

**Section-wise  
Consolidated  
note for urgent  
use**

**P&S-II**

**Section**

**(1) How many coal / lignite blocks and pre and post allotted / auctioned has been allocated under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CM (SP) Act, 2015].**

**Answer:-** Under the provisions of CM (SP) Act, 2015, so far, 108 coal mines have been successfully allocated (copy enclosed). Sector wise allocation of these coal mines is as under:

Particulars	Auction	Allotment	Total
Power	06	42	48
NRS	20	02	22
Sale of Coal	22	16	38
Total	48	60	108

**(2) How many coal blocks have been allocated under CM (SP) Act, 2015 to State / Central PSUs.**

**Answer:** Of the 108 coal blocks allocated under CM (SP) Act, 2015, 62 coal mines have been allocated to State / Central PSUs out of which 41 coal mines (39 through Allotment and 2 through Auction) have been allocated to State Government Companies & 21 coal mines have been allotted to Central Government Companies.

**(3) How many coal blocks have been allocated under CMN Act and CM (SP) Act, 2015.**

**Answer:** Under the provisions of CM (SP) Act, 2015, so far, 108 coal mines have been successfully allocated. P&S-II Section doesn't deal in allocation of coal blocks under CMN Act.

**(4) The details of formulation of policies / methodologies under CM (SP) Act, 2015 and administration of these Acts / Rules.**

**Answer:(a)** Administration of CM (SP) Act, 2015 and CM (SP) Rules, 2014 is being done by P&S-II Section.

**(b)** So, far 5 methodologies were approved by CCEA for allocation of Coal Mines under CM (SP) Act, 2015. Details are as follows:

**(i) Methodology for fixing Floor/Reserve Price for Auction and Allotment of Coal Mines /Blocks** was approved by CCEA on 24.12.2014 and order in this regard was issued on 26.12.2014. Salient features of the Methodology are as under:

- Methodology for Fixing Floor/Reserve Price for auction and allotment of coal mines for Non-regulated Sectors (NRS) like Steel, Sponge Iron, Cement, Captive Power etc.
- Floor Price will be calculated based on Intrinsic Value to be calculated by computing its Net Present Value (NPV) on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method.
- The extant notified price of CIL will be taken into account for computing NPV.
- Floor Price shall not be less the Rs. 150 per tonne

- Fixed Reserve Price of Rs. 100 per tonne for coal mines/blocks to be allotted to the Government Companies for specified end use.
- Reverse bidding for fixing ceiling price of coal mines/blocks to be auctioned for generation capacity having cost plus PPAs or for generation capacity having tariff bid based PPAs.

**(ii) Methodology for fixing upfront payment and reserve price for allotment of coal mines/ blocks for sale of coal to PSUs under CM (SP) Act, 2015** was approved by CCEA on 16.12.2015 and order in this regard was issued on 08.01.2016. Salient features of the Methodology are as under:

- Methodology for Fixing Upfront Payment and Reserve Price for allotment of coal mines/blocks for Sale of Coal to PSUs under CM (SP) Act, 2015
- Upfront payment will be calculated based on Intrinsic Value to be calculated by computing its Net Present Value (NPV) on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method.
- The extant notified price of CIL will be taken into account for computing NPV.
- A reserve price equivalent to the amount of the royalty on coal as per prevalent rate shall be payable on per tonne basis to the relevant coal bearing State Government as per actual production of coal by the successful allottee.

**(iii) Methodology for auction for coal mines/blocks for sale of coal under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957** has been approved by the Government on 20.02.2018 and Order in this regard has been issued on 27.02.2018. Salient features of the Methodology are as under:

- Bid Parameter: The auction will be an ascending forward auction whereby the bid parameter will be the price offer in Rs./tonne which will be paid to the State Government on the actual production of coal. The bidder who submits the highest price offer (Final Price Offer) shall be the Successful Bidder.
- Floor Price: The floor price shall be unit ratio in terms of Rs. per tonne basis, determined on the basis of intrinsic value of the coal mine, based on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method.
- Sale and/or Utilization of Coal: There shall be no restriction on the sale and/or utilization of coal from the coal mine. The Successful Bidder shall be free to sell coal in any manner as may be decided by the Successful Bidder including sale to affiliates and related parties, utilize coal for captive consumption and export of coal.
- Flexibility in Coal Production: Successful Bidder shall have certain degree of flexibility to manage its production depending on the market scenario and will be allowed to reduce / increase its production.
- Annual Adjustment of the Final Price Offer (including windfall gains, if any): In order to capture the potential revenue upside, including windfall gains (if any), the Final Price Offer (Rs./tonne) shall be considered as base for the year of bidding with yearly adjustment linked to the Wholesale Price Index – coal (of relevant grade) as published by GOI, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (website: [www.eaindustry.nic.in](http://www.eaindustry.nic.in)) subject to the condition that such figure shall not at any time be less than the Final Price Offer.

- Foreign Direct Investment: 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route is being allowed in coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure.
- Washing of Coal: Washing of coal by the Successful Bidder should be as per extant guidelines of M/o Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

**(iv) Methodology for allowing allocatees of coal mines for specified end use or own consumption to sell up to 25% of actual production on ROM basis in open market under the CM (SP) Act, 2015 & MM (DR) Act, 1957** has been approved by CCEA on 19.02.2019 and order has been issued on 07.03.2019. Salient features of the Methodology are as under:

- For coal mines earmarked for specified end uses or own consumption, the allocatees are allowed to sell upto 25% of actual coal production in open market.
- In case of auctions, the successful bidder shall be required to pay an additional premium of 15% of its final bid price on per tonne basis, for the actual quantity of coal sold in open market. The additional premium will be over and above the final bid price.
- In case of allotments, the successful allottee shall be required to pay an additional reserve price of 15% of the Reserve Price, for the actual quantity of coal sold in open market. The additional reserve price will be over and above the Reserve Price.
- In case of allocate is not able to use a minimum 75% of actual production in specified end use plant or own consumption for any unavoidable reason, beyond the control of allocatees, any excess coal out of such 75% of actual production will have to be mandatorily sold by the allocatee to CIL at CIL notified price less 15% of such CIL notified price as per existing conditions.

**(v) Methodology for auction of coal mines/ blocks for sale of coal under the CM (SP) Act, 2015 & MM (DR) Act, 1957** has been approved by CCEA on 20.05.2020 and order has been issued on 28.05.2020. Salient features of the Methodology are as under:

- Based on Revenue sharing mechanism.
- Floor percentage at 4%; bid increment in multiples of 0.5% upto revenue share of 10% & thereafter, in multiples of 0.25.
- Applicable to fully explored as well as partially explored coal blocks under the CM (SP) Act, 2015 and MM (DR) Act, 1957.
- Upfront amount is based on value of estimated geological reserves. i.e. 0.25% of value of estimated geological resources upto a maximum of Rs.100 crores for GR upto 200 MT and 500 crores for GR above 200 MT.
- The upfront amount is payable in four equal instalments and the amount so paid is adjustable against revenue share payable.
- Successful Bidder to pay monthly revenue share to be determined as a product of (i) % revenue share quoted, (ii) total quantity of coal on which royalty is payable during the month and (iii) notional or actual price whichever is higher.
- Incentives for early production and for gasification and liquefaction of coal.
- Exploitation of CBM is allowed.
- There shall be no restriction on the sale and/ or utilisation of coal from the coal mine. The successful bidder shall be free to sell coal in any

manner as may be decided by the successful bidder including sale to affiliates and related parties, utilise coal for any purpose including but not limited to captive consumption, gasification, liquefaction and export of coal.

- More flexibility in coal production schedule.
- Provides for relinquishment of coal block by the successful bidder of partially explored coal mine.
- Development of National Coal Index; to be published bi-monthly.

(c) Also, 01 Methodology was approved by Hon'ble Minister of Coal as under:

**(i) Methodology to provide the coal block allottee PSU's of Power Sector with some flexibility in utilization of coal extracted from the coal mines allotted under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 for optimum utilization of coal mine for the same end uses in the public interest and to achieve cost efficiencies** was issued on 22.09.2017. Salient features of the methodology are as under:

- Methodology has been formulated for arrangement (s)/agreements (s) that may be entered between a PSU which has been allotted coal mine(s) under the provisions of CM (SP) Act, 2015 on the one hand and "other PSU" which has either been allotted coal mine(s) or granted coal linkage(s) for same end uses on the other.
- Scope of such arrangement/agreement may include transfer of coal by the PSU to other PSU in lieu of coal or power generated from such coal.
- Arrangement for optimum utilization of coal mine with a company which is not a successful bidder or allottee or has not been granted coal linkage(s) is not allowed as such an arrangement was not permissible as per the CM (SP) Act, 2015.
- Overall objective should be to reduce the cost of power.
- Before making an application to the Ministry of Coal, both the parties to the arrangement should categorically certify that such arrangement would result in optimum utilisation of coal mine, is in public interest and to achieve cost efficiencies.
- The application for the proposed arrangement(s)/ agreement(s) would be examined by a Technical Committee (TC) that may be constituted or a Transaction Advisor (TA) that may be appointed for the purpose. The report containing recommendations of TC/TA shall be sent to MoP for comments. Upon receiving the comments/recommendation from MoP, MoC shall take a decision on the proposed arrangement(s)/agreement(s).
- CERC/SERC while determining tariff, shall ensure that the benefits of such arrangements are passed on to the consumers.

**(5) The details given for Government dispensation and tariff based biddings for power projects.**

**Answer:- Allotment of coal block on the basis of Government Dispensation Route:**

Under the provisions of CM (SP) Act, 2015, as per Rule 11(10) of the CM (SP) Rules, 2014 the Central Government may in public interest and for the reasons to be recorded in writing, relax any of the provisions of this rule for the allotment of a Government company or corporation owned, managed or controlled by the Central Government, or a Government company or

corporation for utilisation of coal in the linked power project to be awarded on the basis of competitive bid for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Project) provided that in case of allotment of a coal block to a Government company or corporation for utilisation of coal in the linked power project to be awarded on the basis of competitive bid for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Project), the Central Government shall first issue an in-principle allotment letter for such coal block to such Government company or corporation recommended by the Government of India in the Ministry of Power before the competitive bidding for tariff and thereafter on successful award of power project.

Of the total 110 coal blocks allocated under CM (SP) Act, 2015, 19 coal blocks have been allocated under rule 11(10) of the CM (SP) Rules, 2014. A list of block allocated is placed at **Annexure-C**.

**Allotment of coal block on the basis of tariff based biddings for power projects:**

Under the provisions of CM (SP) Act, 2015, the Central Government may in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act, allot any Schedule I coal mine to any company recommended for such allotment by the Government of India in the Ministry of power, which has been awarded power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff) including Ultra Mega Power Projects), on such terms and conditions as the Central Government may deem expedient. No coal blocks were allocated on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding for power projects under CM (SP) Act, 2015.

Also, Ministry of Power vide OM dated 08.09.2018 have informed that none of the states have shown keen interest regarding suitability of the coal mines for Power Projects to be awarded on tariff based bidding.

# **CPD Section**



## **Question 1. Policy for coal linkages:**

### **Power Sector:**

The Government approved the fading away of the existing Letter of Assurance (LoA) - Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) regime and introduced Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), 2017, which was issued by the Ministry of Coal on 22.05.2017. The Government also approved amendments to the SHAKTI Policy, 2017, which was issued by the Ministry of Coal on 25.03.2019. The main features of the SHAKTI Policy (as detailed under its various Paras) are as under:

**Para A:** FSA may be signed with pending LoA holders after ensuring that the plants are commissioned, respective milestones met, all specified conditions of the LoA fulfilled within specified time frame and where nothing adverse is detected against the LoA holder. Further, it has allowed continuation of the existing coal supply to the capacities of about 68,000 MW at the rate of 75% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ), which may further be increased in future, based on coal availability. The policy has enabled coal supplies at 75% of ACQ against FSA to about 19,000 MW capacities, which have been delayed in commissioning, provided these plants are commissioned within 31.03.2022. The medium term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to be concluded in future against bids invited by DISCOMS have also been made eligible for linkage coal supply.

**Para B (i):** The Coal India Limited (CIL)/ the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) may grant coal linkages to State/Central Gencos/Joint Ventures at notified price on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power.

**Para B (ii):** Linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs), having Long Term PPAs based on domestic coal, where IPPs, participating in auction, will bid for discount on the tariff (in paise/unit). The bidders, who could not participate in the linkage auction under B (ii) due to any reason, may be allowed to participate in the B (ii) auctions of this policy. Further, the bidders, who could not secure linkage for full ACQ, may obtain linkage for the balance quantity by participating in future auctions at a later stage under B (ii) after benchmarking discount.

**Para B (iii):** Linkages to IPPs/ Power Producers without PPAs shall be on auction basis.

**Para B (iv):** Coal linkages may also be earmarked for fresh PPAs, by pre-declaring the availability of coal linkage with description, to the States. The States may indicate these linkages to DISCOMS/State Designated Agencies (SDAs).

**Para B (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 the Ministry of Power or authorized by such States on the basis of tariff based bidding.

**Para B (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 (UMPPs) under Central Government initiative through tariff based competitive bidding under the guidelines for determination of tariff, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Power.

**Para B (vii):** The Ministry of Coal, in consultation with the Ministry of Power, 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 savings to the consumers.

**Para B (viii):**

(a) Power plants with no PPAs are allowed coal linkage under B (iii) & B (iv) for a period of minimum 3 months upto a maximum of 1 year for sale of power generated through the linkage in Day Ahead Market (DAM) through power exchanges or in short term through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) portal.

(b) Use of the existing coal linkage for sale of power through short term PPAs using DEEP portal or power exchange by the generator, which terminates PPA in case of default in payment by the DISCOM, for a maximum period of 2 years or until they find another buyer of power under long /medium term PPA, whichever is earlier.

(c) Coal linkage under B (v) is also applicable in cases, where the nodal agency designated by the Ministry of Power aggregates/procures the power requirement for a group of States even without requisition from such States.

(d) Central and State generating companies can act as an aggregator of power of stressed power assets.

(e) Mechanism to ensure servicing of debt.

As of now, coal linkages to the following capacities have been granted under various Paras of the policy:

(i) Clearance has been given for signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to 9 LoA holders with a total capacity of 7,460 MW under provisions of para A(i) of SHAKTI policy.

(ii) 23 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 26000 MW under provisions of para B (i) of SHAKTI policy.

(iii) First round of linkage auction under B(ii) of SHAKTI policy was conducted in September, 2017, whereby 27.18 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) of annual coal linkage was booked by ten successful bidders for about 9,045 MW capacity. In the second round conducted in May, 2019, quantity of 2.97 MTPA of linkage has been booked by eight bidders for about 874.9 MW capacity. In the third round, auction has been conducted by PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCL) during May, 2020, where, 2.8 MTPA linkages have been booked by 5 successful bidders. Fourth round of linkage auction has been conducted by PFCCL in September, 2021, where, 3.20 MTPA linkages have been booked by 5 successful bidders.

(iv) The linkage auction for SHAKTI B (iii) was conducted in February, 2020, where out of the total offer of 11.8 MTPA, 6.48 MTPA was booked by 7 successful bidders.

(v) Coal linkage have been earmarked from CIL for the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for a capacity of 4000 MW, 1600 MW and 2640 MW respectively for linkage under B(iv) of SHAKTI Policy.

(vi) Coal linkage earmarked from CIL for a capacity of 2500 MW for linkage under B(v) of SHAKTI Policy.

(vii) 8 tranches of Linkage Auction have been conducted by Coal India Limited under B(viii)(a) of SHAKTI Policy. Out of total offered quantity of 41.13 MT of Coal, 8.1 MT have been booked by successful bidders.

### **Bridge Linkage Policy:**

In 2016, a policy for grant of Bridge Linkage to specified end-use plants of central and state public undertaking (Both in Power as well as Non-power sector) which have been allotted coal mines/blocks was issued on 08.02.2016.

- Short term linkage to bridge the gap between requirement of coal of specified end use plant of PSUs and the start of production from the linked allottee coal mine
- Bridge Linkage Granted for a fixed period of three years from the date of allotment of a coal mine/block.
- 37 PSUs granted Bridge Linkage for 43,100 MW capacities

**Non-Regulated Sector:** -- In 2016, a new policy on Auction of Coal Linkages to Non-Regulated Sector was introduced.

Its prominent features are:

- All linkages to be auctioned based,
- No renewal of existing Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) except for CPSEs and Fertilizer (Urea)1,
- CIL has completed four tranches of linkage auctions so far, and the fifth tranche is underway. A quantity of 130.19 MTPA coal linkages has been booked under these auctions so far. Linkage auctions for NRS were conducted by CIL for the sub-sectors of Sponge Iron, Cement, CPP, Others, Steel (Coking) & Others (Coking). A new sub-sector 'Production of Syn-Gas leading to coal gasification' have recently been created in order to encourage coal gasification technology so that new consumers requiring coal for coal gasification are incentivized.

Linkage auction for Non-Regulated Sector Tranche- I, II, III, IV & V(Ongoing)										
Sub-sector	Tranche - I		Tranche - II		Tranche -III		Tranche - IV		Tranche - V	
	Quantity booked (MTPA)	% gain over notified price for non-power	Quantity booked (MTPA)	% gain over notified price for non-power	Quantity booked (MTPA)	% gain over notified price for non-power	Quantity booked (MTPA)	% gain over notified price for non-power	Quantity booked (MTPA)	% gain over notified price for non-power
Sponge Iron	2.05	0.51%	4.29	10.10%	2.54	7.20%	6.37	38.93%	4.19	19.21%
Cement	0.68	0.16%	0.77	0.90%	0.12	0.00%	4.26	26.72%	2.95	25.22%
CPP	18.07	8.97%	8.18	14.85%	4.59	22.05%	15.9	27.87%	38.33	8.70%
Others	1.34	0.76%	1.27	5.14%	0.67	10.60%	6	53.92%	--	--
Steel (coking)	--	--	0.22	0.00%	0	--	0.65	0.14%	1.30	0.00%
Others (coking)	--	--	0.04	0.00%	0.36	2.97%	2.17	18.43	--	--
Others (non - coking)									2.89	54.71%
Total	22.14	6.95%	14.76	10.60%	8.28	13.37%	35.35	31.01%	49.66	13.55%

### Question 2. Rationalization of Coal Linkages:

Coal linkage rationalization 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. Ministry of Coal has issued the policy for linkage Rationalization for independent Power Producers (IPP) in 2018. Since 2014, a total 98.16 Million Tonnes of coal has been rationalized with annual potential saving of Rs. 6931.86 crore so far.

