funds, in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. Any under-subscription in the Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds category specified may be allocated to Domestic Mutual Funds. In the event of under-subscription, or non-allocation in the Anchor Investor Portion, the balance Equity Shares shall be added to the Net QIB Portion. Further, 5% of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis only to Mutual Funds, and spill-over from the remainder of the Net QIB Portion shall be available for allocation on a proportionate basis to all QIBs (other than Anchor Investors), including Mutual Funds, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price. Further, not less than 15% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to Non-Institutional Bidders in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, out of which (a) one-third of such portion shall be reserved for applicants with application size of more than ₹0.20 million and up to ₹1.00 million; and (b) two-third of such portion shall be reserved for applicants with application size of more than ₹1.00 million, provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of such sub-categories may be allocated to applicants in the other sub-category of Non-Institutional Bidders and not less than 35% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to RIBs in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price.

The Offer includes a reservation of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, aggregating up to ₹[●] million, for subscription on a proportionate basis by Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and a reservation of up to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹2 each, aggregating up to ₹[●] million, for subscription on a proportionate basis by Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price, if any.

Subject to valid Bids being received at or above the Offer Price, under-subscription, if any, in any category, including the Employee Reservation Portion, except in the QIB Portion, would be allowed to be met with spill over from any other category or combination of categories of Bidders at the discretion of our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs and the Designated Stock Exchange subject to receipt of valid Bids received at or

above the Offer Price. Under-subscription, if any, in the QIB Portion, would not be allowed to be met with spill-over from any other category or a combination of categories.

Further, in the event of an under-subscription in the Employee Reservation Portion, such unsubscribed portion may be Allotted on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion, for a value in excess of ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), subject to the total Allotment to an Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). Further, undersubscription, if any, in the Employee Reservation Portion or the Shareholders Reservation Portion, may be added to other reserved category and the unsubscribed portion, if any, after such inter-se adjustments among such reserved categories shall be added to the Net Offer.

In accordance with Rule 19(2)(b) of the SCRR, the Offer and Net Offer will constitute at least [●] % and [●]% of the post-Offer paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company.

The Equity Shares, on Allotment, shall be traded only in the dematerialized segment of the Stock Exchanges.

All potential Bidders (except Anchor Investors) are required to mandatorily utilize the ASBA process providing details of their respective ASBA accounts, and UPI ID (in case of UPI Bidders) if applicable, in which the corresponding Bid Amounts will be blocked by the SCSBs or under the UPI Mechanism, as applicable.

Investors should note that the Equity Shares will be Allotted to all successful Bidders only in dematerialized form. The Bid cum Application Forms which do not have the details of the Bidders' depository account, including DP ID, Client ID, the PAN and UPI ID, for UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism, shall be treated as incomplete and will be rejected. Bidders will not have the option of being Allotted Equity Shares in physical form. However, they may get their Equity Shares rematerialized subsequent to Allotment of the Equity Shares in the Offer, subject to applicable laws.

Investors must ensure that their PAN is linked with Aadhaar and are in compliance with Central Board of Direct Taxes notification dated February 13, 2020 and the press releases dated June 25, 2021, September 17, 2021, March 30, 2022 and March 28, 2023, read with subsequent circulars issued in relation thereto.

SEBI has issued the UPI Circulars in relation to streamlining the process of public issue of *inter alia*, equity shares. Pursuant to the UPI Circulars, the UPI Mechanism has been introduced in a phased manner as a payment mechanism (in addition to mechanism of blocking funds in the account maintained with SCSBs under ASBA) for applications by RIBs through Designated Intermediaries with the objective to reduce the time duration from public issue closure to listing from six Working Days to up to three Working Days. The SEBI in its circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/TPD1/CIR/P/2023/140 dated August 9, 2023, has reduced the time period for listing of equity shares pursuant to a public issue from six Working Days to three Working Days. This Offer will be undertaken pursuant to the processes and procedures prescribed under UPI Phase III, subject to any circulars, clarifications or notifications which may be issued by the SEBI.

Pursuant to the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2021/2480/1/M dated March 16, 2021 issued by SEBI, as amended by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/P/CIR/2021/570 dated June 2, 2021 and the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2021/2480/1/M dated April 20, 2022 (the "**UPI Streamlining Circular**") (to the extent these have not been rescinded by the SEBI RTA Master Circular and the SEBI ICDR Master Circular) and the SEBI RTA Master Circular, SEBI ICDR Master Circular, SEBI has set out specific requirements for redressal of investor grievances for applications that have been made through the UPI Mechanism. The requirements of the UPI Streamlining Circular include, appointment of a nodal officer by the SCSB and submission of their details to SEBI, the requirement for SCSBs to send SMS alerts for the blocking and unblocking of UPI mandates, the requirement for the Registrar to submit details of cancelled, withdrawn or deleted applications, and the requirement for the bank accounts of unsuccessful Bidders to be unblocked no later than one day from the date on which the Basis of Allotment is finalized. Failure to unblock the accounts within the timeline would result in the SCSBs being penalized under the relevant securities law. Additionally, if there is any delay in the redressal of investors' complaints, the relevant SCSB as well as the post–Offer BRLM will be required to compensate the concerned investor.

All SCSBs offering the facility of making applications in public issues shall also provide the facility to make applications using UPI. Our Company will be required to appoint Sponsor Banks to act as conduits between the Stock Exchanges and NPCI in order to facilitate collection of requests and/ or payment instructions of the UPI Bidders using the UPI.

Further, pursuant to SEBI ICDR Master Circular, all individual investors applying in public issues where the application amount is up to ₹ 0.50 million shall use UPI and shall also provide their UPI ID in the Bid cum Application Form submitted with any of the entities mentioned herein below:

a) a syndicate member;

b) a stock broker recognised with a registered stock exchange (and whose name is mentioned on the website of the stock exchange as eligible for this activity);

c) a depository participant (whose name is mentioned on the website of the stock exchange as eligible for this activity);

d) a registrar to an issue and share transfer agent (whose name is mentioned on the website of the stock exchange as eligible for this activity)

For further details, refer to the "*General Information Document*" available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges and the BRLMs.

Bid cum Application Form

Copies of the Bid cum Application Form (other than for Anchor Investors) and the abridged prospectus will be available with the Designated Intermediaries at the Bidding Centres and our Registered and Corporate Office. An electronic copy of the Bid cum Application Form will also be available for download on the websites of NSE (www.nseindia.com) and BSE (www.bseindia.com) at least one day prior to the Bid/Offer Opening Date. Further, the Bid cum Application Form will have QR code and link to access the Abridged Prospectus and the Red Herring Prospectus. The Bid Cum Application Forms for Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion will also be available at the Registered Office and Corporate Office.

Copies of the Anchor Investor Application Form will be available at the offices of the BRLMs.

All Bidders (other than Anchor Investors) shall mandatorily participate in the Offer only through the ASBA process. Anchor Investors are not permitted to participate in the Offer through the ASBA process.

UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism must provide the valid UPI ID in the relevant space provided in the Bid cum Application Form and the Bid cum Application Form that does not contain the UPI ID are liable to be rejected.

ASBA Bidders (other than UPI Bidders using UPI Mechanism) must provide bank account details and authorization to block funds in their respective ASBA Accounts in the relevant space provided in the ASBA Form and the ASBA Forms that do not contain such details are liable to be rejected. The ASBA Bidders shall ensure that they have sufficient balance in their bank accounts to be blocked through ASBA for their respective Bid as the application made by a Bidder shall only be processed after the Bid amount is blocked in the ASBA account of the Bidder pursuant to SEBI ICDR Master Circular.

ASBA Bidders shall ensure that the Bids are made on ASBA Forms bearing the stamp of the Designated Intermediary, submitted at the Bidding Centres only (except in case of electronic ASBA Forms) and the ASBA Forms not bearing such specified stamp are liable to be rejected. UPI Bidders using UPI Mechanism, may submit their ASBA Forms, including details of their UPI IDs, with the Syndicate, Sub-Syndicate Members, Registered Brokers, RTAs or CDPs. RIBs authorizing an SCSB to block the Bid Amount in the ASBA Account may submit their ASBA Forms with the SCSBs. ASBA Bidders must ensure that the ASBA Account has sufficient credit balance such that an amount equivalent to the full Bid Amount can be blocked by the SCSB or the Sponsor Banks, as applicable at the time of submitting the Bid. In order to ensure timely information to investors, SCSBs are required to send SMS alerts to investors intimating them about Bid Amounts blocked/ unblocked.

The prescribed colour of the Bid cum Application Form for the various categories is as disclosed below.

Category	Colour of Bid cum Application Form*
Resident Indians, including resident QIBs, Non-Institutional Bidders, Retail Individual Bidders and Eligible NRIs applying on a non-repatriation basis[(1)]	[●]
Non-Residents including Eligible NRIs, FVCIs, FPIs, registered multilateral and bilateral development financial institutions applying on a repatriation basis[(1)]	[●]
Anchor Investors[(2)]	[●]
Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion[(3)]	[●]

Category	Colour of Bid cum Application Form*
Eligible Shareholders Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion(3)	[●]

* *Excluding electronic Bid cum Application Form*

Notes:

(1) Electronic Bid Cum Application Forms and the abridged prospectus will also be available for download on the website of NSE (www.nseindia.com) and BSE (www.bseindia.com).

(2) Bid cum Application Forms for Anchor Investors will be made available at the office of the BRLMs.

(3) Bid cum Application Forms for Eligible Employees and Eligible Shareholders will be available at the Registered and Corporate Office of our Company

In case of ASBA forms, the relevant Designated Intermediaries shall upload the relevant Bid details in the electronic bidding system of the Stock Exchanges, and the Stock Exchanges shall accept the ASBA applications in their electronic bidding system only with a mandatory confirmation on application monies blocked. For UPI Bidders using UPI Mechanism, the Stock Exchange shall share the Bid details (including UPI ID) with the Sponsor Bank(s) on a continuous basis to enable the Sponsor Bank(s) to initiate UPI Mandate Request to UPI Bidders for blocking of funds. For ASBA Forms (other than through UPI Mechanism) Designated Intermediaries (other than SCSBs) shall submit/ deliver the ASBA Forms to the respective SCSB where the Bidder has an ASBA bank account and shall not submit it to any non-SCSB bank or any Escrow Collection Bank.

For UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism, the Stock Exchanges shall share the Bid details (including UPI ID) with the Sponsor Banks on a continuous basis to enable the Sponsor Banks to initiate the UPI Mandate Request to UPI Bidders for blocking of funds. The Sponsor Banks shall initiate request for blocking of funds through NPCI to UPI Bidders, who shall accept the UPI Mandate Request for blocking of funds on their respective mobile applications associated with UPI ID linked bank account. The NPCI shall maintain an audit trail for every bid entered in the Stock Exchanges bidding platform, and the liability to compensate UPI Bidders (using the UPI Mechanism) in case of failed transactions shall be with the concerned entity (*i.e.*, the Sponsor Banks, NPCI or the Bankers to the Offer) at whose end the lifecycle of the transaction has come to a halt. The NPCI shall share the audit trail of all disputed transactions/ investor complaints to the Sponsor Banks and the bankers to an issue. The BRLMs shall also be required to obtain the audit trail from the Sponsor Banks and the Banker to the Offer for analyzing the same and fixing liability. For ensuring timely information to investors, SCSBs shall send SMS alerts as specified in the SEBI circular dated March 16, 2021, as amended pursuant to the SEBI circulars dated June 2, 2021 and April 20, 2022 (to the extent these have not been rescinded by the SEBI RTA Master Circular) and the SEBI RTA Master Circular.

Pursuant to NSE circular dated July 22, 2022 with reference no. 23/2022 and BSE circular dated July 22, 2022 with reference no. 20220722-30, has mandated that trading members, Syndicate Members, RTA and Depository Participants shall submit Syndicate ASBA bids above ₹ 0.50 million and NII and QIB bids above ₹ 0.20 million, through SCSBs only.

For all pending UPI Mandate Requests, the Sponsor Banks shall initiate requests for blocking of funds in the ASBA Accounts of relevant Bidders with a confirmation cut-off time of 5:00 p.m. on the Bid/Offer Closing Date ("**Cut-Off Time**"). Accordingly, UPI Bidders Bidding using through the UPI Mechanism should accept UPI Mandate Requests for blocking off funds prior to the Cut-Off Time and all pending UPI Mandate Requests at the Cut-Off Time shall lapse.

The processing fees for applications made by UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism may be released to the SCSBs only after such banks provide a written confirmation on compliance with the UPI Circulars.

The Sponsor Banks will undertake a reconciliation of Bid responses received from Stock Exchanges and sent to NPCI and will also ensure that all the responses received from NPCI are sent to the Stock Exchanges platform with detailed error code and description, if any. Further, the Sponsor Banks will undertake reconciliation of all Bid requests and responses throughout their lifecycle on daily basis and share reports with the BRLMs in the format and within the timelines as specified under the UPI Circulars. Sponsor Banks and issuer banks shall download UPI settlement files and raw data files from the NPCI portal after every settlement cycle and do a three way reconciliation with UPI switch data, CBS data and UPI raw data. NPCI is to coordinate with issuer banks and Sponsor Banks on a continuous basis.

The Sponsor Banks shall host a web portals for intermediaries (closed user group) from the date of Bid/Offer Opening Date until the date of listing of the Equity Shares with details of statistics of mandate blocks/unblocks, performance of apps and UPI handles, down-time/network latency (if any) across intermediaries and any such processes having an impact/bearing on the Offer Bidding process.

Electronic registration of Bids

a) The Designated Intermediary may register the Bids using the on-line facilities of the Stock Exchanges. The Designated Intermediaries can also set up facilities for off-line electronic registration of Bids, subject to the condition that they may subsequently upload the off-line data file into the on-line facilities for Book Building on a regular basis before the closure of the Offer.

b) On the Bid/Offer Closing Date, the Designated Intermediaries may upload the Bids until such time as may be permitted by the Stock Exchanges and as disclosed in the Red Herring Prospectus.

c) Only Bids that are uploaded on the Stock Exchanges Platform are considered for allocation/Allotment. The Designated Intermediaries are given until 5:00 p.m. for Retail Individual Bidders and 4:00 p.m. for NIB and QIB on the Bid/Offer Closing Date to modify select fields uploaded in the Stock Exchange Platform during the Bid/Offer Period after which the Stock Exchange(s) send the Bid information to the Registrar to the Offer for further processing.

d) QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders can neither revise their bids downwards nor cancel/withdraw their bids.

Participation by the Promoters, the members of the Promoter Group, the BRLMs, the Syndicate Members and persons related to Promoters/the members of the Promoter Group/the BRLMs

The BRLMs and the Syndicate Members shall not be allowed to purchase the Equity Shares in any manner, except towards fulfilling their underwriting obligations. However, the respective associates and affiliates of the BRLMs and the Syndicate Members may purchase Equity Shares in the Offer, either in the QIB Portion or in the Non-Institutional Portion, as may be applicable to such Bidders, and such subscription may be on their own account or on behalf of their clients. All categories of investors, including respective associates or affiliates of the BRLMs and Syndicate Members, shall be treated equally for the purpose of allocation to be made on a proportionate basis.

Except as stated below, neither the BRLMs nor any associate of the BRLMs can apply in the Offer under the Anchor Investor Portion:

(i) mutual funds sponsored by entities which are associates of the BRLMs;

(ii) insurance companies promoted by entities which are associates of the BRLMs;

(iii) AIFs sponsored by the entities which are associates of the BRLMs;

(iv) FPIs (other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices) which are associates of the BRLMs; or

(v) pension funds sponsored by entities which are associates of the BRLMs

Further, an Anchor Investor shall be deemed to be an associate of the BRLMs, if: (a) either of them controls, directly or indirectly through its subsidiary or holding company, not less than 15% of the voting rights in the other; or (b) either of them, directly or indirectly, by itself or in combination with other persons, exercises control over the other; or (c) there is a common director, excluding a nominee director, among the Anchor Investor and the BRLMs.

Further, our Promoters and members of the Promoter Group shall not participate by applying for Equity Shares in the Offer.

However, a QIB who has any of the following rights in relation to our Company shall be deemed to be a person related to our Promoters or the members of the Promoter Group of our Company:

(i) rights under a shareholders' agreement or voting agreement entered into with our Promoters or the members of the Promoter Group of our Company;

(ii) veto rights; or

(iii) right to appoint any nominee director on the Board.

Bids by Mutual Funds

With respect to Bids by Mutual Funds, a certified copy of their SEBI registration certificate must be lodged along with the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to reject any Bid without assigning any reason thereof, subject to applicable law.

Bids made by asset management companies or custodians of Mutual Funds shall specifically state names of the concerned schemes for which such Bids are made.

In case of a Mutual Fund, a separate Bid can be made in respect of each scheme of the Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and such Bids in respect of more than one scheme of the Mutual Fund will not be treated as multiple Bids provided that the Bids clearly indicate the scheme concerned for which the Bid has been made.

No Mutual Fund scheme shall invest more than 10% of its NAV in equity shares or equity-related instruments of any single company, provided that the limit of 10% shall not be applicable for investments in case of index funds or sector or industry specific schemes. No Mutual Fund under all its schemes should own more than 10% of any company's paid-up share capital carrying voting rights.

Bids by HUFs

Bids by Hindu Undivided Families or HUFs, should be made in the individual name of the Karta. The Bidder should specify that the Bid is being made in the name of the HUF in the Bid cum Application Form/Application Form as follows: "Name of sole or First Bidder: XYZ Hindu Undivided Family applying through XYZ, where XYZ is the name of the *Karta*". Bids/Applications by HUFs will be considered at par with Bids/Applications from individuals.

Bids by Eligible NRIs

Eligible NRIs may obtain copies of Bid cum Application Form from the Designated Intermediaries. Only Bids accompanied by payment in Indian Rupees or freely convertible foreign exchange will be considered for Allotment. Eligible NRI Bidders Bidding on a repatriation basis by using the Non-Resident Forms should authorize their SCSB (if they are Bidding directly through the SCSB) or confirm or accept the UPI Mandate Request (in case of UPI Bidders Bidding through the UPI Mechanism) to block their Non-Resident External ("**NRE**") accounts, or Foreign Currency Non-Resident ("**FCNR**") Accounts, and Eligible NRI Bidders Bidding on a non-repatriation basis by using Resident Forms should authorize their SCSB (if they are Bidding directly through SCSB) or confirm or accept the UPI Mandate Request (in case of UPI Bidders Bidding through the UPI Mechanism) to block their Non-Resident Ordinary ("**NRO**") accounts for the full Bid Amount, at the time of the submission of the Bid cum Application Form. Participation of Eligible NRIs in the Offer shall be subject to the FEMA Rules.

The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-Debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2026, notified with effect from June 12, 2026, amended the FEMA Rules to broaden certain investment and transfer provisions by replacing references to "Non-Resident Indian" or "Overseas Citizen of India" with "an individual person resident outside India including a Non-Resident Indian or Overseas Citizen of India", including in relation to investment by individual persons resident outside India in listed Indian companies and transfer of equity instruments or units held on a repatriation basis.

In accordance with FEMA rules, the total holding by any individual NRI, on a repatriation basis, shall not exceed 10% of the total paid-up value equity share capital on a fully diluted basis or shall not exceed 10% of the paid-up value of each series of debentures or preference shares or share warrants issued by an Indian company and the total holdings of all individual persons resident outside India (including NRIs and OCIs) put together shall not exceed 24% of the total paid-up equity share capital on a fully diluted basis or shall not exceed 24% of the paid-up value of each series of debentures or preference shares or share warrantor such other limit as may be stipulated by RBI in each case, from time to time.

Eligible NRIs Bidding on non-repatriation basis are advised to use the Bid cum Application Form for residents ([●] in colour). Eligible NRIs Bidding on a repatriation basis are advised to use the Bid cum Application Form meant for Non-Residents ([●] in colour).

NRIs will be permitted to apply in the Offer through Channel I or Channel II (as specified in the UPI Circulars). Further, subject to applicable law, NRIs may use Channel IV (as specified in the UPI Circulars) to apply in the Offer, provided the UPI facility is enabled for their NRE/ NRO accounts.

NRIs applying in the Offer using UPI Mechanism are advised to enquire with the relevant bank whether their bank account is UPI linked prior to making such application. For details of investment by NRIs, see "*Restrictions on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities*" on page 645.

Bids by FPIs

In terms of the SEBI FPI Regulations, the issue of Equity Shares to a single FPI or an investor group (which means the same multiple entities having common ownership directly or indirectly of more than 50% or common control) must be below 10% of our post-Offer Equity Share capital. Further, in terms of the FEMA Non-debt Instruments Rules, with effect from April 1, 2020, the aggregate FPI investment limit is the sectoral cap applicable to an Indian company as prescribed in the FEMA Non-debt Instruments Rules with respect to its paid-up equity capital on a fully diluted basis. Currently, the sectoral cap for Mining (Coal & Lignite) is 100% under the automatic route and accordingly, the applicable limit with respect to our Company is 100%.

FPIs are permitted to participate in the Offer subject to compliance with conditions and restrictions which may be specified by the Government from time to time. In case of Bids made by FPIs, a certified copy of the certificate of registration issued under the SEBI FPI Regulations is required to be attached to the Bid cum Application Form, failing which our Company reserves the right to reject any Bid without assigning any reason. FPIs who wish to participate in the Offer are advised to use the Bid cum Application Form for Non-Residents ([●] in colour).

In terms of the FEMA, for calculating the aggregate holding of FPIs in a company, holding of all registered FPIs shall be included.

The FEMA NDI Rules were enacted on October 17, 2019 in supersession of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2017, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession. FPIs are permitted to participate in the Offer subject to compliance with conditions and restrictions which may be specified by the Government from time to time.

Subject to compliance with all applicable Indian laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals in terms of Regulation 21 of the SEBI FPI Regulations, an FPI, may issue, subscribe to or otherwise deal in offshore derivative instruments(as defined under the SEBI FPI Regulations as any instrument, by whatever name called, which is issued overseas by a FPI against securities held by it in India, as its underlying) directly or indirectly, only in the event (i) such offshore derivative instruments are issued only by persons registered as Category I FPIs; (ii) such offshore derivative instruments are issued only to persons eligible for registration as Category I FPIs; (iii) such offshore derivative instruments are issued after compliance with 'know your client' norms; and (iv) such other conditions as may be specified by SEBI from time to time.

An FPI issuing offshore derivative instruments is also required to ensure that any transfer of offshore derivative instruments issued by, or on behalf of it subject to, *inter alia*, the following conditions:

(i) such offshore derivative instruments are transferred to persons subject to fulfilment of SEBI FPI Regulations; and

(ii) prior consent of the FPI is obtained for such transfer, except when the persons to whom the offshore derivative instruments are to be transferred are pre-approved by the FPI.

Bids by FPIs which utilise the multi investment manager structure in accordance with the SEBI master circular bearing reference number SEBI/HO/AFD-2/CIR/P/2022/175 dated December 19, 2022, submitted with the same PAN but with different beneficiary account numbers, Client IDs and DP IDs shall not be treated as multiple Bids ("**MIM Bids**"). FPIs bearing the same PAN may be treated as multiple Bids by a Bidder and may be rejected, except for Bids from FPIs that utilise the multi investment manager structure in accordance with the Operational FPI Guidelines (such structure referred to as "**MIM Structure**"). In order to ensure valid Bids, FPIs making MIM Bids using the same PAN and with different beneficiary account numbers, Client IDs and DP IDs, are required to submit a confirmation that their Bids are under the MIM Structure and indicate the name of their investment managers in such confirmation which shall be submitted along with each of their Bid cum Application Forms. In the absence of such confirmation from the relevant FPIs, such MIM Bids shall be rejected.

