

CHAPTER

3



POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

Measures related to augmenting Production and Efficiency in Coal Sector:

Enhanced exploration efforts

CMPDI is the nodal agency for implementing the Plan scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. CMPDI executes the job through departmental resources, MECL and through tendering.

CMPDI increased the departmental capacity from 4.51 lakh metre in 2017-18 to about 5.00 lakh metre in 2018-19 with a growth of 11% to cater to the increased requirement of detailed drilling in CIL & Non-CIL/Captive blocks.

Drilling in non-CIL/Captive mining blocks

The actual drilling vis-à-vis targets in non-CIL/Captive mining blocks during last five financial years and the target for financial year 2019-20 are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Meter)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2014-15	4.16	2.82	18.48
2015-16	4.82	2.87	1.77
2016-17	3.48	3.08	7.32
2017-18	4.99	4.86	57.79
2018-19	5.93	4.84	-0.41
2019-20	8.16	4.23 (Apr.'19 – Dec.'19)	

The shortfalls in target achievement are due to many factors, including non-availability of required fund, serious law & order problems in many coal block areas, non-availability of forest clearance, etc.

Drilling in CIL blocks

The actual drilling in CIL blocks during the last five financial years and the target for financial year 2019-20 are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Meter)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2014-15	7.81	5.45	18.74
2015-16	10.15	7.06	29.54
2016-17	7.20	7.97	12.89
2017-18	7.04	8.48	6.40
2018-19	7.13	8.34	-1.65
2019-20	6.30	4.40 (Apr.'19 – Dec.'19)	

Renewed policy thrust to increase coal production

Based on the demand projection in 'Vision 2030' for coal sector in the country and subsequent demand projection on CIL, a Perspective Plan has been prepared to conceptualise a 5 years Action Plan to grow at the rate of about 8% till FY 2023-24 in order to meet the coal demand of the country. To achieve projected growth in production, CIL has identified major projects and assessed their related issues.

In 2018-19, CIL has achieved a coal production of about 607 Million Tonne (Mt) against the target of 610 Mt with 99% achievement. In 2019-20, the Annual Plan target is 660 Mt. Further, CIL has envisaged its coal production target of 710 Mt in 2020-21. The group-wise production during 2018-19 and Annual Plan target of 2019-20 and projection of 2020-21 are as follows:

(Figs. in MT.)

CIL	2018-19		Jan'19 to Mar'19	2019-20	Apr'19 to Nov'19	2020-21
	BE	Actual	Actual	BE	Act.(Prov.)	Projection
Existing & Completed	291.98	292.88	92.92	296.76	159.67	Under preparation
Ongoing Projects	312.48	309.06	99.69	359.29	168.29	
Future Projects	-	-	-	-	-	
Gare Palma block	5.54	4.95	1.83	3.95	2.43	
Total	610.00	606.89	194.44	660.00	330.39	710.00

A major growth in production is envisaged from North Karanpura in CCL, Korba of SECL and IB & Talcher coalfield in MCL.

Completion of Projects and Expansion of existing Projects:

Coal India limited (CIL).

During 2019, 11 mining projects have been sanctioned and 01 mining projects have been completed in CIL.

As on date, there are 121 on-going coal projects, costing ₹ 20 Crs and above, that are under different stages of implementation.

Implementation and completion of these projects depend upon critical extraneous factors such as possession of land, green clearances, evacuation infrastructure etc.

In order to ensure timely completion of projects various steps have been taken by CIL which are as below:

- Persistent persuasion with State governments to expedite land authentication in States of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP and Maharashtra. Further, land owners are being constantly persuaded to accept compensation and handover land acquired by the company.
- Constant coordination and liaising with State governments for expediting the process of grant of FC.
- State Governments have been constantly persuaded by the coal companies at all levels to initiate necessary action for curbing the frequent law & order issues.

- The implementation of the projects that are delayed are reviewed regularly at the subsidiary and CIL level. MoC reviews projects costing more than ₹ 500 Crs and / or of capacities 3 Mty and above on quarterly basis.
- The projects monitoring group takes-up critical issues with State Govt. at highest level at regular interval. The MoC on its part follows up issues affecting implementation of projects with other Ministries & with State Govt. specially for facilitating Forestry Clearances and physical possession of land.
- To address issues related with evacuation problem associated with affected projects, CIL is now investing around ₹ 34,750 Crs.in Railways and associated infrastructure projects including roadway infrastructure.