A new methodology has been formulated in 2020 on linkage rationalization which covers the Power sector as well as Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) and coal swapping with imported coal has also been permitted.

### Question 3. Third Party Sampling:

To address the concerns of consumers (Power Utilities) regarding coal quality, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Third Party Sampling has been introduced in 2015 at the loading end to ensure the quality of coal supplied by the coal companies, for which Central Institute for Mining and Fuel Research (CIMFR, a CSIR institution) has been engaged jointly by coal companies and power sector. 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. 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.

As a reform process, it is decided that TPS (Third Party Sampling) Agencies for the power sector shall be empaneled by PFC. PFC has now empaneled the agencies, in

addition to CIMFR and consumers would be free to take services of any of the empaneled agencies.

Coal India Limited has assigned a quantity of 595 MT and 209 MT to CIMFR & QCI respectively for carrying out Third Party Sampling work. The quantity assigned by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to CIMFR & IICT for carrying out sampling work was 50.731 MT for Power Sector and 0.287 MT for Non-Power Sector respectively for the year 2021-22.

#### **Question 4. Action Plan for Import Substitution:**

An Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 29.05.2020 for the purpose of coal import substitution. The Representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal Companies and ports are members of this IMC. 9 meetings of the IMC have been held so far. on the directions of the IMC, an Import Data System has been developed by Ministry of Coal to enable the Ministry to track the imports of coal. Efforts are taken to ensure more domestic supplies of coal. To take the task of coal import substitution to the next level, Coal India Limited has been asked to plan zero coal Import Mission by 2023-24. Thus, the entire substitutable imported coal should be met by the country and no import other than very essential should happen. Coal India Limited has been directed to prepare the action plan. Coal Imports by power sector for both domestic and imported coal based power plants has reduced by 39% during the period April-December, 2021 as compared to the same period of previous year.

#### **Question 5. Coal e-auctions – policy and status:**

Coal distribution through e-auction was introduced with a view to provide access to coal for such consumers who are not able to source coal through the available institutional mechanisms. A fresh scheme of e-auction was introduced with the National Coal Distribution Policy, 2007 which provided that around 10% of estimated annual production of Coal India Limited would be offered under e-auction and the quantity to be offered under e-auction would be reviewed from time to time. This quantity has been increased to 20% of the annual coal production of Coal India Limited from the year 2017-18. Currently e-auction is carried out under the following windows.

- i. Spot e-auction/Special spot e-auction – All buyers can participate in these windows. Special Spot e-auction is carried out in line with spot e-auction but is a long term auction.
- ii. Special forward e-auction for Power producers – only for end users of coal.
- iii. Exclusive e-auction for non- power producers (including CPPs) - only for end users of coal.
- iv. Coal India Limited has just floated Special spot e-auction scheme 2020 for coal importers to promote import substitution.

Presently, the Coal India Limited may earmark at least 50 % of the total coal meant for e-auction (including spot auction and special forward e-auction) for Power Sector.

**Question 6. Sagarmala Project:**

Ministry of Shipping is the nodal Ministry for the Committee constituted by PMO to develop a strategy and implementation roadmap for the coastal shipping of coal and other commodities / products.

**Question 7. Sector wise coal distribution:**

Offtake of coal from CIL sources during 2021-22 (upto Jan'22) was 542.48 MT. The power sector consumers are the major recipients of CIL coal. During 2021-22 (upto Jan'22), about 81% of CIL coal (i.e. 440.79 MT) was dispatched to the power sector consumers showing a growth of 23% compared to last year. Major sector-wise break-up of dispatch of coal & coal products for 2021-22 vis-a vis last year's actual is provided below:

**Sector Wise Despatches (Apr-Jan) during 2021-22 vis a vis last Year**

SECTOR	Apr-Jan 22	Apr-Jan 21	Growth
<b>PH</b> ( including despatches under special forward e-auction to power)	440.79	358.15	23%
<b>STEEL</b> (Direct Feed/Blendable + Washed coking coal+ Feed to external washeries)	1.94	1.92	1%
<b>CPP</b> ( Steel CPP, Cmt CPP, Alu CPP, Fert CPP, Other CPP)	28.94	37.37	-23%
<b>CEMENT</b>	2.70	3.63	-26%
<b>Sponge Iron</b>	6.31	7.64	-17%
<b>Fertilizer</b>	0.96	1.34	-28%
<b>Others</b>	60.83	53.11	15%
<b>TOTAL DESPATCH</b>	<b>542.48</b>	<b>463.16</b>	<b>17%</b>

**Question 8. Details of coal production and dispatch (last five years) from Coal India Limited (CIL)**

Coal Production(Figure in Million Tonnes (MT))					
Sub. Co.	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (upto Jan)
ECL	43.57	50.16	50.40	45.03	24.77
BCCL	32.61	31.04	27.72	24.66	23.35
CCL	63.41	68.72	66.89	62.59	49.86
NCL	93.02	101.50	108.05	115.05	98.44
WCL	46.22	53.18	57.64	50.27	40.57
SECL	144.71	157.35	150.55	150.60	106.68
MCL	143.06	144.15	140.36	148.01	134.46
NEC	0.78	0.78	0.52	0.040	00
CIL	567.37	606.89	602.13	596.25	478.12
SCCL	62.01	64.40	64.04	50.58	52.54
Captive	37.06	49.90	57.87	63.15	67.32
Others	8.96	7.53	6.83	6.13	3.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>675.40</b>	<b>728.72</b>	<b>730.87</b>	<b>716.08</b>	<b>601.94</b>

In the current year 2021-22 (up to January, 2022) (Provisional), all India total coal production is 601.936 MT compared to 545.388 MT during the same period previous year at a positive growth rate of 10.37%.

In the current year 2021-22 (up to January, 2022) (Provisional), total coal production of CIL is 478.130 MT compared to 453.230 MT during the same period previous year at a positive growth rate of 5.49%.

In the current year 2021-22 (up to January, 2022) (Provisional), total coal production of SCCL is 52.543 MT compared to 38.612 MT during the same period previous year at a growth rate of 36.08%.

In the current year 2021-22 (up to January, 2022) (Provisional), total coal production of captive and others is 71.263MT compared to 53.546 MT during the same period previous year at a positive growth rate of 33.09%.

# **NA Section**



**Question 1. The details of Auction process and allotment of coal block under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and rules made there-under; settlement of liabilities of prior allottees as per the Act.**

**Answer:-** As per **Annexure I**.

**Question 2. Details of monitoring developments of PBG, Production compliance to CMDPA /Allotment Agreement /Act.**

**Answer:** A Scrutiny Committee has been constituted to examine the submissions/replies to the Show Cause Notices towards non-achievement of milestones/deviation from terms and conditions of CMDPA/Allotment Agreement on case to case basis. So far, 17 Scrutiny Committee meetings have been held. Penal Action is being taken based on the recommendation of the Committee. On the recommendation of the committee, the amount of Bank Guarantee for which invocation orders were issued- Rs.1925.979 Crore out of which Rs. 942.27 Crore has been appropriated. Further, due to termination of allocation of mines, Sanctioned Order were issued for an appropriation of Rs. 1616.88 Crore, out of which Rs.394.735 Crores has been appropriated.

**Question 3. How many matters are under process and examining relating to HPEC meeting and National Coal Index.**

**Answer:** NIL

**Question 4. Brief Note on Implementation report of HLC**

**Answer:** Updated last Quarterly Report was forwarded to NITI Aayog which is enclosed as **Annexure II**.

# **CA Section**

### **Question 1. Give brief note on Coal Regulator**

#### **Answer:-**

- The Coal industry is characterized by a structure of near monopoly producers. This scenario has led to a debate on the necessity of establishment of an independent regulatory authority for effective monitoring and regulating the sector operations.
- The issue has been considered by many a committee and expert group like Integrated Energy Policy, Working Group on Coal for XI Plan, The Sankar Committee, The Energy Coordination Committee etc.
- Accordingly, ASCI, Hyderabad was appointed as a consultant and after extensive consultations with all the stake holders, a draft Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, was prepared.
- The Cabinet in its meeting dated 10.05.2012 considered the matter and decided to refer the same to a Group of Ministers (GOM).
- GoM recommended to submit the draft Bill for obtaining approval of the Cabinet. The proposal of draft Bill was approved by the Cabinet on 27.06.2013.
- The Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13.12.2013, however after the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2013 lapsed.
- In the meantime a proposal for setting up a non-statutory Coal Regulatory authority for coal sector having Advisory Role through an executive order was approved by Competent Authority on 20.02.2014. Thereafter the Government resolution was published in the Gazette of India on 04.03.2014. The above non-statutory Coal Regulatory authority for coal sector having Advisory Role still exists as on today.
- As approved by Hon'ble Minister of Coal, an administrative order has been issued from BA Section to vest certain regulatory functions to coal controller, in an advisory capacity, as envisaged in the Government Resolution dated 04.03.2014 for a non-statutory Coal Regulatory Authority.
- Further, now a proposal to actualize the existing Non-statutory coal regulator by subsuming CCO and allocation of Certain powers of NA section to create an Independent and specialized institution is under consideration

#### **(i) Brief Note on matter related to ADRM/ AMRCD/ PMA**

- The DPE has introduced a new mechanism vide its OM dated 22.05.2018 to replace previously existing PMA mechanism named Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSES Disputes (AMRCD) is for settlement of commercial disputes between Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSES), inter se and CPSEs and Government Department(s)/Organisations (excluding disputes concerning Railways, Income Tax, Customs & Excise Departments).
- **Structure:**At the First level [tier], such commercial disputes shall be referred to a Committee comprising of Secretaries of the Administrative Ministries/Departments to which the disputing CPSEs/Parties belong and Secretary-D/o Legal Affairs. The Financial Advisors (FAs) of the two

concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments will represent the issues related to the dispute in question before the above Committee.

In case the dispute remains unresolved even after consideration by the above Committee, the same will be referred at the Second level (tier) to the Cabinet Secretary, whose decision will be final and binding on all concerned.

- **Disposal of pending PMA cases:** All pending cases with Sole Arbitrator-PMA and Appellate Authority shall stand transferred with immediate effect to Ministries/Departments to be dealt with as per above mentioned laid down mechanism of dispute resolution. All cases in which the hearing has been completed by Sole Arbitrator, the award will be made by Sole Arbitrator. Appeal if any, made against such cases will lie with the Cabinet Secretary at Second level (tier).

(i) **Brief Note on MoU with CIL & NLCIL and its monitoring including CAPEX and Royalty and DMF issues on coal & Lignite & Pricing of Coal and Lignite**

**A. Brief on MoU with CIL & NLCIL and its monitoring**

- ✓ CA section is dealing with the yearly MoU between CIL/NLCIL and Ministry of Coal as per DPE guidelines.
- ✓ As per the new DPE guidelines, the MoU format for entire sector has been standardized with introduction of certain new parameter. The earlier discretion given to CPSE's for proposing parameters as per earlier MoU guidelines has now been removed. Further the targets under the new MoU template shall automatically be decided on best of 5 year basis subject to some moderation, if any, as decided by IMC.
- ✓ Draft MoU of CIL & NLCIL for FY 2021-22 for NLCIL has been signed. Signing of CIL's MoU 21-22 is still not done pending revision request of certain parameters as the same are unrealistic. From FY 21-22 onwards MOU is to be submitted and monitored online for which DPE has prepared an online Dashboard.

**B. Royalty issues on coal & Lignite**

✓ Section 9(3) of the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, provides that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule (which specifies rates of royalty) so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, **provided that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three year.**

✓ The rates of royalty on coal and lignite were last revised w.e.f. 10.05.2012 on the recommendation of a study group constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, MOC after due consultation with all the stakeholders. As per the Gazette notification dated 10.05.2012, the rate of royalty on coal (except the State of West Bengal) was revised at 14% ad-valorem. The rate of royalty on lignite was revised as 6% ad-valorem. Rate of royalty on coal for the State of

West Bengal was in the range of Rs 2.50 per ton to Rs 7.00 per ton for different group of coal.

✓ A study Group had been constituted on 21.07.2014 to consider revision of royalty on coal and lignite under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal comprising of members from various stakeholders.

✓ In the meeting of the Study Group on revision of rates of Royalty on Coal and Lignite held on 05.02.2018 at New Delhi after considering various factors, Study Group recommended the following :-

- No change in rates of royalty on coal and may be kept unchanged @ 14 % (Fourteen percent) ad-valorem.
- No change in rates of royalty on coal produced in the State of West Bengal.
- No change in rates of royalty on lignite.

✓ The final recommendation of the Study group was accepted by the Central Government in March, 2020

### **C. DMF on coal and lignite**

- i. Section 9B of the amended MMDR Act 1957 provides for establishment of a trust, as a non-profit body, to be called the District Mineral Foundation in any district affected by mining related operations to be notified by the State Government. It also mandates the Central Government to prescribe by notification, the rate of contribution to DMF.
- ii. **Ministry of Mines** notified the rates of contribution to the DMF and date of its effect i.e. **12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015** vide Notification No. GSR 715(E) dated 17.9.2015.
- iii. The rate of contribution to DMF prescribed by Ministry of Mines is:- (i) 10% of the royalty in respect of mining lease granted on or after 12th January, 2015; and (ii) 30 % of the royalty paid in respect of mining lease granted before 12th January, 2015.
- iv. As per Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules 1961, Ministry of Coal has been allocated the work of administration of MMDR Act, 1957 and other Union laws in so far as, the said Act and laws relates to coal and lignite and sand for stowing, business incidental to such administration including questions concerning various states.
- v. Accordingly, Ministry of Coal also notified the same rate of contribution vide notification no. GSR 792(E), dated 20.10.2015 in r/o coal and lignite and sand for stowing clearly indicating the date from which the contribution to DMF is to be made i.e., with effect from the date of establishment of DMF by the State Government or the date of coming into force of the said notification i.e. 20.10.2015, whichever is later.
- vi. The above Notification was again examined keeping in view the advice of department of Legal Affairs tendered to Ministry of Mines with respect retrospective effect of their Notification dated 17.09.2015. The gist of the opinion of Department of Legal Affairs is as under :-

**“....sub-section (6) of Section 9B does not prescribe any specific date for accruing liability under Section 9B. In the absence of any specific date prescribed under sub-section (6) of Section 9(b) of the Amendment Act, 2015, liability for DMF contribution will accrue**

**from the date of coming into force of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, i.e.. 12.01.2015 as mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Amendment Act, 2015.”**

- vii. Accordingly, Ministry of Coal amended the Notification dated 20.10.2015 and made its effect at par with Ministry of Mines' Notification i.e. w.e.f. 12.01.2015 vide notification no. 837 dated 31.08.2016.
- viii. The retrospective effect of both the notifications of MOC and MoM were challenged by various affected parties before various High Court, which were finally transferred to Supreme Court on the direction of Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme court has finally passed its judgement dated 13.10.2017 in all the bunched matters interalia directing that **the notification dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2016 issued by the Central Government ( MOC) is invalid and is struck down being ultra vires the rule making power of the Central Government under the MMDR Act.**
- ix. Accordingly the direction of the Supreme Court dated 13.10.2017 was circulated to all concerned for compliance and informing therein that in respect of coal, lignite and sand for stowing, the holder of a mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease shall pay the contribution to the DMF from 20th October, 2015 or the date of establishing the DMF, whichever is later in accordance with notification No. GSR 792(E) dated 20.10.2015.

#### **D. Pricing of Coal**

- The coal price has been completely deregulated w.e.f 01.01.2000. After deregulation, Coal India Ltd has been fixing the run of mine prices for all the grades/varieties of coal produced by its subsidiary companies including NEC. The prices are fixed by Coal India limited after its approval from Board of Directors.
- The pricing is an operational decision of Coal India Limited and the Government does not play any role in it.
- There is no fixed time interval between two general coal price revisions and the ROM prices of coal are fixed from time to time taking into consideration the following:
  - Increase in input cost for production of coal
  - The upward movement of AICPI and WPI
  - Capacity of the market to absorb the coal price
  - Demand and supply scenario
  - Landed cost of imported coal
  - Financial viability of new coal projects excepting cost plus projects

#### **E. Pricing of Lignite**

The guidelines for determining transfer price of lignite were used to be issued by Ministry of Coal in every five years. However for the period starting from 1.4.2019, Ministry of Coal vide letter dated 24.6.19 intimated that NLCIL Board in consultation with the stakeholders can decide lignite pricing at such frequency as the situation may demands.

**F. CAPEX - Investment by CIL & NLCIL**

Position of capex achievement as on January 2022 for both CIL and NLCIL is tabulated herein below:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>CIL</b>	<b>NLCIL</b>
Capex target (2021 - 22)	<b>14685</b>	<b>2061</b>
Achievement till Jan 2022	11538.87	1941.58
<b>% Achievement till Jan'22</b>	78.58	94.21%
Capex target (2020 - 21)	13000	6667
Achievement till Jan 2021	8622.12	2264.17
<b>% Achievement till Jan'20</b>	66.32	33.96

# **LA&IR Section**



### **Question 1. Land acquisition in CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 :**

The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) provide for the acquisition of land containing or likely to contain coal deposits and for matters connected therewith. Under the provisions of this Act, the land is acquired for Government Companies only for coal mining and activities strictly incidental to mining purposes. For other requirements, like permanent infrastructure, offices, residence etc. the land is acquired under erstwhile L.A. Act, 1894. Mining rights and surface rights of a single patch of land may not be acquired under different Acts.

2. Under the provision of the said Act, initially Government declares appointment of competent authorities for different purposes [ like prospecting, survey, dig, bore, compensation for damage done, hearing of objection, power to take possession of land and power to enter and inspect any property] under section 3 and then its intention to do exploration/ prospecting through a notification under Section 4(1). The validity period of notification under Section 4(1) is for two years, which can be extended by one more year through a separate notification.

3. Subsequently on completion of prospecting, by notification under Section 7(1) of the CBA Act, 1957 the Government declares its intention to acquire the land. The validity of notification under 7(1) is three years.