Further, in the following cases, the bids by FPIs will not be considered as multiple Bids: involving (i) the MIM Structure and indicating the name of their respective investment managers in such confirmation; (ii) offshore derivative instruments ("**ODI**") which have obtained separate FPI registration for ODI and proprietary derivative investments; (iii) sub funds or separate class of investors with segregated portfolio who obtain separate FPI registration; (iv) FPI registrations granted at investment strategy level/sub fund level where a collective investment

scheme or fund has multiple investment strategies/sub-funds with identifiable differences and managed by a single investment manager; (v) multiple branches in different jurisdictions of foreign bank registered as FPIs; (vi) Government and Government related investors registered as Category 1 FPIs; and (vii) Entities registered as Collective Investment Scheme having multiple share classes.

Please note that in terms of the General Information Document, the maximum Bid by any Bidder including QIB Bidder should not exceed the investment limits prescribed for them under applicable laws. Further, MIM Bids by an FPI Bidder utilising the MIM Structure shall be aggregated for determining the permissible maximum Bid. Further, please note that as disclosed in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus read with the General Information Document, Bid Cum Application Forms are liable to be rejected in the event that the Bid in the Bid cum Application Form "*exceeds the Offer size and/or investment limit or maximum number of the Equity Shares that can be held under applicable laws or regulations or maximum amount permissible under applicable laws or regulations, or under the terms of the Red Herring Prospectus*."

For example, an FPI must ensure that any Bid by a single FPI and/ or an investor group (which means the same multiple entities having common ownership directly or indirectly of more than 50% or common control) (collective, the "**FPI Group**") shall be below 10% of the total paid-up Equity Share capital of our Company on a fully diluted basis. Any Bids by FPIs and/ or the FPI Group (including but not limited to (a) FPIs Bidding through the MIM Structure; or (b) FPIs with separate registrations for offshore derivative instruments and proprietary derivative instruments) for 10% or more of our total paid-up post Offer Equity Share capital shall be liable to be rejected.

Bids by SEBI-registered AIFs, VCFs and FVCIs

The SEBI FVCI Regulations, SEBI VCF Regulations and the SEBI AIF Regulations prescribe, *inter alia*, the investment restrictions on the FVCIs, VCFs and AIFs registered with SEBI respectively. While the SEBI VCF Regulations have since been repealed, the funds registered as VCFs under the SEBI VCF Regulations continue to be regulated by such regulations until the existing fund or scheme managed by the fund is wound up. FVCIs can invest only up to 33.33% of the investible funds by way of subscription to an initial public offering. Category I AIF and Category II AIF cannot invest more than 25% of the investible funds in one investee company directly or through investment in the units of other AIFs, subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI. A Category III AIF cannot invest more than 10% of the investible funds in one investee company directly or through investment in the units of other AIFs, subject to the conditions prescribed by SEBI. AIFs which are authorized under the fund documents to invest in units of AIFs are prohibited from offering their units for subscription to other AIFs. Additionally, a VCF that has not re-registered as an AIF under the SEBI AIF Regulations shall continue to be regulated by the SEBI VCF Regulations (and accordingly shall not be allowed to participate in the Offer) until the existing fund or scheme managed by the fund is wound up and such funds shall not launch any new scheme after the notification of the SEBI AIF Regulations.

There is no reservation for Eligible NRIs, AIFs, FPIs and FVCIs, and all Bidders will be treated on the same basis with other categories for the purpose of allocation.

All non-resident investors should note that refunds (in case of Anchor Investors), dividends and other distributions, if any, will be payable in Indian Rupees only and net of bank charges and commission.

The Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder or the BRLMs will not be responsible for loss, if any, incurred by the Bidder on account of conversion of foreign currency.

Bids by Limited Liability Partnerships

In case of Bids made by limited liability partnerships registered under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, a certified copy of certificate of registration issued under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, must be attached to the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to reject any Bid without assigning any reason thereof.

Bids by Banking Companies

In case of Bids made by banking companies registered with RBI, certified copies of: (i) the certificate of registration issued by RBI, and (ii) the approval of such banking company's investment committee are required to be attached to the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to reject any Bid without assigning any reason thereof. The investment limit for banking companies in non-financial services companies as per the Banking Regulation Act, the Master Directions - the

Reserve Bank of India (Financial Services provided by Banks) Directions, 2016, as amended and Master Circular on Basel III Capital Regulations dated May 12, 2023, as amended, is 10% of the paid-up share capital of the investee company, not being its subsidiary engaged in non-financial services, or 10% of the banking company's own paid-up share capital and reserves, whichever is lower.

However, a banking company would be permitted to invest in excess of 10% but not exceeding 30% of the paid-up share capital of such investee company, subject to prior approval of the RBI, if (i) the investee company is engaged in non-financial activities permitted for banking companies in terms of Section 6(1) of the Banking Regulation Act; or (ii) the additional acquisition is through restructuring of debt, or to protect the banking company's interest on loans/investments made to a company. The banking company is required to submit a time bound action plan to the RBI for the disposal of such shares within a specified period. The aggregate investment by a banking company along with its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures or entities directly or indirectly controlled by the banking company; and mutual funds managed by asset management companies controlled by the banking company, more than 20% of the investee company's paid up share capital engaged in non-financial services. However, this cap doesn't apply to the cases mentioned in (i) and (ii) above. The aggregate equity investment made by a banking company in all its subsidiaries and other entities engaged in financial services and non-financial services, including overseas investments, cannot exceed 20% of the banking company's paid-up share capital and reserves.

Bids by SCSBs

SCSBs participating in the Offer are required to comply with the terms of the circulars issued by the SEBI dated September 13, 2012 and January 2, 2013. Such SCSBs are required to ensure that for making applications on their own account using ASBA, they should have a separate account in their own name with any other SEBI registered SCSBs. Further, such account shall be used solely for the purpose of making application in public issues and clear demarcated funds should be available in such account for such applications.

Bids by Systemically Important NBFCs

In case of Bids made by Systemically Important NBFCs registered with RBI, certified copies of: (i) the certificate of registration issued by RBI, (ii) the last audited financial statements on a standalone basis, (iii) a net worth certificate from its statutory auditors, and (iv) such other approval as may be required by the Systemically Important NBFCs are required to be attached to the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to reject any Bid, without assigning any reason thereof.

Systemically Important NBFCs participating in the Offer shall comply with all applicable regulations, directions, guidelines and circulars issued by the RBI from time to time.

The investment limit for Systemically Important NBFCs shall be as prescribed by RBI from time to time.

Bids by Insurance Companies

In case of Bids made by insurance companies registered with the IRDAI, a certified copy of certificate of registration issued by IRDAI must be attached to the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to reject any Bid without assigning any reason thereof.

The exposure norms for insurers are prescribed under the IRDAI Investment Regulations, based on investments in equity shares of the investee company, the entire group of the investee company and the industry sector in which the investee company operates. Insurance companies participating in the Offer are advised to refer to the IRDAI Investment Regulations for specific investment limits applicable to them and comply with all applicable regulations, guidelines and circulars issued by the IRDAI from time to time.

Bids by Provident Funds/Pension Funds

In case of Bids made by pension funds registered with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013, subject to applicable laws, with minimum corpus of ₹250 million and provident funds with minimum corpus of ₹250 million, a certified copy of certificate from a chartered accountant certifying the corpus of the provident fund/pension fund must be attached to the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to reject any Bid, without assigning any reason thereof.

Bids by Eligible Employees

The Bid must be for a minimum of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each thereafter so as to ensure that the Bid Amount payable by the Eligible Employee does not exceed ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). The Allotment in the Employee Reservation Portion will be on a proportionate basis. Eligible Employees under the Employee Reservation Portion may Bid at Cut-off Price provided that their Bid does not exceed ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). For the method of proportionate basis of Allotment see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623.

Bids under Employee Reservation Portion by Eligible Employees shall be:

(a) made only in the prescribed Bid cum Application Form or Revision Form (*i.e.,* [●] colour form);

(b) the Bid must be for a minimum of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each thereafter so as to ensure that the Bid Amount payable by the Eligible Employee does not exceed ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). The maximum Bid in this category by an Eligible Employee cannot exceed ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). However, the initial allocation to an Eligible Employee in the Employee Reservation Portion shall not exceed ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any). In the event of under-subscription in the Employee Reservation Portion upon the initial allocation, such unsubscribed portion may be Allotted on a proportionate basis to Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion for a value in excess of ₹ 0.20 million (net of Employee Discount, if any), subject to the maximum value of Allotment made to an Eligible Employee not exceeding ₹ 0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any);

(c) Eligible Employees should mention their employee number at the relevant place in the Bid cum Application Form.

(d) the Bidder should be an Eligible Employee. In case of joint bids, the First Bidder shall be an Eligible Employee;

(e) only Eligible Employees would be eligible to apply in the Offer under the Employee Reservation Portion;

(f) only those Bids, which are received at or above the Offer Price, would be considered for Allotment under this category;

(g) Eligible Employees can apply at Cut-off Price;

(h) Bid by Eligible Employees can be made also in the Retail Portion or the Non-Institutional Portion and such Bids shall not be treated as multiple Bids;

(i) if the aggregate demand in this category is less than or equal to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each at or above the Offer Price, full allocation shall be made to the Eligible Employees to the extent of their demand; and

(j) undersubscription, if any, in the Employee Reservation Portion may be added to other reserved category i.e. Shareholders Reservation Portion and the remaining unsubscribed portion, if any, after such inter-se adjustments among such reserved categories, shall be added to the Net Offer. In case of under-subscription in the Net Offer, spill over to the extent of under-subscription shall be permitted from the Employee Reservation Portion. If the aggregate demand in this category is greater than [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each at or above the Offer Price, the allocation shall be made on a proportionate basis.

Bids by Eligible Shareholders

Bids under the Shareholder Reservation Portion shall be subject to the following:

1. Only Eligible Shareholders (i.e. individuals and HUFs who are public equity shareholders of our Corporate Promoter, excluding such other persons not eligible under applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines as at the date of the Red Herring Prospectus) would be eligible to apply in this Offer under the Shareholder Reservation Portion.

2. In case of joint Bids, the sole / first Bidder shall be an Eligible Shareholder.

3. Only those Bids, which are received at or above the Offer Price, would be considered for allocation under this portion.

4. The Bids must be for a minimum of [●] Equity Shares and in multiples of [●] Equity Shares thereafter.

5. Bids by Eligible Shareholders in the Shareholder Reservation Portion, the Net Offer portion and the Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible) shall not be treated as multiple Bids subject to applicable limits. If an Eligible Shareholder is Bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion up to ₹ 0.20 million, application by such Eligible Shareholders in the Retail Portion or Non- Institutional Portion and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) shall not be treated as multiple Bids. Therefore, Eligible Shareholders bidding in the Shareholder Reservation Portion (subject to the Bid Amount being up to ₹ 0.20 million) can also Bid under the Net Offer and Employee Reservation Portion (if eligible and subject to applicable limits) and such Bids shall not be treated as multiple Bids. Our Company reserves the right to reject, in its absolute discretion, all or any multiple Bids in any or all categories.

6. If the aggregate demand in this portion is less than or equal to [●] Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 2 each at or above the Offer Price, full allocation shall be made to the Eligible Shareholders to the extent of their demand.

7. Any unsubscribed portion remaining in the Shareholder Reservation Portion shall be added to the Net Offer. Under-subscription, if any, in any category including the Shareholder Reservation Portion and Employee Reservation Portion, except in the QIB Portion, would be allowed to be met with spill over from any other category or a combination of categories at the discretion of our Company and the Promoter Selling Shareholder in consultation with the Book Running Lead Managers and the Designated Stock Exchange.

Eligible Shareholders would need to have a valid PAN and their PAN should be updated with the register of shareholders maintained with Coal India Limited. Further, Eligible Shareholders would need to have a valid demat account and details, as Equity Shares can only be Allotted to Eligible Shareholders having a valid demat account.

If the aggregate demand in this portion is greater than [●] Equity Shares at or above the Offer Price, the allocation shall be made on a proportionate basis. For the method of proportionate basis of Allotment, see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623.

Bids under Power of Attorney

In case of Bids made pursuant to a power of attorney or by limited companies, corporate bodies, registered societies, eligible FPIs, Mutual Funds, Systemically Important NBFCs, insurance companies, insurance funds set up by the army, navy or air force of the Union of India, insurance funds set up by the Department of Posts, India, or the National Investment Fund and provident funds with a minimum corpus of ₹250 million (subject to applicable law) and pension funds with a minimum corpus of ₹250 million, registered with the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013, a certified copy of the power of attorney or the relevant resolution or authority, as the case may be, along with a certified copy of the memorandum of association and articles of association and/or bye laws must be lodged along with the Bid cum Application Form. Failing this, our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, reserves the right to accept or reject any Bid in whole or in part, in either case without assigning any reason therefor.

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, in its absolute discretion, reserves the right to relax the above condition of simultaneous lodging of the power of attorney along with the Bid cum Application Form, subject to such terms and conditions that our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs may deem fit.

In accordance with existing regulations issued by the RBI, OCBs cannot participate in this Offer.

The Equity Shares have not been and will not be registered, listed or otherwise qualified in any other jurisdiction outside India and may not be offered or sold, and Bids may not be made by persons in any such jurisdiction, except in compliance with the applicable laws of such jurisdiction.

The above information is given for the benefit of the Bidders. Our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs are not liable for any amendments or modification or changes in applicable laws or regulations, which may occur after the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Bidders are

advised to make their independent investigations and ensure that any single Bid from them does not exceed the applicable investment limits or maximum number of the Equity Shares that can be held by them under applicable law or regulation or as specified in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, or as will be specified in the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus.

Bids by Anchor Investors

In accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations, the key terms for participation by Anchor Investors are provided below.

(i) Anchor Investor Application Forms will be made available for the Anchor Investor Portion at the offices of the BRLMs.

(ii) The Bid must be for a minimum of such number of Equity Shares so that the Bid Amount exceeds ₹100.00 million. A Bid cannot be submitted for over 60% of the QIB Portion. In case of a Mutual Fund, separate Bids by individual schemes of a Mutual Fund will be aggregated to determine the minimum application size of ₹100.00 million.

(iii) (a) 33.33% of the Anchor Investor Portion shall be reserved for domestic Mutual Funds, and (b) 6.67% for Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, subject to valid Bids being received from the domestic Mutual Funds, Life Insurance Companies and Pension Funds, as applicable, at or above the Anchor Investor Allocation Price. In the event of under-subscription in (b) above, the allocation may be made to domestic Mutual Funds.

(iv) Bidding for Anchor Investors will open one Working Day before the Bid/ Offer Opening Date.

(v) Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs may finalize allocation to the Anchor Investors on a discretionary basis, provided that the minimum number of Allottees in the Anchor Investor Portion will not be less than: (a) minimum of two and maximum of 15 Anchor Investors, where the allocation under the Anchor Investor Portion is up to ₹2,500.00 million, subject to a minimum Allotment of ₹50.00 million per Anchor Investor; and (b) in case of allocation above ₹2,500.00 million under the Anchor Investor Portion, a minimum of five such investors and a maximum of 15 such Anchor Investors for allocation up to ₹2,500.00 million, and an additional 15 Anchor Investors for every additional ₹2,500.00 million or part thereof, subject to minimum Allotment of ₹50.00 million per Anchor Investor.

(vi) Allocation to Anchor Investors will be completed on the Anchor Investor Bid/ Offer Period. The number of Equity Shares allocated to Anchor Investors and the price at which the allocation is made, will be made available in the public domain by the BRLMs before the Bid/Offer Opening Date, through intimation to the Stock Exchanges.

(vii) Anchor Investors cannot withdraw or lower the size of their Bids at any stage after submission of the Bid.

(viii) If the Offer Price is greater than the Anchor Investor Allocation Price, the additional amount being the difference between the Offer Price and the Anchor Investor Offer Price will be payable by the Anchor Investors on the Anchor Investor pay-in date specified in the CAN. If the Offer Price is lower than the Anchor Investor Offer Price, Allotment to successful Anchor Investors will be at the higher price.

(ix) 50% of the Equity Shares allotted to Anchor Investors under the Anchor Investor Portion shall be locked-in for a period of 90 days from the date of Allotment and the remaining 50% of the Equity Shares shall be locked-in for a period of 30 days from the date of Allotment.

(x) Neither the BRLMs(s) or any associate of the BRLMs (other than mutual funds sponsored by entities which are associate of the BRLMs or insurance companies promoted by entities which are associate of the BRLMs or Alternate Investment Funds (AIFs) sponsored by the entities which are associates of the BRLMs or FPIs, other than individuals, corporate bodies and family offices which are associates of the BRLMs or pension funds sponsored by entities which are associates of the BRLMs) shall apply under the Anchor Investors Portion.

Bids made by QIBs under both the Anchor Investor Portion and the QIB Portion will not be considered multiple Bids.

For more information, please read the General Information Document.

Information for Bidders

The relevant Designated Intermediary will enter a maximum of three Bids at different price levels opted in the Bid cum Application Form and such options are not considered as multiple Bids. It is the Bidder's responsibility to obtain the acknowledgment slip from the relevant Designated Intermediary. The registration of the Bid by the Designated Intermediary does not guarantee that the Equity Shares shall be allocated/Allotted. Such Acknowledgement Slip will be non-negotiable and by itself will not create any obligation of any kind. When a Bidder revises his or her Bid, he /she shall surrender the earlier Acknowledgement Slip and may request for a revised acknowledgment slip from the relevant Designated Intermediary as proof of his or her having revised the previous Bid. In relation to electronic registration of Bids, the permission given by the Stock Exchanges to use their network and software of the electronic bidding system should not in any way be deemed or construed to mean that the compliance with various statutory and other requirements by our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and/or the BRLMs are cleared or approved by the Stock Exchanges; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of compliance with the statutory and other requirements, nor does it take any responsibility for the financial or other soundness of our Company, the management or any scheme or project of our Company; nor does it in any manner warrant, certify or endorse the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the Red Herring Prospectus or the Prospectus; nor does it warrant that the Equity Shares will be listed or will continue to be listed on the Stock Exchanges.

General Instructions

Do's:

A. Check if you are eligible to apply as per the terms of the Red Herring Prospectus and under applicable law, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals. All Bidders (other than Anchor Investors) should submit their Bids through the ASBA process only;

B. Ensure that you have Bid within the Price Band;

C. Read all the instructions carefully and complete the Bid cum Application Form in the prescribed form;

D. Ensure that you (other than the Anchor Investors) have mentioned the correct details of your ASBA Account (*i.e.*, bank account number) in the Bid cum Application Form if you are not a UPI Bidder using the UPI Mechanism in the Bid cum Application Form and if you are a UPI Bidder using the UPI Mechanism ensure that you have mentioned the correct UPI ID (with maximum length of 45 characters including the handle), in the Bid cum Application Form;

E. Ensure that your Bid cum Application Form bearing the stamp of a Designated Intermediary is submitted to the Designated Intermediary at the Bidding Center (except in case of electronic Bids) within the prescribed time. Bidders (other than Anchor Investors) shall submit the Bid cum Application Form in the manner set out in the General Information Document;

F. Investors must ensure that their PAN is linked with Aadhaar and are in compliance with the notification dated February 13, 2020 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the press release dated June 25, 2021, September 17, 2021, March 30, 2022 and March 28, 2023.

G. Bidders Bidding shall ensure that they use only their own ASBA Account or only their own bank account linked UPI ID (for UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism) to make an application in the Offer and not ASBA Account or bank account linked UPI ID of any third party;

H. UPI Bidders Bidding using the UPI Mechanism shall make Bids only through the SCSBs, mobile applications and UPI handles whose name appears in the list of SCSBs which are live on UPI, as displayed on the SEBI website. An application made using incorrect UPI handle or using a bank account of an SCSB or bank which is not mentioned on the SEBI website is liable to be rejected;

I. Ensure that you have funds equal to or more than the Bid Amount in the ASBA Account maintained with the SCSB before submitting the ASBA Form to any of the Designated Intermediaries;

J. UPI Bidders using UPI Mechanism, may submit their ASBA Forms with the Syndicate Member, Registered Brokers, RTAs or CDPs and should ensure that the ASBA Form contains the stamp of such Designated Intermediary;

K. The ASBA bidders shall ensure that bids above ₹0.50 million, are uploaded only by the SCSBs;

L. Ensure that the signature of the First Bidder in case of joint Bids, is included in the Bid cum Application Forms. If the First Bidder is not the ASBA Account holder, ensure that the Bid cum Application Form is signed by the ASBA Account holder. Ensure that you have mentioned the correct bank account number in the Bid cum Application Form;

M. Ensure that the name(s) given in the Bid cum Application Form is/are exactly the same as the name(s) in which the beneficiary account is held with the Depository Participant. In case of joint Bids, the Bid cum Application Form should contain the name of only the First Bidder whose name should also appear as the first holder of the beneficiary account held in joint names;

N. Ensure that you request for and receive a stamped Acknowledgment Slip in the form of a counterfoil or acknowledgment specifying the application number as a proof of having accepted the of the Bid cum Application Form for all your Bid options from the concerned Designated Intermediary;

O. Ensure that you submit the revised Bids to the same Designated Intermediary, through whom the original Bid was placed, and obtain a revised Acknowledgment Slip;

P. Bidders not using the UPI Mechanism, should submit their Bid cum Application Form directly with SCSBs and/or the designated branches of SCSBs or the relevant Designated Intermediary, as applicable;

Q. Except for Bids (i) on behalf of the Central or State Governments and the officials appointed by the courts, who, in terms of the circular (no. MRD/DoP/Cir-20/2008) dated June 30, 2008 issued by the SEBI, may be exempt from specifying their PAN for transacting in the securities market, (ii) submitted by investors who are exempt from the requirement of obtaining/specifying their PAN for transacting in the securities market, and (iii) Bids by persons resident in the state of Sikkim, who, in terms of the SEBI circular dated July 20, 2006, may be exempted from specifying their PAN for transacting in the securities market, all Bidders should mention their PAN allotted under the Income Tax Act. The exemption for the Central or the State Government and officials appointed by the courts and for investors residing in the State of Sikkim is subject to (a) the Demographic Details received from the respective depositories confirming the exemption granted to the beneficiary owner by a suitable description in the PAN field and the beneficiary account remaining in "active status"; and (b) in the case of residents of Sikkim, the address as per the Demographic Details evidencing the same. All other applications in which PAN is not mentioned will be rejected;

R. Ensure that thumb impressions and signatures other than in the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India are attested by a Magistrate or a Notary Public or a Special Executive Magistrate under official seal;

S. Ensure that the category and the investor status is indicated in the Bid cum Application Form to ensure proper upload of your Bid in the electronic Bidding system of the Stock Exchanges;

T. Ensure that in case of Bids under power of attorney or by limited companies, corporates, trusts, etc., the relevant documents, including a copy of the power of attorney, if applicable, are submitted;

U. Ensure that Bids submitted by any person outside India is in compliance with applicable foreign and Indian laws;

V. Since the Allotment will be in demat form only, ensure that the depository account is active, the correct DP ID, Client ID, the PAN, and UPI ID (for UPI Bidders Bidding through UPI Mechanism) and PAN are mentioned in their Bid cum Application Form and that the name of the Bidder, the DP ID, Client ID, UPI ID (for UPI Bidders bidding through UPI Mechanism) and the PAN entered into the online IPO system of the Stock Exchanges by the relevant Designated Intermediary, as applicable, matches with the name, DP ID, Client ID, UPI ID (for UPI Bidders bidding through UPI Mechanism) and PAN available in the Depository database;

W. In case of QIBs and NIBs, ensure that while Bidding through a Designated Intermediary, the ASBA Form is submitted to a Designated Intermediary in a Bidding Centre and that the SCSB where the ASBA Account, as specified in the ASBA Form, is maintained has named at least one branch at that location for the Designated Intermediary to deposit ASBA Forms (a list of such branches is available on the website of SEBI at www.sebi.gov.in);

X. The ASBA Bidders shall use only their own bank account or only their own bank account linked UPI ID for the purposes of making Application in the Offer, which is UPI 2.0 certified by NPCI;

Y. Bidders (except UPI Bidders Bidding through the UPI Mechanism) should instruct their respective banks to release the funds blocked in the ASBA account under the ASBA process.