For effective monitoring & facilitating quick & informed decision making, CIL has launched the MDMS Portal with an aim to assimilate every detail of projects/mines, analyse the performance and generate relevant reports. Further, MoC has already established the e-CPMP (online Coal Project Monitoring Portal) for resolving issues pending at State level & with the Central Ministries.

In order to meet the growing coal demand CIL has already taken up new projects & OC patches. Further, capacity expansions of existing mines/projects are being taken up through EC expansion or through EPRs wherever feasible.

Measures being taken to increase coal production

In 2018-19, the contribution from On-going projects of CIL was 309.06Mt. During 2019-20, CIL envisages to produce 359.29 Mt. from the same group with an increase of 50.2 Mt.

In respect of CIL, major increase in production is envisaged from 121 nos. of on-going projects (as on 30.11.2019) and mainly from three subsidiaries viz. SECL, MCL & CCL.

CIL has taken the following steps to increase production of coal:

- High capacity mines are being planned, approved & executed with State-of-the Art mechanization wherever feasible;
- Mines are being modernized for increasing man productivity both in underground & opencast mines depending upon geo-mining conditions;
- Improving capacity utilization;
- Expediting implementation of on-going projects to achieve targeted production as per schedule;
- Capacity augmentation of running projects through special dispensation under the EP acts 2006;
- Effective monitoring & persuasion of issues related to projects with related Ministries & State Government;
- In order to maintain the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has undertaken 7 Railway Infrastructure Projects on deposit basis (3 nos) and JVs(4 nos) to be executed by Indian Railways in coalfields of SECL, MCL & CCL having potential of growth;
- Effective & persistent support from the Ministry of Coal;
- Allocation of additional coal blocks to some of the subsidiaries of CIL to enhance production substantially.

Technology development and Modernization of Mines in CIL

Under Ground Mine Mechanization:

A consortium of IIT-ISM (Dhanbad), SCCL and PWC was engaged for "Study of Underground Coal Mining-problems, potential, technology, modernization, production and safety" that conducted study of 90 underground mines of CIL. The recommendations of the study highlighted the use of mass production technology like PSLW and Continuous Miners for enhancement of Underground Coal Production.

To implement the recommendations of the report, a committee has been constituted for identification of potential mines for amalgamation, revival of closed mines, co-operation with global

technology providers, Indigenous manufacture of underground mining machineries and further research and development for improvement of production and productivity in underground mines of CIL.

Subsequent to the recommendations, CIL has planned to introduce 26 nos of CM in 19 mines and 2 PSLW in 2 mines in the coming 5 years, i.e within 2023-24 for which PRs have either been approved or under process.

Open Cast Mine Mechanization:

CIL has introduced state of the art technology to improve work efficiency. High capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced in Gevra Expansion, Dipka & Kusmunda open cast mines.

Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency, customer satisfaction and to cater environmental needs. Around 50% coal production during 2018-19 was from Surface Miners.

In order to further improve the operational efficiency, Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) and In-pit crushing & conveying/In pit conveying system has been introduced in the mines of CIL. GPS based vehicle tracking, RFID system of monitoring devices with boom barrier are being introduced to enable real time monitoring of the movement of vehicles which also facilitate corrective measures against pilferage etc.

For rapid coal evacuation, RLS/Silos in the mines of CIL are being added consistently. CIL in its 5 years Vision Plan has identified 35 First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects of 415 Mty capacity for mega projects of having capacity of more than 4 Mty.

For survey/check measurements, CIL has started using technology like 3D Terrestrial Laser Scanner (TLS).

CIL is also in process of introducing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and other IT-enabled system to manage its human, physical and financial resources which will give a big boost to the operating efficiency of the CIL and thus help reduce its losses.

SCCL

First Mile Connectivity-100 days programme: The Ministry of Coal, has prepared 100 Days Action Plan for the Coal Industry covering various aspects like reducing imports, adoption of modern technologies and environmental protection which include ease of living as directed by the PMO. Achieving 100%

mechanized loading from the coal production units to dispatch unit is one of the major thrust areas. MoC has directed to focus on larger projects producing/planned to produce more than 4 Mty in next 5 years.