4. After the notification is issued under Section 7(1), Ministry invites objections, if any, from private land owners/ State Governments. On the disposal of objections, if any, filed by interested persons (land owners), by the Coal Controller's Office, the Government issues notification under Section 9(1) of the CBA Act for acquiring the land. Rights and titles of the land are vested to Coal PSUs / Govt. Company by notification under Section 11(1) of the CBA (A&D) Act, 1957. All notifications are issued to Govt. Press, for publication in the official Gazette of the Government of India, only after vetting by Legislative Department, Ministry of Law. Before referring it to Ministry of Law, approval of the Joint Secretary concerned in the Ministry of Coal is also taken for the subject proposal.

### **Question 2. Constitution of Special Tribunal and Part-Time-Tribunals (PTTs) for determination of compensation:**

- **01 Special Tribunal at Nagpur (Maharashtra)-**

The Special Tribunal at Nagpur consists of a person, who is or has been or is qualified to be a judge of High Court for the purpose of determining the amount.

- **Part-Time-Tribunals –**

Part-Time-Tribunals are headed by District and Session Judge of the Districts concerned covering the coalfields of CIL subsidiaries.

### **Question 3. Security by Coal Companies :**

Electronic Surveillance through GPS/GPRS based Vehicle Tracking System. Geo-fencing of mine boundaries. Surveillance by CCTVs. Radio Frequency

Identification Devices (RFID) based Boom Barriers and Readers. Weigh Bridge Installation. Coal Mine surveillance and Management System (CMSMS) and 'Khan Prahari' App.

#### **Question 4. Industrial Disputes:**

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 M/o. Labour & Employment receives complaints from labourers or their Unions. M/o. L&E seek comments from Ministry of Coal on complaints related to this Ministry. MoC seek comments from concerned coal companies and if required, forward them to MoL&E. The above action is required to be completed within 30 days from receipt of complaint. For any reason, if the complaint is not attended within the stipulated period, then MoL&E refers the matter to CGIT.

#### **Question 5. Grant of NOC to Coal PSUs on lease basis for land acquired under CBA (A&D) Act, 1957:**

Requests for grant of NOC on lease basis of CBA/LA land are received from coal companies in favour of State Govt. Deptts/CPSUs/State PSUs/Statutory Body & Private Companies. No provision available in CBA Act, 1957 for grant of NOC. Proposals are examined and approved on case by case basis as per guidelines of Cabinet Secretariat and in larger public interest like cases of rehabilitation of Project Affected People. Cabinet Secretariat vide their ID Note dated 13.1.2019 has clarified that transfer of land/alienation from subsidiaries of CPSEs to any other subsidiaries of CPSEs are permissible under ToB rules without necessarily requiring cabinet approval.

#### **Question 6. Illegal Mining of Coal Companies:**

Illegal mining of coal is reported to be carried out mainly from abandoned mines, shallow coal seams situated at remote/isolated places from the mines and are scattered over a large area. It is a Law and Order problem which is a State subject, hence primarily; falls under the domain of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining of coal. The management of subsidiary companies lodges FIR with local Thana to take necessary action. State/District administration take further action against the lodged FIR. Coal India Limited endeavors to obtain all statutory clearances/licenses before commencement of coal production. During the course of coal production all statutory provisions under various Acts, Rules and Regulations are observed for conducting various activities. As such, there is no illegal mining in the lease-hold areas of Coal India Limited.

# **CPIAM**

## **Section**

**Question1. Give brief note on Development of transportation infrastructure-**

**1.1** Development of infrastructure for transportation of coal includes-

- Development of Rail infrastructure
- Development of Roads (excluded since 2021-22)

**1.2 Under the Central Sector Scheme,** under sub-scheme of “Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfields (DTIC)” of “Conservation & Safety of Coal Mines” scheme, Government provides assistance for development of infrastructure for transportation in coalfields. Details of assistance given under this scheme are as under-

Year	Budget Head	(Rs. in Crore)						
		BE	RE	Actual Approved by CCDAC	Spill Over from previous year	Total Requirement	Fund released by MoC	Spill over to next year
2012-13	DTIC	50.00	40.00	72.21	13.27	85.48	40.00	45.48
2013-14		50.00	75.00	58.79	45.48	104.27	76.02	28.25
2014-15		75.00	75.00	73.66	28.25	101.91	75.00	26.91
2015-16		75.00	75.00	257.13	26.91	284.04	75.00	209.04
2016-17		70.00	180.00	277.56	209.04	486.60	180.00	306.60
2017-18		299.50	299.50	201.33	306.61	507.94	299.50	208.44
2018-19		140.00	140.00	0.00	208.50	208.50	140.00	68.50
2019-20		130.50	90.00	159.38	68.50	227.88	80.99	146.89
2020-21 (Up to January, 2021)		84.48	50.23	0.00	146.89	146.89	34.34	112.55
2021-22		65.48	65.48	0.00	101.74	101.74	58.22	43.52

**1.3** Year-wise achievement of DTIC is as under-

Year	No. of Projects			Total Amount approved by CCDAC	Amount Disbursed by MoC
	Rail	Road	Total	Cost in Rs. Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
2014-15	3	16	19	73.66	75.00
2015-16	5	11	16	257.13	75.00
2016-17	3	12	15	277.56	180.00
2017-18	4	5	9	201.33	299.50
2018-19 (Payment for Spillover of 2017-18)	0	0	0	0	140.00
2019-20	5	12	19	159.38	80.99
2020-21	0	0	0	0.00	45.15
2021-22	0	0	0	0	58.22

**1.4 Development of transportation infrastructure In CIL**

CIL has embarked on a growth trajectory to meet the energy demands of the nation and has prepared a “Vision 2030” document outlining this roadmap.

The growth potential has been identified both in new mining Greenfield projects and in the expansion of the existing brownfield projects.

Keeping this in view, CIL has invested in rail infrastructure projects in a big way, both in the Greenfield and Brownfield areas, to have a seamless evacuation system for this projected production.

In order to develop transport infrastructure for Coal Evacuation the following actions are in progress:

1. Development and construction of Rail Links in Coalfields:
  - a. on Deposit Basis
  - b. on JV Mode Basis
2. Railway Sanctioned projects which are essential for evacuation of Coal.
3. First Mile connectivity Projects.
4. Development, construction and maintenance of Rail Sidings (Existing/ New)

#### **Development and construction of Rail Links in Coalfields:**

##### **On Deposit Basis:**

- a) Tori- Shivpur Rail link:** 44.37 Km @ 32 MTY Capacity.  
- Double line Commissioned. Ancillary works in progress.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> line being planned, estimated cost of which is about **Rs 894** Crs. This will further enhance the capacity **to @ 100 MTY**. Expected date of commissioning is March, 2023.

##### **Beneficiary Projects:**

The proposed railway line will be used for transportation of coal from major projects like Magadh, Amrapali, Pachra and Sanghmitra in North Karanpura Coalfields. Total coal evacuation capacity of CCL in the State of Jharkhand after Triple line would be **@ 100 MTY**.

- b) Jharsuguda- Barpali- Sardega:** 52.41 Km @ 34 MTY Capacity – Commissioned.

Doubling of Jharsuguda- Barpali, 50.5 Km at an estimated cost of Rs. 2900 Crs, with construction of 07 bulbs at Barpali and a double line flyover complex at Jharsuguda and its rail yard remodelling is being executed by SE Railways. Preparation of detailed estimate and plan is under process by SE Railway. DPR submitted by RITES to SE Railway for approval. Anticipated completion is Dec-2024.

##### **Beneficiary Projects:**

The proposed railway line will be used for transportation of coal from major projects like Kulda, Garjanbahal, Siarmal and Basundhara (W) in IB-Basundhara Coalfields of MCL in Odisha. Total coal evacuation capacity would be **@ 65 MTY**.

## **On Rail JV Mode:**

- a) **Chhattisgarh East Rail Ltd, (CERL)**, a JV Company formed by SECL (64%) IRCON (26%) and Govt of Chhattisgarh (10%) shall execute the work in two phases. Total capacity is @30 MTY.

### **CERL Phase I:**

Kharsia- Dharamjaigarh (74 KM) with spur from Gharghoda to Gare Pelma (28 Km) and 03 feeder lines (29 Km).

Peak Traffic: 62 MT, Inflated Mileage 60% for the first five years of operation.

Financial Closure Achieved on 24.11.2017. Expenditure till date Rs. 2200 Cr.

Operations commenced in first 44 Kms (12.10.2019).

Completion expected by Sept, 2021.

### **Important Milestones:**

- Kharsia to Korichappar (44 Km) commissioned for goods traffic on 12/10/2019.
- Korichappar to Dharmjaygarh (30 Km) section commissioned with diesel traction and one train only system on 21/06/2021.
- Time line for commissioning of balance project – Sept, 2022

### **CERL Phase II:**

Dharamjaigarh- Korba, 62.5 Km;

Financial Closure: **The financial closure of CERL Phase-II is expected by 31.03.2022.**

Land acquisition and Forest clearance: under progress. CERL has received demand of about Rs 20.00 Crores for private land.

Expected Commissioning: 31.03.2024

### **Beneficiary Projects**

The proposed railway line will be used for transportation of coal from major projects like Chhal, Baroud, Jampali, Bijari, and Gare- Pelma Block in Mand-Raigarh Coalfield of SECL in the State of Chhattisgarh.

### **b) Chhattisgarh East- West Rail Ltd. (CEWRL)**

Gevra Road-Pendra Road with connectivity to operating and upcoming SECL Mines, 135 Km double line.

Financial Closure: **Achieved**

Expected Completion: 31.03.2023

### **Important Milestones:**

Land and forest clearance has been achieved for entire main line.

Construction activity will start after **finalization of civil tenders by IRCON**

IRCON was communicated to **finalizetenders for earth work of the Main Line.**

### **Beneficiary Projects:**

The proposed railway line will be used for transportation of coal from major projects like Gevra, Kusmunda, Dipka, Saraipali, Kartali and Ambika of Korba coalfields of Chhattisgarh.

### **c) Mahanadi Coal Rail Limited (MCRL)**

**A JV** Company formed by MCL (64%) IRCON (26%) and Govt of Chhattisgarh (10%) Financial Closure awaited and likely to be completed by **Sept.2021**.

MCRL shall construct both the inner corridor and outer corridor of Talcher coalfield.

#### **Inner Corridor**

PH-I: Inner Corridor: Angul- Balaram, 13 Km

PH-II: Inner Corridor: Balaram-Putagadia & Jarapada-Putagadia-Tentuloi, 55 Km.

Expected Completion: PH-I : By June'2021 and PH-II by March'2024.

#### **Outer Corridor**

Tentuloi- Budhapunk Link, @ 98 Km

Peak Traffic: 63 MT.

#### **Construction of Inner Corridor (PH-I & II):**

**PH-I** (Angul- Balram, 13 Km, Rs 145 Cr. TDC March, 2022)

Work in progress in initial 6.00 KM of Angul-Balaram Section (60% completed).

OHE and S&T works tenders are yet to be awarded by IRCON.

IRCON yet to submit Deviation Estimate of all present/future works (viz. additional bridges etc.)

**PH-II** (Balram- Putugadia- Jalpada-Tentuloi, 55 Km, Rs 1555 Cr.TDC Mar'2024)

Acquisition of Land (approx. 858 Ac.) is in process by IRCON through RAA Act-2008. (Tenancy: 443 Ac., Govt. Land: 105 Ac. Forest Land: 310 Ac.)

### **d) Jharkhand Central Rail Limited (JCRL)**

Earlier, Shivpur Kathautia, 49 Km New BG rail line was being constructed by EC Railway on deposit term basis. Expected date of commissioning is March, 2024.

In December 2015, Railway Board assigned the work of Shivpur- Kathautia Rail Line to be taken up through JCRL.

#### **First Mile Connectivity Projects:**

With a view to ease the living of people residing in coal mine areas by reducing traffic congestion, road accidents, adverse impacts on environment and health around coal mines of production capacity exceeding 4 MTPA and by enhancing coal handling efficiency through employing alternate transport methods like mechanized conveyor system and computerized loading into railway rakes.

- An integrated approach for eliminating road transportation of coal from major

mines

- Eliminating wharf wall loading by pay loaders and limiting non-addressable dispatch through road to a maximum of 10%.
- This entails capacity creation of mechanized conveyor system and computerized loading system (SILOs)

### **Total Projects:**

CIL is undertaking 35 first mile connectivity (FMC) project in first phase and 9 FMC projects in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase. Out of 35 1<sup>st</sup> phase FMC projects, 6 projects have already been commissioned.

SCCL is undertaking 3 FMC projects in 1<sup>st</sup> phase and 1 FMC project in 2<sup>nd</sup> phase. One FMC project of SCCL has already been commissioned.

NLCIL is also undertaking 1 FMC projects.

### **Question 2. How many new railway lines for movement of coal have been done?**

**New Rail lines for movement of coal done:** Following 14 (fourteen) critical coal evacuation railway lines are being monitored jointly by MOC & MOR:

<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Name of the Railway Line</b>	<b>Concerned Coalfield</b>
1	Tori- Shivpur Rail line ( 44.37 km)	North Karanpura Coalfield, Jharkhand
2	Jharsuguda –Barapalli- (Doubling) Rail line (50.3 km) <b>with seven bulbs at Barpali along with the Flyover complex at Jharsuguda</b>	Ib-Valley Coalfield, Odisha
3	Rail Connectivity <b>Lingaraj</b> Silo with existing Deulbeda siding <b>(4.80 km)</b>	Talcher Coalfield, Odisha
4	Bhadrachalam – Sattupalli rail line (53.2 km)	Godavari Coalfield, Telangana
5	Shivpur – Kathautia Rail line (49.09 km)	North Karanpura Coalfield, Jharkhand
6	East Corridor Rail line (132 km including feeder & spur)	Mand-Raigarh Coalfield, Chhattisgarh
7	East West Rail Corridor Rail line (186 km including feeder & spur)	Korba Coalfield, Chhattisgarh
8	Angul- Balram rail link <b>(13.4 km)</b>	Talcher Coalfield, Odisha



9	Singrauli to Shaktinagar via Karaila Road Rail line (Doubling) (45 km)	Singrauli Coalfield, Madhya Pradesh
10	Singrauli to Katni Rail line (doubling) (261 km)	Singrauli Coalfield, Madhya Pradesh
11	3 <sup>rd</sup> Rail Line from Patratu to Tori to Son Nagar (291 km)	Coalfields of Jharkhand
12	4 <sup>th</sup> Rail line in Jharsurguda to Bilaspur (205 km)	Coalfields of Odisha
13	DFC-Dadri to Sonnagar and extension up to Koderma	Coalfields of Jharkhand
14	3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup> Rail lines from Talcher to Budhapank (72 km)	Coalfields of Odisha

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**Question 3. Give brief note on Heavy Earth Moving Machineries policy –**

At present, there is no policy on Heavy Earth Moving Machineries issued from MOC. However, concession is given in custom duty on import of the Heavy Earth Moving Machineries. The policy adopted by CIL for procurement of HEMM is as follows:

- Certain High Capacity HEMM like Draglines of all sizes, Dumpers of 120T and above capacity; Dozers of above 410HP capacity; Electric Rope Shovels of 20 CuM and above capacity; Hydraulic Shovels of above 10 CuM capacity are centrally procured at CIL (HQ) and rest of the HEMM are procured by Subsidiary Companies at their end.
- Depending on the value of the tenders, Domestic/Global tenders are issued as per recent Government guidelines.
- The technical specifications are prepared after mapping of products of all major prospective indigenous / foreign manufacturers to ensure wider participation in the tender.
- Before final tender document is issued, a draft tender document is placed in public domain for comments/suggestions of the prospective bidders. Subsequently, a Pre-NIT meet is held where the suggestions/observations of

the prospective bidders are discussed and thereafter based on the evaluation of the suggestions/observations of the prospective bidders, the final tender document is issued for participation by all eligible bidders.

- Tender document also has a provision of Pre-bid conference on a scheduled date after issue of tender wherein the clarifications of tender document are issued to the prospective bidders on the issues raised by them. This forum also provides for taking corrective action with regard to tender documents in respect of some major aberrations/discrepancies, if pointed out by the prospective bidders.
- All the tenders have provision for extending preference to 'Make in India' bidders /MSEs/Start Ups as per the extant Government of India directives/guidelines.
- All tenders are processed through e-Procurement Portal developed by NIC. As the Portal is developed on the lines of CPP Portal, it ensures country-wide visibility and a fair and transparent process from end-to-end.
- The Portal provides for online registration of prospective bidders. Upon registration, the bidders are intimated through an auto-alert system whenever a tender is uploaded for supply of goods they have registered for. This ensures that there is no information asymmetry among different bidders.
- There is a provision of issue of 'Trial/Developmental Tenders' for 10% of the total requirement for development of new sources, which not only helps in increasing the competition, but also promotes 'Make in India' initiative of Government of India.

**Question 4. How many crushing and setting up of washeries has been settled last 5 years- (Crushing)**

**Setting up of Departmental CHP/ Crusher during last 5 years in CIL**

<b>Name of Subsidiary</b>	<b>Name of CHP</b>	<b>Installed Capacity</b>	<b>Installed on</b>
<b>MCL</b>	Lingaraj	16 MTY	March, 2020
	Bharatpur	15 MTY	Oct, 2018
<b>SECL</b>	Kusmunda - Ph I	10 MTY	Dec, 2019
	Gevra - SILO-3	10 MTY	Nov, 2018
	Gevra - SILO-4(Standby)	10 MTY	Nov, 2018
<b>NCL</b>	Khadia Expansion (PH II)	6 MTY	March, 2018
	Nigahi Expansion (PH III)	5 MTY	July,2017
	Block B	3.5 MTY	Feb, 2017
	Krishnshila with SILO	4 MTY	Jan, 2021
<b>BCCL</b>	Maheshpur SILO	5 MTY	Jan, 2020
	Mobile FB new, BNR Siding	1.095 MTY	Dec, 2016
	Kessurgarh 3 <sup>rd</sup> new	1.095 MTY	July, 2019
<b>WCL</b>	Hirdagarh	1.1 MTY	July, 2016

## Washeries set up in last 5 years –

2 coking coal washeries, namely Dahibari and Patherdih 1 with a total capacity of 6.6.MTPY have been commissioned.