Z. In case of UPI Bidders, once the Sponsor Banks issues the Mandate Request, the UPI Bidders would be required to proceed to authorize the blocking of funds by confirming or accepting the UPI Mandate Request to authorize the blocking of funds equivalent to application amount and subsequent debit of funds in case of Allotment, in a timely manner;

AA. UPI Bidders Bidding using the UPI Mechanism should mention valid UPI ID of only the Bidder (in case of single account) and of the First Bidder (in case of joint account) in the Bid cum Application Form;

BB. Ensure that when applying in the Offer using the UPI Mechanism, the name of your SCSB appears in the list of SCSBs displayed on the SEBI website which are live on UPI. Further, also ensure that the name of the app and the UPI handle being used for making the application is also appearing in Annexure 'A' to the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2019/85 dated July 26, 2019;

CC. In case of ASBA Bidders (other than 3-in-1 Bids) Syndicate Members shall ensure that they do not upload any bids above ₹ 0.50 million;

DD. UPI Bidders who wish to revise their Bids using the UPI Mechanism, should submit the revised Bid with the Designated Intermediaries, pursuant to which UPI Bidders should ensure acceptance of the UPI Mandate Request received from the Sponsor Banks to authorize blocking of funds equivalent to the revised Bid Amount in the UPI Bidder's ASBA Account;

EE. Anchor Investors should submit the Anchor Investor Application Forms to the BRLMs;

FF. FPIs making MIM Bids using the same PAN, and different beneficiary account numbers, Client IDs and DP IDs, are required to submit a confirmation that their Bids are under the MIM Structure and indicate the name of their investment managers in such confirmation which shall be submitted along with each of their Bid cum Application Forms. In the absence of such confirmation from the relevant FPIs, such MIM Bids shall be rejected;

GG. Bids received from FPIs bearing the same PAN shall not be treated as multiple Bids in the event such FPIs utilise the MIM Structure and such Bids have been made with different beneficiary account numbers, Client IDs and DP IDs;

HH. UPI Bidders Bidding through UPI Mechanism shall ensure that details of the Bid are reviewed and verified by opening the attachment in the UPI Mandate Request and then proceed to authorize the UPI Mandate Request using his/her/its UPI PIN. Upon the authorization of the mandate using his/her UPI PIN, a UPI Bidder may be deemed to have verified the attachment containing the application details of the UPI Bidder in the UPI Mandate Request and have agreed to block the entire Bid Amount and authorizes the Sponsor Banks to block the Bid Amount mentioned in the Bid cum Application Form;

II. Ensure that you have accepted the UPI Mandate Request received from the Sponsor Banks prior to 5:00 p.m. on the Bid/ Offer Closing Date;

JJ. Bids by Eligible NRIs, HUFs and any individuals, corporate bodies and family offices who are FPIs and registered with SEBI for a Bid Amount of less than ₹0.20 million would be considered under the Retail Portion for the purposes of allocation and Bids for a Bid Amount exceeding ₹0.20 million would be considered under the Non-Institutional Portion for allocation in the Offer;

KK. Ensure that you have correctly signed the authorization/undertaking box in the Bid cum Application Form, or have otherwise provided an authorization to the SCSB or the Sponsor Banks, as applicable, via

the electronic mode, for blocking funds in the ASBA Account equivalent to the Bid Amount mentioned in the Bid cum Application Form, as the case may be, at the time of submission of the Bid. In case of UPI Bidders submitting their Bids and participating in the Offer through the UPI Mechanism, ensure that you authorize the UPI Mandate Request raised by the Sponsor Banks for blocking of funds equivalent to Bid Amount and subsequent debit of funds in case of Allotment;

LL. Ensure that the Demographic Details are updated, true and correct in all respects; and

MM. Ensure that your PAN is linked with your Aadhaar card, and that you are in compliance with notification dated February 13, 2020 and the press release dated June 25, 2021, September 17, 2021, March 30, 2022 and March 28, 2023, each issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

The Bid cum Application Form is liable to be rejected if the above instructions, as applicable, are not complied with. Application made using incorrect UPI handle or using a bank account of an SCSB or SCSBs which is not mentioned in the Annexure 'A' to the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2019/85 dated July 26, 2019 is liable to be rejected.

Don'ts:

A. Do not Bid for lower than the minimum Bid size;

B. Do not submit a Bid using UPI ID, if you are not a UPI Bidder;

C. Do not Bid/revise the Bid Amount to an amount calculated at less than the Floor Price or higher than the Cap Price;

D. Do not Bid for a Bid Amount exceeding ₹ 0.20 million (for Bids by Retail Individual Bidders);

E. Do not Bid at Cut-off Price (for Bids by QIBs and Non-Institutional Bidders);

F. Do not pay the Bid Amount in cheques, demand drafts, cash, money order, postal order or by stock invest;

G. Do not send Bid cum Application Forms by post; instead submit the same to the Designated Intermediary only;

H. Do not submit the Bid cum Application Forms to any non-SCSB bank or our Company;

I. Do not instruct your respective banks to release the funds blocked in the ASBA Account under the ASBA process;

J. Do not submit the Bid for an amount more than funds available in your ASBA account;

K. Do not withdraw your Bid or lower the size of your Bid (in terms of quantity of the Equity Shares or the Bid Amount) at any stage, if you are a QIB or a Non-Institutional Bidders. Retail Individual Bidders, Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion and Eligible Shareholders Bidding under the Shareholder Reservation Portion can revise or withdraw their Bids on or before the Bid/Offer Closing Date;

L. Do not submit your Bid after 3.00 p.m. on the Bid/Offer Closing Date;

M. Do not Bid on another Bid cum Application Form and the Anchor Investor Application Form, as the case may be, after you have submitted a Bid to any of the Designated Intermediary;

N. If you are a QIB, do not submit your Bid after 3 p.m. on the Bid/Offer Closing Date for QIBs;

O. In case of ASBA Bidders (other than 3 in 1 Bids) Syndicate Members shall ensure that they do not upload any bids above ₹ 0.50 million;

P. Do not Bid for Equity Shares in excess of what is specified for each category;

Q. In case of ASBA Bidders and UPI Bidders using UPI mechanism, do not submit more than one Bid cum Application Form per ASBA Account or UPI ID, respectively;

R. Do not make the Bid cum Application Form using third party bank account or using third party linked bank account UPI ID;

S. Do not submit Bids on plain paper or on incomplete or illegible Bid cum Application Forms or on Bid cum Application Forms in a colour prescribed for another category of Bidder;

T. Do not submit a Bid in case you are not eligible to acquire Equity Shares under applicable law or your relevant constitutional documents or otherwise;

U. Do not Bid if you are not competent to contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (other than minors having valid depository accounts as per Demographic Details provided by the depository);

V. Do not fill up the Bid cum Application Form such that the number of Equity Shares Bid for exceeds the Offer size and/or investment limit or maximum number of the Equity Shares that can be held under the applicable laws or regulations, or under the terms of the Red Herring Prospectus;

W. Do not submit the General Index Register (GIR) number instead of the PAN;

X. Do not submit incorrect details of the DP ID, Client ID, the PAN and UPI ID, if applicable, or provide details for a beneficiary account which is suspended or for which details cannot be verified by the Registrar to the Offer;

Y. Do not submit the ASBA Forms to any Designated Intermediary that is not authorized to collect the relevant ASBA Forms or to our Company;

Z. Do not submit Bids to a Designated Intermediary at a location other than at the relevant Bidding Centres. If you are RIB and are using UPI mechanism, do not submit the ASBA Form directly with SCSBs;

AA. Do not submit the Bid without ensuring that funds equivalent to the entire Bid Amount are available for blocking in the relevant ASBA account;

BB. Anchor Investors should not Bid through the ASBA process;

CC. Do not Bid on a Bid cum Application Form that does not have the stamp of a Designated Intermediary;

DD. Do not Bid on another Bid cum Application Form and the Anchor Investor Application Form, as the case may be, after you have submitted a Bid to any of the Designated Intermediaries;

EE. Do not link the UPI ID with a bank account maintained with a bank that is not UPI 2.0 certified by the NPCI in case of Bids submitted by UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism;

FF. UPI Bidders Bidding through the UPI Mechanism using the incorrect UPI handle or using a bank account of an SCSB or a bank which is not mentioned in the list provided in the SEBI website is liable to be rejected;

GG. Do not submit more than one Bid cum Application Form for each UPI ID in case of UPI Bidders Bidding using the UPI Mechanism; and

HH. Do not Bid if you are an OCB.

The Bid cum Application Form is liable to be rejected if the above instructions, as applicable, are not complied with.

Further, in case of any pre-Offer or post-Offer related issues regarding share certificates/demat credit/refund orders/unblocking etc., investors shall reach out to the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer. For details of the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, see "*General Information – Company Secretary and Compliance Officer*" on page 99.

Further, helpline details of the BRLMs pursuant to the SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/DIL2/CIR/P/2021/2480/1/M dated March 16, 2021 (to the extent this circular has not been rescinded by the SEBI RTA Master Circular) and the SEBI RTA Master Circular, see "*General Information – Book Running Lead Managers*" beginning on page 100.

Grounds for Technical Rejection

In addition to the grounds for rejection of Bids on technical grounds as provided in the General Information Document, Bidders are requested to note that Bids maybe rejected on the following additional technical grounds:

1. Bids submitted without instruction to the SCSBs to block the entire Bid Amount;

2. Bids which do not contain details of the Bid Amount and the bank account details in the ASBA Form;

3. Bids submitted on a plain paper;

4. Bids submitted by UPI Bidders using the UPI Mechanism through an SCSBs and/or using a mobile application or UPI handle, not listed on the website of SEBI;

5. Bids under the UPI Mechanism submitted by UPI Bidders using third party bank accounts or using a third party linked bank account UPI ID (subject to availability of information regarding third party account from Sponsor Banks);

6. ASBA Form submitted to a Designated Intermediary does not bear the stamp of the Designated Intermediary;

7. Bids submitted without the signature of the First Bidder or sole Bidder;

8. The ASBA Form not being signed by the account holders, if the account holder is different from the Bidder;

9. Bids by persons for whom PAN details have not been verified and whose beneficiary accounts are "suspended for credit" in terms of SEBI circular no. CIR/MRD/DP/ 22 /2010 dated July 29, 2010;

10. GIR number furnished instead of PAN;

11. Bids by RIBs Bidding in the Retail Portion with Bid Amount of a value of more than ₹ 0.20 million;

12. Bids by persons who are not eligible to acquire Equity Shares in terms of all applicable laws, rules, regulations, guidelines and approvals;

13. Bids by Eligible Employees Bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion with Bid Amount of a value of more than ₹0.50 million (net of Employee Discount, if any);

14. Bids accompanied by stock invest, money order, postal order or cash; and

15. Bids by QIBs uploaded after 4.00 pm on the QIB Bid/ Offer Closing Date and by Non-Institutional Bidders uploaded after 4.00 p.m. on the Bid/ Offer Closing Date, and Bids by RIBs uploaded after 5.00 p.m. on the Bid/ Offer Closing Date, unless extended by the Stock Exchanges.

Further, Bidders shall be entitled to compensation in the manner specified in the SEBI circular dated March 16, 2021 read with SEBI circular dated March 31, 2021 and SEBI circulars dated June 2, 2021 and April 20, 2022 (to the extent these have not been rescinded by the SEBI RTA Master Circular), the SEBI ICDR Master Circular and the SEBI RTA Master Circular, as applicable to the RTAs in case of delays in resolving investor grievances in relation to blocking/unblocking of funds.

Further, in case of any pre-Offer or post Offer related issues regarding share certificates/demat credit/refund orders/unblocking etc., investors shall reach out the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer. For details of the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, see "*General Information*" beginning on page 99.

Names of entities responsible for finalising the basis of allotment in a fair and proper manner

The authorized employees of the Designated Stock Exchange, along with the BRLMs and the Registrar, shall ensure that the Basis of Allotment is finalized in a fair and proper manner in accordance with the procedure specified in SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Method of allotment as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time

Our Company will not make any allotment in excess of the Equity Shares through the Red Herring Prospectus and the Prospectus except in case of oversubscription for the purpose of rounding off to make allotment, in consultation with the Designated Stock Exchange. Further, upon oversubscription, an allotment of not more than one per cent of the Offer may be made for the purpose of making allotment in minimum lots.

The allotment of Equity Shares to Bidders other than to the RIBs, NIBs and Anchor Investors shall be on a proportionate basis within the respective investor categories and the number of securities allotted shall be rounded off to the nearest integer, subject to minimum allotment being equal to the minimum application size as determined and disclosed.

The Allotment of Equity Shares to each Retail Individual Investor shall not be less than the minimum Bid Lot, subject to the availability of shares in Retail Individual Investor category, and the remaining available shares, if any, shall be allotted on a proportionate basis. Not less than 15% of the Net Offer shall be available for allocation to Non-Institutional Bidders. The Equity Shares available for allocation to Non-Institutional Bidders under the Non-Institutional Portion, shall be subject to the following: (i) one-third of the portion available to Non-Institutional Bidders shall be reserved for applicants with an application size of more than ₹ 0.20 million and up to ₹ 1.00 million, and (ii) two-third of the portion available to Non-Institutional Bidders shall be reserved for applicants with an application size of more than ₹ 1.00 million, provided that the unsubscribed portion in either of the aforementioned sub-categories may be allocated to applicants in the other sub-category of Non-Institutional Bidders. The allotment to each Non-Institutional Bidder shall not be less than the Minimum NIB Application Size, subject to the availability of Equity Shares in the Non-Institutional Portion, and the remaining Equity Shares.

The allotment of Equity Shares to each Retail Individual Bidder and Non-Institutional Bidder shall not be less than the minimum bid lot, subject to the availability of shares in the Retail Portion and Non-Institutional Bidder, and the remaining available shares, if any, shall be allotted on a proportionate basis.

Payment into Escrow Accounts for Anchor Investors

Our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs, in its absolute discretion, will decide the list of Anchor Investors to whom the CAN will be sent, pursuant to which the details of the Equity Shares allocated to them in their respective names will be notified to such Anchor Investors. Anchor Investors should transfer the Bid Amount (through direct credit, RTGS, NACH or NEFT) to the Escrow Account(s). For Anchor Investors, the payment instruments for payment into the Escrow Account(s) should be drawn in favour of:

(a) In case of resident Anchor Investors: "[●]"; and

(b) In case of Non-Resident Anchor Investors: "[●]".

Anchor Investors should note that the escrow mechanism is not prescribed by the SEBI and has been established as an arrangement between our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the Syndicate, the Escrow Collection Bank and the Registrar to the Offer to facilitate collections of Bid amounts from Anchor Investors.

Pre-Offer and price-band advertisement

Subject to Section 30 of the Companies Act, 2013, our Company shall, after filing the Red Herring Prospectus with the RoC, publish a pre-Offer and price-band advertisement, in the form prescribed by the SEBI ICDR Regulations, in: (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located).

In the pre-Offer and price-band advertisement, we shall state the Bid/Offer Opening Date and the Bid/Offer Closing Date. The advertisement, subject to the provisions of Section 30 of the Companies Act, 2013, shall be in the format prescribed in Part A of Schedule X of the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

Allotment advertisement

The Allotment Advertisement shall be uploaded on the websites of our Company, BRLMs and Registrar to the Offer, before 9:00 p.m. IST, on the second Working Day after the Bid/ Offer Closing Date, provided such final listing and trading approval from each of BSE and NSE is received prior to 9:00 p.m. IST on such day. In the event that the final listing and trading approval from each of BSE and NSE is received post 9:00 p.m. IST on the second Working Day after the Bid/ Offer Closing Date, then the Allotment Advertisement shall be uploaded on

the websites of our Company, BRLMs and Registrar to the Offer, following the receipt of final listing and trading approval from each of BSE and NSE.

Our Company, the BRLMs and the Registrar shall publish an allotment advertisement not later than one Working Day after the date of commencement of trading, disclosing the date of commencement of trading in (i) all editions of [●], a widely circulated English national daily newspaper; and (ii) all editions of [●], a widely circulated Hindi national daily newspaper, and (iii) [●] edition of [●], a widely circulated Hindi daily newspaper (Hindi being the regional language of Chhattisgarh, where our Registered and Corporate Office is located).

The information set out above is given for the benefit of the Bidders/applicants. Our Company, severally and not jointly and the Book Running Lead Managers are not liable for any amendments or modification or changes in applicable laws or regulations, which may occur after the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Bidders/applicants are advised to make their independent investigations and ensure that the number of Equity Shares Bid for do not exceed the prescribed limits under applicable laws or regulations.

Signing of the Underwriting Agreement and the RoC Filing

a. Our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Underwriters intend to enter into an Underwriting Agreement on or immediately after the finalization of the Offer Price but prior to the filing of the Prospectus with the ROC.

b. After signing the Underwriting Agreement, an updated Red Herring Prospectus will be filed with the RoC in accordance with applicable law, which then would be termed as the 'Prospectus'. The Prospectus will contain details of the Offer Price, the Anchor Investor Offer Price, Offer Size, and underwriting arrangements and will be complete in all material respects.

Impersonation

Attention of the Bidders is specifically drawn to the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 38 of the Companies Act, which is reproduced below:

"*Any person who:*

(a) makes or abets making of an application in a fictitious name to a company for acquiring, or subscribing for, its securities; or

(b) makes or abets making of multiple applications to a company in different names or in different combinations of his name or surname for acquiring or subscribing for its securities; or

(c) otherwise induces directly or indirectly a company to allot, or register any transfer of, securities to him, or to any other person in a fictitious name, shall be liable for action under Section 447."

The liability prescribed under Section 447 of the Companies Act, for fraud involving an amount of at least ₹1.00 million or 1.00% of the turnover of our Company, whichever is lower, includes imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months extending up to 10 years and fine of an amount not less than the amount involved in the fraud, extending up to three times such amount (provided that where the fraud involves public interest, such term shall not be less than three years.) Further, where the fraud involves an amount less than ₹ 1.00 million or 1.00% of the turnover of the company, whichever is lower, and does not involve public interest, any person guilty of such fraud shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to ₹ 5.00 million or with both.

Undertakings by our Company

Our Company undertakes the following:

- adequate arrangements shall be made to collect all Bid cum Application Forms submitted by Bidders;
- adequate arrangements shall be made to collect all ASBA applications and consider them similar to non-ASBA applications while finalizing the basis of allotment;
- the complaints received in respect of the Offer shall be attended to by our Company expeditiously and satisfactorily;

- all steps for completion of the necessary formalities for listing and commencement of trading at all the Stock Exchanges where the Equity Shares are proposed to be listed within three Working Days of the Bid/Offer Closing Date or such other time as may be prescribed by the SEBI or under any applicable law shall be taken;

- if Allotment is not made within the prescribed time period under applicable law, the entire Bid amount received will be refunded/unblocked within the time prescribed under applicable law, failing which interest will be due to be paid to the Bidders at the rate prescribed under applicable law for the delayed period;

- the funds required for making refunds (to the extent applicable) to unsuccessful Bidders as per the mode(s) disclosed shall be made available to the Registrar to the Offer by our Company;

- where refunds (to the extent applicable) are made through electronic transfer of funds, a suitable communication shall be sent to the Bidder within the time prescribed under applicable law, giving details of the bank where refunds shall be credited along with amount and expected date of electronic credit of refund;

- no further issue of the Equity Shares shall be made until the Equity Shares issued through the Red Herring Prospectus are listed or until the Bid monies are unblocked in ASBA Account/refunded on account of non-listing, under-subscription, etc.; and

- if our Company, in consultation with the BRLMs withdraws the Offer after the Bid/ Offer Closing Date and thereafter determines that it will proceed with an issue of the Equity Shares, it shall be required to file a fresh draft red herring prospectus with the SEBI.

Undertakings by the Promoter Selling Shareholder

The Promoter Selling Shareholder undertakes the following:

- it is the legal and beneficial owner of the Offered Shares and that the Offered Shares shall be transferred to the successful Bidders free from liens, charges and encumbrances.

- it shall not have any recourse to the proceeds of the Offer for Sale until final listing and trading approvals have been received from the Stock Exchanges;

- it shall not offer any incentive, whether direct or indirect, in any manner, whether in cash or kind or services or otherwise to the Bidder for making a Bid in the Offer, and shall not make any payment, direct or indirect, in the nature of discounts, commission, allowance or otherwise to any person who makes a Bid in the Offer;

- it shall provide reasonable support and extend such reasonable cooperation as may be required by our Company and the BRLMs in redressal of such investor grievances that pertain to the Offered Shares.

Utilization of net proceeds

Our Company and the Promoter Selling Shareholder, severally and not jointly, specifically confirm that all monies received out of the Offer shall be credited/transferred to a separate bank account other than the bank account referred to in sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Companies Act.

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF INDIAN SECURITIES

Foreign investment in Indian securities is regulated through the Industrial Policy, 1991 of the Government of India and FEMA. While the Industrial Policy, 1991 prescribes the limits and the conditions subject to which foreign investment can be made in different sectors of the Indian economy, FEMA regulates the precise manner in which such investment may be made. Under the Industrial Policy, unless specifically restricted, foreign investment is freely permitted in all sectors of the Indian economy up to any extent and without any prior approvals, but the foreign investor is required to follow certain prescribed procedures for making such investment. The RBI and the concerned ministries/departments are responsible for granting approval for foreign investment.

The Government of India has from time to time made policy pronouncements on foreign direct investment ("**FDI**") through press notes and press releases. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (earlier known as the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) ("**DPIIT**"), issued the FDI Policy, which, with effect from October 15, 2020 consolidated, subsumed and superseded all previous press notes, press releases and clarifications on FDI issued by the DPIIT that were in force and effect as of and prior to October 15, 2020. The FDI Policy will be valid until the DPIIT issues an updated circular.

The transfer of shares between an Indian resident and a non-resident does not require the prior approval of the RBI, provided that: (i) the activities of the investee company are under the automatic route under the FDI Policy and transfer does not attract the provisions of the SEBI Takeover Regulations; (ii) the non-resident shareholding is within the sectoral limits under the FDI Policy; and (iii) the pricing is in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the SEBI/RBI. For details of the aggregate limit for investments by NRIs and FPIs in our Company, see "*Offer Procedure—Bids by Eligible NRIs*" and "*Offer Procedure—Bids by FPIs*" on page 629 and 630, respectively.

In accordance with existing regulations issued by the RBI, OCBs cannot participate in this Offer.

Further, in accordance with Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series), dated April 17, 2020 issued by the DPIIT, as amended by Press Note No. 2 (2026 Series), dated March 15, 2026, and the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Amendment Rules, 2020 which came into effect from April 22, 2020, any investment, subscription, purchase or sale of equity instruments by entities of a country which shares land border with India or where the beneficial owner of an investment into India is situated in or is a citizen of any such country ("**Restricted Investors**"), will require prior approval of the Government, as prescribed in the Consolidated FDI Policy and the FEMA Rules. Further, in the event of transfer of ownership of any existing or future foreign direct investment in an entity in India, directly or indirectly, resulting in the beneficial ownership falling within the aforesaid restriction/ purview, such subsequent change in the beneficial ownership will also require approval of the Government. Furthermore, on April 22, 2020, the Ministry of Finance, Government of India has also made a similar amendment to the FEMA Rules. Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2020, a multilateral bank or fund, of which India is a member, shall not be treated as an entity of a particular country nor shall any country be treated as the beneficial owner of the investments of such bank or fund in India.