SCCL has envisaged to ramp up production to 85 Mt in the next 5 years and to achieve the targeted dispatches through rail by reducing road transport of coal, it is proposed to construct three new CHPs under First Mile Connectivity. The status of activities is as below:

Sl. No.	Description	No. of Projects
1	Board approval	3
2	NIT approval	2
3	Tender floated	2
4	Tender awarded	2
5	Land clearance	2
6	Construction started	2
7	More than 50% construction completed	1
8	Trail run started	1
9	Commissioning achieved	NIL*
10	Forward/Backward link completed	1

*All works of SRPOC CHP completed and awaiting for the approval from Railways

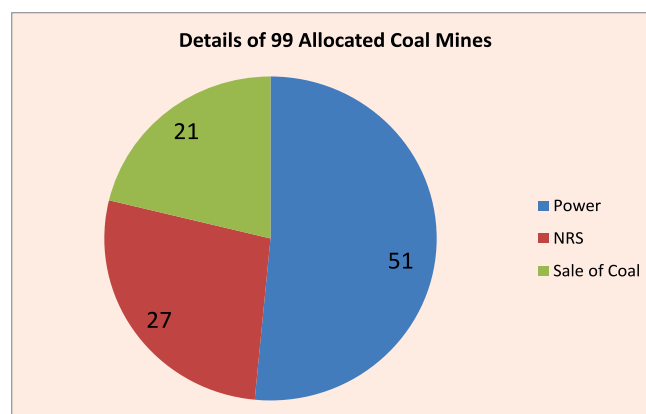
Allocation of coal mines cancelled/de-allocated by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

(i) The allocation of 204 coal mines de-allocated by Hon'ble Supreme Court is now made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. Under the provisions of the said Act, 99 coal mines have so far been successfully allocated. Of these 99 coal mines, 29 have been allocated through e-auction (28 to private companies and 1 to a Government company) and 70 have been allotted to Government Companies.

Sector-wise allocation of these 99 coal mines are: 51 coal mines to the regulated sector i.e. power, 27 coal mines to the non-regulated sector i.e. iron & steel, cement and captive power as well as 21 coal mines for sale of coal.

S. No.	Particulars	Auction	Allotment	Total
1	Power	6	45	51
2	NRS	23	4	27
3	Sale of Coal	-	21	21
	Total	29	70	99

Pie Diagram of 99 allocated coal mines is given below:



(ii) Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, 15 coal mines have been allocated during 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019). Details are as under:

S. No.	Particulars	Auction	Allotment	Total
1	Power	-	4	4
2	NRS	5	1	6
3	Sale of Coal	-	5	5
	Total	5	10	15

(iii) The CCEA in its meeting held on 19.02.2019 has approved the proposal with regard to allowing allocatees of coal mines for specified end use or own consumption to sell 25% of actual production in open market (ROM basis) with payment of additional premium on such sale and an order in this regard has been issued on 07.03.2019. So far, 10 mines have been allocated incorporating the above proposal.

(iv) Under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, previous approval of the Central Government for grant of mining lease/relaxation in area limits has been accorded in respect of 6 coal mines.

Auctioned coal mines- Out of the 15 Schedule II Coal Mines (coal mines which were operational at the time of cancellation auctioned under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015) mining operations have commenced/ mine opening permission granted in 13 coal mines. The remaining Schedule II coal mines are awaiting various clearances for operationalization. Further, out of the 10 Schedule III coal mines, 1 coal mine has been granted Mining Opening Permission. Remaining Schedule III coal mine which were scheduled to be operational from June 2018 are yet to be operational.

Allotted coal mines – Out of the 18 Schedule II coal mines (coal mines which were operational at the time of cancellation) allotted to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Gencos, 5 coal mines are operational/ started mine operations as on date. The remaining Schedule II coal mines are awaiting various clearances/ judgement for operationalization. Out of the 42 (24 Schedule III and 18 Schedule I) coal mines, 8 coal mines have received mine opening permissions. The scheduled III & I coal mines are scheduled to be operational from 2018 onwards as they were not operational at the time of the allocation.

The total revenue generated till March, 2019 is ₹6795.60 Crores (excluding Royalty, taxes, cess etc.).

Total coal produced from the time of allocation of mine under CMSP Act, 2015 till March 2019 is 68.14 Million Tonne, out of which coal produced during 2018-19 24.82 Million Tonne.

Allotment of Coal/Lignite Blocks under MMDR Act

Under the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and rules made there under, 11 Coal Blocks have been allocated to Government Companies (Central/ State). Out of above 11 coal blocks, 9 coal blocks are allocated for end use power and 2 coal blocks are allocated for commercial mining/sale of coal. Coal Block Development & Production Agreement (CBDPA) has been signed with respect to 11 coal blocks. Further, 6 coal blocks have been decided to allocate to CIL/its subsidiaries for making them more than 100 MT companies. Also, 3 lignite blocks have been allocated under the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and rules made there under to the State PSU of Gujarat [1 for end use power and 2 for commercial mining/sale of lignite]. Lignite Block Development & Production Agreement (LBDPA) has been signed with respect to two lignite blocks.