6 are planned to wash coking coal with a cumulative capacity of 19 Mty, and the other 3 are being set up to wash non-coking coal with an aggregate capacity of 30 Mty.3 coking coal washeries & one non-coking coal washery, namely, Madhuband, Patherdih 2, Bhojudih & Ib Valley are under construction, 2 coking and 2 non-coking coal washeries, namely New Kathara, Tapin, Jagannath & Hingula are awaiting Award of Work, and 1, Moonidih has been re-tendered, awaiting opening in April 2021. Status of the washeries is given below:

Sl No	Subsidiary	Washery	Status	Dt of Completion	Type	Capacity (MTY)
Commissioned (Coking Coal)						
1	BCCL	Dahibari	In operation from Aug'18		Coking	1.6
2		Patherdih-1	In operation from 7.7.20			5.0
Total Commissioned (Coking Coal)						6.6
Upcoming (Coking Coal) – 1 <sup>st</sup> phase						
1	BCCL	Madhuband	Under construction	March, 22	Coking	5.0
2		Patherdih-II		Oct, 22		2.5
3		Bhojudih New		Oct'22		2.0
4		Moonidih New	Re-Tendered	Jan'25		2.5
5	CCL	New Kathara	LoI issued, NOC for Land lease transfer awaited	Sep'23		3.0
6		Basantpur-Tapin		Sep'23		4.0
Total Upcoming (Coking Coal)						19.0
Total New (Coking Coal)						25.6
Upcoming (Non-Coking Coal)						
1	MCL	Ib-Valley	Under Constrn	May'21	Non-Coking	10.0
Total Upcoming (Non-Coking Coal)						10.0
Total New washeries (Coking & Non-coking) -1 <sup>st</sup> phase						35.6
Coking Coal Washeries Planned in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase						
1	CCL	Karo	Conceptual Stage	Mar'24	Coking	5.0
2		Topa	Washability tests	Mar'24		3.0
3		New Rajrappa	Tendered	Jan'24		3.0
Total Coking Coal Washeries Planned in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase						11.0

The major bottlenecks for setting up of these coal beneficiation plants are mainly Forest, Environmental and other Statutory Clearances as well as acquisition and possession of land.

**Question 5.Name of projects which are under Monitoring & Appraisal last 5 years –**

List of projects, being monitored through various mechanisms are as under-

**A. Monthly Project Review Meeting –**

The projects costing above Rs. 500 crore and 3 MTY are monitored by Administrative level through Quarterly Project Review meetings. The meetings are held once in every quarter under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal). The regular review meetings provide scope for resolving pending issues at different levels. 52 projects of CIL, 0 projects of SCCL and 2 projects of NLCIL with investment of 500 crore or capacity 3 MTY are being reviewed. Details of these projects are as under:

SL. No.	SUB	PROJECT	TYPE	SANC. DATE	TOTAL CAPCT (MTY)	SANC. CAPITAL (CRS)
1	BCCL	MOONIDIH XV SEAM	UG	12-08-2011	2.50	1230.27
2	CCL	AMRAPALI	OC	11-02-2020	25.00	5136.15
3	CCL	ASHOK EXPN	OC	10-05-2021	20.00	2898.28
4	CCL	JHARKHAND LAIYO EXPN	OC	25-08-2020	1.00	764.57
5	CCL	MAGADH EXPN.	OC	11-02-2020	51.00	7254.37
6	CCL	NORTH URIMARI EXPN	OC	12-02-2019	7.50	1553.06
7	CCL	PUNDI EXPN	OC	11-11-2020	5.00	713.35
8	CCL	RAJRAPPA RCE	OC	13-12-2009	3.00	510.85
9	CCL	ROHINI KARKATA	OC	18-01-2021	10.00	1020.42
10	ECL	BONJEMEHARI EXPN	OC	10-08-2021	1.00	570.12
11	ECL	CHITRA EAST RCE	OC	11-08-2018	2.50	513.99
12	ECL	JHANJRA COMBINED	UG	16-04-2020	5.00	1210.12
13	ECL	MOHANPUR PH-II	OC	11-11-2020	2.50	888.99
14	ECL	NAKRAKONDA KUMARDI B	OC	11-08-2018	3.00	502.68
15	ECL	PARASEA BELBAID	UG	22-07-2019	2.07	826.42
16	ECL	SIDULI	UG	22-05-2018	2.32	535.18
17	ECL	SONEPUR-BAZARI COMB.	OC	28-07-2021	12.00	5365.88
18	ECL	TILABONI	UG	12-02-2019	1.86	916.12
19	MCL	BALARAM EXPN	OC	12-06-2020	15.00	3504.21
20	MCL	BHARATPUR REORGANISATION	OC	12-11-2018	20.00	2838.87
21	MCL	BHUBANESWARI EXPANSION	OC	25-08-2020	40.00	3145.45
22	MCL	GARJANBAHAL	OC	08-11-2014	10.00	1375.38
23	MCL	GOPALJI KANIHA EXPANSION	OC	25-08-2020	30.00	8416.19
24	MCL	LAKHANPUR BELPAHAR LILARI	OC	22-05-2018	30.00	2434.75
25	MCL	SIARMAL	OC	04-03-2021	40.00	5194.96
26	MCL	SUBHADRA	OC	25-03-2021	25.00	2623.69
27	NCL	BINA KAKRI AMALGAMATION	OC	25-08-2020	14.00	836.42
28	NCL	BLOCK - B EXPN.	OC	22-07-2019	8.00	998.71
29	NCL	DUDHICHUA EXPN	OC	25-11-2017	20.00	1255.17
30	NCL	JAYANT EXPN	OC	02-05-2017	20.00	1783.09
31	NCL	NIGAH I EXPN	OC	11-11-2020	25.00	1729.68

32	SECL	AMADAND RPR	OC	05-03-2016	4.00	869.44
33	SECL	BAROUD EXPANSION	OC	12-06-2020	10.00	2309.80
34	SECL	CHHAL SEAM-III	OC	16-12-2013	6.00	610.63
35	SECL	DIPKA EXPN	OC	24-12-2020	40.00	5241.40
36	SECL	GEVRA EXPN	OC	05-03-2016	70.00	11816.40
37	SECL	KUSMUNDA EXPN	OC	03-08-2013	50.00	7612.33
38	SECL	PORDA CHIMTAPANI	OC	25-12-2020	10.00	2310.12
39	SECL	RAMPUR BATURA	OC	22-07-2019	4.00	1248.93
40	SECL	VIJAY WEST	OC	02-05-2017	3.00	976.95
41	WCL	DINESH (MKD-III)	OC	11-02-2020	8.00	1184.33
42	WCL	MUNGOLI NIRGUDA EXT DEEP	OC	11-11-2020	4.38	826.80
43	WCL	YEKONA-I & II AMALGAMATED	OC	12-08-2015	2.75	745.83
44	WCL	Dhuptala	OC	12-09-2019	4.00	720.86
45	CCL	Kotre Basantput	OC	04-08-2020	5.00	861.06
46	CCL	Chandragupta	OC	04-08-2020	15.00	973.50
47	CCL	Sangmitra	OC	04-08-2020	20.00	1694.74
48	CCL	Patratu ABC	UG	25-08-2020		1712.54
49	NLCIL	Talabira II & III	OC	08-02-2016		2401.07
50	NLCIL	Pachwara South	OC	11-12-2019	9.00	1795.01
51	BCCL	NTST	OC			
52	SECL	Madanagar				
53	SECL	Pelma				
54	SECL	Durgapur				

## B. PRAGATI Portal

### Details of Projects reviewed under PRAGATI -

Company	Projct Name	Unresolved Issues
NLCIL	GHATAMPUR THERMAL POWER PROJECT	Out of 52 ha land required for the project, consent from land owners has been received for 47 ha. Ministry of Coal and Government of Uttar Pradesh need to acquire the balance land quickly
		Out of 181 ha land required for railway siding, consent has been received for 141 ha and registration has been done for 63 ha. Ministry of Coal and Government of Uttar Pradesh need to expedite the same.
ECL	RAJMAHAL EXPANSION OC PROJECT (17 MTY)	ECL has applied for transfer of balance Govt. land on 29.08.17 to District authority, Godda. The demand note for the same is awaited from the district authority. Government of Jharkhand need to expeditiously transfer the same.
		Of the balance tenancy land of 508 ha, 280 ha is urgently required in Taljhari and Bansdiha villages. State Government need to expedite acquisition of the balance land.
		Remaining 208 ha land is required in Paharpur and Bharandia villages. Ministry of Coal need to expeditiously submit the proposal for the same
		Of approx. 3650 project affected families (PAFs), only 987 PAFs have been shifted. Ministry of Coal and State Government need to expedite shifting of balance PAFs.
		Verification work of 455 PATTAs (ownership certificate) submitted to DC, Godda need to be completed quickly. Government of Jharkhand need to expedite the same.

WCL	PENGANGA OC MINE (4 MTY)	Of total land required of 744 ha, 83 ha land is yet to be acquired. Government of Maharashtra and Ministry of Coal need to expedite acquisition of 33 ha of tenancy land and 4 ha of government land.
		Application for diversion of forest land (46 ha) submitted on 23.1.2015. Stage – I FC proposal is yet to be submitted to M/o Environment Forest & Climate Change for want of NoC from Collector Chandrapur. State Government need to expedite the same.
		Compensation of Rs.120.53 cr. was approved for tenancy land, of which Rs. 115.66 cr. has been disbursed among 505 land owners after execution of individual agreement. Agreement with balance seven land owners are yet to be executed. Ministry of Coal in co-ordination with State Government need to expedite the same.
		Against provision of 514 nos. employment/monetary compensation, 472 nos. has been issued. Ministry of Coal need to expedite balance employment/monetary compensations.
SECL	JAGANNATHPUR OC PROJECT (3.0 MTY)	Of total land required of 719 ha, 279 ha land is in possession. State Government and Ministry of Coal need to expedite acquisition of the balance land.
		Out of Rs. 106.28 cr. deposited for land acquisition, only 56.51 cr. has been disbursed. State Government need to expedite the same.
		The project require shifting of 613 project affected person (PAPs). Ministry of Coal and State Government need to expedite the same.
MCL	KANIHA OCP (10 MTY), MCL	Of total land acquired of 1376 ha, 860 ha land is yet to be taken under physical possession. Government of Odisha need to expedite the process and physically handover the balance land.
SECL	EXPANSION OF KUSMUNDA OPEN CAST COAL MINE (15-50 MTY)	For stage-I forest clearance for regularization of 325 ha (Kusmunda & Laxaman mines) and 22 ha(Kusmunda mine) land, application was submitted in 2005. Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change may expedite inspection by Regional Office and the clearance.
		For expansion project, forest clearance for 144 ha land (22 ha + 122 ha) may be expeditiously processed by Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and State Government.
MCL	EXPANSION OF HINGULA-II OPEN CAST MINE (15 MTY)	Ministry of Coal may expedite rehabilitation & resettlement of 1079 affected families and the project packages for coal handling SILO and Railway link from Angul station to Kalinga CPP for one way traffic
		Ministry of Coal and Railways may complete the 13.27 km long Railway link from Angul station to Talcher expeditiously, which has been substantially delayed.
MCL	EXPANSION OF ANANTA OPENCAST COAL MINE (15MTY)	State Government - 165 ha is Government land was duly notified and payment for land premium is made of 126 ha land. But handover of this 126 ha land needs to be expedited.
		State Government – For balance 320 ha tenancy land in 8 villages, Socio economic survey report was submitted to State Government in August 2011. Approval is awaited. Assessment and disbursement of compensation needs to be expedited.
NCL	NIGAHI EXPANSION PROJECT (MADHYA PRADESH)	Railway Siding for dispatch of coal to other consumers needs to be expedited by RITES.
CIL	COMMISSIONING OF 15 WASHERIES FOR BENEFICIATION OF	Ministry of Coal needs to expedite construction activities in all 15 washeries and ensure that new coal projects have washery as mandatory component.

	COAL (112.60 MTPA)	Ministry of Railways should complete rapid coal loading and OHE works for Railway Infrastructure for Madhuband and Patherdih washeries by March 2016
		Approval of DPR by CE Railway and development of Infrastructure for Patherdih NLW washery may be expedited by Ministry of Railways.
		Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Government of Jharkhand should expedite Stage-I clearance for 226.67 ha forest land for washery and 7.5 ha for conveyor belt for Karo Washery
		Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change and Government of Jharkhand should expedite provision required NoC for FRA from DC, Bokaro and Stage-I clearance for 93.5 ha forest land for Konar Washery
MCL	GARJANBAHAL OPEN CAST COAL MINE PROJECT (10 MTY)	CIL needs to expedite compensation claims (employment, compensation, rehabilitation, etc) for the 1137 project affected families and submission of Mine Closure Plan.
		State Government may provide necessary assistance in handing over possession of the balance 482 ha land, including 26 ha Government and 367 ha tenancy land.
		Expeditious construction of Jharsuguda - Sardega Railway line (52.4 km), including Dhutra connection and loading bulb at Barpali is essential. Railway Board, Ministry of Coal and State Government may coordinate actions for project completion.
CCL	EXPANSION OF MAGADH OPEN CAST COAL MINE (20 MTPA)	For the non forest land of 1525 ha, State Government needs to expedite authentication of 978 acres of land in Tandwa circle in Chatra district and Government land in Ara and Chamatu (Balumath circle) in Latehar district.
		CIL needs to expedite rehabilitation/ compensation of 998 PAFs and expedite project commissioning for 20 MTPA.
		The completion of the linked NTPC thermal plant at Tandwa needs to be expedited.
		As 768 ha land out of 1122 ha forest and revenue/ Govt land for Tori Shivpur railway line has been provided, Railways need to expedite execution.
SECL	EXPANSION OF GEVRA COAL PROJECT (25 to 35 to 41 MTY)	Of the balance 731 ha, 596 ha is tenancy land, 126 ha forest and 9 ha of Govt land. This acquisition and that for 100 acre of Govt land at Village Uttarda for Rehabilitation need to be expedited by Chattisgarh Government, CIL and M/o Coal.
		Expediting Construction of Coal Handling Plant and Conveyor Transport system and procurement of Heavy Equipments by CIL, M/o Coal – 15% work done
ECL	DIFFERENT COAL PROJECTS AND EXISTING MINES LOCATED IN WEST BENGAL	DIFFERENT COAL PROJECTS AND EXISTING MINES LOCATED IN WEST BENGAL
		New Kenda OCP: Transfer of 2.81 acres of government land to Eastern Coalfields Limited is pending. G/o West Bengal to expedite.
		New Kenda OCP: Transfer of 2.81 acres of government land to Eastern Coalfields Limited is pending. G/o West Bengal to expedite.
NA, MOC	OPERATIONALIZATION OF AUCTIONED/ ALLOTTED COAL BLOCKS	To ensure that these auctioned/ allotted blocks are brought into full production, Central and State Government need to support new allocatees in transfer and mutation of land, mine plan approvals, mine leases, environment & forest clearances, mine opening

		permissions, etc.
	AMELIA COAL MINE	Appointment of MDO is pending. M/o Coal to expedite
	MASTER PLAN FOR JHARIA AND RANIGANJ COALFIELDS	Of total land required of 1105 ha in Jharkhand (Non-BCCL families), only 114 ha is in possession. Governments of Jharkhand and Ministry of Coal need to expedite acquisition of the balance land.
		Of total land required of 1105 ha in Jharkhand (Non-BCCL families), only 114 ha is in possession. Governments of Jharkhand and Ministry of Coal need to expedite acquisition of the balance land.
		Demographic survey for Non-BCCL families (LTH) needs to be completed. Government of Jharkhand/JRDA need to complete the same quickly.
		Government of Jharkhand was advised in April 2018 to complete the survey and find out the impact on the master plan for taking a view on state government's proposal to change the cut-off date from 2004 to 2009 for consideration of LTH and Non-LTH families. State Government need to expedite the same.
		Of total land required of 375 acre in West Bengal (Non-ECL families), 172 acre is in possession. Governments of West Bengal and Ministry of Coal need to expedite acquisition of the balance land.
		To complete demographic survey for Non-ECL families (LTH), publication of data for LTH and Non-LTH households need to be done. Government of West Bengal/ADDA need to expedite the same.
		Valuation of homestead land and valuation of superstructures has to be finalized for payment of cash compensation to LTH families.
		To accommodate balance families residing in unstable sites, ADDA has to identify further land
		Ministry of Railways need to handover the railway land of Dhanbad-Chandrapura (DC) rail line to Ministry of Coal/BCCL as the rail line is closed.
		Diversion of DB road from unstable sites at Raitbati Colliery is required. Government of West Bengal/ADDA need to expedite the same.
	PIRPAINTI-JASIDH NEW B.G. LINE	Due to presence of coal blocks, MoR revised alignment of Pirpainti-Godda section. NOC from state govt, concerned local National Highways Authority and associated subsidiary of Coal India Limited end is awaited.



# **CCT**

# **Section**

## **Question 1. Brief note on exploration and detailed drilling [Exploration for coal and lignite Scheme]:-**

### **1.0 Coal Exploration**

- Exploration is the first and foremost step towards ensuring the availability of resources and at the current dispensations it takes years together to bring a particular coal block from exploration stage to production stage. There is considerable time lag involved in the process. Exploration is essentially a precursor to the actual availability of coal resource for exploitation purposes and must be planned well in advance with an eye on the projected demand and supply situation of the country.
- Exploration of coal resources in the country is carried out broadly in two stages i.e Regional (G2&G3) exploration and Detailed (G1) exploration.

➤ **First stage,** Geological Survey of India (GSI) undertake regional exploration with one or two borehole per sq. km for locating potential coal and lignite bearing areas on a regular basis under the funding from the Ministry of Mines, Government of India.

This effort is supplemented by Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL), Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL) through promotional regional exploration under funding from the Ministry of Coal.

➤ **Second stage,** detailed exploration is carried out by CMPDIL, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. directly as well as through MECL, State Governments and private agencies for the purpose of mine planning and exploitation of coal resources for meeting the demand of different sectors of the economy.

The detailed exploration in the command area of SCCL is carried out by SCCL itself. Nowadays, many private exploration agencies have also been undertaking detailed exploration in regionally explored coal blocks mainly under the supervision of CMPDIL.

- CMPDIL acts as a nodal agency for disbursement of funds provided by the Ministry of Coal for exploration besides supervising the work of MECL & Private Parties in the area of promotional exploration of coal. Priorities of various projects/ blocks, taken up for detailed exploration, are decided taking into account factors like emerging demand and its locations, availability of infrastructure for coal evacuation and techno-economic feasibility of the mine development including the coal quality.