Subsequently, vide Press Note No. 2 (2026 Series), dated March 15, 2026 issued by the DPIIT followed by the Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Amendment) Rules, 2026 notified by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs on May 1, 2026, certain restrictions under Press Note No. 3 (2020 Series) have been eased, including by introducing the expression "beneficial owner" aligned with the definition under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, and by permitting non-controlling investments with beneficial ownership of up to 10% from countries which share a land border with India under the automatic route, subject to prescribed reporting to the DPIIT. Accordingly, prior approval of the Government of India shall be required only where investments exceed the aforesaid threshold of 10% beneficial ownership or where such investments confer control over the investee entity. The amendments under Press Note No. 2 (2026 Series) have come into effect as on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

Each Bidder should seek independent legal advice about its ability to participate in the Offer. In the event such prior approval of the Government of India is required, and such approval has been obtained, the Bidder shall intimate our Company and the Registrar to the Offer in writing about such approval along with a copy thereof within the Bid/Offer Period.

For further details, see "*Offer Procedure*" on page 623.

Foreign Exchange Laws

The foreign investment in our Company is governed by *inter alia* the FEMA, the FEMA Rules, the FDI Policy issued and amended by way of press notes, and the SEBI FPI Regulations. In terms of the FEMA Rules, for calculating the aggregate holding of FPIs in a company, holding of all registered FPIs shall be included. The aggregate limit for FPI investments shall be the sectoral cap applicable to our Company. In accordance with the FEMA Rules, the total holding by any individual NRI, on a non-repatriation basis and repatriation basis, shall not exceed 5% of the total paid-up equity capital on a fully diluted basis or shall not exceed 5% of the paid up value of each series of debentures or preference shares or share warrants issued by an Indian company and the total holdings of all NRIs and OCIs put together shall not exceed 10% of the total paid-up equity capital on a fully diluted basis or shall not exceed 10% of the paid-up value of each series of debentures or preference shares or share warrant. Provided that the aggregate ceiling of 10% may be raised to 24% if a special resolution to that effect is passed by the general body of the Indian company. For details of the aggregate limit for investments by NRIs and FPIs in our Company, see "*Offer Procedure – Bids by Eligible NRIs*" and "*Offer Procedure – Bids by FPIs*" on page 629 and 630, respectively.

The above information is given for the benefit of the Bidders. Our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs are not liable for any amendments or modification or changes in applicable laws or regulations, that may occur after the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus. Bidders are advised to make their independent investigations and ensure that the number of Equity Shares Bid for do not exceed the applicable limits under laws or regulations.

SECTION XI: DESCRIPTION OF EQUITY SHARES AND TERMS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Capitalized terms used in this section have the meaning that has been given to such terms in the Articles of Association of our Company. The main provisions of the Articles of Association of our Company are detailed below. No material clause of the Articles of Association having bearing on the Offer or the disclosures required in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus has been omitted.

As on the date of this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, the provisions of the Articles of Association of our Company are in compliance with the Companies Act.

1. INTERPRETATION:

In the interpretation of these Articles the following expressions shall have the following meanings, unless repugnant to the subject or context:

"Act" or **"The Said Act"** means The Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force containing the provisions of the Legislature in relation to companies, and the rules made thereunder.

"The Articles" means the Articles of Association of the Company, for the time being in force.

"Annual General Meeting" means a General Meeting of the members held in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Act or any adjourned meeting thereof.

"Applicable Law" means the Act, and as appropriate, includes any statute, law, regulation, ordinance, rule, judgment, order, decree, bye-law, clearance, directive, guideline, policy, requirement, notifications and clarifications or other governmental instruction or any similar form of decision of, or determination by, or any interpretation or administration having the force of law of any of the foregoing, by any governmental authority having jurisdiction over the matter in question, or mandatory standards as may be applicable from time to time.

"Board Meeting" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted.

"Board of Directors" or **"Board"** means the Board of Directors for the time being of the Company.

"Beneficial Owner" means and includes beneficial owner as defined in Clause (a) Sub-Section (1) of Section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996 or such other Act as may be applicable.

"Capital" means the capital for the time being raised or authorized to be raised for the purposes of the Company.

"The Chairman" means the person who acts as a Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

"Chairman CIL" means the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Coal India Limited.

"CIL" means Coal India Limited, a Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956.

"Committee" means any committee of the Board of Directors of the Company formed as per the requirements of the Act or for any other purpose as the Board may deem fit.

"The Company" or **"This Company"** means "South Eastern Coalfields Limited".

"Chief Executive Officer" (CEO) or **"Chairman cum Managing Director (CMD)"** means an officer of a Company, who has been designated as such by the Company.

"Chief Financial Officer" (CFO) means a person appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

"Company Secretary or Secretary" means a Company Secretary as defined in clause (c) of Sub- Section (1) of Section (2) of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 (56 of 1980) who is appointed by the Company to perform the functions of a Company Secretary under the Act.

"Director" means the Director of the Company for the time being, appointed as such.

"Dividend" includes any interim dividend.

"Debenture" includes debenture-stock, bonds and any other debt securities of the Company, whether constituting a charge on the assets of the Company or not.

"Dematerialization" is the process by which shareholder/ debenture holder can get physical share/debenture certificates converted into electronic balances in his account maintained with the participant of a Depository.

"Depositories Act" means the Depositories Act, 1996 as amended and the rules made thereunder and include any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

"Depository" shall mean a depository as defined in Clause (e) sub-section of section 2 of the Depositories Act, 1996 and includes a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013 which has been granted a certificate of registration under sub-section (1A) of section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

"Equity Shares" means the equity shares of the Company of such face value as is specified in the memorandum of association of the Company.

"Executor" or **"Administrator"** means a person who has obtained probate or letters or administration, as the case may be, from some competent court.

"Extra-ordinary General Meeting" means an extraordinary general meeting of the members duly called and constituted and any adjourned meeting thereof.

"Electronic Mode" means electronic medium of communication including video conferencing or other audio-visual means or other electronic communication facility capable of being recorded, as may be applicable.

"Financial Year" means the same as in Section 2(41) of the Act.

"Free Reserves" means such reserves which, as per the latest audited balance sheet of a Company, are available for distribution as dividend:

Provided that—

(i) any amount representing unrealized gains, notional gains or revaluation of assets, whether shown as a reserve or otherwise, or

(ii) any change in carrying amount of an asset or of a liability recognized in equity, including surplus in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value, shall not be treated as free reserves.

"Government" means either Central Government or any Government of any of the States of India.

"Government Company" means a Company defined as in Section 2 (45) of the Act.

"Holding Company" in relation to one or more other companies, means a company of which such companies are subsidiary companies, as defined in Section 2(46) of the Act.

"In writing or written" means and include printing, typing, lithographing, computer mode and other modes of reproducing words in visible form.

"Independent Director" means an independent director referred to in Sub-Section (6) of Section 149 of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI LODR Regulations.

"Key Managerial Personnel" or **"KMP"** means such persons as defined in Section 2(51) of the Act.

"Local Board" means a Board constituted by the Board of Directors comprising any person for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality in India, or out of India, and to appoint any persons to be members of such local Board.

"Managing Director" (MD) means a Director who, by virtue of the Articles of the Company or an agreement with the Company or a resolution passed in its general meeting, or by its Board of Directors, is entrusted with substantial powers of management of the affairs of the Company and includes a Director occupying the position of Managing Director, by whatever name called.

"Manager" means an individual defined in Section 2 (53) of the Act.

"Meeting or General Meeting" means a meeting of members.

"Member or Members" in relation to a Company, means - (a) the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Company who shall be deemed to have agreed to become members of the Company, and on its registration, shall be entered as member in its register of members, (b) every other person who agrees in writing to become a member of the Company and whose name is entered in the register of members of the Company; (c)every person holding shares in the Company and whose name is entered in register of beneficial owners as beneficial owner.

"Month" means a calendar month.

"Office" means the Registered Office of the Company.

"Ordinary Resolution" means a resolution referred to in Section 114 (1) of the Act.

"Paid Up Capital" means the capital which is paid up presently.

"President" means the President of India.

"Persons" includes any artificial juridical person, corporations or such other entities as are entitled to hold property in their own name.

"Postal Ballot" means voting by post through postal papers distributed amongst eligible voters and shall include voting by Electronic Mode or any other mode as permitted under Applicable Law.

"Register of Members/Register of Debenture Holders" means the Register of Members including any Foreign Register/Register of Debenture Holders, which the Company may maintain pursuant to the Act and includes Register of Beneficial Owners.

"Register of Beneficial Owners" means the Register of Members in case of shares held with a Depository in any media as may be permitted by law, including in any form of Electronic Mode.

"Registered Owner" means a depository whose name is entered as such in the records of the company.

"Registrar and Transfer Agent" (RTA) means the registrar and transfer agent of the Company, that is registered with SEBI and provides services for companies that have issued shares to the public.

"Seal" means the common seal of the Company.

"SEBI" means the Securities & Exchange Board of India.

"SEBI ICDR Regulations" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended from time to time, read with the circulars, notifications and guidelines issued thereof.

"SEBI LODR Regulations" or "SEBI Listing Regulations" means the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time, read with the circulars, notifications and guidelines issued thereof.

"Stock Exchanges" means BSE Limited, the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and/or any other recognized stock exchange on which the Securities of the Company are, or are proposed to be, listed.

"Section" means the relevant Section of the Act; and shall, in case of any modification or reenactment of the Act shall be deemed to refer to any corresponding provision of the Act as so modified or re-enacted.

"Securities" means the securities as defined in clause (h) of Section 2 of Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

"Share" means the shares into which the capital of the company is divided whether held in tangible or fungible form.

"Senior Management" shall have the meaning assigned to it under Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(d) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

"Special Resolution" means a resolution referred to in Section 114 (2) of the Act.

"Statutory Auditor" means and includes those persons appointed as such, for the time being, by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

"Tribunal" means the National Company Law Tribunal constituted under Section 408 of the Act.

"Vice-Chairman" (VC) means the Vice-Chairman of the Company.

"Whole-Time Director" (WTD) means and includes a Director in the whole-time employment of the Company.

Words importing the ***masculine gender*** also include the ***feminine gender.***

Words importing the ***plural number*** also include the ***singular number.***

Words importing the ***singular number*** include the ***plural number.***

"These Presents" or **"Regulations"** means these Articles of Association as originally framed or altered from time to time and include the memorandum where the context so requires.

Subject as aforesaid, any words or expression defined in the Act shall, except so where the subject or context forbids, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

Except where the context requires otherwise, these Articles will be interpreted as follows:

(a) headings are for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of any provision of these Articles;

(b) where a word or phrase is defined, other parts of speech and grammatical forms and the cognate variations of that word or phrase shall have corresponding meanings;

(c) the expressions "hereof", "herein" and similar expressions shall be construed as references to these Articles as a whole and not limited to the particular Article in which the relevant expression appears;

(d) the ejusdem generis (of the same kind) rule will not apply to the interpretation of these Articles. Accordingly, include and including will be read without limitation;

(e) any reference to a person includes any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, company, trust, association, joint venture, government (or agency or political subdivision thereof) or other entity of any kind, whether or not having separate legal personality. A reference to any person in these Articles shall, where the context permits, include such person's executors, administrators, heirs, legal representatives and permitted successors and assigns;

(f) reference to a statute or statutory provision includes, to the extent applicable at any relevant time:

  (i) that statute or statutory provision as from time to time consolidated, modified, re-enacted or replaced by any other statute or statutory provision; and

  (ii) any subordinate legislation or regulation made under the relevant statute or statutory provision;

(g) references to writing include any mode of reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form;

(h) references to Rupees, Rs., Re., INR, ₹ are references to the lawful currency of India;

2. TABLE- F NOT TO APPLY:

The regulation in Table 'F' in the First Schedule to the Act, shall not apply to the Company except so far as the same are repeated or contained in or expressly made applicable by these Articles or by the Act.

3. REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY:

The regulations for the management of the Company and for the observance of the members thereof and their representatives shall, subject as aforesaid and to any exercise of the statutory powers of the Company in reference to the repeal or alteration of or addition to its Articles of Association by special resolution as prescribed or permitted by the Act be such as are contained in these Articles.

4. COMPANY IS A PUBLIC COMPANY:

The Company is a public limited Company as per Section 2(71) of the Act.

5. ARTICLES TO BE CONTEMPORARY IN NATURE:

The intention of these Articles is to be in consonance with the contemporary rules and regulations prevailing in India. If there is an amendment in any Act, Rules and Regulations allowing that what were not previously allowed under the statute, the Articles herein shall be deemed to have been amended to the extent that Articles will not be capable of restricting what has been allowed by the Act by virtue of an amendment subsequent to registration of the Articles.

PART II – SHARE CAPITAL

6. CAPITAL & SHARES:

The Share Capital shall be as in clause V of the Memorandum of Association (MOA) of the company with power to increase or reduce the capital and divide the shares in the capital of the Company for the time being into Equity Share Capital and Preference Share Capital and to attach thereto respectively any preferential, qualified or special rights including as to voting, privileges or conditions as may be determined in accordance with these presents and to modify or abrogate any such rights, privileges or conditions in such manner as may for the time being be permitted by the said Act.

Save as permitted by Section 67 of the Act, the funds of the Company shall not be employed in the purchase of, or lent on security, the shares of the Company and the Company shall not give directly or indirectly, any financial assistance, whether by way of loan, guarantee, the provisions of security or otherwise, for the purpose of, or in connection with any purchase of or subscription for Shares in the Company.

7. INCREASE OF CAPITAL BY THE COMPANY AND HOW CARRIED INTO EFFECT:

Subject to Applicable Laws including Sections 61 and 62 of the Act and any approval of the members required thereunder, the Board may, from time to time, increase the Capital by issuance of new shares. Such increase shall be of such aggregate amount and to be divided into such numbers of shares of such respective amounts, as the resolution of the Board shall prescribe. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any shares of the original or increased Capital shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto, as the Board shall determine. Whenever the Capital of the Company has been increased under the provisions of this article, the Directors shall comply with the provisions of Section 64 of the Act or any such compliance as may be required by the Act for the time being in force.

8. SHARES AND SECURITIES SHALL BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTORS:

Subject to the provisions of Section 62 of the Act and these Articles and Applicable Law (including the SEBI ICDR Regulations), the shares and securities in the Capital of the Company for the time being shall be under the control of the Directors, who may issue, allot or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them to such persons, in such proportion and on such terms and conditions and either at a premium or at par at such time as they may from time to time think fit and to give to any person or persons the option or right to call for any shares either at par or premium during such time and for such consideration as the Directors think fit, and may issue and allot shares in the Capital of the Company or other securities on payment in full or part of any property sold and transferred or for any services rendered to the Company in the conduct of its business and any shares which may so be allotted or may be issued as fully paid up shares and if so issued, shall be deemed to be fully paid shares.

Provided that option or right to call of shares shall not be given to any person or persons without the sanction of the Company in the General Meeting.

PART III – SHARE CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER, NOMINATION AND TRANSMISSION

9. SHARE CERTIFICATE:

Every person whose name is entered as a member in the Register shall, without payment be entitled a certificate, within the time prescribed under the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, signed and issued in the manner prescribed under Section 46 of the Act and the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, specifying the share or shares held by him and the amount paid thereon.

If any security certificate be worn out, old, defaced, mutilated or torn or if there be no further space on the back thereof for endorsement of transfer upon production and surrender thereof to the Company, a new certificate may be issued in lieu thereof, and if any certificate be lost or destroyed then upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Company and on execution of such indemnity as the Company may deem adequate, being given, a new certificate in lieu thereof shall be given to the party entitled to such lost or destroyed certificate. Every certificate under the article shall be issued without payment of any fees.

Provided that notwithstanding what is stated above the Directors shall comply with such rules or regulations or the rules made under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 or any other Act, or rules applicable thereof in this behalf. Upon listing, requests for issue of duplicate certificates, renewal, exchange, sub-division, splitting, consolidation and similar service requests shall be processed in such manner (including by issue of a letter of confirmation and credit of the Securities in dematerialized form) as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

The provision of this article shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to issue of certificates of Debentures of the Company.

10. TRANSFER & TRANSMISSION OF SHARES:

(a) Subject to the provisions of the SEBI LODR Regulations and the listing agreement between the Company and the Stock Exchange(s), in the event that the proper documents have been lodged, the Company shall register the transfer in the name of the transferee except:

(i) When the transferee is, in exceptional circumstances, not approved by the Directors in accordance with the provisions contained herein;

(ii) When any statutory prohibition or any attachment or prohibitory order of a competent authority restrains the Company from transferring the securities out of the name of the transferor;

(iii) When the transferor objects to the transfer provided he serves on the Company within a reasonable time a prohibitory order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Section 56 of the Act, these Articles and other applicable provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Board may for sufficient cause, refuse, in the interest of the Company or in pursuance of power under any applicable law, to register the transfer of, or the transmission by operation of law of the right to, any shares or interest of a member in or debenture of the Company. The Company shall within thirty days from the date on which the instrument of transfer, or the intimation of such transmission, as the case may be, was delivered to the Company, send notice of the refusal to the transferee and the transferor or to the person giving intimation of such transmission, as the case may be, giving reasons for such refusal. Provided that the registration of a transfer shall not be refused on the ground of the transferor being either alone or jointly with any other person or persons indebted to the Company on any account whatsoever except where the Company has a lien on shares.

(c) The Board may, subject to the right of appeal conferred by provisions of Section 58 of the Act, and any other Applicable Law decline to register-

(i) the transfer of a share, not being a fully paid share, to a person of whom they do not approve; or

(ii) any transfer of shares on which the Company has a lien.

(d) The Board may decline to recognize an instrument of transfer unless-

(i) the instrument of transfer is duly executed and is in the form as prescribed in the Rules made under sub-section (1) of Section 56 of the Act or Applicable Law;

(ii) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidences as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; and

(iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares.

(e) No fees shall be charged for registration of transfer, transmission, probate, succession certificates and letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney or similar other document.

(f) The instrument of transfer shall be in common form and in writing and all provisions of Section 56 of the Act and statutory modifications thereof for the time being shall be duly complied with in respect of all transfer of shares and registration thereof.

(g) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, upon listing of the securities of the Company, requests for effecting transfer, transmission or transposition of securities shall not be processed unless the securities are held in dematerialised form with a Depository, save as otherwise permitted under the SEBI LODR Regulations and the Depositories Act.

11. NOMINATION:

(a) Every holder of Securities of the Company may, at any time, nominate, in the manner prescribed under Section 72 of the Act and the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, any person to whom his Securities shall vest in the event of his death. Where the Securities are held by more than one person jointly, the joint holders may together nominate any person to whom all the rights in the Securities shall vest in the event of death of all the joint holders.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any disposition, whether testamentary or otherwise, where a nomination is made in the prescribed manner, the nominee shall, on the death of the holder or, as the case may be, of all the joint holders, become entitled to all the rights in the Securities to the exclusion of all other persons, unless the nomination is varied or cancelled in the prescribed manner.

(c) In respect of Securities held in dematerialised form, nomination shall be governed by the Depositories Act, the bye-laws of the relevant Depository and the circulars issued by SEBI from time to time.

12. TRANSMISSION OF SECURITIES:

(a) On the death of a member, the survivor or survivors where the member was a joint holder, and his nominee or nominees or legal representatives where he was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares. Nothing herein shall release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him with other persons.

(b) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time properly be required by the Board, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or insolvent member could have made, and the Board shall in either case have the same right to decline or suspend registration as it would have had if the deceased or insolvent member had transferred the share before his death or insolvency.

(c) A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or insolvency of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, be entitled to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company.

(d) Transmission of Securities held in dematerialized form shall be effected in accordance with the Depositories Act and the procedure prescribed by SEBI from time to time.

13. REGISTER OF TRANSFER OF SHARES AND TRANSFER OF DEBENTURES:

The Company shall keep a book to be called the "Register of Transfer of Shares and Transfer of Debentures", and therein shall be fairly and directly entered particulars of every transfer or transmission of any share or debenture. The Register of Transfers shall not be available for inspection or making of extracts by the members of the Company or any other persons. Entries in the register should be authenticated by the Secretary of the Company or by any other person authorized by the Board for the purpose, by appending his signature to each entry.

PART IV – ALTERATION OF CAPITAL AND CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

14. ALTERATION OF CAPITAL:

The Company may, from time to time, by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as may be specified in the resolution.

(A) Subject to the provisions of Section 61, the Company may, by ordinary resolution,—

(a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(b) convert all or any of its fully paid-up shares into stock, and reconvert that stock into fully paid-up shares of any denomination;

(c) sub-divide its existing shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum;

(d) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person.

(B) Where shares are converted into stock,—

(a) the holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner as, and subject to the same regulations under which, the shares from which the stock arose might before the conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances admit:

Provided that the Board may, from time to time, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, so, however, that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose.

(b) the holders of stock shall, according to the amount of stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, voting at meetings of the Company, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose; but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the Company and in the assets on winding up) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

(c) such of the regulations of the Company as are applicable to paid up shares shall apply to stock and the words "share" and "shareholder" in those regulations shall include "stock" and "stock-holder" respectively.

(C) The Company may, by special resolution, reduce in any manner subject to, any consent required by law,-

(a) Its share capital

(b) Any capital redemption reserve account; or

(c) Any share premium account

(d) Any other reserves as may be applicable

and in particular without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power may be: (i) extinguishing or reducing the liability on any of its Shares in respect of share capital not paid up;(ii) either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its Shares, (a) cancel paid up share capital which is lost or is unrepresented by available assets; or (b) pay off any paid up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company; and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its Memorandum, by reducing the amount of its share capital and of its Shares accordingly.

15. CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS:

(i) The Company in general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve—

(a) that it is desirable to capitalise any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts, or to the credit of the profit and loss account, or otherwise available for distribution; and

(b) that such sum be accordingly set free for distribution in the manner specified in clause (ii) (a) amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto, if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions.

(ii) The sum aforesaid shall not be paid in cash but shall be applied, subject to the provision contained herein, either in or towards—

(a) paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively;

(b) paying up in full, unissued shares of the Company to be allotted and distributed, credited as fully paid-up, to and amongst such members in the proportions aforesaid;

(c) partly in the way specified in sub-clause (ii) (a) and partly in that specified in sub-clause (ii) (b);

(d) A securities premium account and a capital redemption reserve account may, or any other permissible reserve account may, for the purposes of this regulation, be applied in the paying up of unissued shares to be issued to members of the Company as fully paid;

(e) The Board shall give effect to the resolution passed by the Company in pursuance of this regulation.

(i) Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed, the Board shall:

(a) make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby, and all allotments and issues of fully paid shares if any; and

(b) generally do all acts and things required to give effect thereto.

(ii) The Board shall have power—

(a) to make such provisions, by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as it thinks fit, for the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions; and

(b) to authorise any person to enter, on behalf of all the members entitled thereto, into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid-up, of any further shares to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation, or as the case may require, for the payment by the Company on their behalf, by the application thereto of their respective proportions of profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amount or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares**;**

(iii) Any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on such members.