137 additional non-CIL blocks have been identified by the committee constituted under chairmanship of Additional

Secretary (Coal) under Rule-3(2) of the Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017, out of which a total of 89 coal blocks (including 8 coal blocks identified for CIL) are presently available for allocation. This Ministry is considering allocation of these 89 coal blocks under MMDR Act, 1957. Allocation of 12 coal blocks are under process for auction for sale of coal.

Quality and Third Party Sampling - Recent Decisions

To address the concerns of consumers (Power Utilities) regarding coal quality, third party sampling procedure (SOP) was put in place. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were signed between Supplier (coal companies), Purchaser (Power Utilities) & CIMFR for sampling and testing of coal at the loading end. The sampling and coal testing charges are borne by the buyer and the seller equally.

For extending sampling facility for Non-Power consumers taking coal through linkage auction and supply to Power Utilities under Special Forward auction for Power, QCI and IIT-ISM have been engaged. Both QCI and ISM have started third party sampling after signing tripartite agreement with different Subsidiary Companies of CIL and the consumers.

Directions for coverage of Third Party Sampling to following remaining categories have also been issued to coal companies by Coal India Limited.

- I. Non-Power FSAs.
- II. Coal Supplied to SNAs
- III. Spot e-auction
- IV. Special Spot Auction
- V. Exclusive e-auction

Now, third party quality validation is available to consumers for supply of coal under all E-Auction schemes and FSAs. It has been directed that Power Utility and coal company should do grade reconciliation, by 5th of every month (or subsequent day in case of holiday) for all settled results against coal supplies during the month preceding the previous month.

Direction for ensuring the quality of coal, controlling grade slippage and regarding 15-day time frame for declaring the results of referee samples by nominated Referee laboratories have also been issued.

Coal India Limited (CIL) has assigned the work to CIMFR and QCI for carrying out sampling of 529 Million Tonne (MT) and 66.00 MT respectively and Singareni Company Limited (SCCL) has assigned the work to CIMFR and IICT for carrying out sampling of 48.00 MT and 0.67 MT respectively.

An App, named as UTTAM (Unlocking Transparency by Third Party Assessment of Mined Coal), has been launched through which all consumer/stakeholders as well as Coal Companies can access the declared grade, third party sample analysis results and referee analysis results.

Rationalization of Coal linkages:

Ministry of Coal has issued the policy for linkage Rationalisation for power plants of State/Central PSUs in 2015. Coal linkage rationalisation in power sector (for State/Central PSUs) has resulted in decrease in transportation cost from the mines to the power plants leading to more efficient coal base power generation. So far overall movement rationalization of 61.08 MT for power plants of State/Central PSUs has taken place with annual potential savings of ₹ 3651 Crores.

Ministry of Coal has issued the policy for linkage Rationalisation for Independent Power Producers (IPP) in 2018. Linkage Rationalization of 2 IPPs have been done and the approximate saving in electricity cost by the end consumer, as estimated by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) would be about ₹ 118 crores.

Auction of coal linkages for non-regulated sector

Following the policy guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal on 15.02.2016 for allocation of coal linkages to the non-regulated sector, CIL has been conducting linkage auctions for coal allocation to Cement, Sponge Iron, CPP, Others (Non-Coking), Others (Coking) and Steel (Coking) sub-sectors.

Presently, CIL has completed four tranches of linkage auctions so far, where about 80.5 MTPA of coal linkage was booked by the successful bidders with an average percentage premium of about 20% over non power notified price.

The fifth tranche is underway, where linkage auctions for Steel (coking) and Sponge Iron subsectors have been completed. Under Steel (coking) subsector, 1.3 MTPA of coking coal linkage was booked with no premium. In the linkage auction for Sponge Iron sub-sector, 4.19 MTPA of coal linkage was booked by the successful bidders with an average premium of about 19%.