**1.1 PRESENT COAL INVENTORY OF INDIA:** The updated resource position of Coal published by GSI as on 1.4.2021 based on present level of exploration is given below:

	(Coal Resource in BT)
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Type of Coal	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Coking	20.17	12.88	2.05	35.10
Non-Coking	156.42	133.95	25.04	315.40
Tertiary Coal	0.59	0.12	0.91	1.62
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>177.18</b>	<b>146.95</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>352.12</b>
Resource up to 300m.	125.6	62.9	8.6	197.1

- Coal extracted as per coal inventory of GSI as on 01.04.2021, since 1950 is 17.29 BT. During coal extraction

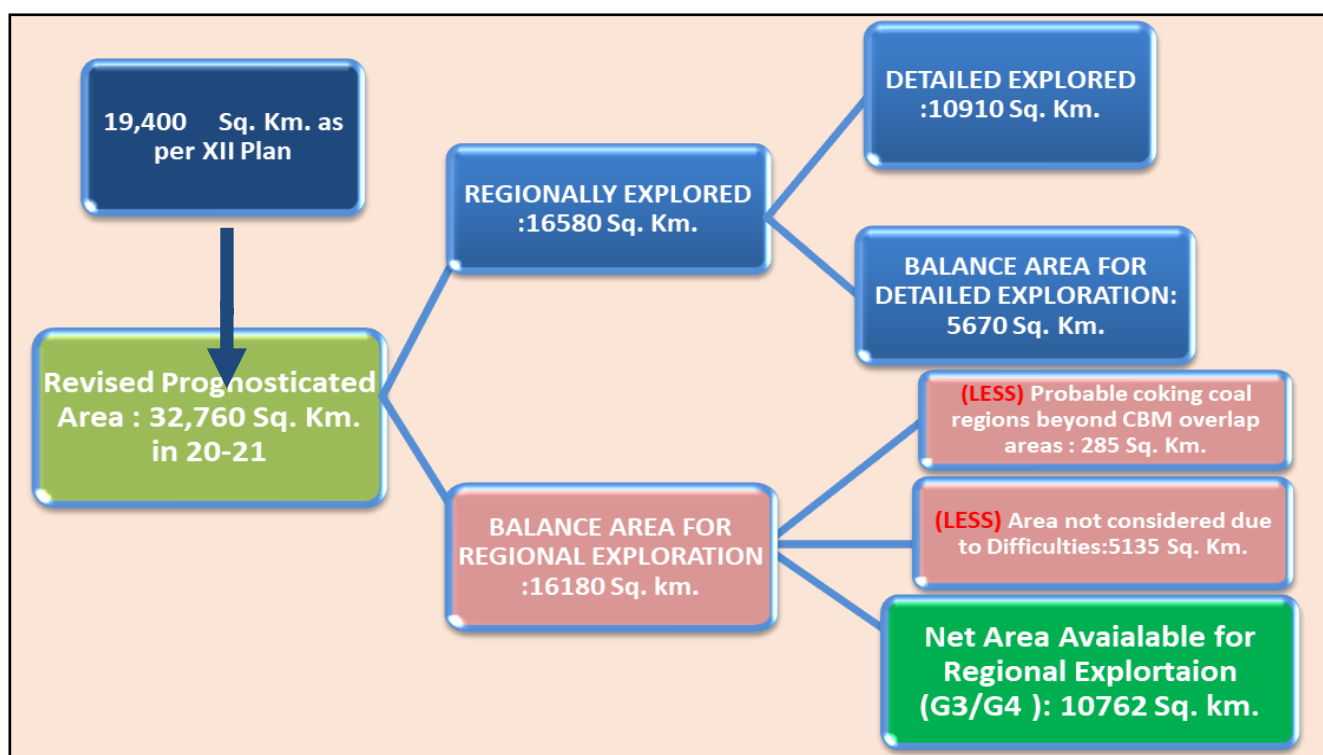
❖ **PRESENT STATUS OF COAL EXPLORATION IN INDIA:**

- It is evident from the preceding sections that there is urgent requirement for intensifying exploration efforts to enhance the availability of measured coal resources for projectization for minable coal blocks.
- As per joint exercise undertaken by CMPDI and GSI, prognosticated coal bearing area of the country has increased from 19400 sq. km to about 32760 Sq. km covering 62 coalfields (43 nos. of Gondwana Coalfields and 19 nos. of Tertiary Coalfields). This has led to an increase of 59% in prognosticated coal bearing area and will lead to expand the coal exploration activities in about 13360 sq. km of the country and in turn, help in meeting the coal appetite of the country in future.
- Out of the additional prognostic area, individual coal blocks will be further carved out after studying the forest type & forest cover, ESZ, DSS and water bodies and prevailing law and order issues. So identified blocks shall be taken up initially for regional exploration (RE) & based on the outcome of the RE data, detailed exploration will be planned as per the requirement.
- It is this additional prognosticated area that is of central interest of this exercise. A summary of the findings of CMPDI and GSI study is given in table 1.5

**Table 1.5: Summary of Prognosticated Coal Bearing Areas:**

S. No.	Particulars	Approx. Area (sq. km)
1	<b>Prognosticated coal bearing area at the end of XII Plan period</b>	<b>19400</b>
2	<b>Revised total Prognosticated coal bearing area</b>	<b>32760</b>
3	<b>Regionally explored area out of total prognosticated coal bearing area</b>	<b>16580</b>
3a	<b>Area under detailed exploration (G1 category)</b>	<b>10910</b>
3b	<b>Balance area available for Detailed exploration (3 – 3a)</b>	<b>5670</b>

4	<b>Balance area remaining for Regional Exploration (2-3)</b>	<b>16180</b>
	<b>(less) Probable coking coal regions beyond CBM overlap areas</b>	<b>(-) 285</b>
	<b>(less) area not considered due mainly to CBM blocks, elongated patches, river and other water bodies, rail corridor areas, etc.</b>	<b>(-) 5135</b>
5	<b>Net area available for Regional Exploration for non-coking coal</b>	<b>10760</b>



**Figure 1: Graphical representation of Revised Prognosticated Coal Bearing Area.**

- Out of the total prognosticated coal bearing area of 32760 sq. km, regional exploration has been carried out in 16580 sq. km, therefore the balance area available for regional exploration is 16180 sq. km. and the net area after considering CBM overlap and difficulty issues etc. is 10762 Sq. Km.

**1.2** As per existing practice, during Detailed Exploration (G1 Stage) an average of 10 to 15 boreholes per sq. km are being drilled for estimating proved / measured resources, for ascertaining structural complexity and in-crop proving and onward mine planning. However, it is recommended in ISP to prepare an Integrated Geological Report based on drilled borehole data undertaken during Regional Exploration and interpreted 2D Seismic data before planning for detailed exploration which may reduce the borehole density (6 to 7 boreholes per sq km) for estimating proved / measured resources. This would save time and cost provided the outcome gives appropriate degree of confidence.

**1.3** It has been observed that the seismic survey can be incorporated as a partial replacement of drilling only after its veracity is proved through some pilot exploration programme in different coalfields. Difficulty of identifying thin seams and quality of coal seams is the main hindrance in adopting 2D seismic survey as a replacement for drilling. However, in such cases the thickness and quality parameters may be extrapolated from the remaining boreholes drilled within the block. Considering the cost and requirement of infrastructural facilities, deployment of 2D seismic survey may be kept optional for promising blocks during regional exploration.

**1.4 Data Synthesis & Geological Report:** All the data generated are synthesized using the indigenously developed software CEMPGEODOC, SASLINT and other software like PARADIGM (seismic processing & interpretation), MINEX (geological modeling), ARCGIS (plan preparation), AUTOCAD (plan preparation), WELLCAD (geophysical logging, processing & presentation), INTERPRID (gravity and magnetic processing, interpretation and modeling), RESINV (Resistivity imaging), etc., and then used in geological data interpretation & generating 3D models.

The Geological Report (GR) is the output of the interpretation of all the generated data which is the base of the mine planning report prepared by the mine planners. The decision for investment for mine development is based on the information available in the GR.

## **Question 2. Brief note on National Mineral Exploration trust-**

2.1 The National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) was established by the Government of India, vide Gazette Notification G.S.R.633(E) of 14th August, 2015, in pursuance of subsection (1) of Section 9C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, with the objective to expedite mineral exploration in the country.

2.2 The rules governing NMET were made, vide Gazette Notification G.S.R.632 (E), dated 14th August, 2015. These rules are effective from 12th of January 2015, the date on which the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015 came into force.

2.3 NMET funds are accrued to the Trust for carrying out regional and detailed exploration for augmentation of mineral resource of the country.

2.4 NMET has a two tier structure. The apex body is the Governing Body, chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Mines. It holds the overall control of the Trust. The Executive Committee, chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Mines, administer and manage its activities. To implement mandated activities pertaining to mineral exploration, an NMET Fund has been established. The NMET Fund receives an amount equivalent to two percent (2%) of royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act from the holders of mining lease or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease.

2.5 The Trust supports regional and detailed mineral exploration in the country and other activities approved by the Governing Body to achieve its objectives. These include- special studies and projects to identify, explore, extract, beneficiate and refine deep seated and concealed mineral deposits,

studies on mineral development, sustainable mining, mineral extraction and metallurgy adopting advanced scientific and technological practices, detailed and regional exploration for strategic and critical minerals, up-gradation of mineral exploration status in an area from G3 to G2/G1 level, exploration leading to grant of mineral concessions, aerial and ground geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, capacity building of personnel engaged in mineral exploration, etc.

2.6 CMPDI had also submitted proposal for Regional Exploration of RM (Rare Metals) /RE (Rare Earth Elements) in an area falling under Jharkhand State of about Rs.7.0 crore during 2020-21.

### **Question 3. Brief note on Coal Gasification (UCG) and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) and Coal Mine Methane (CMM) –**

3.1 Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas generated during the coalification process stored as adsorbed in coal seams generally called as Coal bed Methane (CBM). Coal seams are the reservoir for the methane generated during coal formation. Methane is a mining hazard and to bring down the methane concentration within safe limits, large quantity of air is injected in the mine and vented out for safety of mine and personnel working underground. With the advancement in recovery and utilization techniques, Coalbed Methane has established itself as a source of clean energy. It possesses an energy value if tapped prior to coal mining and has multi-faceted advantages.

**3.2 “Coal Bed Methane”** means a natural gas trapped in a coal seam or adjacent strata as per Clause 2(a) of Oil Mines Regulations, 2017 which apply to every oil mine. Coal Mines Regulations, 2017 defines CMM as per clause 2(k) **“Coal Mine Methane (CMM)”** means a natural gas recovered from a **coal mine** or part thereof and AMM as per Clause 2(b) **“Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM)”** means a natural gas recovered from abandoned coal mines. Therefore Coalbed Methane (**CBM**) and Coal Mine Methane (**CMM**) are defined as **natural gas**.

### **3.3 Coalbed Methane (CBM):**

3.3.1 MoP&NG had issued partial modification of CBM Policy, 1997 vide notification dated 8<sup>th</sup> May’ 2018 outlined consolidated terms and conditions for grant of exploration and exploitation rights for CBM to Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries from its coal bearing areas for which they possess mining lease for coal mining which also will be deemed lease for CBM extraction. Accordingly, CIL & its Subsidiaries need to identify areas for CBM development and sign the contract for commercial extraction with the MoP&NG where coal producing subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) will be the Lessee(s) of the delineated CBM block(s) in their leasehold areas.

3.3.2 Production of CBM from CIL areas may have a marginal commercial proposition however it will help in enhancing future coal mining of gassy seams safe due to extraction of CBM prior to coal mining. It is estimated that CBM production from CIL areas may be maximum around two million cubic

meters per day (2MMSCMD). Efforts has been made to produce 1MMSCMD as envisaged in the 5 Years Vision Plan of MoC.

3.3.3 CMPDI is the Principal Implementing Agency (PIA) under Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with respective Subsidiary on Operationalization of CBM Project(s). A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on Operationalization of CBM Project(s) has been approved by ECL, BCCL, SECL& CMPDI Boards for the CBM projects of Raniganj, Jharia and Sohagpur coalfields.

3.3.4 CMPDI has delineated CBM blocks for commercial exploitation, initially in Damodar Valley Coalfields (under leasehold of BCCL and ECL) and Sohagpur Coalfield(under SECL leasehold). More CBM blocks are under delineation under CCL, BCCL areas. **Jharia CBM Block-I**, Jharia Coalfield has been auctioned and allocated. In respect of **Raniganj CBM block**, Raniganj Coalfield and **Shogapur CBM Block – I** (SECL Areas), Sohagpur Coalfield3 times tenders have been issued and no bid obtained.Details are as under-

Sl.	Block	Subsidiary	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	CBM Resource (BCM)
1.	Jharia CBM Block – I	BCCL	~24	25 BCM
2.	Raniganj CBM Block	ECL	~40	2.2 BCM
3.	Shogapur CBM Block – I	SECL	~50	0.52 BCM

### 3.5 Coal Mine Methane (CMM):

3.5.1 CMM Drainage at Moonidih UG Mine of BCCL in Jharia Coalfield has been approved by BCCL Board for recovery of methane from gassy seams and adjoining strata to enhance mines safety, coal production and gainfully utilization of recovered methane gas.

3.5.2 Global Tender for Selection of **Technology Provider** for Pre-drainage of Coal Mine Methane (CMM) from potential seams of Moonidih UG Mine (Jharia coalfield) has been called and single bid has been found, which was not found eligible. Resources are under reassessment.

### 3.6 Underground Coal Gasification

3.6.1 India having huge resources of Coal and Lignite which is major source of energy in sustainable way. However, all established resources are not mineable for various reasons. Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) may be a possible technology of extraction through which such reserves possibly can be optimized for utilization of available reserves which cannot be extracted by present available mining technology.

3.6.2 MoC has constituted Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) for identification of areas for UCG on the line broadly similar to the existing policy of CBM development. Government of India (GoI) has notified UCG Policy in September, 2016 to enable the development of UCG so as to maximize the utilization of difficult to mine coal and lignite resources and promote Clean

Coal Technologies.

3.6.3 The UCG process is cost intensive and only limited technology provider experts are available globally also it is technologically challenging mainly on account of (i) Environmental issues; (ii) Surface subsidence; (iii) Ground water contamination, etc.

3.6.4 On market survey it has also been observed that as there very few suitable International Expert on UCG as Technology Provider and their Technology is under Copy Right i.e; (i) εUCG™ (Ergo Exergy Technologies Inc. Canada), (ii) keyseam® (Carbon Energy, Australia), (iii) CRIP (LLNL, USA), (iv) SWIFT (Portman Energy, Canada), Yerostigaz, a subsidiary of Linc Energy, Uzbekistan etc.

3.6.5 A coal block i.e. Kasta (West) block in Raniganj Coalfield under ECL area has also been identified to undertake pilot scale UCG project under R&D model in association with ECL/CMPDI/CIL. The project proposal have been agreed in-principle in the Apex Committee of CIL R&D Board.

3.6.6 The project proponents first to identify the technical service provider through global tendering for taking up Pilot Scale UCG development accordingly a proposal for the project will be placed for approval of R&D Board of CIL. Global Bid Document (GBD) has been formulated for Selection of Technology Service Provider (TSP) for Feasibility Study and Pilot Project on UCG in Coal block of ECL Area.

3.6.7 CIL is exploring the feasibility of the technology in Indian conditions as limited technology providers are available globally and there are environmental concerns on adoption of this technology.

Since, this has not been found successful throughout the world, this proposal has been kept on hold.

### **3.7 Brief Note on Surface Coal Gasification :**

- With reforms in the coal sector, private sector is now emerging as a major coal producing contributor. From a production of 63 million tonnes in FY 2021, the captive coal mines are already 35 % up till December, 2021 and are likely to produce 120 MTs of coal in FY 2023.
- CIL coal production is poised to grow from 600 MTs in FY 2021 to 1 BT by FY 2025. This huge increase in coal production has opened up possibilities for supply of coal to other end uses after meeting the full requirement of power sector and thermal coal consumers.
- Thermal coal imports for power sector have come down by 50% over pre-covid year (FY 2021) and may be eliminated in the next one year or so. Coking coal imports for steel sector and high GCV coal imports for specialised end use may continue.
- With comfortable coal availability, the Government has decided to promote gasification of coal in a big way. Coal gasification can yield multiple energy, chemical and petro-chemical products, most of which are presently being



imported. For example, methanol can be used as a transport fuel, DME can be mixed with LPG for cooking, ammonia has use in urea manufacture and ammonium nitrate as an explosive in the mining sector. India is import dependent for all the above products.

- As Indian coal has high ash content, the gasification yield from Indian coal is poor and is economical for these products only when the crude price is nearly at US \$ 60 per barrel. There is hesitancy in corporates due to several reasons including issues of coal availability, lack of assured buy-back and no established gasification plant in India so far. Recently attempts have been made to manufacture urea on this technology by TFL and JSPL's DRI based steel plant in Odisha.
- In order to take the first step and establish this technology, CIL has offered to overcome the above by assured offer of coal and assured purchase of gasification products. It proposes to enter into long term contracts with investors on the above terms.
- The first CIL project for conversion of coal to methanol at an approximate cost of one billion US \$ was floated on BOO basis at Dankuni in West Bengal in FY 2021. An offer has been received from Air Products of US which is under evaluation. Two more tenders, one by SECL in Chhattisgarh and another by ECL in West Bengal for Ammonia and Methanol respectively are presently under issue. The fourth project for manufacture of ammonium nitrate in WCL is likely in the next 4 to 6 weeks.
- All the above projects are nearly of 1 billion US \$ each and have received technical scrutiny of PDIL, EIL and Niti Aayog. From the techno economic feasibility these projects are all expected to be viable with marginal fiscal support from the Government.
- In the Union Budget of 2022-23, the Government has announced to support atleast 4 gasification plants to demonstrate financial and technological viability of Indian coal for different products for long term sustainability of the sector.
- In principle approval for a PLI scheme has been given by the Ministry of Finance to support 4 coal gasification plants in the country by CIL.
- Other than above CIL projects, under commercial mining terms the Government has offered 50% rebate in revenue share applicable on coal sales by successful coal mining bidders on the volumes that may be utilised in coal gasification.
- A policy direction has been issued to CIL for awarding long term coal linkages to private sector units that may come up for coal gasification.
- Therefore, a three-pronged strategy has been put in place. Firstly, CIL's own

four projects to establish technology, secondly, encouraging coal gasification by industry that may acquire coal mines and use their own coal, and thirdly, by making coal available to such units that may not want to get into coal mining but restrict themselves to gasification.