PART V – FURTHER ISSUE OF SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES

16. ON WHAT CONDITIONS NEW SHARES ARE ISSUED:

(a) Where at any time, it is proposed to increase the subscribed capital of the Company by allotment of further shares then such further shares shall be offered to the persons who, at the date of the offer, are holders of the equity shares of the Company, in proportion, as nearly as circumstances admit, to the paid-up share capital on those shares by sending a letter of offer, subject to the following conditions, namely;

(i) The offer aforesaid shall be made by a notice specifying the number of shares offered and limiting a time not being less than fifteen days (or such lesser number of days as may be prescribed under the Act or Applicable Law) and not exceeding thirty days from the date of the offer, and the offer, if not accepted within the prescribed time limit, will be deemed to have been declined;

(ii) The offer aforesaid shall be deemed to include a right exercisable by the person concerned to renounce the shares offered to him or any of them in favour of any other person and the notice referred to in sub-clause (i) shall contain a statement of this right;

(iii) After the expiry of the time specified in the notice aforesaid, or on receipt of earlier intimation from the person to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Board may dispose of them in such manner which is not disadvantageous to the shareholders and the Company.

(b) Such further shares shall be offered to employees under a scheme of employees' stock option, subject to a special resolution passed by the Company and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed; or

(c) Such further shares shall be offered to any persons, if authorized by a special resolution, whether or not those persons include the persons referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), either for cash or for a consideration other than cash, if the price of such shares is determined by the valuation report of a registered valuer subject to such conditions as may be prescribed under the relevant rules of Section 62 of the Act, provided that where the Equity Shares are listed, the price shall be determined in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations. The notice referred to in sub-clause (a)(i) above shall be dispatched through registered post or speed post or through electronic mode to all existing shareholders at least three days before the opening of the issue.

Nothing in this Article shall apply to the increase of the subscribed capital of the Company caused by the exercise of an option as a term attached to the debentures issued or a loan raised by the Company to convert such debentures or loans into shares in the Company: Provided that the terms of the issue of such debentures or loan containing such an option have been approved before the issue of such debentures or the raising of loan by a special resolution passed by the Company in a general meeting.

Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 62(3) of the Act, where any debentures have been issued, or loan has been obtained from any Government by the Company, and if that Government considers it necessary in the public interest so to do, it may, by order, direct that such debentures or loans or any part thereof shall be converted into shares in the Company on such terms and conditions as appear to the Government to be reasonable in the circumstances of the case even if terms of the issue of such debentures or loans do not include a term for providing for an option for such conversion: Provided that where the terms and conditions of such conversion are not acceptable to the Company, it may, within sixty days from the date of communication of such order, appeal to the Tribunal which shall after hearing the Company and the Government pass such order as it deems fit.

In determining the terms and conditions of conversion under Section 62(4) of the Act, the Government shall have due regard to the financial position of the Company, the terms of issue of debentures or loans, as the case may be, the rate of interest payable on such debentures or loans and such other matters as it may consider necessary.

Where the Government has, by an order made under Section 62(4) of the Act, directed that any debenture or loan or any part thereof shall be converted into shares in the Company and where no appeal has been preferred to the Tribunal under Section 62(4) of the Act or where such appeal has been dismissed, the memorandum of the Company shall stand altered and the authorized share capital of the Company shall stand increased by an amount equal to the amount of the value of shares which such debentures or loans or part thereof has been converted into.

New shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as the general meeting may resolve, provided that no shares (not being preference share) shall be issued carrying voting rights or rights in the Company as to dividend, capital or otherwise, which are disproportionate to the rights attaching to the holders of other shares (not being preference shares).

(d) (i) After the expiry of the time specified in the aforesaid notice or on receipt of earlier intimation from the person to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Board of Directors may dispose of them in such manner as they think most beneficial to the interest of the Company. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Article No. 16(a) the further shares aforesaid may be offered in any manner whatsoever, to any persons on private placement or on preferential basis, whether or not those persons include the persons referred to in clause (a) and (b) of Article 16, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash, if so decided by a Special Resolution, as per Applicable Law.

(e) Nothing contained in Article no. 16(a) hereof shall be deemed;

(i) To extend the time within which the offer should be accepted; or

(ii) To authorize any person to exercise the right of renunciation for a second time, on the ground that the person in whose favour the renunciation was first made has declined to take the shares comprised in the renunciation.

(f) Nothing contained in this Article shall apply to the increase of the subscribed capital of the Company caused by the exercise of an option attached to the debenture issued or loans raised by the Company:

(i) To convert such debentures or loans into shares in the Company; or

(ii) To subscribe for shares in the Company (whether such option is conferred in these Articles or otherwise).

Provided that the terms of issue of such debentures or the terms of such loans include a term providing for such option and such term:

(i) Either has been approved by the Central Government before the issue of the debentures or the raising of the loans or is in conformity with the rules, if any, made by the Government in this behalf; and

(ii) In case of debentures or loans or other than debentures issued to or loans obtained from Government in this behalf, has also been approved by a special resolution passed by the Company in General Meeting before the issue of the debentures or raising of the loans.

17. WHEN TO BE OFFERED TO EXISTING MEMBERS:

The new shares resulting from an increase of (capital as aforesaid) may be issued or disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Article 8, subject always to Article 16 and Section 62 of the Act.

18. SAME AS ORIGINAL CAPITAL:

Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Articles, any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered part of the original capital and shall be subject to the provisions herein contained with reference to the payment of calls and installments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, surrender, voting and otherwise.

19. ISSUE OF REDEEMABLE PREFERENCE SHARES

Subject to the provisions of Section 55 of the Act and other Applicable Law, any preference shares may be issued from time to time, on the terms that they are redeemable within a period not exceeding twenty years (or such longer period as may be permitted under Section 55 of the Act and the rules made thereunder) and such other terms as may be decided at the time of the issue. Further,

(i) Such preference shares shall always rank in priority with respect to payment of Dividend or repayment of Capital vis-à-vis equity shares;

(ii) The Board may decide on the participation of preference shareholders in the surplus Dividend, type of preference shares issued whether cumulative or otherwise, conversion terms into equity if any;

(iii) The Board may decide on any premium on the issue or redemption of preference shares.

20. BUYBACK OF SHARES/ SECURITIES:

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles but subject to the provisions of Sections 68 to 70 of the Act and other Applicable Laws**,** the Company may purchase its own shares or other specified securities. The powers conferred herein may be exercised by the Board, at any time and from time to time, and to the extent permitted by Applicable Law, and shall be subject to such rules or approval as required, including the approval of the members by special resolution where required under Section 68 of the Act and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018.

21. PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ANY OTHER SECURITIES:

The Board shall be entitled to issue, from time to time, subject to Applicable Law, any other Securities, including Securities convertible into Shares, exchangeable into shares, carrying such terms as to coupon, returns, repayment, servicing, as may be decided by the terms of such issue. Such securities may be issued either at par or premium and redeemed either at par or premium, as may be determined by the terms of the issue.

PART VI – VARIATION OF RIGHTS, LOCK-IN AND TRUSTS

22. MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS:

Whenever the share capital is divided into different types or classes of shares, all or any of the rights and privileges attached to each type or class may, subject to the provisions of Sections 48 of the Act, be varied with the consent in writing by holders of at least three-fourths of the issued shares of the class or is confirmed by a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of shares of that class. Provided that if variation by one class of shareholders affects the rights of any other class of shareholders, the consent of three-fourths of such other class of shareholders shall also be obtained.

23. LOCK-IN OF EQUITY SHARES IN CONNECTION WITH INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING OF THE COMPANY:

(a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Articles, where any Equity Shares held by persons other than promoters are required to be locked in under Regulation 17 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and such lock-in cannot be created or recorded by Depositories for any reason whatsoever including where such Equity Shares are (i) subject to pledge; or (ii) under "freeze balance" or "safe keep balance", prior to commencement of the Lock-in Period, the Company shall have the power to issue instructions to the Depositories, directing them to record such Equity Shares as "non-transferable" for the duration of the applicable Lock-in Period. The aforementioned Equity Shares shall be treated as locked-in for the Lock-in Period as specified under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(b) In the event of invocation of the pledge on such Equity Shares by the pledgee or exercise of lien on such Equity Shares by any person pursuant to an order or directions of any court, tribunal, any government agency, SEBI or any other authority made or given under any law for the time being in force, whether in whole or in part, the Equity Shares so transferred or received by the pledgee upon such invocation or by such other person upon exercise of lien shall continue to remain locked-in in the demat account of the pledgee or such other person for the balance Lock-in Period as specified under the SEBI ICDR Regulations.

(c) In the event of release of the pledge of such Equity Shares by the pledgee, whether in whole or in part, the Equity Shares so released shall continue to remain locked-in in the demat account of the pledgor for the balance Lock-in Period.

(d) For the purposes of this Article, (a) "Lock-in Period" means the period for lock-in specified in Regulation 17 of the SEBI ICDR Regulations, as applicable; and (b) "SEBI ICDR Regulations" shall mean the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended.

24. SHARES NOT TO BE HELD IN TRUST:

Except as required by law, no person shall be recognized by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by, or be compelled in any way to recognize (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share, or any interest in any fractional part of a share, or (except only as by these regulations or by law otherwise provided) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.

PART VII – CALLS, LIEN AND FORFEITURE

25. CALLS:

(i) The Board of Directors may, from time to time and subject to the terms on which Securities have been issued and subject to the conditions of allotment, by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board, or otherwise as permitted by Applicable Law make such call as it thinks fit upon the members in respect of all moneys unpaid on the shares held by them respectively, and each member shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person or persons and at the times and places appointed by the Board of Directors.

(ii) Fourteen days notice in writing of any call shall be given by the Company specifying the time and place of payment, and the person or persons to whom such call shall be paid.

(iii) A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution authorizing such call was passed at a meeting of the Board.

(iv) A call may be revoked or postponed at the discretion of the Board.

(v) The joint-holders of a share or debenture shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

(vi) The Board may, from time to time at its discretion, extend the time fixed for the payment of any call, but no member or debenture holder shall be entitled to such extension save as a matter of grace and favour.

(vii) If the sum payable in respect of any call not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the holder for the time being or allottee of the securities in respect of which a call shall have been made, shall pay interest on the same at 10% per annum or at such lower rate, if any as Board of Directors may determine, from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the day of Actual payment, but the Board of Directors may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

(viii) Any sum, which by the terms of issue of securities becomes payable on allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be call duly made and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue the same becomes payable, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

(ix) On the trial or hearing of any Action or suit brought by the Company against any member or debenture holder or his representatives for the recovery of any money claimed to be due to the Company in respect of his shares or debentures, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member or debenture holder in respect of whose shares or debentures the money is sought to be recovered, appears entered on the register of members or debenture holders as the holder,

at or subsequently to the date at which the money sought to be recovered is alleged to have become due on the share and debentures in respect of which such money is sought to be recovered, that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member or debenture holder or his representatives sued in pursuance of these Articles; and that it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of Directors was present at the Board at which any call was made nor that the meeting at which any call was made was duly convened or constituted nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive of the debt.

(x) Neither the receipt by the Company of a portion of any money which shall from time to time be due from any member or debenture holder to the Company in respect of his shares or debentures, either by way of principal or interest, nor any indulgence granted by the Company in respect of the payment of any such money, shall preclude the Company from thereafter proceeding to enforce a forfeiture of such shares or debentures as hereinafter provided:

Payment in Anticipation of Calls

(a) The Directors may, if it thinks fit, subject to the provision of Section 50 of the Act agree to and receive from any member willing to advance the same, all or any part of the amounts of his shares beyond the sums actually called up and upon the money so paid in advance, or upon so much thereof, from time to time, and at any time thereafter as exceeds the amount of the calls then made upon and due in respect of the shares on account of which such advances are made, the Board may pay or allow interest, at such rate (not exceeding without the sanction of the Company in General Meeting 12% percent per annum) as the member paying the sum in advance and the Board agree upon. The Board may agree to repay at any time any amount so advanced or may at any time repay the same upon giving to the member three months notice in writing. Provided the moneys paid in advance of calls shall not confer a right to dividend or to participate in profits.

(b) The members shall not be entitled to any voting rights in respect of the moneys so paid by him until the same would but for such payment, become presently payable. The provisions of these Articles shall mutatis mutandis apply to the calls on debentures of the Company.

26. LIEN:

(i) The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the shares (other than fully paid-up shares)/debentures/securities registered in the name of each member (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such shares/debentures/securities and no equitable interest in any shares shall be created except upon the footing and condition that this article will have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all dividends or interest, as the case may be, payable and bonuses from time to time declared in respect of such shares for any money owing to the Company. Unless otherwise agreed the registration of a transfer of shares/debentures/securities shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien if any on such shares/debentures/securities. The Directors may at any time declare any shares/debentures/securities wholly or in part to be exempt from the provisions of this clause.

(ii) The Company may sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien: Provided that no sale shall be made (a) unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable; or (b) until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share or to the person entitled thereto by reason of his death or insolvency.

(iii) The net proceeds of any such sale shall be received by the Company and applied in or towards payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable

and the residue, if any, shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares/debentures/securities at the date of the sale. Fully paid up Shares shall be free from all liens. Unless otherwise agreed, the registration of a transfer of Shares/ Debentures shall operate as a waiver of the Company's lien if any, on such Shares/ Debentures.

(iv) Any amount paid-up in advance of calls on any share may carry interest but shall not entitle the holder of the share to participate in respect thereof, in a dividend subsequently declared.

(v) There will be no forfeiture of unclaimed dividends before the claim becomes barred by law.

(vi) The option or right to call of shares shall not be given to any person except with the sanction of the Company in general meeting.

27. FORFEITURE OF SHARES/DEBENTURES:

(i) If any member or debenture holder fails to pay any call or installment of a call on or before the day appointed for the payment of the same or any such extension thereof as aforesaid, the Board may at any time thereafter, during such time as the call or installment remains unpaid, give notice to him requiring him to pay the same together with any interest that may have accrued and all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.

(ii) The notice shall name a day (not being less than fourteen days from the date of the notice) and a place or places on and at which such call or installment and such interest thereon at such rate not exceeding 20 percent per annum as the Directors shall determine from the day on which such call or installment ought to have been paid and expenses as aforesaid are to be paid. The notice shall also state that, in the event of the non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares or debentures or securities in respect of which the call was made or installment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

(iii) If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid shall not be complied with, every or any share or debenture or securities in respect of which such notice has been given, may at any time thereafter before payment of all calls or installments, interest and expenses due in respect thereof, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared or interest or any other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited share or debenture and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

(iv) When any share or debenture or securities have been so forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the member or debenture holder in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register of members or register of debenture holders but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any-omission or neglect to give such notice or to make any such entry as aforesaid.

(v) Any share or debenture or securities so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be sold, re-allotted, or otherwise disposed of, either to the original holder thereof or to any other person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Board shall think fit.

(vi) Any member whose shares or debenture holder whose debentures have been forfeited shall notwithstanding the forfeiture, be liable to pay and shall forthwith pay to the Company, on demand all calls, installments, interest and expenses owing upon or in respect of such shares or debentures at the time of the forfeiture, together with interest thereon from the time of the forfeiture until payment, at such rate not exceeding 20% per annum as the Board may determine and the Board may enforce the payment thereof, if it thinks fit.

(vii) The forfeiture of a share or debenture shall involve extinction, at the time of the forfeiture, of all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company, in respect of the share or debenture and all other rights incidental to the share, except only such of these rights as by these Articles are expressly saved.

(viii) A declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or Secretary of the Company and that a share or debenture or securities in the Company has been duly forfeited in accordance with these Articles on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the shares or debentures.

(ix) Upon any sale after forfeiture or for enforcing a lien in purported exercise of the powers hereinbefore given, the Board may appoint some person to exercise an instrument of transfer of the shares or debentures sold and cause the purchaser's name to be entered in the register in respect of the shares or debentures sold and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the regularity of the proceedings, or to the application of the purchase money, and after his name has been entered in the register in respect of such shares or debentures, the validity of the sale shall not be impeached by any person and the remedy of any person aggrieved by the sale shall be in damages only and against the Company exclusively.

(x) Upon any sale, re-allotment or other disposal under the provisions of the preceding Articles, the certificate or certificates originally issued in respect of the relative shares or debentures shall (unless the same shall on demand by the Company have been previously surrendered to it by the defaulting member or debenture holder) stand cancelled and become null and void and of no effect, and the Directors shall be entitled to issue a new certificate or certificates in respect of the said shares or debentures to the person or persons entitled thereto.

(xi) The Board may at any time before any share or debentures or securities so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture thereof upon such conditions as it thinks fit.

PART VIII – EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS, SWEAT EQUITY, DEMATERIALISATION AND UNDERWRITING

28. EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTIONS:

Subject to the provisions of Section 62 of the Act and the Applicable Law including the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 and the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, if any, the Company may issue options to any Directors not being Independent Directors, officers, or employees of the Company or its subsidiaries which would give such Directors, officers or employees, the benefit or right to purchase or subscribe at a future date, the securities offered by the Company at a predetermined price, in terms of schemes of employee stock options or employees share purchase or both, provided that it will be lawful for such scheme to require an employee, officer or Director, upon leaving the Company to transfer securities acquired in pursuance of such an option, to a trust or other body established for the benefit of employees.

29. POWER TO ISSUE SWEAT EQUITY SHARES:

Subject to and in compliance with Section 54 of the Act and other Applicable Law (including the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021), the Company may issue equity shares to its employees or Directors at a discount or for consideration other than cash for providing know-how or making available rights in the nature of intellectual property rights or value additions, by whatever name called.

30. DEMATERIALIZATION OF SECURITIES:

(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the Board shall be entitled to dematerialize or rematerialize its securities (both present and future) held by it with the Depository and to offer its Securities for subscription in a dematerialized form pursuant to the Depositories Act and the rules framed thereunder, if any.

(b) Every person subscribing to securities offered by the Company shall have the option to receive the security certificates or to hold securities with a Depository, save as otherwise required under Applicable Law. Such a person who is the beneficial owner of securities can at any time opt out of a Depository, if permitted by law, in respect of any security and the Company shall, in the manner and within the time prescribed by the Depositories Act, issue to the beneficial owner

the required certificates of securities. If a person opts to hold his securities with a Depository, then notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or in these Articles, the Company shall intimate such Depository the details of allotment of the securities and on receipt of the information the Depository shall enter in its record the name of the allottee as the beneficial owner of the securities.

(c) All securities held by a Depository shall be dematerialized and shall be in fungible form. Nothing contained in Section 89 of the Act shall apply to a Depository in respect of securities held by it on behalf of the beneficial owners.

(d) (i) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or in these Articles, a Depository shall be deemed to be the registered owner for the purposes of effecting transfer of ownership of security on behalf of the beneficial owner. (ii) Save as otherwise provided in (i) above, the Depository as the registered owner of the securities shall not have any voting rights or any other rights in respect of the securities held by it. (iii) Every person holding securities of the Company and whose name is entered as the beneficial owner in the records of the Depository shall be deemed to be a member / debenture holder, as the case may be, of the Company. The beneficial owner of securities shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits and be subject to all the liabilities in respect of his securities which are held by a Depository.

(e) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or in these Articles, where securities are held in a Depository, the records of the beneficial ownership may be served by such Depository on the Company by means of Electronic Mode.

(f) Nothing contained in the Act or in these Articles shall apply to a transfer or transmission of securities where the Company has not issued any certificates and where such securities are being held in an electronic and fungible form in a Depository. In such cases the provisions of the Depositories Act shall apply.

(g) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Act or these Articles, after any issue where the securities are dealt with by a Depository, the Company shall intimate the details thereof to the Depository immediately on allotment of such securities.

(h) Nothing contained in the Act or in these Articles regarding the necessity of having distinctive numbers for securities issued by the Company shall apply to securities held by a Depository.

(i) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the Company shall have the right to issue securities in a public offer in dematerialized form as required by Applicable Law and, subject to the provisions of Applicable Law, trading in the securities of the Company post-listing shall be in the demat segment of the relevant Stock Exchange, in accordance with the directions of SEBI, the Stock Exchanges, the SEBI LODR Regulations and the terms of the listing agreements to be entered into with the relevant Stock Exchanges.

(j) The provisions of the Depositories Act, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 2018 and the bye-laws of the relevant Depository, each as amended from time to time, shall apply to securities held in dematerialised form and, in the event of any inconsistency between such provisions and these Articles, such provisions shall prevail.

31. UNDERWRITING AND BROKERAGE:

(i) Subject to the provisions of Section 40(6) of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and subject to the applicable SEBI regulations and subject to the terms of issue of the shares or Debentures or any securities as defined in the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Company may at any time pay a commission out of proceeds of the issue or profit or both to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any share or debenture of the Company or underwriting or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for shares or debentures of the Company so that the commission shall not exceed in the case of shares five percent of the price at which the shares are issued and in the case of debentures, two and a half percent of the

price at which the debentures are issued or at such rate as may be fixed by the Board within the overall limit prescribed under the Act or the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. Such commission may be satisfied by payment of cash or allotment of fully or partly paid shares / debentures / securities or partly in one way and partly in the other.

(ii) The Company may, subject to Applicable Law, pay a reasonable and lawful sum of brokerage.

PART IX – DEBENTURES, REGISTERS AND BORROWING POWERS

32. TERMS OF ISSUE OF SECURITIES:

Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other Securities may be issued on such terms and conditions as the Board may think fit. Provided that debenture with a right to allotment or conversion into shares shall be issued in conformity with the provisions of Section 62 of the Act. Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities from the Company and the person to whom it may be issued. Debentures, debenture- stock, bonds or other securities with a right of conversion into or allotment of shares shall be issued only with such sanctions as may be applicable.

33. REGISTER OF MEMBERS:

(i) The Company shall maintain a Register of Members and index in accordance with Section 88 of the Act. The details of shares held in physical or dematerialized forms may be maintained in a media as may be permitted by law including in any form of electronic media.

(ii) A member, or other Security holder or Beneficial Owner may make inspection of Register of Members and Annual Return. Any person other than the Member or Debenture holder or Beneficial Owner of the Company shall be allowed to make inspection of the Register of Members and Annual Return on payment of ₹50/- or such amount as permitted by Applicable Law as the Board may determine, for each inspection. Inspection may be made during business hours of the Company during such time, not being less than 2 hours on any day, as may be fixed by the Company Secretary from time to time.

(iii) Such person, as referred to in Article 33 (ii) above, may be allowed to make copies of the Register of Members or any other register maintained by the Company and Annual Return, and require a copy of any specific extract therein, on payment of ₹10/- for each page, or such amount as permitted under Applicable Law.

(iv) The Company shall cause to be kept a register and index of members in accordance with all applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Depositories Act, 1996 with details of shares held in physical and dematerialised forms in any medium as may be permitted by law including in any form of electronic medium.

(v) Subject to Section 91 of the Act and the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company may close the Register of Members or fix a Record Date for the purpose of determining the members entitled to dividend or any other corporate benefit, after giving such notice to the Stock Exchanges and to the members as may be prescribed.

34. BORROWING POWERS:

Subject to the approval of the President/CIL and the provisions of these Articles and provisions of Section 73 to 76, 179, 180 of the Act, the Board may by means of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board from time to time, borrow and/or secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company, provided that no approval of President/CIL would be necessary for borrowing from the banks for the purpose of meeting the working capital requirements on the hypothecation of the Company's Current Assets.

35. REGISTER OF CHARGES:

The Company shall keep at its registered office a Register of Charges in the manner as prescribed in Applicable Law and enter therein particulars of all charges registered with the Registrar of Companies on any property acquired subject to a charge as well as particulars of any modification of a charge and satisfaction of charge.

The above Register and the instrument of charges kept by the Company shall be open for inspection-

(a) by any member or creditor of the Company without fees; and

(b) by any other person on payment of a fee of ₹50/-only.