Coal linkages to power sector under SHAKTI

On 22.05.2017, Ministry of Coal came out with a new policy for allocation of future coal linkages in a transparent manner for such power sector consumers. This policy is known as 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India' (SHAKTI). With the approval of CCEA, SHAKTI Policy, 2017 has been amended and the same has been issued by Ministry of Coal on 25.03.2019. The policy is expected to positively contribute in resolution of a number of stressed assets. The salient features of the policy are:

A. Under the old regime of LoA-FSA

- i. FSA may be signed with the pending LoA holders after ensuring that the plants are commissioned by 31.03.2022.
- ii. The 583 pending application for LoA may be closed.
- iii. The capacities totaling 68000 MW as per CCEA decision dated 21.06.2013 would continue to get coal at 75% of ACQ even beyond 31.03.2017.
- iv. About 19000 MW capacity out of 68000 MW which could not be commissioned by 31.03.2015 may be allowed coal supply under FSA at 75% of ACQ provided these plants are commissioned within 31.03.2022.
- v. Actual coal supply to power plants shall be to the extent of long term PPA and medium term PPAs to be concluded in future against bids to be invited by Discoms as per bidding guidelines issued by MoP.

With these, the old regime of LoA-FSA would come to finality and fade away.

B. Following to be considered under new more transparent coal allocation policy for power sector, 2017-SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (coal) Transparently in India)

- i. CIL/ SCCL may grant coal linkages to State/Central Gencos/JVs at notified price on recommendations of Ministry of Power.
- ii. Linkages to IPP having PPA based on domestic coal but no linkage:
 - a. shall be on auction basis where bidders shall quote discount on tariff

- b. Bid Evaluation Criteria shall be the non-zero Levelized Value of the discount
- iii. Linkages to IPPs/ Power Producers without PPAs shall be on auction basis where methodology would be similar to that followed under linkage auction to non-regulated sector i.e. the bidders would bid for premium above the notified price of the coal company.
- iv. Coal linkages may also be earmarked for fresh PPAs, by pre-declaring the availability of coal linkage with description, to the States. States may indicate these linkages to Discoms/ SDAs.
- v. Power requirement of group of States can also be aggregated and procurement of such aggregated power can be made by an agency designated by Ministry of Power or authorized by such States on the basis of tariff based bidding.
- vi. Linkages shall be granted for full normative quantity to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated by nominated agency for setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) under Central Government initiative through tariff based competitive under the guidelines for determination of tariff, on the recommendation of MoP.
- vii. MoC in consultation with MoP may formulate a detailed methodology of a transparent bidding process for allocating coal linkages to IPPs, having PPAs based on imported coal, with full pass through of cost saving to consumers.
- viii. (a) Short term linkage coal to Power Plants including private generators, which do not have PPAs under B (iii) and B (iv) of SHAKTI Policy.
- (b) A generator which terminates PPA in case of default in payment by the Discom, may be allowed to use existing linkage coal for sale of Power through short term PPAs on Power exchange.
- (c) Aggregation of Power by Nodal Agency under Para B (v) for a group of States even without requisition.
- (d) PSU to act as an aggregator of Power of such Stressed Power assets and procure it through transparent bidding process and offer that Power to the Discom against their existing PPAs.

(e) Net surplus after meeting operating expenses generated in case where provisions of B (viii) (a) (b) (c) and (d) are utilized, shall be entirely used for servicing debt in first place.

Status of Implementation of SHAKTI

- A (i): Clearance has been given for signing of FSA for 10 power plants with a total capacity of 6,550 MW.
- B (i): 23 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 25340 MW.
- B (ii): First round of linkage auction under B (ii) of SHAKTI policy was conducted in September, 2017, whereby 27.18 Million Tonne (MT) of annual coal linkage was booked by ten successful bidders for about 9,045 MW capacity. Second round of B (ii) auction has been concluded by CIL on 24.05.2019. During this second round quantity of 2.97 MT of annual linkage has been booked by eight bidders for about 874.9 MW capacity. Based on the recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) meetings, Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFCL) has been directed to conduct the future rounds of auction under paraB(ii).
- B(iii): CIL is also in the process of conducting coal linkage auction under para B(iii) of SHAKTI policy dated 22.05.2017 as well as the linkage auction under para B(viii) (a) of SHAKTI policy amendment dated 25.03.2019 issued by MoC.
- B(iv): Coal linkage granted from CIL for the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for a capacity of 4000 MW, 1600 MW and 2640 MW respectively.
- B(v): Coal linkage granted from CIL for a capacity of 2500 MW.