- A target of gasifying 100 MTs per year of coal has been fixed for 2030 which may envisage an investment of over 50-60 billion US \$.

#### **Question 4. Brief note on Washery Reject and Make in India –**

4.1 “Washery Reject Policy” has already been issued by this Ministry.

#### **4.2 Make in India**

Coal India Limited’s initiative of setting up new Washeries is in line with the Make in India Project of the Indian Government.

The setting up of Coal Washeries by Coal India and its subsidiaries covers 2 sectors identified for the Government of India’s Make in India Project, namely – Construction and Mining, executed through PPP models in Build-Own-Operate and Build-Operate-Maintain concepts.

The Washery Projects are being set up by Indian companies and will directly and/or indirectly comply with the three objectives of the Make in India Projects, viz.,

- a. to increase the manufacturing sector's growth rate – Enhanced production of washed coal
- b. to create 100 million additional manufacturing jobs in the economy – Increased employment in the washeries and associated hinterland
- c. to ensure that the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP is increased – Increased value of washery products like cleans, Middlings and even saleable 3<sup>rd</sup> products and reducing import bill by substitution of Imported coking coal.

All the new tenders for washery construction/renovation/spares/services will mandatorily have the Make in India Clause incorporated dated 4<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

However, the indigenous coal washing support industry is still heavily dependent on imported equipment, which have been designed to treat coal that is significantly different from Indian coal of drift origin.

There is a need for developing indigenous solutions to coal washing challenges and increased coordination among academia-research institutions and related business establishments with improved and meaningful result-oriented commercially feasible R&D initiatives.

The planning of these washeries in CIL may catalyse the right push required for the make in India campaign where more technologies and equipment are developed and manufactured in India.

Public Procurement (Preference to ‘Make in India’) Order, 2017 for procurement of Goods, Services and Works has been revised vide Order no. P-

45021/2/2017-PP (BE-II) dated 04.06.2020 of Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India. As per the revised Order, the Works also includes Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contracts and services include System Integrator (SI) contracts.

This has been circulated vide Office Order No. CIL/C2D/Purchase Manual 2020/1696 dated 25.06.2020 to all the Subsidiary Companies and HoDs of CIL (HQ) for implementation and incorporation in NITs for procurement of Goods, Services and Works.

Provision of Public Procurement i.e. Preference to Make in India Policy as detailed in GoI order number P-5021/2/2017- B.E.-II dated 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 as amended from time to time is incorporated in all the tender documents for setting up of new washeries (on BOM and BOO Concept) as well as renovation of existing washeries in various subsidiaries of CIL for giving preference to “Make in India” Products.

# **SDC**

# **Section**

## **Question 1. Policy on Environmental Clearance/ Forestry Clearance (EC/FC).**

### **1. Ans. Environmental Clearance (EC)**

Environmental Clearance (EC) is the procedure to get clearance from the Central Government under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the 'installation' and 'modification' of various projects including coal projects.

At present, grant of EC is governed by EIA Notifications 2006 and various circulars and amendments made thereunder. The Regulatory Authorities empowered to grant EC for Category-A Projects ( $\geq 150$  Ha for coal) is MoEF&CC and for Category-B projects (5 Ha - 150 Ha for coal) is State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) formed by Central Government.

In all cases of new/expansion projects for mining, an online application is made in Form 1 along with a Pre-feasibility report on PARIVESH Portal for the Project to obtain Terms of Reference (ToR). Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) at MoEF&CC determines detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) based on Form-I addressing all relevant environmental concerns for preparation of an EIA&EMP report.

Based on one season (except non-monsoon) base line data, draft EIA&EMP report is prepared by Project proponent (PP) through QCI-NABET accredited agency and submitted to SPCB for conduction of Public Consultation (PC) (public hearing is part of PC).

Public Consultation is the process by which the concerns of local affected persons and others who have plausible stake in the environmental impact of the project are ascertained taking into account all material concerns in the project. The public hearing is conducted at the site or in its close proximity- district wise. After completion of the public consultation, the applicant addresses all issues raised during this process, and prepares final EIA/EMP.

After preparing final EIA/EMP, the applicant submits online application for grant of EC in Form-II on PARIVESH Portal along with final EIA/EMP, DPR and other necessary documents. Detailed scrutiny of online application (Form-II) and enclosed documents is carried out by the EAC/SEAC in a proceeding to which the applicant is invited for presentation and furnishing necessary clarifications in person or through an authorized representative.

On conclusion of this proceeding, the EAC/SEAC makes categorical recommendations to the regulatory authority for grant of prior environmental clearance on stipulated terms and conditions.

EC in Projects involving forest land: The processing of EC proposal will continue normally. However, the final EC order will be subject to submission of Stage-I FC approval.

EC for Expansion Projects: All applications seeking prior EC for increase in either lease area or production capacity through change in process and or technology is made in Form - I. EAC/SEAC decides on the due diligence necessary including preparation of EIA&EMP report and public consultations and the application is appraised accordingly for grant of environmental clearance.

Since 2006, several circulars have been issued exempting the PP from public hearing in case of expansion of mine capacity (up to 40 %) without involving additional land

and change in technology subject to certain conditions. The application is submitted in Form-II along with Addendum EIA&EMP under clause 7(ii) of EIA Notification 2006 for issuance of expansion EC.

#### Revalidation of ECs obtained under EIA 1994

Vide SO no 1530 (E) dated 06.04.2018, MoEF&CC directed that mining projects which were granted EC under EIA notification, 1994 but not obtained EC for expansion/ modernization/ amendment under EIA notification, 2006 were required to obtain EC under EIA notification, 2006 in pursuance of judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court and a six month window was provided for submission of such proposals.

All revalidation applications shall be considered by the concerned EAC/SEAC, as the case may be, who shall decide on the due diligence necessary including preparation of EIA&EMP and PC.

## **2. Forest Clearance (FC)**

For the use of forest areas for non-forestry purposes such as mining (including underground mining), Forest Clearance (FC) is required as per the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. FC proposals are usually recommended for diversion by State Governments and given a final approval by the MoEF&CC after clearance from the Ministry's Forest Advisory Committee (>40 Ha) or Regional Empowered Committees (upto 40 ha).

Renewal of existing mining lease in forest area also requires prior approval of Central Government.

The entire process of forest clearance undergoes approvals in two stages: Stage-I Clearance (In Principle Approval) and Stage-II clearance (Final Approval).

### **Stage-1 Forest Clearance or In Principal approval**

Project proponent submits the proposal for diversion of forest land on PARIVESH Portal in a given format (Form A) along with requisite documents. The entire proposal is vetted at several levels of State Govt. (Nodal Officer, DFO, DC, CCF, and State Secretary) and finally sent to MoEF&CC/Integrated Regional Office (IRO) with recommendations of each level and site inspection reports, wherever necessary.

After recommendation of Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) / Regional Empowered Committee (REC), and approval of the Competent Authority, Stage-1 clearance is accorded along with stipulation of certain terms and conditions, which includes requirement of compensatory afforestation (CA) and submission of NPV (Net Present value of forest land) by the User agency. Stage-1 clearance is uploaded on PARIVESH Portal.

### **Stage-2 Forest Clearance or Final Approval**

Process of Stage-2 Clearance starts, when the State Govt. receives compliance report from the Project Proponent showing fulfilment of all terms and conditions stipulated in Stage-1 clearance, which includes transfer and mutation of non-forest area identified for compensatory afforestation, if any, and transfer of CA and NPV funds in CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Planning and Management Authority) account. The submitted compliance report is vetted at all levels of State Govt. (as done in Stage-I) and forwarded to Central Govt. for stage-2 clearance, which is accorded with

certain terms and conditions.

### Mandatory Requirement of NOC under Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006

Process of NOC under FRA is started during processing of Stage-1 approval itself by forwarding a copy of proposal to DC. As the process of obtaining NOC involves meetings of each Gram Sabha, it is time consuming. Hence, the requirement of producing NOC has been made mandatory at the time of final approval of Stage-2 FC.

For physical possession of forest land, project proponent submits a compliance report on conditions stipulated in Stage-2 clearance. On being satisfied on the compliance report, State Govt. hand over the forest land.

### **Question 2. Give brief note on Energy conservation.**

Ans. With the growth of economy, the demand for energy has grown substantially. In such a scenario efficient use of energy resources and their conservation assume tremendous significance and are essential for curtailment of wasteful consumption and sustainable development. Efficient use of energy and its conservation assumes even greater importance in view of the fact that one unit of energy saved at the consumption level reduces the need for fresh capacity creation by 2 to 2.5 times. Further, such saving through efficient use of energy can be achieved at less than one-fifth the cost of fresh capacity creation. Most importantly, energy conservation also translates into reduction of carbon footprint.

The goal of energy conservation techniques is to reduce demand, protect and replenish supplies, and to develop and use alternative energy sources.

Like other industries, coal mining also involves consumption of energy – electrical as well as fossil fuel. In a coal mining area, energy consumption and pollution emissions are produced in each step of coal mining, processing, and transportation and are influenced by many factors, such as type of mining, production quantity, equipment used, pollution control measures installed etc. The offices, residential buildings, industrial infrastructures also consume substantial quantum of energy. So the energy conservation through efficient practices will be one of the important ways to minimize energy consumption and to meet the increasing energy demand.

### **Coal companies going for energy conservation measures**

Conservation of energy always remains a priority area of coal/lignite PSUs and they adopt various measures towards conservation of energy. Some of the measures taken by coal/lignite companies for energy conservation are stated below:

#### **Coal India Limited**

During 2020-21, CMPDI has prepared Electrical Energy Audit and Benchmarking Reports for Seven projects namely (i) Churi UG Mine of CCL; (ii) Kargali OCP of CCL; (iii) Piparwar OCP of CCL; (iv) Topa OCP of CCL; (v) Sayal D UG Mine of CCL; (vi) Kakri OCP of NCL; and (vii) Krishnashila OCP of NCL. Total estimated saving potential from energy conservation measures in these reports is around Rs. 364.69 lakhs/annum.

The following additional measures have been taken towards energy conservation in different areas of CIL.

- High wattage luminaries /conventional light fittings have been replaced with low power consuming LEDs of appropriate wattage in majority of the places for street lighting, office and other work places, townships etc., thereby resulted huge saving

potential in electricity consumption. In last 5 years more than 4.5 lakh LED lights and more than 2500 super fans have been installed in different Areas. Five star ratings Air conditioners have been procured to save energy. During 2021-22 additional 89000 LED light have been installed in different capacity.

- Almost all the areas of the subsidiary companies have maintained Power Factors as high as 95% or more during 2020-21 by installing capacitor banks of appropriate kVAR rating. There are some remarkable savings from power factor improvement in some of the subsidiaries such as ECL - 13.75 crores, MCL - 2.01 crores, SECL - 4.64 crores, NCL - 3.07 crores & WCL - 1.48 crores. In other subsidiaries, the power factor improvement rebate is adjusted in overall energy billing.
- Overhead line had been replaced by Arial bunch cable, wherever possible, to avoid unauthorized hooking.
- Reorganization of township power distribution and merging of commercial load with domestic load for saving in power bill wherever possible.
- To reduce peak demand of power availed TOD incentive.
- Eliminate stage pumping/ intermediate pumping to reduce energy loss, use of proper size of suction and delivery line as per design to avoid throttling.
- Construction of UG surge bunker to avoid ideal running of belt.
- Installation of auto timer switch in street light circuit.
- Promoting renewables: CIL has installed 8.44 MW and planned to install additional 3000 MW by 2023-24.

## SCCL

The following energy conservation techniques were implemented in SCCL in view of its scarcity and its impact on sustainability of global eco systems:

- a) Switched to Solar:** In view of energy conservation, recently SCCL shifted to Renewable Energy Solar Plants. 219 MW solar plants are commissioned and planned to install additional 1000 MW.

Also planned to install 500 MW **Solar floating power Plants** on water in different lakes existing in the state of Telangana. DPR preparation is under progress for establishing 250 MWp Floating solar power plant at Lower Manair Dam, Karimnagar.

Introduced Solar Water Heaters in residential two storied blocks in place of electric geysers for reducing energy consumption.

- b) Energy Audit:** Energy auditing conducted by an accredited energy auditor in a specified manner in different mines of SCCL regularly and done re-organisation of dewatering pumps and coal transport belts in underground mines as per their recommendations.
- c) Fixing of Energy Meters:** Energy meters fixed in residential quarters and



specified energy consumption standards for notified equipment & appliances for controlling energy consumption utilisation.

- d) Lighting:** Purchased and replaced different capacities of LED lights in place of conventional lighting in different areas of SCCL. All coal corridors highway lighting in SCCL are replaced with LED Lights. Planned further for procurement to make 100 percent replacement of conventional lighting.
- e) Reducing Maximum demand:** Through regular monitoring, contracted Maximum Demand was reduced as per required usage and the same is furnished here under as on 28.02.2022

SI No	Service Connection No	Initial CMD (KVA)	Required/ Existing CMD (KVA)	Reduced CMD (KVA)	AREA	CAT	Remarks
1	MCL-022	16000	13000	3000	MM	VI	
2	PDL-023	14000	12000	2000	RG3	VI	
3	BKM-10	10000	8000	2000	MNG	I	
4	MCL-127	100	40	60	MM	II	
5	PDL-014	4000	nil	4000	RG1	I	Mine CLOSED
6	BKM.169	300	240	60	YLD	II	
7	BPL.098	150	120	30	BHPL	II	
Total CMD Reduced=11150 KVA(11.15MVA)							

- f) Energy efficient appliances:** All the housed appliances utilised in residential colonies are made mandatory to purchase 5star rated. Accordingly purchased 5 star rated Air conditioners, Refrigerators, Ceiling Fans, Water Coolers etc.,.
- g) Lower the room temperature:** As per the guide lines from central ministry, temperature setting of the room Air conditioner is fixed at 26°C throughout the company and issued circular accordingly.
- h) Street Light Timers:** Using street light timers in street lighting in all areas by fixing specified timings as per guidelines given from GM (E&M).
- i) VFD Drives:** Purchased various types of VFD Drives for belts, Ventilation Fans, Submersible pumps & Haulers for reducing the current consumption.
- j)** To avail TOD incentive, advised all the concerned to differ power consumption in peak hours.
- k)** Maintaining 0.99 to Unity Power Factor in all areas by installing Capacitor Banks.

## NLCIL

Being a responsible power producing organization, NLCIL in an endeavour to move towards conservation of energy has taken several steps both on domestic front and Industrial side. Following are major actions taken by NLCIL.

1. Solar lighting systems with WCFL fitting being installed in Mines.
2. In Township, programmable street light controllers and street light timer were installed in place of conventional type street light on/off switches. Switching On/Off of street lights are with programmable time switches. This is mainly to use

of daylight to the maximum extent.

3. Solar water heaters are installed in General Hospital in the Renal care Unit, which saves lot of electrical energy.
4. Hydro couplings being used in pumps resulting in power saving
5. Energy saving variable voltage variable frequency (VVF) controls have been introduced in machines.
6. Regular Monitoring of mining and allied activities to meet the energy conservation norms.

#### **On Domestic Front**

- a. The conventional lights are being replaced with contemporary energy LED lamps.
- b. Solar water heaters have been installed in place of conventional heaters.
- c. Roof top solar panels have been erected in the township buildings

#### **On Industrial Front**

- a. In mines, Dynamic load conveyor system has been introduced to reduce the running time of conveyor drive head motors.
- b. In the haul roads in mines, solar road side lights have been arranged.
- c. Wherever required for general lighting, LED lamps have been introduced.
- d. Capacitor banks are being introduced in a phased manner for Bucket wheel Excavators, MTC and spreaders, which will lead to improvement of power factor and reducing reactive power energy losses. The energy conservation with the introduction of capacitor banks from Bucket wheel Excavators, MTC and spreaders in mines are as below:

Year	Energy savings in units	Fiscal savings in Rs
2020-21	596272	2442858

- e. Measures have been taken to reduce consumption of diesel in various sectors in the areas of operation of surface transport vehicles, cranes etc.

NLCIL and Coal India Limited have signed joint venture agreement on 03.07.2020 for implementing Solar Power Projects

Keeping pace with the changing business trends, NLCIL has diversified into renewable energy. As green technology initiatives, it has installed 1421 MW renewable power including 51 MW Wind Turbine generations in Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.

#### **Question: 3. Give brief note on Clean Energy Fund.**

Ans. India imposed a cess on domestically produced and imported coal and set up the National Clean Energy and Environment Fund (NCEEF) back in 2010. The policy design was to earmark part of the revenues from the coal cess for the NCEEF to fund research and innovative projects in clean energy. The coal energy cess had been levied on the dispatch of coal and lignite by coal producers and discourages coal consumption by increasing its cost.

Since its inception, the coal cess has been increased three times, from INR 50 per tonne in 2010 to INR 200 per tonne in March 2015 and INR 400 per tonne in March 2016. The cess was also called “Clean Energy Cess” and “Clean Environment Cess.”

With the introduction of the Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India in July 2017, the Clean Energy Cess was abolished by the Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017. A new cess on coal production, called the GST Compensation Cess, was put in its place at the same rate of INR 400 per tonne. The GST Compensation Cess is aimed at filling in the budget deficits that Indian states faced following the GST introduction.

As per report of NITI Aayog and IEA - India Energy Policy Review 2020, the total coal cess collected was INR 86,440 crores, out of which only INR 29,645 crores was actually transferred to the clean energy fund. The amount financed by the fund for projects was INR 15,911 crores, or 18% of the total amount collected from the coal cess.

#### **Proposal of Coal companies: Waival of GST compensation cess for UG coal mines**

As we all know, underground mining is environment friendly mining. To boost the production from UG mines and make it more viable, coal companies have requested for waive off GST Compensation Cess.

#### **Question 4. Give brief note on Mine Water Utilization.**

Ans. For a country which has been struggling with water scarcity, every attempt to manage and conserve water matters. Intersection of aquifers during mining results in accumulation of water in mine pits. The accumulated mine water needs to be pumped outside the mine to facilitate smooth conduct of mining operation. In mines of CIL, SCCL and NLCIL about 8350 lakh Kilo Litres of mine water is pumped out annually, which translates into an average discharge of about 23 lakh Kilo litres per day.