PART X – GENERAL MEETINGS AND VOTING

36. GENERAL MEETING:

Annual General Meeting

(a) The Annual General Meeting shall be called during business hours, that is, between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. on any day that is not a national holiday and shall be held either at the registered office of the Company or at some other place within the city, town or village in which the registered office of the Company is situated or through video conferencing or other audio-visual means as may be permitted under Applicable Law. Upon listing, the Annual General Meeting shall be held within such period from the close of the Financial Year as may be prescribed under the Act and the SEBI LODR Regulations.

Extraordinary General Meeting

(b) All General Meetings other than Annual General Meeting shall be called as an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Ordinary and Special Business

(c) In the case of an Annual General Meeting, all businesses to be transacted at the meeting shall be deemed special, with the exception of business relating to:

(i) The consideration of financial statements and the reports of the Board of Directors and auditors;

(ii) The declaration of any Dividend;

(iii) The appointment of Directors in place of those retiring;

(iv) The appointment of auditors by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and fixing of their remuneration by the shareholders of the Company.

(d) In case of any other meeting, all business shall be deemed special.

Calling of Extraordinary General Meeting by the Board

(e) The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, call an Extraordinary General Meeting.

Assent of Members through Contemporaneous Methods

(f) The intent of these Articles is that in respect of seeking the sense of the members or members of a class or any security holders, the Company shall, subject to Applicable Law, be entitled to seek assent of members, members of a class of members or any holders of securities using such contemporaneous methods of communication as is permitted by Applicable Law. A written resolution including that obtained through Electronic Mode shall be deemed to be sanction provided by the member, member of a class or other security holder by way of personal presence in a meeting.

Requisition of Extraordinary General Meeting

(g) The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, call an Extraordinary General Meeting and it shall do so upon a requisition in writing by any member or members holding in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of such of the paid-up capital as on the date carries the right of voting in regard to the matter in respect of which the requisition has been made.

(h) Any meeting called as above by the requisitionists shall be called in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings are to be called by the Board.

Poll

(i) Where there is voting in General Meeting, the person chairing the General Meeting may order a poll to be conducted on his own motion and shall order a poll on a demand made in accordance with Section 109 of the Act.

Electronic Voting

(j) Upon listing, the Company shall provide its members the facility to exercise their right to vote on all resolutions proposed to be considered at a General Meeting by electronic means, in accordance with Section 108 of the Act, the Rules and Regulation 44 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, and shall disclose the voting results and the proceedings of the General Meeting to the Stock Exchanges within the time prescribed thereunder.

Postal Ballot

(k) Such items of business as are required under the Act or Applicable Law to be transacted only by means of postal ballot shall be so transacted in accordance with Section 110 of the Act, and the Company may transact any other item of business (other than ordinary business and any business in respect of which Directors or auditors have a right to be heard) by means of postal ballot, including through remote e-voting.

Notice of General Meeting

(l) At least twenty one (21) clear days notice in writing, specifying the place, date, day and hour of General Meetings, with a statement of the business to be transacted at the meeting shall be served in writing or through electronic mode, to every member or legal representative of any deceased member or the assignee of an insolvent member, auditor(s) and Directors of the Company.

(m) A General Meeting may be called at a shorter notice, if consented to either by way of writing or any electronic mode in the case of an Annual General Meeting, by not less than ninety-five per cent of the members entitled to vote thereat and, in the case of any other General Meeting, by a majority in number of members entitled to vote who represent not less than ninety-five per cent of such part of the paid-up share capital of the Company as gives a right to vote at the meeting.

(n) The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt thereof by any member shall not invalidate any resolution passed at any such meeting.

Quorum for General Meeting

(o) No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.

(p) Save as otherwise provided herein, the quorum for the General Meetings shall be as provided in Section 103 of the Act.

(q) If, at the expiration of half an hour from the time appointed for holding a meeting of the Company, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by or upon the requisition of members shall stand dissolved, but in any other case the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week or, if that day is a public holiday, until the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Board may determine and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present at the expiration of half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall be quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Chairman of General Meeting

(r) No business shall be discussed at any General Meeting except the election of a Chairman, while the chair is vacant.

(s) The Chairman shall be entitled to take the chair at every General Meeting of the Company.

(t) If there is no such Chairman or if he is not to be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting or is unwilling to Act as Chairman of the meeting, the Directors present shall elect one of their members to be Chairman of the meeting.

(u) If at any meeting no Director shall be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, then the members present shall choose one of their member to be Chairman of the meeting.

(v) The Chairman of any meeting shall be the sole judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such meeting. The Chairman present at the taking of a poll shall be the sole judge of the validity of every vote tendered at such poll

Adjournment of General Meeting

(w) The Chairman of General Meeting may with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting adjourn the same, from time to time and from place to place.

(x) No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

(y) When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting.

(z) Save as aforesaid, and as provided in Section 103 of the Act, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

37. VOTING RIGHTS OF MEMBERS:

(a) Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares,—

(i) on a show of hands, every Member present in person shall have one vote.

(ii) on a poll, the voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to his share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

Voting by Joint Holders

(b) In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders. For this purpose, seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members.

Voting by Member of Unsound Mind

(c) A Member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his Committee or other legal guardian, and any such Committee or guardian may, on a poll, vote by proxy.

Business Pending Poll

(d) Any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be preceded with, pending the taking of the poll.

Objection to Qualification of Voter

(e) No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes.

(f) Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Votes in Person, by Proxy or by Representative

(g) Subject to the provisions of these Articles, votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A body corporate being a member may vote by a representative duly authorised in accordance with Section 113 of the Act, and such representative shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers (including the rights to vote by proxy) on behalf of the body corporate, which he represents as the body could exercise if it were an individual member.

Proxies

(h) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power-of-attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarised copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote.

(i) Every proxy (whether a member or not) shall be appointed in writing under the hand of the appointer or his attorney, or if such appointer is a body corporate, under the common seal of such corporate, or be signed by an officer or any attorney duly authorised by it, and any Committee or guardian may appoint such proxy. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the form as prescribed in terms of Section 105 of the Act.

(j) (i)A member present by proxy shall be entitled to vote only on a poll, except where Applicable Law provides otherwise.

(ii) The proxy so appointed shall not have any right to speak at the meeting.

(iii) A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid, notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or the revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, or the transfer of the shares in respect of which the proxy is given; provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at its office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

(iv) A form of proxy shall be in the manner laid down under Section 105 of the Act read with Rule 19 (3) of the Companies (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014 and as amended from time to time.

(v) Save as herein otherwise provided, the Directors shall be entitled to treat the person whose name appears on the register of members as the holder of any share as the absolute owner thereof and accordingly shall not (except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction or as bye-law required) be bound to recognize any benami trust or equitable contingent or other claim to or interest in such share on the part of any person whether or not it shall have express or implied notice thereof.

Records and Minutes of General Meetings

(k) (i) Where permitted/required by Applicable Law, all records to be maintained by the Company may be kept in electronic form subject to the provisions of the Act and the conditions as laid down in the Applicable Law. Such records shall be kept open to inspection in the manner as permitted by the Act and Applicable Law.

(ii) The Company shall cause minutes of all proceedings of every General Meeting to be kept by making within thirty days of the conclusion of every such meeting concerned, entries thereof in books kept for that purpose with their pages consecutively numbered.

(iii) Any such minutes shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded therein.

(iv) The book containing the minutes of proceedings of General Meetings shall be kept at the registered office of the Company and shall be open during business hours, for such periods not being less than 2 hours on any day, as may be fixed by the Company Secretary from time to time, to the inspection of any member without charge.

(v) Any member of the Company shall be entitled to a copy of minutes of the General Meeting on receipt of a specific request and at a fee of ₹10/- (rupees ten only) for each page, or such higher amount as the Board may determine, subject to any Applicable Law.

PART XI – BOARD OF DIRECTORS

38. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Management of the Company

(a) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Board of Directors subject to the compliance of conditions stipulated in Department of Public Enterprises Office Memorandum no. DPE/11(2)/97-fin dated 22nd July, 1997, regarding Navratna/Miniratna Status PSUs Guidelines, as modified from time to time.

First Directors

(b) The first directors of the Company were:

(1) Shri C.R. Mukherjee

(2) Shri R.K. Gupta

(3) Shri Rana S.J.B. Singh

Number of Directors

(c) The President shall from time to time determine the number of Directors of the Company which shall be not less than 2 and not more than 15. These Directors may be either Whole-Time Functional Directors or Part-Time Directors. However, the Company may appoint more than 15 Directors after passing a special resolution. The Directors are not required to hold any qualification shares. Composition of the Board shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 149 of the Act and other Applicable Laws. Provided that where there are temporary gaps in meeting the requirements of Applicable Law pertaining to composition of Board of Directors, the remaining Directors shall be (a) entitled to transact the business for the purpose of attaining the required composition of the Board and (b) would be entitled to carry out such business as may be required in the best interest of the Company in the meantime.

Appointment of Functional Directors

(d) The President may from time to time, appoint one or more Functional Directors who shall be whole time employees of the Company.

Additional Director

(e) Subject to the provisions of Sections 149, 152 and 161 of the Act and Applicable Laws, the President shall have the power to appoint an Additional Director provided the number of the Directors and Additional Directors together shall not at any time exceed the maximum strength fixed for the Board by these Articles. Such person shall hold office only up to the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company but shall be eligible for appointment by the Company as a Director at that meeting subject to the provisions of the Act. Upon listing, the appointment of every Director shall be subject to the approval of the members in accordance with Regulation 17(1C) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, as applicable to a public sector company.

Nominee Director

(f) In the event of Company borrowing any money from any financial corporation or institution or government or any Government body or a collaborator, bank, person or persons or from any other source, while any money remains due to them or any of them, the lender concerned may have and may exercise the right and power to appoint, from time to time, any person or persons to be a Director or Directors of the Company. The Nominee Director/s appointed under this

Article shall be entitled to receive all notices of and attend all General Meetings, Board meetings and of the meetings of the committee of which Nominee Director/s is/are member/s as also the minutes of such Meetings. The appointer shall also be entitled to receive all such notices and minutes. The Company may pay the Nominee Director/s sitting fees and expenses to which the other Directors of the Company are entitled, but if any other fees, commission, monies or remuneration in any form is payable to the Directors of the Company, the fees, commission, monies and remuneration in relation to such Nominee Director/s may accrue to the appointer and same shall accordingly be paid by the Company directly to the appointer. Provided that the sitting fees, in relation to such Nominee Director/s shall also accrue to the appointer and same shall accordingly be paid by the Company directly to the appointer. Such Nominee Director(s) appointed under this Article shall not be required to hold any share qualification in the Company, and subject to Applicable Law, such Nominee Director(s) shall not be liable to retire by rotation of Directors.

(g) A Nominee Director may at any time be removed from the office by the appointing authority who may from the time of such removal or in case of death or resignation of person, appoint any other or others in his place. Any such appointment or removal shall be in writing, signed by the appointer and served on the Company. Such Director need not hold any qualification shares.

Chairman/CMD/Managing Director/CEO

(h) The Chairman/CMD/Managing Director/CEO of the Company shall be appointed by the President and the terms and conditions of his appointment shall be determined by the President, subject to the provisions of the Act. An individual may be appointed or reappointed by the President as the Chairman of the Company as well as the Managing Director of the Company at the same time. Such person shall preside at all meetings of the Board as well as General Meetings of the Company. Subject to Applicable Law, the Chairman/CMD/Managing Director shall not be liable to retire by rotation.

(i) Retirement by Rotation: Subject to Section 152 of the Act, not less than two-thirds of the total number of Directors of the Company (excluding Independent Directors) shall be persons whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement by rotation. At every Annual General Meeting, one-third of such of the Directors for the time being as are liable to retire by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office. The Directors to retire by rotation at every Annual General Meeting shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment, but as between persons who became Directors on the same day, those to retire shall, in default of and subject to any agreement among themselves, be determined by lot. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-appointment.

Vice-Chairman, Whole-Time Functional Directors and Other Directors

(j) Subject to the provisions of the Act, in addition to the Chairman/ CMD/ Managing Director/CEO, the President may also appoint Vice-Chairman, Whole-Time Functional Directors and other Directors in accordance with the procedure, selection process and guidelines prescribed by the Government of India from time to time.

Remuneration to Directors

(k) The Directors shall be paid such salary and/or allowances as the President may, from time to time determine. Subject to the provision of the Act, such additional remuneration as may be fixed by the President may be paid to any or more Directors for extra or special services rendered by him or them; provided that where the Company takes a Directors' Liability Insurance, specifically pertaining to a particular Director, then the premium paid in respect of such insurance, for the period during which a Director has been proved guilty, will be treated as part of remuneration paid to such Directors.

(l) The Board or a relevant Committee constituted for this purpose shall seek to ensure that the remuneration paid to Directors, KMP and Senior Management Personnel involves a balance

between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

Entrust and Confer Powers

(m) Subject to the provisions of Section 179 and 180 of the Act, the Board may, from time to time, entrust and confer upon the Chairman/Vice Chairman/CMD/Managing Director/ CEO/ Director or a Departmental Head for the time being such of powers as they may think fit and may confer such powers for such time and to be exercised for such objects and purposes and upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they may think expedient and may, from time to time, revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any such powers.

Sitting Fees

(n) The Non-official Part-time Directors may be paid sitting fee for attending the meetings of Board of Directors or any Committee thereof as may be decided by the Board from time to time not exceeding the maximum limits as prescribed under the Act. Fee shall also be paid for attending any separate meeting of the Independent Directors of the Company in pursuance of any provision of the Act. Fee shall also be payable for participating in meetings through permissible electronic mode.

Alternate Directors

(o) Subject to the provisions of Section 161(2) of the Act, the President may appoint an Alternate Director to Act for a Director (hereinafter called "the original Director") during his absence for a period of not less than three months from India. An Alternate Director appointed under this article shall not hold office for a period longer than that permissible to the Original Director in whose place he has been appointed and shall vacate the office if and when the Original Director Returns to India. If the terms of office of the Original Director are determined before he so returns to India, any provisions in the Act or in these Articles for the automatic reappointment of any Retiring Director in default of another appointment shall apply to the Original Director, and not to the Alternate Director.

(p) For the purpose of absence in the Board Meetings in terms of Section 167 (1) (b) of the Act, the period during which an Original Director has an Alternate Director appointed in his place, shall not be considered.

Casual Vacancy

(q) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the President shall have the power at any time and from time to time to appoint any person to be a Director to fill up a casual vacancy in the office of a Director. Any person so appointed shall hold office only up to the date up to which the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held office if it had not vacated by him.

Removal of Director

(r) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the President may from time to time or at any time remove the Chairman, Vice Chairman, CMD, CEO or any Whole Time or Part Time Director from office at his absolute discretion. Chairman, Vice Chairman, CMD, and Whole Time Director may be removed from office in accordance with terms of appointment or, if no such terms are specified, on the expiry of 3 months notice issued in writing by the President or with immediate effect on payment of the pay in lieu of notice period. Provided that the removal of an Independent Director shall be subject to Section 169 of the Act and Regulation 25(2A) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

(s) The President shall have right to fill any vacancy in the office of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, CMD, Managing Director, CEO, Whole Time Directors or Director, caused by retirement, removal, resignation, death or otherwise, subject to the provisions of the Act.

(t) Any Director of the Company, except the one appointed by the National Company Law Tribunal, may be removed by way of ordinary resolution before the expiry of his term of office, subject to the provisions of Section 169 of Act.

Resignation by Director

(u) Subject to the provisions of Section 168 and subject to the provisions of Applicable Law, a Director may resign from his office by giving a notice in writing to the Company and Board shall take note of the same. The act of such resignation shall be mentioned in the Board's report laid in the immediately following General Meeting by the Company. Upon listing, the resignation of a Director (including, in the case of an Independent Director, the detailed reasons for resignation) shall be disclosed to the Stock Exchanges in the manner and within the time prescribed under the SEBI LODR Regulations.

(v) CMD, Managing Director, CEO or a Whole-Time Director or any Executive Director who has any terms of employment with the Company shall not give any notice of resignation in breach of the conditions of employment as may be applicable, either to a Director specifically, or to employees of the Company generally. A nominee Director shall not give any notice of resignation except through the nominating person.

(w) The resignation of a Director shall take effect from the date on which the notice is received by the Company or the date, if any, specified by the Director in the notice, whichever is later; provided that the Director who has resigned shall be liable even after his resignation for the offences which occurred during his tenure.

Vacation of Office of Director

(x) The office of a Director shall *ipso facto* be vacated:

On the happening of any of the events as specified in Section 167 of the Act, or:

(i) If a person is a Director of more than the number of companies as specified in the Act at a time;

(ii) In the case of Alternate Director, on return of the original Director in terms of Section 161 of the Act;

(iii) Having been appointed as a Director by virtue of his holding any office or other employment in the Company, he ceases to hold such office or other employment in the Company;

(iv) If he is removed in pursuance of Section 169 of the Act;

(v) Any other disqualification that the Act for the time being in force may prescribe.

Candidature and Consent to Act as Director

(a) No person not being a retiring Director, shall be eligible for appointment to the office of Director at any General Meeting unless he or some member intending to propose him as a Director, has, not less than fourteen days before the meeting, left at the registered office of the Company a notice in writing under his hand signifying his candidature for the office of Director or the intention of such member to propose him as a candidate for that office along with the requisite deposit of Rupees One (1) lac or such higher amount as the Board may determine, as permissible by Applicable Law.

(aa) Every person (other than a Director retiring by rotation or otherwise or a person who has left at the office of the Company a notice under Section 160 of the Act signifying his candidature for the office of a Director) proposed as a candidate for the office of a Director, shall sign and file with the Company, the consent in writing to Act as a Director, if appointed.

(aaa) A person other than a Director re-appointed after retirement by rotation immediately on the expiry of his term of office, or an additional or alternate Director, or a person filling a casual vacancy in the office of a Director under Section 161 of the Act, appointed as a Director or re-appointed as an additional or alternate Director, immediately on the expiry of his term of office, shall not Act as a Director of the Company unless he has submitted consent in writing to Act as a Director of the Company and the same is filed with the Registrar within thirty days of his appointment.

Woman Director

(y) Subject to the second proviso to Section 149 (1) of the Act and other applicable laws and Government Guidelines, if any, issued from time to time, the Company may have at least one Woman Director and/or a woman independent director in accordance with the SEBI LODR Regulations, on the Board.

Independent Directors

(z) Subject to the provisions of Section 149(6) of the Act and other Applicable Laws as well as Government Guidelines issued from time to time, the President shall have the power to appoint requisite number of Independent Directors to comply with the Act as amended from time to time.

(i) Every Independent Director shall at the first meeting of the Board in which he participates as a Director and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year or whenever there is any change in the circumstances which may affect his status as an Independent Director, give a declaration that he meets the criteria of independence.

(ii) The Company and Independent Directors are required to abide by the provisions specified in Schedule IV of the Act.

(iii) An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option and may receive remuneration by way of sitting fee, reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board and other meetings and also to such commission based on profits, as may, subject to provisions of Applicable Law, be approved by the Members.

(iv) An Independent Director shall be held liable, only in respect of such acts of omission or commission by a Company which had occurred with his knowledge, attributable through Board processes, and with his consent or connivance or where he had not acted diligently.

(v) The provisions relating to retirement of Directors by rotation shall not be applicable to appointment of Independent Directors.

(vi) Subject to Applicable Law and Government Guidelines, if any, issued from time to time, an Independent Director shall hold office for a term for which he is appointed upto a maximum period of 5 (five) consecutive years on the Board of a Company, but shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term on passing of a Special Resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report.

(vii) No Independent Director shall hold office for more than 2 (two) consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after the expiration of 3(three) years of ceasing to become an Independent Director provided that he shall not, during the said period of 3 (three) years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly.

PART XII – POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT / CIL

39. RESERVE FOR DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT/ CIL:

Subject to the provisions of the Applicable Law, the Chairman shall reserve for decision of the President/CIL any proposals or decisions of the Board of Directors or any matter brought before the Board which raises in the opinion of the Chairman, an important issue and which is on that account fit to be reserved for the decision of the President/CIL and no decision on such an important issue shall be taken in the absence of the Chairman appointed by the President/CIL.

Without prejudice to the generality of the above provision, the Board shall reserve for the decision of the President/CIL any matter relating to:

(a) Any programme of capital expenditure for an amount exceeding the limits, if any, contained in the government guidelines issued from time to time.

(b) The Company's revenue budget in case there is an element of deficit which is proposed to be met by obtaining funds from the Government/CIL.

(c) The five-year and annual plans of development and the Company's Capital Budget.

(d) Agreement involving foreign collaboration proposed to be entered into by the Company.

(e) Winding up of the Company.

(f) Promotion of wholly or partly owned Company (ies) or subsidiary (ies) including participation in their share capital and entering into partnership and/or arrangements for sharing profits, subject to the government guidelines issued in this regard from time to time.

(g) Sale, lease, disposal or otherwise of the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking of the Company.

40. DIRECTIVES FROM THE PRESIDENT/CIL:

(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in all these Articles, subject to Applicable Law, the President/CIL may from time to time issue such directives or instructions as may be considered necessary in regard to conduct of, business and affairs of the Company and in like manner may vary and annul any such directive or instruction. 'The Directors shall give immediate effect to the directives or instruction so issued. In particular, the President/CIL will have the powers:

(i) to give directives to the Company as to the exercise and performance of its functions in matters involving national security or substantial public interest;

(ii) to call for such returns, accounts and other information with respect to the property and Activities of the Company and its constituent units as may be required from time to time ;

(iii) to determine in consultation with the Board annual, short and long-term financial and economic objectives of the Company.

Provided that all directives issued by the President/ CIL shall be in writing addressed to the Chairman. The Board shall, except where the President/CIL considers that the interest of national security require otherwise, incorporate the contents of directives issued by the President /CIL in the annual report of the Company and also indicate its impact on the financial position of the Company.

(b) No action shall be taken by the Company in respect of any proposal or decision of the Directors reserved for the approval of the President/CIL until his approval to the same has been obtained. The President/CIL shall have the power to modify such proposals or decision of the Directors.

PART XIII – INTEREST AND DISCLOSURES OF DIRECTORS

41. DIRECTOR'S AND RELATED PARTY CONTRACT WITH THE COMPANY:

Subject to Applicable Law, a Director or any related party as defined in Section 2 (76) of the Act or other Applicable Law may enter into any contract with Company for the sale, purchase or supply of any goods, materials, or services, or other contract involving creation or transfer of resources, obligations or services, subject to such sanctions as required by Applicable Law.

Unless so required by Applicable Law, no approval of the Board or the members under Section 188 of the Act shall be necessary for any transaction with a related party entered into by the Company in its ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis, provided that nothing in this Article shall dispense with the approval of the Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, where applicable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon listing, all related party transactions and subsequent material modifications thereof shall require the prior approval of the Audit Committee, and material related party transactions and subsequent material modifications thereof shall require the prior approval of the members by way of ordinary resolution, in accordance with Regulation 23 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the policy on materiality of and dealing with related party transactions approved by the Board, save as exempted thereunder (including transactions between two government companies, and transactions between the Company and the Central Government or any State Government or any combination thereof); and no related party shall vote to approve such resolution, whether or not the entity is a related party to the particular transaction.

42. DISCLOSURE BY DIRECTORS:

Every director shall at the first meeting of the Board in which he participates as a director and thereafter at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year or whenever there is any change in the disclosures already made, then at the first Board meeting held after such change, disclose his concern or interest in any company or companies or bodies corporate, firms, or other association of individuals which shall include the shareholding, in the manner as prescribed under Section 184 of the Act.