Policy on Bridge Linkage

Policy guidelines for grant of 'Bridge Linkage' to specified end-use plants of Central and State Public sector Undertakings (both in power as well as non-power sector) which have been allotted coal mines/block, have been circulated to all concerned. Bridge Linkage shall act as a short term linkage to bridge the gap between requirement of coal of a specified end use plant of Central and State PSUs and the start of coal production from the linked Schedule-III coal mines and coal blocks allotted under

MMDR Act. In 2019-20 (till 31st Dec), Bridge Linkage has been granted to 3 Thermal Power Plants i.e. Ennore SEZ (1st unit, 660 MW), Ghatampur TPP (3 x 660 MW) & Barauni TPS (2 x 250 MW) and extended the bridge linkage of 2 Thermal Power Plants Mejia TPS (Unit 7 & 8) & Chandrapura TPS (Unit 8) in Central/ State Public Sector Undertakings.

Thrust on Washing of Coal

CIL presently has 16 existing washeries - 12 coking coal and 4 non-coking coal with aggregate capacity of 38.40 Mty, of which 22.18 MTY is coking coal and 16.22 Mty is non-coking. However, other than 1 coking coal washery which has been commissioned in 2018, most of the existing washeries are very old and have outlived their designed lives leading to low efficiency.

Besides this, 5 proposed coking coal washeries, having a total capacity of 17 MTY, are also being set up and are at different stages of implementation for enhancing the washed coking coal quantity, in an effort to reduce the import of coking coal.

Further, to comply with the guidelines issued by MoEF& CC for supply of coal with less than 34% ash to thermal power plants located beyond 500 KM, CIL had planned to set up 7 new non-coking coal washeries having a total capacity of 59 MTY. One of these seven, namely, IB valley in MCL with 10 MTY capacity is under construction and for 3 others, LoIs have been issued.

NITI Aayog has been directed by PMO to get a comprehensive study done on the environmental and economic impacts of coal washeries for non-coking coal within two months in consultation with various stakeholders and experts. The study should factor the issues related to rejects at washeries as well as include all other aspects. It was decided that Ministry of Coal may await completion of this study before any further decision on setting up other new non-coking coal washeries is taken.

Apart from above, CIL has taken initiative for revamping its existing coking coal washeries to augment the production of clean coking coal.

Re-Classification of Coking coal

A technical committee was constituted by MoC vide OM No. CRC1-43016/1/2017-CRC dated 16.04.18 to review the existing system of coking coal gradation and re-classify the coking coal. The committee proposed to continue with existing grading

of coking coal upto 35% ash and further addition of two new grades as Washery Grade-V (exceeding 35% and upto 42% ash) & VI (exceeding 42% and upto 49% ash) to encompass the unclassified Low Volatile Medium Coking (Ash>35%). The proposed reclassification was agreed by MoC, GoI through Gazette notification No. S.O. 17 dated 24.01.19. Addition of these two new grades will result in additional financial benefit to subsidiaries of CIL especially BCCL & CCL by increased availability of coking coal having higher sale price. It will also lead to saving of Foreign Exchange as import of coking coal will be reduced.

Master Plan to address Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation areas

Master Plan with a scope of dealing with Fire, Subsidence and rehabilitation of people from endangered areas was approved by the President of India, on 12.08.2009.

The time schedule of implementation in Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is 12 years including 2 years of pre-implementation activities and for Ranganj Coalfield (RCF) it was considered for 10 years as per approved Master Plan. The periods of implementation of Master Plan for JCF is due to expire; and that for RCF has expired.

As per directive of the 19th HPCC, draft revised comprehensive proposal for RCF incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time and cost overrun have been prepared by ECL. Draft revised comprehensive proposal for JCF is under preparation at BCCL.

Satellite Surveillance for land reclamation

Coal India Limited (CIL)

Reclamation of mined out areas is important for sustainable development. Emphasis is being laid on proper reclamation which includes both technical and biological reclamation as well as mine closure. Satellite surveillance for land reclamation is being given the requisite thrust in order to assess the progressive status of mined land reclamation and to take up remedial measures, if any, required for environmental protection.

Land Reclamation Monitoring based on Satellite Data is being done for mines coming under two categories (a) Mines producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum and (b) Mines producing less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum. The mines coming under more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum category are monitored

on annual basis whereas the mines / clusters coming under less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum category are monitored at an interval of three years in a phase wise manner.