Several initiatives are being taken for augmenting the gainful utilization of mine water such as:

- Substituting a considerable volume of water drawn from conventional sources for industrial and domestic use by Collieries
- Supply of mine water to local community for domestic and agriculture use after needful treatment
- Utilization of mine water for ground water recharge by collecting in surface ponds

#### **Mine water utilization during 2020-21**

During 2020-21, status of mine water utilization in the mines of CIL, SCCL and NLCIL has been as under:

<b>Volume in Lakh Kilo Litres (LKL)</b>						
<b>Company</b>	<b>Total Volume</b>	<b>Own use</b>	<b>Community use (Domestic)</b>	<b>Community use (Irrigation)</b>	<b>Total community use</b>	<b>Groundwater recharge / discharge into natural streams</b>
CIL	6099.95	2326.18	1119.98	1257.06	2377.04	1396.73
NLCIL	1261.80	941.27	98.62	221.91	320.53	0.00
SCCL	992.30	524.57	13.17	454.56	467.73	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>8354.1</b>	<b>3792</b>	<b>1231.8</b>	<b>1933.5</b>	<b>3165.3</b>	<b>1396.7</b>

Volume of community water supplied for domestic use has been 1231.80 LKL thereby benefitting about 15,33,583 people.

Volume of community water supplied for irrigation purpose has been 1933.50 LKL

thereby creating irrigation potential of about 196000 Acres [@ 42 Ha/Lakh KL (Annual) with 3 irrigation cycles of 6.25 cm water depth each.]

### **Mine Water Utilization Target – 2021-22**

As envisaged in 5 year Vision Document of MoC, target for 2021-22 is to augment the total community water supply to 3500 Lakh Kilo litres thereby enhancing the irrigation potential to 2,60,000 Acres and covering additional population with supply of drinking water @ 15 LPCD.

### **MoU with State Authorities for Mine Water Utilization**

CIL subsidiaries (CCL, BCCL, ECL, SECL and WCL) have signed MoUs with State Govt./agencies for ensuring utilization of each drop of water by creation of appropriate infrastructure and proper distribution of treated mine water. Subsidiaries have identified sources of mine water and are in constant touch with the state Govt. Authorities for implementation of MoU. Timely co-operation from the State Authorities in preparation and execution of mine water utilization schemes is very important.

**Thus, the efforts of coal/lignite PSUs not only reduce water foot prints on fresh water regimes but also help to ensure water security of nearby villages and facilitate ground water recharge.**

### **Question: 5. Give brief note on Sustainability of coal mining.**

Ans. Coal has remained the main stay of India's Energy sector over the years and even today it is the backbone of India's energy sector with 50% share in primary energy supply and about 75% share in total electricity generation. Further, coal is also used in production of about 65% of steel and 90% of cement in the country. Many other manufacturing industries also use coal as their feed stock.

Although burning of coal involves release of CO<sub>2</sub> and other air pollutants, but given the present priorities of the country, we cannot stop using coal in the foreseeable future. With India's aim to become a Five Trillion Dollar economy by 2025, we would need more coal for generation of power and also for production of steel and cement to meet the needs of infrastructure development.

Thus, despite push for renewables, coal demand is expected to rise from the current level of 906 MT and may touch the level of ~ 1500 MT in 2030. With substantial indigenous reserves (351 BT as on 31.03.2021) and affordability, it is likely to remain the mainstay as a source of energy for many more years. As per an IEA assessment, share of coal in India's electricity generation is expected to remain around 50% in 2040.

It is evident from the above that burning of coal is going to stay for a considerable period to meet the rising energy demand of the country to enable it in meeting its various development priorities such as alleviation of poverty, providing electricity to all households, ensuring basic necessities of life for all, such as food and nutrition, potable drinking water, access to sanitation, health and education facilities, good housing and so on. **And therefore, Coal mining in India is going to continue to meet the growing energy demand.**

### **Need for adoption of Sustainable Mining Model**

Literally speaking 'Sustainability' means the 'ability to sustain something'.

Sustainable development' is 'development that can be maintained. However, the most widely accepted definition of sustainable development is provided in the Brundtland Report of World Commission of Environment and Development — ‘**development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**’. This implies future generations have rights over resources and current generation has a duty to include future generations’ needs in its decision-making.

Can the above concept of sustainable development be applied to the mineral sector? Is it possible to mine the finite reserves of minerals and also remain sustainable in true sense? In the mineral sector, sustainable development means that investments in minerals projects should be financially profitable, technically appropriate, environmentally sound and socially responsible.

Thus, as coal mining in India will progress in future to meet the growing energy demand, it will have to adopt a sustainable model ensuring preservation of climate for healthy living of present and future generations, caring for people around mining areas and ample thrust on safety, conservation and energy efficiency.

### **Initiatives by Indian Coal Sector to promote sustainable mining**

#### **Creating a Sustainable development cell at Ministry and company level**

Ministry of Coal has established a ‘Sustainable Development Cell’ in order to promote environmentally sustainable coal mining in the country and address environmental concerns during the decommissioning or closure of mines. The Sustainable Development cell (SDC) advises, mentors, plans and monitors the mitigation measures taken by the coal companies for maximising the utilisation of available resources in a sustainable way, minimising the adverse impact of mining and mitigating it for further ecosystem services. This cell will also formulate the future policy framework for the environmental mitigation measures including the Mine closure Fund.

On similar lines, Coal PSUs have also established Sustainable Development Cells at HQ and Area levels for monitoring and implementation of EC/FC conditions and adoption of best practices in environmental management.

#### **Caring for Environment**

Coal Sector has been taking several initiatives to showcase its commitment towards nurturing the nature and keeping an acceptable environment in coalfields:

##### **On Policy front**

- No mining in sensitive areas, High concentration zones, highly populated areas
- A system of **Star Rating of mines** is being adopted. This will incentivise self-compliance of environmental and safety provisions by mine operators.
- System for continuous monitoring of environmental parameters and uploading of all monitoring data on Company’s web page
- Reducing pollution load & carbon footprint by **efficient management of coal transport**

- ✓ **Rationalisation of Coal Linkages:** Transport distance reduced by rationalization of coal movement – cost saving and reduction in carbon footprint
- ✓ Replacing road transport by commissioning of **new Rail links**
- **Promoting Renewables** – In order to minimize the carbon footprints of mining, coal/lignite companies are keen on promoting renewables. CIL has already installed 8.436 MW of solar power plants, of which 2 MW of is ground mounted and 6.436 MW rooftop plants. NLCIL is the first CPSU to achieve 1000 MW Renewable Energy capacity. The total Renewable Energy installed capacity of NLCIL was 1421.06 MW as on 31.12.2021. CIL has programmed to install 3,000 MW of solar power projects by 2023-24 and NLCIL is to add 760 MW by FY 2024. SCCL has commissioned 219 MW solar plants and planned to install additional 1000 MW
- **Environmental audit and ecological study of mines by reputed 3<sup>rd</sup> party**

### **Use of Technology**

- Reducing dust generation by introducing Eco-friendly **Blast free Technologies** : Surface Miners, Bucket wheel excavators, High wall miners in OC and Continuous Miners, Long wall technology in UG
- Reducing pollution load by **modernizing coal loading infrastructure** (SILO/CHPs)
- Reducing pollution load & carbon footprint by reducing road transport by establishing **First mile connectivity through belt conveyors**
- Deploying Mist sprinklers and using dust binders for dust suppression
- **Clean Coal Technology (CCT)** to meet the Mitigation centric NDC goals: **Surface Gasification of coal** (Coal as feed stock for fertiliser, Coal to Methanol)/CBM/CMM.
- **Exploring Use of LNG in HEMM:** MoU signed with GAIL for utilizing LNG in dumpers. Study under progress in Lakhanpur OC of MCL. CIL to provide 2/3 nos. 100T Dumper for conducting trial. Site and other required facilities for LNG storage and Dispensing system will also be provided

### **Other Initiatives**

- **Water conservation initiatives:** Rain water harvesting, mine water utilization for domestic and agriculture purposes, water recycling plants etc.
- Sewage treatment plants/oil & lubricant traps/sedimentation tanks to check water pollution
- **Reclamation of mined out area :**
  - ✓ Till 2021, coal/lignite companies have brought about 56000 Ha of land under green cover by planting 135 million trees in and around mining areas.
  - ✓ To bring more than 12000 ha under green cover in the next 5 years
  - ✓ Plan to bring about 2300 Ha of land under green cover in 2021-22

- ✓ For each Hectare of Forest land diverted, more than 2.00 Ha of land is being reforested (directly and through CAMPA);
- **Development of Parks/lakes/ponds in and around mining areas** – 19 parks already developed. Planned to develop 35 new parks in next 5 years.
- Remedying the legacy and orphaned mined sites – **Jharia and Raniganj Master Plan**
- **Gainful use of OB (waste) removed during mining** – 3 Plants in SCCL and 3 in WCL already operative. Sand extracted being used as construction material and also as stowing material in UG mines. Coal/lignite companies have envisaged to bring more such plants. OB processing projects not only facilitates availability of cheaper sand for house & other construction but will also minimize the land required for OB dump in future projects. More so, this initiative also lowers the adverse footprint of river bed mining of sand. About 72,811 m<sup>3</sup> of sand was generated in plants of WCL in FY 2020-21. Nine (9) more sand segregation plants are under process of installation in subsidiaries of CIL.
- **Compilation of best practices and replication of the same in other mines** – Ministry is in the process of compiling best sustainable practices in the form of an E-book for reference of all concerned and to facilitate replication of good practices elsewhere.
- **Publication of periodical sustainability reports** – Every year coal companies are publishing a sustainability report covering various activities/programs taken up to promote sustainability in coal mines.

### **Initiatives on social front**

What the public thinks about a company is critical to its success. By building a positive image of company can make a name as being socially conscious and responsible. Companies in coal sector, through their various social and environmental programs are trying to demonstrate their good corporate citizenship and rebranding their image.

### **Going beyond CSR**

No doubt, the CSR initiatives have brought in some positive results, but still there is lot to be done by the mining sector to garner a full and unconditional social acceptance. This is the very reason why land acquisition and R&R issues are one of the biggest hurdles in opening of a mine.

Time has come for the mining companies to think even beyond CSR for development of local area and people residing nearby.

In addition to the expenditures under CSR and contribution to District Mineral Fund (DMF), mining companies in coal sector have taken several steps for betterment and upliftment of local residents in and around coalfields:

- Aided Schools in coalfields for education of local kids

- Scholarships to meritorious kids
- Educational support to talented kids- financial/counseling/ mentoring/coaching
- Sports college/training institutes – to groom the hidden local talent (CCL)
- Skill development initiatives to facilitate employment of local youth
- Infrastructures for local people like road, playgrounds, social community centers etc.
- **ITIs in coal-fields**/more apprenticeship intake
- Tying up with suitable training agencies for imparting employable skills to youth
- Medical facilities and medical camps for nearby areas
- Adoption of villages for all round development
- **Harnessing and utilizing mine water as potable water and for irrigation purposes**
  - Creating significant irrigation potential by the mine water supplied by CIL, SCCL and NLCIL
  - More than 15 Lakh population -getting benefitted by supply of domestic mine water



**MPS**

**Section**

## **Question 1. Brief note on approval of Mining Plan and Closure Plan –**

1.1. This Ministry has issued revised comprehensive “Guidelines for Preparation, Formulation, Submission, Processing, Scrutiny, Approval and Revision of Mining plan for the coal and lignite blocks” on 29.5.2020. All coal (including lignite) mining operations in India shall be governed as per these modified guidelines. Henceforth, the Mine Closure Plan and Final Mine Closure Plan shall be integral part of Mining Plan. Separate approval of Mine Closure Plan/ Final Closure Plan has been done away with.

Now, mine plan, including mine closure plan are submitted online on SWCS portal and approval is given by the Coal Controller.

**1.2 Implementation of the approved Mining Plans is now sole responsibility of the mine owner.** Mining operations are to be undertaken in accordance with the duly approved mining plan. The mining plan once approved shall be valid for the balance life of the Mine, provided that any modification(s) of the mining plan is approved by the competent authority and such approval of the modified mining plan shall remain valid for the estimate balance life of the mining plan. Modification of the approved mining plan during the operation of a mining lease also requires prior approval.

1.3 The mining plan shall cover prescription for different phases of life of the mine as stage plan. The Stage plan for 1st year, 3rd year, 5th year, year of achieving rated capacity of the mine, Final year (i.e. at the end of mine life) and post closure shall be submitted at the time of initial submission of mining plan.

1.4 The project proponent has to submit a **report/information** consisting **a.** compliance status with respect to approval condition of mining plan and grounds specified at para 1.3A; **b.** stage plan for next five years; **c.** revised balance life of the mine; and **d.** revised calculation of ESCROW amount with respect to revised balance life, to Coal Controller, CCO, Kolkata with a copy of the same to Administrative Section dealing with the allocation/allotment of the block and section dealing with approval of mining plan at MoC/CCO, **for information**. Such report/information needs to be submitted at least 180(one hundred eighty) days before the expiry of 5 (five) year, starting from the commencement of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020 or the date of execution of the duly executed mining lease deed, whichever is later. Information desired above must bear certificate of **Qualified Person/ Accredited Mining Plan preparing Agency** and have approval of the respective company board. Non submission of such information during the stipulated time may result in withdrawal of mine opening permission or cancellation of the approved mining plan, as may be decided by CCO.

1.5 The Mining Plan approved prior to issue of this Guideline will qualify for submission of such report/information at least 180(one hundred eighty) days prior to expiry of 5 (five) year from the date of notification of the Mineral

## Concession Amendment Rules 2020.

1.6 The mining plan may be modified for **a.** for change in method of mining; **b.** for facilitating increase in sanctioned peak capacity that is in excess of one hundred and fifty per cent of the sanctioned rated capacity; **c.** change in leased area; **d.** in the interest of safe and scientific mining; **e.** conservation of minerals; **f.** for the protection of environment; **g.** addition of reserve by way of proving of reserve in the existing lease area; **h.** for changes in final mine closure conditions; or **i.** and such other change that may be determined by the Central Government. While submission of revision/ modification of mining plan the reason for revision/ modification shall be specified in writing by the lessee.

1.7 For other minor changes, the project proponent is empowered to make modification with the approval of the respective company board. These minor changes shall cover **a.** changes in land type within the leased area; **b.** changes in HEMM deployment plan; and **c.** changes in location of infrastructure within the leased area. The project proponent shall submit specific report of such minor changes to Coal Controller, CCO, Kolkata with a copy of the same to Administrative Section dealing with the allocation/allotment of the block and section dealing with approval of mining plan at MoC/CCO, for information.

1.8 The Mining Plan submitted for approval shall have prior approval of the concerned Board of the Company. The base date of the Mining Plan should be taken as cut-off date on which the extractable reserve, balance life etc. has been quantified.

1.9 The proposed leased area in the Mining Plan shall include the area specified in the mining lease within which mining operations can be undertaken and includes the non-mineralized area required and approved for the activities falling under the definition of mine as referred in The Mines Act 1952. Evacuation route, R&R and Employee Township area outside the block will not be part of the Mining plan.

1.10 In case of allotted/auctioned coal/lignite blocks, the mining plan may be revised for extraction of more coal on year to year basis.

1.11 The approval of the revised Mining Plan shall not result in changes in the terms and conditions or efficiency parameters mentioned in the CMDPA/Allotment Agreement signed at the time of allotment/vesting for the auctioned/allotted blocks without prior approval of the nominated authority or Central Government, as the case may be. However, efficiency parameters mentioned in the CMDPA/Allotment Agreement shall be linked to the rated capacity of the mine.

1.12 The project proponent shall envisage the action plan for exploration and liquidation of the balance reserve yet to be projectised. The project proponent shall take all necessary precautions regarding safety of mine workings and persons deployed therein and shall adhere to all the statutory clearances with regards to safety.

**1.13 Mine closure Plans:** Mine Closure Plans will have two components viz. i) Progressive or Concurrent Mine Closure Plan, and ii) Final Mine Closure Plan.

Progressive Mine Closure Plan would include various land use activities to be done continuously and sequentially during the entire period of the mining operations, whereas the Final Mine Closure activities would start towards the end of mine life, and may continue even after the reserves are exhausted and/or mining is discontinued till the mining area is restored to an acceptable level. The Mine closure details of the Mining Plan should be oriented towards the restoration of land back to its original as far as practicable or further improved condition. Progressive mine closure plan shall be prepared for a period of every five years from the beginning of the mining operations.

**1.14 Responsibility of the mine owner:** It is the responsibility of the mine owner to ensure that the protective measures contained in the mine closure plan including reclamation and rehabilitation works have been carried out in accordance with the approved mine closure plan and final mine closure plan. The owner shall submit to the Coal Controller a yearly report before 1st July of every year setting forth the extent of protective and rehabilitative works carried out as envisaged in the approved mine closure plans (Progressive and Final Closure Plans).

**1.15 Final Closure Certificate:** The Mine owner shall be required to obtain a mine closure certificate from Coal Controller to the effect the protective, reclamation, and rehabilitation work in accordance with the approved Mining plan covering final mine closure provisions/activities have been carried out by the mine owner for surrendering the reclaimed land to the State Government.

**1.16** No mining plan shall be accepted unless it is prepared by Qualified Person (QP) or Accredited Mining Plan Preparing Agency (MPPA).

**1.17 Submission, Processing and Scrutiny of Mining Plan -**

**1.17.1** Every mining plan submitted for approval/modification is to be accompanied with a non-refundable application fee specified from time to time in this regard, for the project area specified in the mining plan and peer/expert review done by any accredited mining plan preparing or reviewing agency at their (applicant's) own cost. All pages (including cover page, plates and Annexures) shall bear the signature & stamp furnishing details of the QP/Accredited Mining Plan preparing Agency (MPPA) in physical mode of submission and e-signature/digital signature during the online system of submission.

**1.17.2** The project proponent shall submit one soft copy and four hard copies of Mining Plan (draft)- one each to the concerned Administrative Section of the Ministry of Coal for the concerned block, Section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining plan, Coal Controller, CMPDIL/ Extended office of CCO & the dispatch receipt of the speed post (confirming that the draft Mining Plan has been sent).

**1.17.3** The project proponent shall incorporate the observation (if any) and submit the mining plan (after incorporating the compliance to the observation) to section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining plan, concerned administrative section of the Ministry of Coal, Coal Controller and CMPDIL/ Extended office of CCO.