A Director of the Company who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into by or on behalf of the Company, shall disclose the nature of his concern or interest at a meeting of the Board in the manner provided in Section 184(2) of the Act; provided that it shall not be necessary for a Director to disclose his concern or interest in any contract or arrangement entered into or to be entered into with any other body corporate where the Director of the Company either himself or in association with any other Director hold or holds not more than two per cent of the paid-up share capital in such other body corporate.

43. INTERESTED DIRECTOR NOT TO PARTICIPATE OR VOTE IN BOARD'S PROCEEDING:

Subject to the provisions of Section 184 of the Act, no Director shall act as Director or take any part in the discussion of, or vote on any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company, if he is in any way whether directly or indirectly concerned or interested in such contract or arrangement; nor shall his presence count for the purpose of forming a quorum at the time of any such discussion or vote; and if he does vote, his vote shall be void.

44. REGISTER OF CONTRACTS IN WHICH DIRECTORS ARE INTERESTED:

The Company shall keep a register in accordance with Section 189 (1) of the Act and Applicable Law. The register shall be kept at the registered office of the Company and shall be preserved permanently and kept in the custody of the Company secretary of the Company or any other person authorized by the Board for the purpose.

Such a register shall be open to inspection at such office, and extracts may be taken therefrom and copies thereof may be provided to a member of the Company on his request, within seven days from the date on which such request is made and upon the payment of ₹10 (*ten rupees) per page*, or such higher amount as may be laid by the Board, as permitted by Applicable Law.

45. REGISTER OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND THEIR SHAREHOLDING:

The Company shall keep at its registered office a register containing the particulars of its Directors and Key Managerial Personnel, which shall include the details of Securities held by each of them in the Company or its holding, subsidiary, subsidiary of Company's holding Company or associate companies in accordance to Section 170 of the Act and Applicable Law.

PART XIV – PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

46. BOARD MEETING:

Meetings of the Board

(a) The Directors may meet together as a Board from time to time for the conduct of the business of the Company, adjourn or otherwise regulate its meetings, as it thinks fit.

Notice of Board Meeting

(b) A meeting of the Board shall be called by giving not less than seven (07) days' notice in writing to every Director at his address registered with the Company and such notice shall be sent by hand delivery or by post or by electronic means.

(c) The notice of the meeting shall inform the Directors regarding the option available to them to participate through electronic mode, and shall provide all the necessary information to enable the Directors to participate through such electronic mode.

(d) A meeting of the Board may be called at shorter notice to transact urgent business subject to the condition that at least one independent Director, if any, shall be present at the meeting, or in case of absence of independent Directors from such a meeting of the Board, decisions taken at such a meeting shall be circulated to all the Directors and shall be final only on ratification thereof by at least one independent Director. Where the Company does not have, for the time being, any independent Director, a Board meeting may be called at a shorter notice where such notice is approved by a majority of Directors present at such meeting.

Number of Board Meetings

(e) The Board shall meet at least four times every year in such a manner that not more than one hundred and twenty days shall intervene between two consecutive meetings of the Board. The Directors may adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

Attendance

(f) Every Director present at any meeting of the Board or of a Committee thereof shall sign his name in a book to be kept for that purpose. The names of Directors who have participated in Board meetings through electronic mode shall be entered and initialed by the Company Secretary, stating the manner in which the Director so participated.

Calling a Board Meeting

(g) The Chairman/ Vice Chairman/ CMD/ CEO/ Managing Director or a Director may, and the Company Secretary with the approval of Chairman/ Vice-Chairman/ CMD summons a meeting of the Board.

Decision at Board Meeting

(h) Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act, questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes and in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Chairman of the Meeting

(i) CMD/ Chairman/ Vice Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board as well as General Meetings. If an individual is appointed or reappointed by the President as the Chairman of the Company as well as the Managing Director of the Company at the same time, in that case, such person shall preside at all meetings of the Board as well as General Meetings of the Company. Otherwise, the Board may elect a Chairman, and determine the period for which he is to hold office. The Managing Director/CEO may also be appointed by the Board as the Chairman.

(j) If no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present within five (05) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their members to be Chairman of the meeting.

Participation through Electronic Mode

(k) Subject to the provisions of Section 173(2) of the Act and Applicable Law, the Directors may participate in meetings of the Board otherwise through physical presence, electronic mode as the Board may from time to time decide and Directors shall be allowed to participate from multiple locations through modern communication equipments for ascertaining the views of such Directors who have indicated their willingness to participate by such electronic mode, as the case may be.

(l) The Board may, by way of a resolution passed at a meeting, decide the venues where arrangements may be made by the Company, at the Company's cost, for participation in Board meetings through electronic mode, as the case may be, in accordance to the provisions of 173(2) of the Act and Applicable Law. In case of a place other than such places where Company makes arrangements as above, the Chairman may decline the right of a Director to participate through electronic mode in view of concerns of security, sensitivity and confidentiality of Board proceedings. Where the Chairman so permits a Director to participate from a place other than the designated places where the Company has made the arrangements, the security and confidentiality of the Board proceedings shall be the responsibility of the Director so participating, and the cost and expense in such participation, where agreed to by the Chairman, may be reimbursed by the Company.

(m) Subject as aforesaid, the conduct of the Board meeting, where a Director participates through electronic mode shall be in the manner as laid down in Applicable Law.

(n) The rules and regulations for the conduct of the meetings of the Board, including for matters such as quorum, notices for meeting and agenda, as contained in these Articles, in the Act and/or Applicable Law, shall apply to meetings conducted through electronic mode, as the case may be.

(o) Upon the discussions being held by electronic mode, as the case may be, the Chairman or the Company secretary shall record the deliberations and get confirmed the views expressed, pursuant to circulation of the draft minutes of the meeting to all Directors to reflect the decision of all the Directors participating in such discussions.

(p) Subject to provisions of Section 173 of the Act and the applicable rules, a Director may participate in and vote at a meeting of the Board by means of electronic mode which allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear and see each other and record the deliberations. Where any Director participates in a meeting of the Board by any of the means above, the Company shall ensure that such Director is provided with a copy of all documents referred to during such Board meeting prior to the commencement of this Board meeting.

Quorum

(q) The quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be determined from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Section 174 of the Act. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding a meeting of the Board it shall be adjourned until such date and time as the Chairman of the Board shall decide.

(r) The continuing Directors may Act notwithstanding any vacancy in the Board; but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the quorum fixed by the Act for a meeting of the Board, the continuing Directors or Director may Act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that fixed for the quorum, or of summoning a General Meeting of the Company and for no other purpose.

(s) A meeting of the Board of which a quorum be present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, discretions or powers as per the guidelines/orders issued by the Govt./CIL from time to time or under these Articles for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board, or in accordance with Section 179 (1) of the Act and rules made thereunder.

Delegation of Power by the Board to Committee

(t) (i) The Board may, subject to the provisions of the Act, from time to time and at any time delegate any of their powers, to Committees consisting of such Director or Directors as it thinks fit, and may from time to time revoke such delegation. Unless a power of the Board is not capable of being delegated, such power may be delegated by the Board to any officer or Committee of officers as the Board may determine.

(ii) Any Committee of the Board so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed on it by the Board.

(iii) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder as well as other applicable laws, chairman of the committee may be appointed by the board.

(u) The meetings and proceedings of any such Committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not superseded by any regulations made by the Board.

Passing of Resolution by Circulation

(v) Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Act to be passed at a meeting of the Board and subject to Section 175 of the Act or Applicable Laws, a resolution shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board or Committee of the Board, as the case may be, duly called and constituted, if a draft thereof in writing is circulated, together with the necessary papers, if any, to all the Directors, or to all the members of the Committee of the Board, as the case may be, at their addresses registered with the Company in India (not being less in number than the quorum fixed for a meeting of the Board or Committee, as the case may be), and has been approved by a majority of the Directors or members as are entitled to vote on the resolution.

Provided that, where not less than one-third of the total number of Directors of the Company for the time being require that any resolution under circulation must be decided at a meeting, the Chairman shall put the resolution to be decided at a Board meeting.

Provided further that where the resolution has been put to vote at a Board meeting, the consent or dissent of the Directors obtained by way of resolution by circulation shall be rendered void.

Defects in Appointment of Directors not to Invalidate Actions Taken

(w) All Acts done in any meeting of the Board or of a Committee thereof or by any person acting as a Director, shall, notwithstanding that it may be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any one or more of such Directors or of any person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office or that the appointment of any of them had been terminated by virtue of any provisions contained in the Act or in these Articles, be as valid as if every such Director or such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director and had not vacated his office or his appointment had not been terminated; provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to give validity to Acts done by a Director after his appointment has been shown to the Company to be invalid or to have been terminated.

Minutes

(x) (i) The Company shall cause minutes of proceedings of every meeting of the Board and Committee thereof to be kept in such form by making within thirty days of the conclusion of every such meeting, entries thereof in the books kept for that purpose with their pages consecutively numbered in accordance to Section 118 of the Act or Applicable Laws.

(ii) Each page of every such book shall be initialed or signed and the last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting in such book shall be dated and signed by the Chairman of the said meeting or the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

(iii) In no case shall the minutes of proceedings of a meeting be attached to any such book as aforesaid by pasting or otherwise, if the minutes are kept in physical form.

(iv) The minutes of each meeting shall contain a fair and correct summary of the proceedings thereat.

(v) Where the meeting of the Board takes place through electronic mode; the minutes shall disclose the particulars of the Directors who attended the meeting through such means.

(vi) The draft minutes of the meeting shall be circulated among all the Directors within fifteen days of the meeting either in writing or in electronic mode as may be decided by the Board and/or in accordance with Applicable Laws.

(vii) Every Director who attended the meeting, whether personally or through electronic mode, shall confirm or give his comments in writing, about the accuracy of recording of the proceedings of that particular meeting in the draft minutes, within seven days or some reasonable time as decided by the Board, after receipt of the draft minutes failing which his approval shall be presumed.

(viii) All appointments of officers made at any of the meetings aforesaid shall be included in the minutes of the meetings.

(ix) The minutes shall also contain:

(i) The names of the Directors present at the meeting; and

(ii) In the case of each resolution passed at the meeting the names of the Directors, if any, dissenting from or not concurring in the resolution.

(x) Nothing contained in Articles herein above, shall be deemed to require the inclusion in any such minutes of any matter which, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting:

(a) is, or could reasonably be regarded as defamatory of any person.

(b) is irrelevant or immaterial to the proceedings; or

(c) is detrimental to the interest of the Company.

(xi) The Chairman shall exercise an absolute discretion in regard to the inclusion or non-inclusion of any matter in the minutes on the grounds specified in this article.

(xii) Minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the aforesaid provisions shall be evidence of the proceedings recorded therein.

(xiii) Any Director of the Company may requisition for physical inspection of the Board meeting minutes by giving a prior notice of seven days.

Provided that the Director can requisition to inspect Board meeting minutes only for the period that he is on the Board of the Company.

Provided further that the physical inspection shall be done solely by the Director himself and not by his authorised representative or any power of attorney holder or agent.

Chairman of Committee of the Board

(y) A Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings if no such Chairman is elected or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present, within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their member to be Chairman of the meeting.

Directors may be Directors of Companies Promoted by the Company

(z) A Director of this Company may be, or become, a Director of any Company promoted by this Company or in which it may be interested as a vendor, member or otherwise.

PART XV – POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

47. POWERS OF THE BOARD:

General Powers of the Board

(a) The Board may exercise all such powers of the Company and do all such acts, and things as are not, by the Act and Applicable Law made thereunder, or any other Act, or by the Memorandum, or by these Articles of the Company, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting subject nevertheless to these Articles, to the provisions of the Act and the Applicable Law made thereunder, or any other Act and to such regulations being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulations made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior Act of the Board which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

Loan to Directors

(b) The Board may, subject to Applicable Law, also give a loan to a Director or any entity in which the Director is interested. Where any sum of money is payable by a Director, the Board may allow such time for payment of the said money as is acceptable within customary periods for payment of similar money in contemporaneous commercial practice. Grant of such period for payment shall not be deemed to be a "loan" or grant of time for the purpose of sec 180 (1) (d) of the Act and applicable Law.

Loan and Investment by the Company

(c) The Board may subject to Section 186 of the Act and provisions of Applicable Law made there under shall by means of unanimous resolution passed at meeting of Board from time to time, invest, provide loans or guarantee or security on behalf of the Company to any person or entity.

48. SPECIFIC POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by Section 179(3) of the Act or Applicable Laws made there under and the preceding article and so as not in any way to limit or restrict those powers, and without prejudice to the other powers conferred by these Articles, but subject to the restrictions contained in these Articles or the Applicable Law it is hereby declared that the Board of Directors shall have the following powers; that is to say, power :

(a) To pay the costs, charges and expenses preliminary and incidental to the promotion, formation, establishment and registration of the Company.

(b) To pay any interest lawfully payable under the provisions of the Act.

(c) To act jointly and severally in all or any of the powers conferred on them.

(d) To appoint and nominate any person(s) to Act as representative for purpose of attending and/or voting on behalf of the Company at a meeting of any Company or association.

(e) To comply with the provisions of Applicable Law which in their opinion shall, in the interest of the Company be necessary or expedient to comply with.

(f) To make, vary and repeal bye-laws for regulation of business of the Company and duties of officers and servants.

(g) Subject to Sections 179 and 188 of the Act to purchase or otherwise acquire for the Company any property, rights or privileges which the Company is authorised to acquire, at or for such price or consideration and generally on such terms and conditions as they may think fit and in any such purchase or other acquisition to accept such title as the Directors may believe or may be advised to be reasonably satisfactory.

(h) Subject to the provisions of the Act and Applicable Laws, to pay for any property, rights or privileges acquired by or services rendered to the Company, either wholly or partially, in shares,

bonds, debentures, mortgages, or other securities of the Company, and such shares may be issued either as fully paid up or with such amount credited as paid up thereon as may be agreed upon all or any part of the property of the Company and its uncalled capital or not so charged.

(i) To secure fulfillment of any contracts or arrangement entered into by the Company by mortgage or charge of all or any of the property of the Company and its uncalled capital for the Company being or in such manner as they may think fit.

(j) To accept from any member, as far as may be permissible by law, surrender of his shares or any part thereof, on such terms and conditions as shall be agreed.

(k) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit and in particular by the issue of debenture or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future).

(l) To open and deal with current account, overdraft accounts or any such account by availing fund based/ non-fund based limits with any bank/banks for carrying on any business of the Company.

(m) To approve budgets – To approve Capital Budgets and Revenue Budgets of the Company.

(n) To sub-delegate powers - To sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretion for the time being vested in the Board of Directors subject, however, to the ultimate control and authority being retained by them. Any such delegate or attorney as aforesaid may be authorized by the Board of Directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretion for the time being vested in them.

(o) To appoint any person (whether incorporated or not) to accept and hold in trust for the Company and property belonging to the Company, in which it is interested, or for any other purposes; and execute such deeds and do all such things as may be required in relation to any trust, and to provide for the remuneration of such trustee or trustees.

(p) To institute, conduct, defend, compound, refer to arbitration or abandon any legal proceedings by or against the Company or its officers, or otherwise concerning the affairs of the Company, and also to compound and allow time for payment or satisfaction of any debts due, and of any claim or demands by or against the Company and to appoint solicitors, Advocates, Lawyers, Counsel and other legal advisers for such purposes or for any other purposes and settle and pay their fee or remunerations.

(q) To refer any claims or demands or differences by or against the Company or to enter into any contract or arrangement for reference to arbitration, and observe, enforce, perform, compound or challenge such awards and to take proceedings for redressal of the same.

(r) To act as trustees in composition of the Company's debtors and/or act on behalf of the Company in all matters relating to bankrupts and insolvents.

(s) To make and give receipts, releases and other discharges for moneys payable to the Company and for the claims and demands of the Company.

(t) Subject to the provisions of Sections 179 and 186 of the Act, to invest and deal with any monies of the Company not immediately required for the purpose thereof upon such security (not being shares of this Company), or without security and in such manner as they think fit, and from time to time to vary the size of such investments. Save as provided in Section 187 of the Act, all investments shall be made and held in the Company's own name.

(u) To execute in the name and on behalf of the Company or in favour of any Director or other person who may incur or be about to incur any personal liability whether as principal or surety, for the benefit of the Company, such mortgages of the Company's property (present or future) as they think fit, and any such mortgage may contain a power of sale and such other powers, provisions, covenants and agreements as shall be agreed upon.

(v) To determine from time to time who shall be entitled to sign, on Company's behalf, bills, notes, receipts, acceptances, endorsements, cheques, dividends, warrants, releases, contracts and documents and to give the necessary authority for such purpose.

(w) Subject to provisions of Applicable Law, to give a Director or any officer or any other person whether employed or not by the Company, share or shares in the profits of the Company, commission on the profits of any particular business or transaction; and to charge such bonus or commission as part of the working expenses of the Company.

(x) To provide for the welfare of Directors or ex-Directors or employees or ex-employees of the Company and their wives, widows and families or the dependents or connections of such persons by building or contributing to the building of houses, dwellings or by grants of money, pension, gratuities, allowances, bonus or other payments, or by creating and from time to time subscribing or contributing to provident fund and other associations, institutions; funds or trusts and by providing or subscribing or contributing towards places of instructions and recreation, hospitals and dispensaries, medical and other attendance and other assistance as the Board shall think fit.

(y) To subscribe or contribute or otherwise to assist or to guarantee money to charitable, benevolent, religious, scientific, national or other institutions or objects which shall have any moral or other claim to support or aid by the Company, either by reason of locality of operation, or of public and general utility or otherwise.

(z) Before recommending any dividend, to set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they may think proper for depreciation or to depreciation fund, or to an insurance fund, or as a reserve fund, or sinking fund, or any special fund to meet contingencies or to repay debentures or debenture stock, or for special dividends or for equalized dividends or for repairing, improving, extending and maintaining any of the property of the Company or for such other purpose (including the purposes referred to in the preceding clause), as the Board may, in their absolute discretion, think conducive to the interest of the Company, and subject to Section 179 of the Act, to invest the sums so set aside or so much thereof as required to be invested upon such investments(other than shares of the Company) as they may think fit, and from time to time to deal with and vary such investments and dispose of and apply and expand all or any part thereof for the benefit of the Company, in such manner and for such purpose as the Board in their absolute discretion think conducive to the interest of the Company, notwithstanding that the matters to which the Board apply or upon which they expend the same, or any part thereof, may be matters to or upon which the capital moneys of the Company might rightly be applied or expended; and to divide the reserve into such special funds as the Board may think fit, with full power to transfer the whole, or any portion of a reserve fund or division of a reserve fund to another reserve fund or division, of a reserve fund and with full power to employ the assets constituting all or any of the above funds, including the depreciation fund, in the business of the Company or in the purchase or repayment of debentures or debenture stock, and without being bound to keep the same, separate from the other assets, and without being bound to pay interest on the same, however, Board at their discretion to pay or allow to the credit of such funds interest at such rate as the Board may think proper.

(aa) Subject to the provisions of the Act and applicable law, to create posts only for non-executive employees in any discipline and appoint, and at their discretion, institute disciplinary proceedings including suspension or removal of such general managers, managers, company secretary, assistants, supervisor, clerks, agents, other officers and employees, and servants of permanent, temporary or special services as they may from time to time think fit, and to determine their powers and duties and fix their salaries or emoluments or remuneration, and to require security in such instances and to such amount as they may think fit also from time to time provide for the management and transact the affairs of the Company in any specified locality in India, or elsewhere in such manner as they think fit.

(bb) To comply with the requirements of any local law which in their opinion it shall, in the interest of the Company, be necessary of expedient of comply with.

(cc) Subject to applicable provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder, and subject to any other applicable law, to appoint purchasing and selling agents for purchase and sale of Company's requirement and products respectively.

(dd) From time to time and at any time to establish any local Board for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any specified locality in India or elsewhere and to appoint any persons to the members of such local Boards and to fix their remuneration.

(ee) Subject to Section 179 & 180 of the Act from time to time and at any time, delegate to any person so appointed any of the powers, authorities and discretion for the time being vested in the Board, other than their power to make calls or to make loans or borrow or monies, and to authorise the members for the time being of any such local Board, or any of them to fill up any vacancies therein and to Act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may at any time remove any person so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation.

(ff) At any time and from time to time by power of attorney under the seal of the Company, to appoint any person or persons to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company, for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretion (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these presents and excluding the powers to make calls and excluding also, except in their limits authorised by the Board, the power to make loans and borrow money') and for' such period and subject to such conditions as the Board may from time to time think fit; and any such appointment may (if the Board thinks fit) be made in favour of the members or any of the members of any local Board, established as aforesaid or in favour of any Company, or the shareholders, Directors, nominees or managers of any Company or firm or otherwise in favour of any fluctuating body of persons whether nominated directly by the Board and any such power of attorney may contain such powers for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with such attorneys as the Board may think fit and may contain powers enabling any such delegates or attorneys as aforesaid to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in them.

(gg) Subject to Sections 184 and 188 of the Act, for or in relation to any of the matters aforesaid or otherwise for the purposes of the Company to enter into all such contracts, agreements and to execute and do all such Acts, deeds and things in the name and on behalf of the Company as they may consider expedient.

(hh) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Board may pay such remuneration to Chairman/ Vice Chairman of the Board upon such conditions as they may think fit.

ii. To take insurance of any or all properties of the Company and any or all the employees and their dependants against any or all risks.

(jj) (i). To take insurance on behalf of its CMD/Managing Director/CEO, Director(s), Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary or any officer or employee of the Company for indemnifying any of them against any liability in respect of any negligence, default, misfeasance, breach of duty or breach of trust for which they may be guilty in relation to the Company.

(ii). To invest and deal with any of the monies of the Company in any currency not immediately required for the purposes thereof, upon such securities and in such manner as they may think fit and from time to time to vary or realize such investment, subject to compliance of RBI and Government Guidelines as issued from time to time.

(kk) To subscribe or otherwise to assist or to give Guarantee money to Scientific Institutions or Objects.

(ll) To authorize, the undertaking of works of a capital nature where detailed project reports have been prepared with estimates of different components parts of the project and to invite and accept tenders relating to works included in the approved estimate.

(mm) To authorize the undertaking of works of a capital nature, not covered by clause (ll) above, if required to be taken up in advance of the preparation of a detailed project report or otherwise as individual works, whether as part of existing or new schemes, not exceeding the limits contained in the Guidelines issued by the Govt. /CIL from time to time.

(i) The project should be included in the approved five year and annual plans and outlays provided for,

(ii) The expenditure on such works in subsequent years will be the first call on the respective allocations; and

(iii) The required funds can be found from the internal resources of the Company and the expenditure is incurred on schemes included in the capital budget approved by the government/CIL.

(iv) The enhanced delegation will be applicable in respect of projects for which no budgetary supports are envisaged i.e. projects funded 100% from IEBR. The term IEBR (internal and extra budgetary resources) for this purpose would include extra budgetary resources such as bonds, ECB and other similar mobilization made on their own internal strength by the PSUs but excluding Govt. Guaranteed borrowings.

(nn) To appoint agency or agencies or attorneys from time to time to provide for the management of the affairs of the Company outside the mining areas which in the context includes the townships and sites of operations of the Company in such manner as they think fit, and in particular to appoint any person to be the attorney or agent of the Company with such powers (excluding power to sub-delegate) and upon such terms as may be thought fit.

(oo) To exercise the powers as per guidelines/orders issued by the Govt./CIL from time to time.