In the year 2019-20, total 87 mines/clusters of CIL were selected for monitoring based on satellite data. Out of which, 52 OC Mines belong to more than 5mcm (Coal+OB) per annum category and 35 mines /clusters belong to less than 5 mcm

(Coal+OB) per annum category. Cluster wise Land reclamation monitoring for four clusters each of BCCL and ECL has been done as per their specific requirements. The company-wise details of the excavated area, biological & technical reclamation and green cover generated, etc. for the projects under monitoring in the year 2019-20 based on satellite data are furnished in the table below:

**Status of Land Reclamation Monitoring in 87 OC Mines / Clusters based on Satellite Data
(For the Year 2019-20)**

(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Com-pany	No. of Mines Clus-ters	Total Lease-hold	Excavat-ed Area	Active Mining Area	Reclamation		Plantation on OB Dumps		Total Green Cover Generated	Total Area under Reclamation
						Technical	Biological	Ext. OB Dumps	Social Forestry		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10(=7+8+9)	11(=6+7)
1	WCL	21	174.35	38.48	22.20	12.41	3.87	16.84	11.26	31.97	16.28
2	SECL	14	180.28	76.48	20.14	29.55	26.80	11.03	9.00	46.83	56.34
3	NCL	10	174.28	73.84	27.18	31.88	14.78	10.99	26.14	51.91	46.66
4	MCL	14	156.43	47.91	16.91	22.74	8.26	3.18	3.41	14.85	31.00
5	CCL	16	107.11	27.60	8.81	11.63	7.16	7.33	6.84	21.33	18.79
6	BCCL	6	81.51	15.87	3.84	10.06	1.97	1.06	4.00	7.03	12.03
7	ECL	6	351.36	28.23	9.01	15.24	3.98	1.33	14.26	19.57	19.22
Total CIL		87	1225.33	308.41	108.08	133.51	66.82	51.78	74.89	193.49	200.33

- Note: 1. Above compiled data is based on digital image processing of satellite data of the year 2019.
 2. The data in the above Table has been rounded to two decimal places.
 3. The data in the above Table is provisional.

New Initiatives

- An innovation Cell has been established in CMPDI which was inaugurated on 30th October, 2019 by Shri A.K. Jain, Secretary, Ministry of Coal.
- CMPDI has developed Online Coal Block Information System (OCBIS) for the use of Coal India and its subsidiaries. It is overlaid on Google maps for presentation of the classified data. OCBIS consists of information about layers of coal blocks, coalfields & CBM.
- Mine Data Management System (MDMS) Portal was developed by CMPDI for Coal India Limited, which

depicts the salient features of projects being monitored by CIL. The main features of the portal is to monitor the progress of coal projects which encompass Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R), financial parameters, HEMM procurement, production and other major infrastructure such as Coal Handling Plant (CHP), Silo and Railway sidings. Additionally, Environmental parameters are also being monitored through this portal.

By implementing the portal, the monitoring agencies are reaping the benefits through retrieval of information from a single source.

- CMPDI has established MS Project Server. All the subsidiaries are updating the project status information on this server and CIL & MoC are able to monitor the progress of the projects.
- CMPDI has developed Coal Dashboard for MoC, depicting at a glance statistics of Exploration, Production, Information about Super 35/75 projects, Offtake, S&T Expenditure, CEA information about critical & Super critical Thermal Plants.

Review of Productivity Norms

Output Per Manshift (OMS)

Year	Coal India Ltd.		
	UG	OC	Overall
2018-19 (Actual)	0.95	14.68	8.51
2019-20 (Actual)* Apr'19 – Nov'19	0.95	12.57	7.32

* Provisional

Policy Initiatives and Reform Measures regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) CIL

Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies are undertaking different developmental activities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) following the latest DPE guidelines and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The allocation of funds is done as per the CSR policy of CIL under which the higher of the two amounts – 2% of the average net profit for the three immediately preceding financial years OR ₹ 2.00 per tonne of coal production of the previous year (consolidated coal production of CIL in case of CIL (HQ)) is allocated for a particular financial year.

The details of CSR statutory provision and the amount utilized by CIL and its subsidiaries each for the last three years and the current year are as under:

(in ₹ Crores)

CSR Budget and Expenditure for CIL and subsidiaries during last three years and current year												
Company	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (Provisional)		
	Statutory Provision	Total Budget	Utilised	Statutory Provision	Total Budget	Utilised	Statutory Provision	Total Budget	Utilised	Statutory Provision	Total Budget	Utilised
ECL	29.19	29.19	21.62	20.89	28.46	12.69	0.32	16.09	16.46	17.86	17.86	5.29
BCCL	26.85	26.85	11.45	9.98	25.38	2.74	6.52	29.16	1.43	0.00	27.73	1.00
CCL	55.90	55.90	30.29	54.88	80.49	37.90	45.78	88.37	41.14	42.71	89.94	6.07
WCL	8.68	8.68	10.81	0.00	9.13	7.23	0.00	9.24	4.25	0.00	10.64	4.50
SECL	120.24	120.24	42.50	93.30	171.04	93.62	81.04	158.46	83.55	83.85	158.76	24.93
MCL	113.36	113.36	166.60	122.85	122.85	267.52	136.36	136.36	167.16	156.50	156.50	70.70
NCL	74.23	74.23	77.33	72.47	72.47	36.59	75.44	111.32	73.57	92.27	130.02	24.54
CMPDIL	0.78	1.20	1.02	0.80	1.50	1.18	1.53	1.85	1.58	3.00	3.27	0.76
CIL (incl. NEC)	13.52	127.34	128.05	7.88	110.83	24.31	6.99	199.99	27.33	8.08	294.04	57.00
TOTAL	483.78	557.27	489.67	383.05	622.15	483.78	353.98	750.84	416.47	404.27	888.86	194.79

As per DPE guidelines dated 10.12.18, CSR expenditure on thematic programmes i.e. school education and healthcare has to be around 60% of the total CSR expenditure. CIL and its subsidiaries have collectively spent ₹ 278.29 crores on thematic programmes in FY 18-19 which is approx. 67% of the total CSR expenditure of the year.

The major CSR activities undertaken during the current financial year are as under:

1) Healthcare

- a. Construction of 300 bedded hospital at Godda, Jharkhand by CIL has been approved.
- b. Construction of 500 bedded hospital and 100 seater medical college at Angul, Odisha by MCL is nearing completion.

2. Sanitation

- a. Swachhta Pakhwada was observed during 16th to 30th June 2019 and Swachta Hi Sewa campaign was observed in October 2019 during which various activities were undertaken by CIL and subsidiaries to spread the message of Swachh Bharat Mission.
- b. Various activities such as Creation of sanitation infrastructure, support to Open Defection Free (ODF) campaign etc. are being undertaken as part of Swachhta Action Plan.

3. Education

- a. Free coaching and boarding/lodging arrangements for meritorious students for appearing in engineering entrance examinations is provided under the Lal/Ladli scheme of CCL and BCCL.
- b. Construction of lab, library, classrooms and hostel facility at Nivedita Shiksha Sadan Balika Inter College, Varanasi has been initiated by CIL.

4. Skill Development

- a. 1659 candidates have been trained at various centers of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology

(CIPET) by CIL. More than 80% of the trained students have been placed.

- b. Approx. 3500 persons have been trained in different trades under different skill development initiatives of subsidiaries of CIL.

5. Disaster Management

- CIL has assisted Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (OPTCL) with ₹ 50.32 crores for restoration of damaged electricity lines in Odisha during cyclone Fani in May 2019.

6. Welfare of the differently abled

- Assistive aids and appliances have been provided to 1250 beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka through Sri Guru Deva Charitable Trust by CIL.

Policy initiatives and Reform Measures regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): SCCL

The Company has formulated CSR Policy and CSR activities are being taken up. Under this SCCL provides Healthcare and Sanitation facilities, promoting Education, Women Empowerment, Rural and Slum area development, promoting Environmental sustainability in adjacent villages. ₹ 37.05 crores is sanctioned during 2019-20 (up to Dec, 2019) for CSR activities.

Policy Initiatives and Reform Measures regarding Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) NLCIL

NLC India Limited (NLCIL) is undertaking different sustainable development activities and welfare activities under the CSR policy. The allocations of funds under CSR are as per DPE guidelines effective from 01.04.2014. These guidelines are based on Section 135(1) of Companies Act, 2013 which stipulates to spend at least 2% of the average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial years.

The details of the amount earmarked and utilized by the NLC India Limited under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund during each of the last three years and the current year subsidiary-wise are as under:

(in ₹ Crores)

CSR Budget and Expenditure for CIL and subsidiaries during last three years and current year								
Company	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised (Provl)
NLC India Limited	43.46	37.19*	43.59 #	43.59	45.17	49.46	47.65	27.34 (upto Nov '19)

*CSR activities for an amount of ₹6.27 Cr. was carried forward from 2016-17 to 2017-18 and completed fulfilling the norms. # includes ₹6.27 Cr carried forward from 2016-17 (₹ 37.32 Cr+₹6.27 Cr).