(pp) The Board will have full powers other than those reserved for its shareholders, President/CIL in all matters for the operations of the company including inter alia all financial matters, all matters connected with taxes, duties, levies, cess, etc., Capital/ Revenue works, Land acquisitions, including payment of compensation to land oustees, employment to PAPs, purchases and contracts, write-off of stocks etc. by following of CIL Manuals and other applicable Policies and practices etc. like Tender Committees, Purchase Committees, Selection Committees, Departmental Promotion Committees for non-executives with due regard to Budget provision, Financial Concurrence, Service Rules & Guidelines, etc. as the case may be.

(qq) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles, the President shall have the power to appoint any of the Board member(s) as CMD/Managing Director(s)/CEO of the Company for fixed term not exceeding five years at a time and upon such terms and conditions as the Board thinks fit and subject to the provisions of these Articles the Board may by resolution vest in such Managing Director(s) such of the powers hereby vested to the Board generally as it thinks fit, and such powers may be made exercisable for such period or periods and upon such conditions and subject to such restrictions as it may determine.

(rr) (i) Subject to the article above, the powers conferred on the CMD/Managing Director/CEO shall be exercised for such objects and purpose and upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as the Board may think fit and it may confer such powers either collateral with or to the exclusion of and in substitution of all or any of the powers of the Board in that behalf and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers. CMD/Managing Director/CEO shall not exercise any powers under Section 179 of Act except such powers which can be delegated under the Act and specifically delegated by a resolution of the Board.

(ii). Subject to Section 179 of the Act, to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in the Directors, subject however, to the ultimate control and authority being retained by them.

(ss) Any such delegates or attorney as aforesaid may be authorized by the Directors to sub-delegate all, or any of the powers authorities and discretions for the time being vested in them.

(tt) To lend money to subsidiaries and associated organizations, on such terms and conditions as they may consider desirable.

(uu) To carry out mergers and acquisitions subject to guidelines issued by the Govt. from time to time.

vv. To enter into technology joint ventures and strategic alliances subject to guideline issued by Govt. from time to time.

ww. To give Bonus etc. - To give, award, or allow any bonus, pension, gratuity or compensation to any employee of the Company or his widow, children, or dependants, that may appear to the Board of Directors just or proper, whether such employee, his widow, children or dependants have or have not a legal claim upon the Company.

xx. To sanction/ reimburse expenses – To sanction, pay and reimburse to the officers or employees of the Company in respect of any expenses incurred by them on behalf of the Company, or in connection with the business of the Company.

yy. To hire any Person/ Firm/ Company (excluding Foreign Consultancy) as Consultants/ Experts/ Advisors to provide consultancy or to look after such matters as may be deemed fit in connection with the Company activities on monthly retainer fee basis or otherwise, or on such other terms & conditions as may be deemed fit, subject to guidelines, if any.

49. VIGIL MECHANISM:

Company shall establish a vigil mechanism in accordance with Section 177(9) of the Act and Regulation 22 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, for their Directors and employees to report their genuine concerns or grievances. Audit Committee shall oversee the vigil mechanism. The vigil mechanism shall provide for adequate safeguards against victimisation of employees and Directors who avail of the vigil mechanism and also provide for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee or the Director nominated to play the role of Audit Committee, as the case may be, in exceptional cases. In case of repeated frivolous complaints being filed by a Director or an employee, the Audit Committee may take suitable action against the concerned Director or employee including reprimand.

50. DUTIES OF DIRECTORS:

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a director of a Company shall act in accordance with the Articles of the Company.

(2) A director of a Company shall act in good faith in order to promote the objects of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in the best interests of the Company, its employees, the shareholders, the community and for the protection of environment.

(3) A director of a Company shall exercise his duties with due and reasonable care, skill and diligence and shall exercise independent judgment.

(4) A director of a Company shall not involve in a situation in which he may have a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interest of the Company.

(5) A director of a Company shall not achieve or attempt to achieve any undue gain or advantage either to himself or to his relatives, partners, or associates and if such director is found guilty of making any undue gain, he shall be liable to pay an amount equal to that gain to the Company.

(6) A director of a Company shall not assign his office and any assignment so made shall be void.

(7) If a director of the Company contravenes the provisions of this Article, such director shall be liable to such penalty as may be prescribed under Section 166(7) of the Act.

PART XVI – KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

51. MANAGER, COMPANY SECRETARY OR CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER:

Subject to the provisions of the Act and Applicable Law,—

(a) A Manager, Company Secretary or Chief Financial Officer may be appointed at a Board Meeting for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any Manager, Company Secretary or Chief Financial Officer so appointed may be removed by means of a resolution at a Board Meeting.

(b) The Board may also designate the head of the financial function to be the CFO of the Company**.**

(c) The Company shall appoint such whole-time Key Managerial Personnel as are required under Section 203 of the Act and the Company Secretary shall be designated as the Compliance Officer of the Company under Regulation 6 of the SEBI LODR Regulations.

52. FUNCTIONS OF A COMPANY SECRETARY:

The functions of the Company Secretary shall be in accordance with Section 205 of the Act and other Applicable Law.

53. POWER TO AUTHENTICATE DOCUMENTS:

Any Director or the Company Secretary or any officer appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents relating to the constitution of the Company and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies or extracts thereof; and where any books, records documents or accounts are then, at the office, the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof, shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board as aforesaid.

Document purporting to be a copy of resolution of the Board or an extract from the minutes of meeting of the Board which is certified as such in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding Article shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be that extract is a true and accurate records of a duly constituted meeting of the Directors.

PART XVII – THE SEAL

54. THE SEAL:

(a) The Board may provide a Common Seal for the purposes of the Company, and shall have power from time to time to destroy the same and substitute a new Seal in lieu thereof and the Seal shall never be used except by the authority previously given in the manner provided in clause (b) below. The Company shall also be at liberty to have an official Seal for use in any territory, district or place outside India.

(b) The Seal of the Company shall not be affixed to any instrument except by the authority of the Board or of a Committee of the Board authorised by it in that behalf, or of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director or any Whole-time Director within the scope of the powers delegated to him, and except in the presence of any one Director or the Company Secretary or such other person as the Board may specify/appoint for the purpose; and the Director or the Company Secretary or other person aforesaid in whose presence the Seal is so affixed shall sign every instrument to which the Seal of the Company is so affixed. The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal. A register shall be maintained recording the particulars of every instrument to which the Seal is affixed, the authority under which it was affixed and the persons in whose presence it was affixed. Provided that the Seal, where affixed on share certificates, shall be affixed only in the manner prescribed under Section 46 of the Act and the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014. Where the Company does not have a Common Seal, any instrument required to be executed under seal shall be executed in the manner permitted under the Act, including Sections 22 and 46 thereof.

PART XVIII – DIVIDENDS

55. DIVISION OF PROFIT & DIVIDEND:

Subject to the provisions of Section 123 of the Act and Applicable Law and guidelines, the profits of the Company available for payment of dividend, subject to any special rights relating thereto created or authorized to be created by these prescribed and subject to the provisions of those presents as to the reserve fund shall with the approval of the CIL be divisible amongst the members in proportion to the amount of capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively. Provided always that (subject as aforesaid)any capital paid upon a share during the period in respect of which a dividend is declared, shall unless the Directors otherwise determine, only entitle the holder of such share to an apportioned amount of such dividends as from the date of payment.

The Company in Annual General Meeting may declare a dividend to be paid to the members according to their respective rights and interest in the profits and may fix the time for payment but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board. The Company in general meeting may, however declare a lesser Dividend. No Dividend shall bear interest against the Company.

Upon listing, the Company may formulate a dividend distribution policy in accordance with Applicable Law and guidelines, fix a Record Date for the purpose of determining the members entitled to dividend in accordance with Regulation 42 thereof, and pay dividend through the modes prescribed under Regulation 12 of the SEBI Listing Regulations within the period prescribed under Section 127 of the Act.

56. INTERIM DIVIDEND:

Subject to the provisions of Section 123 of the Act and Applicable Law and guidelines, the Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to it to be justified by the profits of the Company.

57. UNCLAIMED OR UNPAID DIVIDEND:

There shall not be any forfeiture of unclaimed dividends and the Company shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Act relating to transfer of unclaimed and unpaid dividend to the investor education and protection fund or to any such other fund as may be required under Applicable Laws.

Where the Company has declared a dividend but which has not been paid or claimed within 30 days from the date of declaration, the Company shall, within seven days from the date of expiry of the said period of 30 days, transfer the total amount of dividend which remains unpaid or unclaimed to a special account to be opened by the Company in that behalf in any scheduled bank, to be called "South Eastern Coalfields Limited Unpaid Dividend Account".

The Company shall, within a period of ninety days of making any transfer of an amount under sub-section (1) of Section 124 of the Act to the Unpaid Dividend Account, prepare a statement containing the names, their last known addresses and the unpaid dividend to be paid to each person and place it on the website of the Company, if any, and also on any other website approved by the Central Government for this purpose, in such form, manner and other particulars as may be prescribed.

If any default is made in transferring the total amount referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 124 of the Act or any part thereof to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, it shall pay, from the date of such default, interest on so much of the amount as has not been transferred to the said account, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum and the interest accruing on such amount shall enure to the benefit of the members of the Company in proportion to the amount remaining unpaid to them.

Any money transferred to the Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of such transfer, shall be transferred by the Company to the Fund known as Investor Education and Protection Fund established under Section 125 of the Act and the Company shall send a statement in the prescribed form of the details of such transfer to the authority which administers the said fund and that authority shall issue a receipt to the Company as evidence of such transfer. All shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for 7 (seven) consecutive years or more shall be transferred by the Company in the name of the Investor Education and Protection Fund subject to the provisions of the Act and Rules. No unclaimed or unpaid dividend shall be forfeited by the Board.

PART XIX – ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

58. INSPECTION OF ACCOUNTS AND BOOKS :

The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what time and places as under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being Directors and no person (not being a Director) other than the President or his

Nominees shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorized by the Company in General Meeting.

59. PREPARATION OF REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR BOARD'S REPORT:

Subject to the provisions of Section 131 of the Act and the Applicable Law made there under, the Board may require the preparation of revised financial statement of the Company or a revised Boards' report in respect of any of the three preceding financial years, if it appears to them that (a) the financial statement of the Company or (b) the report of the Board do not comply with the provisions of Section 129 or Section 134 of the Act.

60. AUDIT:

(1) Statutory Auditors shall be appointed or re-appointed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and Cost Auditors, if any, shall be appointed by the Board. The rights and duties of auditors shall be regulated in accordance with Sections 139 to 148 of the Act and other Applicable Laws, if any.

(2) The statutory auditors of the Company, being a Government company, shall be appointed or re-appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with Section 139(5) and (7) of the Act, and their remuneration shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting or in such manner as the Company in General Meeting may determine, in accordance with Section 142 of the Act.

(3) Secretarial Auditor shall be appointed by the Board, and upon listing, by the members at the Annual General Meeting on the recommendation of the Board for such term as may be permitted under Regulation 24A of the SEBI Listing Regulations, and their rights and duties regulated in accordance with Sections 204 of the Act and Applicable Law, if any.

(4) The Board shall appoint internal auditor in accordance with Section 138 of the Act.

PART XX – DOCUMENTS AND NOTICES

61. DOCUMENTS AND NOTICES:

(a) A document or notice may be served or given by the Company on any member either personally or sending it by post to him to his registered address or (if he has no registered address in India) to the address, if any, in India supplied by him to the Company for serving documents or notices on him or by way of any electronic transmission, as prescribed in Section 20 of the Act and Applicable Law made thereunder. Where a document or notice is sent by post, services of the document or notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the document or notice, provided that where a member has intimated to the Company in advance that documents or notices should be sent to him by registered post with or without acknowledgment due and has deposited with the Company a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the doing so, service of the documents or notice shall not be deemed to be effected unless it is sent in the manner intimated by the member and such service shall be deemed to have been effected in the case of notice of a meeting, at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the letter containing the document or notice is posted and in any other case at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

(b) A document or notice advertised in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood of the registered office of the Company shall be deemed to be duly served or sent on the day on which the advertisement appears to every member who has no registered address in India and has not supplied to the Company an address within India for serving of documents on or the sending of notices to him.

(c) A document or notice may be served or given by the Company or given to the joint-holders of a share by serving or giving the document or notice on or to the joint-holders named first in the register of members in respect of the share.

(d) A document or notice may be served or given by the Company on or to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or insolvency of a member by sending it through post in a

prepaid letter addressed to him or them by name or by the title of representatives of the deceased or assignee of the insolvent or by any like description, at the address if any) in India supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by serving the document or notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or insolvency had not occurred.

(e) Documents or notices of every General Meeting shall be served or given in the same manner herein before on or to (a) every member of the Company, legal representative of any deceased member or the assignee of an insolvent member, (b) every Director of the Company and (c) the auditor(s) for the time being of the Company.

(f) Every person who, by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever, shall become entitled to any share, shall be bound by every document or notice in respect of such shares, previously to his name and address being entered on the register of members, shall have been duly served on or given to the person from whom he derives his title to such shares.

(g) Any document or notice to be served or given by the Company may be signed by a Director or some person duly authorised by the Board of Directors for such purpose and the signatures thereto may be written, printed or lithographed.

(h) All documents or notices to be served or given by members on or to the Company or any office thereof shall be served or given by sending it to the Company or officer at the office by post or by registered post, or by leaving it at the office or by such other electronic means as prescribed in Section 20 of the Act and Applicable Law made thereunder.

(i) Any information in the form of a micro film of a document or image or a facsimile copy or any statement in a document included in a printed material produced by a computer shall be deemed to be a document and shall be admissible in any proceedings without further production of original, provided the conditions referred in Section 397 are complied with. All provisions of The Information Technology Act, 2000 relating to the electronic records, including the manner and format in which the electronic records shall be filed, in so far as they are consistent with the Act, shall apply to the records in electronic form under Section 398 of the Act.

PART XXI – WINDING UP

62. WINDING UP:

Subject to the provisions of Chapter XX of the Act and Applicable Law made thereunder—

If the Company shall be wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, but subject to the rights attached to any preference share capital, divide among the contributories in specie any part of the assets of the Company and may with the like sanction vest any part of the assets of the Company in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories as the Liquidator, with the like sanction shall think fit.

For the purpose aforesaid, the liquidator may set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members.

The Liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories if he considers necessary, but no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other securities whereon there is any liability.

But this clause is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

PART XXII – SECRECY

63. SECRECY CLAUSE:

Every manager, auditor, trustee, member of a committee, officer, servant, agent, accountant or other person employed in the business of the Company shall, if so required by the Board of Directors, before entering upon the

duties, sign a declaration pledging himself to observe strict secrecy respecting all bonafide transactions of the Company with its customers and the state of accounts with individuals and in matters relating thereto and shall by such declaration pledge himself not to reveal any of the matters which may come to his knowledge in the discharge of his duties except when required to do so by the Directors or by any general meeting or by the law of the country and except so far as may be necessary in order to comply with any of the provisions in these presents and the provisions of the Act.

No member shall be entitled to visit or inspect the Company's work without permission of a Director or to require discovery of or any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret or secret success which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Directors, it will be inexpedient in the interest of the members of the Company to communicate to the public.

PART XXIII – INDEMNITY

64. INDEMNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY:

(1) For the purpose of this Article, the following expressions shall have the meanings respectively assigned below:

(a) **"*Claims*"** means all claims for fine, penalty, amount paid in a proceeding for compounding/composition or immunity proceeding, actions, prosecutions, and proceedings, whether civil, criminal or regulatory;

(b) **"*Indemnified Person*"** shall mean any Director, officer or employee of the Company, as determined by the Board, who in bonafide pursuit of duties or functions or of honest and reasonable discharge any functions as a Director, officer or employees, has or suffers any claims or losses, or against whom any claims or losses are claimed or threatened;

(c) **"*Losses*"** means any losses, damages, cost and expense, penalties, liabilities, compensation or other awards, or any settlement thereof, or the monetary equivalent of a non-monetary suffering, arising in connection with any claim**.**

65. INDEMNIFICATION:

(1) Where Board determines that any Director, officer or employee of the Company should be an Indemnified Person herein, the Company shall, to the fullest extent and without prejudice to any other indemnity to which the Indemnified Person may otherwise be entitled, protect, indemnify and hold the Indemnified Person harmless in respect of all claims and losses, arising out of, or in connection with, the actual or purported exercise of, or failure to exercise, any of the Indemnified Person's powers, duties or responsibilities as a Director or officer of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries, together with all reasonable costs and expenses (including legal and professional fees).

(2) The Company shall further indemnify the Indemnified Person and hold him harmless on an 'as incurred' basis against all legal and other costs, charges and expenses reasonably incurred in defending claims including, without limitation, claims brought by, or at the request of, the Company and any investigation into the affairs of the Company by any judicial, governmental, regulatory or other body.

(3) The indemnity herein shall be deemed not to provide for, or entitle the Indemnified Person to, any indemnification against:

(a) Any liability incurred by the Indemnified Person to the Company due to breach of trust, breach of any statutory or contractual duty, fraud or personal offence of the Indemnified Person;

(b) Any liability arising due to any benefit wrongly availed by the Indemnified Person;

(c) Any liability on account of any wrongful information or misrepresentation done by the Indemnified Person;

(d) The Indemnified Person shall continue to be indemnified under the terms of the indemnities in this Article notwithstanding that he may have ceased to be a Director or officer of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries.

66. NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTS OF OTHERS:

Every officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgement is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in which relief is granted to him by the court or the tribunal.

SECTION XII: OTHER INFORMATION

MATERIAL CONTRACTS AND DOCUMENTS FOR INSPECTION

The copies of the following documents and contracts (not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business carried on by our Company) which are or may be deemed material have been entered or are to be entered into by our Company. These contracts, copies of which will be attached to the copy of the Red Herring Prospectus which will be filed with the RoC, and also the documents for inspection referred to hereunder, may be inspected at the Registered and Corporate Office between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on all Working Days and will also be available for inspection on our website at www.secl-cil.in/investor_relations from the date of the Red Herring Prospectus until the Bid/Offer Closing Date (except for such agreements executed after the Bid/ Offer Closing Date).

Any of the contracts or documents mentioned in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus may be amended or modified at any time if so required in the interest of our Company or if required by the other parties, without reference to the shareholders subject to compliance of the provisions contained in the Companies Act and other relevant statutes.

A. Material Contracts for the Offer

1. Offer Agreement dated November 1, 2026, entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the BRLMs.

2. Registrar Agreement dated November 1, 2026, entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Registrar to the Offer.

3. Cash Escrow and Sponsor Bank Agreement dated [●], entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the BRLMs, the Syndicate Members, the Bankers to the Offer and the Registrar to the Offer.

4. Syndicate Agreement dated [●], entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the BRLMs, the Syndicate Members and the Registrar to the Offer.

5. Share Escrow Agreement dated [●], entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Share Escrow Agent.

6. Underwriting Agreement dated [●], entered into among our Company, the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Underwriters.

B. Material Documents

1. Certified copies of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of our Company, each as amended.

2. Certificate of incorporation dated November 28, 1985, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Madhya Pradesh at Gwalior.

3. Fresh certificate of incorporation dated October 31, 2026 consequent upon conversion into a public limited company issued to our Company by the Registrar of Companies, Central Processing Centre.

4. Resolution of our Board dated October 31, 2026, authorizing the Offer and other related matters.

5. Resolution of our Board dated October 31, 2026, taking on record the participation of Promoter Selling Shareholder in the Offer for Sale.

6. Resolution of our Board dated November 1, 2026, approving this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and the Draft Abridged Prospectus.

7. Consent letter dated October 31, 2026 of the Promoter Selling Shareholder for participation in the Offer for Sale.

8. Copies of the annual reports of our Company for Fiscals 2026, 2025 and 2024.

9. Resolution of Audit Committee dated November 1, 2026, approving the key performance indicators of the Company.

10. Report titled "*Report on Indian Coal Sector: Industry Structure, Performance and Outlook*" dated October, 2026, issued by CRISIL Limited and consent dated October 30, 2026, issued by CRISIL Limited with respect to the report.

11. Consents of our Directors, the BRLMs, the Promoter Selling Shareholder, the legal counsel to our Company as to Indian Law, the Registrar to the Offer, the Bankers to our Company, the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, the Syndicate Members and the Bankers to the Offer in their respective capacities.

12. Written consent dated November 1, 2026, from M/s G N S & Associates, to include their name as required under section 26(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with SEBI ICDR Regulations, in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus, and as an "expert" as defined under section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent and in their capacity as our Statutory Auditors, and in respect of their (i) examination report, dated October 31, 2026, on the Restated Consolidated Financial Information; (ii) their report dated November 1, 2026 on the statement of special tax benefits available to our Company, and its shareholders, included in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

13. Written consent dated November 1, 2026, from Shanky Santani & Associates, practicing company secretary, to include their name in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and be named as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their certificate dated November 1, 2026, in connection with the Offer.

14. Written consent dated November 1, 2026, from the Technical Consultant, namely DMT Consulting Private Limited, to include their name in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus and be named as an "expert" as defined under Section 2(38) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of their certificate dated November 1, 2026, in connection with the Offer.

15. Report titled "*An Independent Technical Report on the Coal Resources and Reserves of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), India*" dated October, 2026, prepared by the Technical Consultant, namely DMT Consulting Private Limited;

16. The examination report dated October 31, 2026, of the Statutory Auditors on the Restated Consolidated Financial Information.

17. The report dated November 1, 2026, of the Statutory Auditors, on the statement of special tax benefits available to our Company and its shareholders.

18. Certificate relating to key performance indicators dated November 1, 2026 issued by M/s G N S & Associates, Statutory Auditors of our Company.

19. Tripartite agreement dated October 27, 2026, among our Company, NSDL and the Registrar to the Offer.

20. Tripartite agreement dated October 30, 2026, among our Company, CDSL and the Registrar to the Offer.

21. Due diligence certificate dated November 1, 2026, addressed to the SEBI from the BRLMs.

22. Exemption letter from SEBI bearing reference number [●] dated [●].

23. In-principle listing approvals dated [●] and [●] issued by the BSE and the NSE, respectively.

24. SEBI observation letter bearing number [●] dated [●] addressed to the BRLMs from the SEBI.

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Harish Duhan
Chairman cum Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Place: Raipur, Chhattisgarh
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Sunil Kumar Darla
Director (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata, West Bengal
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Ramesh Chandra Mohapatra
Director (Technical), Operations

Place: Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Nripendra Nath
Director (Technical), Projects and Planning

Place: Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Biranchi Das
Director (HR)

Place: Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Achyut Ghatak
Part-time Official Director

Place: Kolkata, West Bengal
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY DIRECTOR OF OUR COMPANY

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Ashim Modi
Part-time Official Director

Place: New Delhi
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

I hereby certify and declare that all relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Government of India and the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under section 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended, as the case may be, have been complied with and no statement, disclosures and undertakings made in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, each as amended, or the rules made or regulations or guidelines notified thereunder, as the case may be. I further certify that all statements, disclosures and undertakings in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus are true and correct.

SIGNED BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF OUR COMPANY

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Sunil Kumar Darla
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata, West Bengal
Date: November 1, 2026

DECLARATION

We, Coal India Limited, in our capacity as a Promoter Selling Shareholder, hereby confirm and declare that all statements, disclosures and undertakings made or confirmed by us in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus in relation to us, as the Promoter Selling Shareholder and the Offered Shares, are true and correct. We assume no responsibility as a Promoter Selling Shareholder, for any other statements, disclosures or undertakings including, any of the statements, disclosures and undertakings made or confirmed by or relating to the Company or any other person(s) in this Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

SIGNED FOR AND ON BEHALF OF COAL INDIA LIMITED

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Asheesh Kumar
Director (Business Development)

Place: Kolkata, West Bengal
Date: November 1, 2026