**1.17.4 Submission of Mining Plan (after incorporating compliance) to Ministry of Coal:** The project proponent shall submit 04 (Four) hard copies & 01 (one) soft copy of modified Mining Plan and the compliance to the observations along with copy of the dispatch receipt of the Speed Post (confirming that the modified Mining Plan has been sent to section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining Plan, concerned administrative section of the Ministry of Coal, Coal Controller, and CMPDIL/ Extended office of CCO).

**1.17.5 Scrutiny & Processing of Mining Plan -** CMPDIL/Extended office of CCO at Delhi shall scrutinize the mining plan and submit comments to section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining plan within Fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Mining Plan. Non-submission of comments within the stipulated time may be presumed as “no comment” from CMPDIL/Extended office of CCO; CMPDIL/ Extended office of CCO at Delhi, if consider necessary to make a physical verification of the site/site visit for scrutiny of the mining plan, may make such site visit/physical verification of the site, however, no relaxation in the time line as specified above may be given.

**1.17.6** Administrative Section of the Ministry of Coal (dealing with the block) shall scrutinize the mining plan with respect to Vesting order/ allotment order and CMDPA signed with allottee at the time of allotment and submit observations to section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining plan (till the development of portal for Mining plan approval) within Fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Mining Plan. Non-submission of comments within the stipulated time may be presumed as “no comment” from the administrative section;

**1.17.7** Members of the Internal Committee shall examine the mining plan from Technical and administrative angle based on the observations of the Administrative Section (dealing with the respective block) and CMPDIL/Extended office of CCO and the peer/expert review report submitted with the mining plan and submit observations to section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining plan (till the development of portal for Mining plan approval) within Fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Mining Plan. Non-submission of comments within the stipulated time may be presumed as “no comment” from the administrative section

**1.17.8** Section of MoC/CCO dealing with approval of Mining plan shall communicate the observation (if any) to the project proponent for compliance till the development of online system for submission, processing, and approval of mining plan.

**1.18 Timeline for submission of Compliance:** Once the observation of the Scrutiny of the mining plan is communicated either in hard copy, mail or online, the Project Proponent is required to submit the mining plan after incorporating the compliance to the observation within a period of 15 days of the communication, failing which the mining plan submitted for approval shall be rejected. However, in any case this period may not be extended beyond 30 days from the date of receipt of communication of the observation.

**1.19 Approving Authority:** The powers to approve mining plan for all categories of coal and lignite mines and sand for stowing shall be exercisable

by Project Adviser, Ministry of Coal.

**1.20 Internal Committee for Scrutiny of Mining Plan:** Members of the Internal Committee shall examine the mining plan from Technical and administrative angle based on the observations of the Administrative Section dealing with the respective block & CMPDIL/ Extended office of CCO. The internal committee shall recommend the mining plan for “Approval” or “Rejection”. In case of recommendation for Rejection, the committee shall record the reason for Rejection. At present, the internal committee shall consist of:

1. Director (Technical), MoC, Member Secretary
2. Director/ Deputy Secretary, MoC of the section dealing with the allocation/allotment of the respective block, Member
3. Coal Controller or his representative, Member
4. Director level officer of CMPDIL, Member
5. Director/Deputy Secretary, Nominated Authority, Member

**1.21 Communication of Approval:** In case of allotted/auctioned mine, section dealing with approval of Mining Plan shall communicate the decision of the approving authority within a period of 5 (five) working days in form of a letter confirming “in-principle approval” of the Mining Plan to the project proponent with a copy of the same to the Nominated Authority, Govt. of India. Final approval of the Mining Plan in such cases shall be communicated by the section dealing with approval of Mining Plan, only on receipt of applicable payments and its confirmation from the Nominated Authority, Govt. of India. While for mines other than auctioned/allotted mines, section dealing with approval of Mining Plan shall communicate the decision of the approving authority within a period of 5 working days.

**1.22 Revision:** Any person aggrieved by any order made or direction issued in respect of mining plan by an officer competent to approval mining plans shall within 30 days of the communication of such order or direction, apply to the Secretary (Coal), Ministry of Coal for a revision of such order or direction thereon. On receipt of any application for revision the authority shall give the aggrieved person a reasonable opportunity of being heard and may within 30 days confirm, modify or set aside the order or direction and his decision thereon shall be final.

**1.23 This Guideline** supersedes the previous orders and are without any prejudice to any other relevant rules and regulations, such as those issued by the State Governments, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Labour and Employment, etc.

## **Question 2. Brief note on Jharia-Raniganj Master Plan –**

Ans. The Master Plan for dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in the lease hold of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields

Limited (ECL) was approved on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2009 by Govt. of India with an estimated investment of Rs. 7,112.11 crores for Jharia Coalfields (JCF) and Rs.2,661.73crores for Raniganj Coalfields (RCF) Implementation period have been delineated as 10 years for RCF and 10+2 years for JCF.

Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA) is the implementing agency for rehabilitation of non-BCCL families under Master Plan and Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA) has been identified as implementing agency on the behalf of Govt. of WB for Rehabilitation of Non-ECL families.

To review the activities of implementation of both the Master Plan, a High Powered Central Committee (HPCC) has been constituted, under the chairmanship of the Secretary (Coal), MoC and till June 2020, twenty one (21) nos. of meeting have been held.

#### **A) Jharia Master Plan (In the leasehold of BCCL).**

##### **i) Rehabilitation status of BCCL & Non BCCL houses under Master Plan:**

As per Master Plan total 54,159 non BCCL families' in 595 nos. sites had to be surveyed. JRDA has completed survey of 595 sites.

Construction of 18,352 houses for shifting of non BCCL families have taken up by JRDA in Belgoria Rehabilitation Township "JhariaVihar". Out of that, 6,352 houses have already completed and 2,152 families have shifted till June 2020. Balance 12,000 houses are under different stages of construction.

BCCL has taken construction of 15,852 houses for shifting of BCCL families residing at the fire and subsidence affected coal bearing area. Total 7,714 houses have already constructed by BCCL and 4,084 families have shifted till June 2020. Remaining 8,138 houses are in different stages of construction and schedule to be completed by Nov,2020.

##### **ii) Status of dealing with Fire :**

National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has completed survey of sites where fire is raising and a study report has been submitted in 2018 in which surface fire area over 3.28 sqkm has been reported against earlier assessed 8.9 sqkm. . As per survey of the NRSC ,34 locations have been identified for fire affected site, for which BCCL has completed the feasibility reports of 20 fire sites ( 14 nos are economic viable & 6 nos unviable ) and the feasibility report of 9 fire sites are under process, 01 site is under DhanbadChandrapura railway line,01 site is under District Board Road and 03 site are under OB which need resurvey.

## **B) Raniganj Master Plan (in the leasehold of ECL).**

### **i) Rehabilitation status of ECL & Non ECL families under Master Plan**

There are three locations namely JoteJanki, Amritnagar and Ratibati 3,4 & 7 pits where houses of ECL comes under fire affected area as per Master Plan. ECL had already shifted all of its employees to existing ECL quarters at stable locations and demolished all the structures which were within the fire effected subsided zone.

Construction of 12,976 flats for Non ECL families have been started by ADDA at four identified resettlement sites i.e. at Bijohnagar, Daskeary and Dakshinkhanda&Namokeshia., Construction in 551 blocks ( contains 8816 flats) out of 811 blocks as per DPR are in progress .

### **C) Fund Released & Utilized against Master Plan-**

After approval of Master Plan, total fund released by CIL is Rs. 1,965.63 Crs till June 2020 for implementation of both the Master Plan. Total fund released to BCCL is Rs.1,382.93Crs and to ECL Rs. 582.69 Crs respectively till June 2020.

Expenditure as reported by ECL is Rs. 331.74 Crs ( Rs. 328.77 Crs by ADDA & Rs.2.97 Crs by ECL) and expenditure as reported by BCCL is Rs.1,378.44 Crs (Rs.747.78 Crs by BCCL and Rs.630.66 Crs by JRDA till June 2020.

### **D) Revision of Master Plan of JCF & RCF:**

The time frame of 10 years for implementation of Raniganj Master Plan, has already expired on 11.08.2019. As per directive of 19<sup>th</sup> HPCC meeting, draft comprehensive proposal incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time and cost overrun have been prepared by ECL in consultation with CMPDI, RI-1 & ADDA and BCCL in consultation with CMPDI RI-II &JRDA .

Both the comprehensive proposal have been discussed in the 20<sup>th</sup>& 21<sup>st</sup>HPCC meeting. As per directive of 21<sup>st</sup> HPCC meeting, revision of the above proposals are under course of action.

On the direction of PMO, a committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Coal has been constituted to review Jharia Master Plan. Further action will be taken as per recommendations of this Committee.

### **Question: 3. Brief note on Central Sector Schemes –**

Ans. The Central Sector Schemes, being administered by the Ministry of Coal and funds allocated during 2022-23 are as under:



Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sub-scheme	Funds allocated during BE-2022-23 (in Cr. Rs.)
1	Research and Development (Science & Technology)	-	10.00
2	Exploration of Coal & Lignite	Detailed Drilling	175.00
		Regional Exploration	75.00
3	Conservation, Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines	Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC)	0.50
		Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	4.00
		Development of Transportation Infrastructure in Coalfields	50.04
Total			314.54

**Question: 4. How many coal projects are suffering from disaster management-**

Ans. No coal projects / mines of CIL are suffering from disaster management. However, CIL and its subsidiaries have effective disaster management system, which are given below:

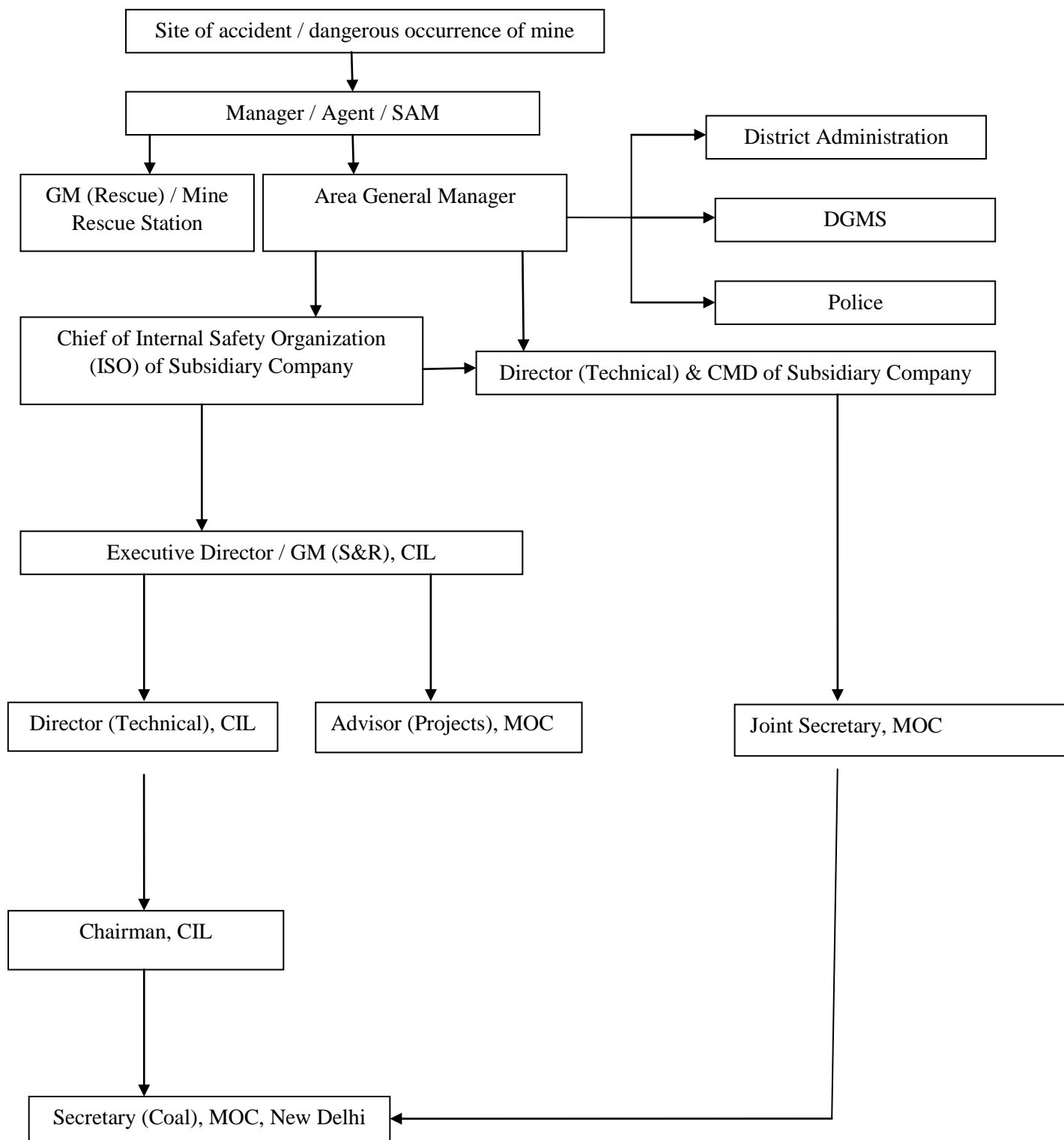
- The Emergency Response and Evacuation plan is prepared in each mine of CIL and its subsidiaries as per regulation no. 252 of Coal Mine Regulation (CMR)-2017 to respond any emergency arising out of major accident or disaster.
- Further, the Principal Hazard Management Plans (PHMP) as per regulation no. 104:5(d) of CMR-2017 is also prepared as a part of Safety Management Plans (SMPs) to develop capability to eliminate or to control any known principal hazard exists in mine.  
(**Note:** Principal Hazards are those hazards of mine, which causes catastrophic consequences but less likelihood of happening.)
- Mock rehearsals are carried out time to time to assess the efficacy of Emergency Response and Evacuation plan.
- Safety Audit of mine is done every year to assess the safety status of mine and preparedness for emergency situations.
- Mine level Safety Committee and Area / HQ level Tripartite Safety Committee is assess various measures taken as part of disaster management.
- There are 6 Mine Rescue Stations (MRS), 13 Rescue Rooms-with-Refresher Training facilities (RRRT) and 17 Rescue Rooms (RR) to deal with any exigency arising out of mine emergency. All Rescue Stations / Rooms are fully equipped with adequate numbers of rescue apparatus and manpower as per the Mine Rescue Rules (MRR) - 1985.
- CIL employs Permanent Brigade Members and RTPs who are on call 24x7.

The Mine Rescue Station and Rescue Rooms are established at strategic locations. The details are as under:

Company	Rescue establishment presently operating		
	Mine Rescue Station (MRS)	Rescue room with Refreshers Training (RRRT)	Rescue Room (RR)
ECL	Sitarampur	Kenda	Jhanjra ,Kalidaspur,Mugma
BCCL	Dhansar		Moonidih, Madhuband, Sudamdih
CCL	Ramgarh	Kathara&Churi	Dhori, Kedla&Urimari
SECL	Manindragarh	Sohagpur, Kusmunda, Johilla, Bistrampur, Baikunthpur	Chirimiri, Raigarh, Bhatgaon, Jamuna &Kotma, korba
WCL	Nagpur	Parasia, Pathakhara,Tadali	Damua , New Majri&Sasti
MCL	Brajraj Nagar	Talcher,	-
NEC	-	Tipong	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>

- Further, CIL has also framed one simplified Flow Chart for sending information regarding crisis / disaster in mines from the site of accident to various level upto the Ministry of Coal, which is given in **Annexure-A**.
- Apart the above, need based assistance from **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)** are sought and taken to deal with emergency situation after any major accident or disaster in mines.

Flow Chart for sending Information regarding Disaster in mine from the site of accident to various level upto the Ministry of Coal, New Delhi



**Question 5. Brief note on Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Nodal Unit for TSP –**

**Ans.** Ministry of Tribal Affairs monitors the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Under this plan, 8.6% of the total funds allocated in any specific scheme is allocated under TSP and this fund needs to be utilized for the benefits of the peoples of Tribal Community.

These funds are to be utilized for the direct benefits for the people of Tribal Community through specific schemes. However, there is no such specific scheme under this Ministry. As most of the coal mines are situated in Tribal areas, it is presumed that any development in that area from these funds will indirectly benefit the tribal people. Therefore, this Ministry releases these funds on notional basis.

In the Ministry of Coal, Technical Division (MPS Section) is the nodal unit for TSP.

**Question 6. Brief note on grading of coal –**

- Under sub-rule 2 of Rule 4 of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004, Colliery Owner, Agent or Manager shall declare the grade of coal of any seam or section of a colliery as per the procedure as laid down under sub-rule 1 of Rule 4 of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004 by the Coal Controller.
- Under sub-rule 4 of Rule 4 of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004, if after inspection or from the sample drawn, the Coal Controller is satisfied that the grade as declared by the owner, agent or the manager of the colliery does not conform to the grade notified, the owner, agent or manager of the colliery shall be bound to revise the grade as per the directions issued by the Coal Controller.
- For the year 2020-21, CCO has given approval for about 1400 seams / sidings in India, in which 365 mines and 67 sidings belong to CIL and 48 mines and 14 sidings belong to SCCL.

# **CMPF**

# **Section**

## **Question:1. Policy on redressal of grievance mechanism.**

**Ans.** A separate cell function in the Headquarter Office for redressing grievances of the subscribers of CMPFO. Grievance received in the Regional Offices are dealt with at concerned Regional Offices themselves. Grievances are mostly about delay in settlement of claims and updation of individual accounts.

So far as on line grievances are concerned (received through CPGRAM), the grievances forwarded to concerned Regional Offices by the Nodal Officer appointed by Organisation and regularly watched for disposal of the grievances.

## **Question 2. Status of pension related grievances.**

**Ans.** The detail of the same is enclosed as **Annexure – III & Annexure – IV.**

## **Question 3. Brief note on PF for coal Miners / Workers.**

**Ans.**

**Section 2 (b), 2 (d) and 2 (e)** of CMPF and MP Act, 1948 defines Coal Mine, employee and employer respectively, which is reproduced as under:-

### **Section 2 (b) Definition of Coal Mines**

"Coal mine" means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining coal has been or is being carried on, and includes-

- (i) all boring and bore holes; .
- (ii) all shafts, in or adjacent to and belonging to a coal mine, where in the course of being sunk or not;
- (iii) all levels and inclined planes in the course of being driven;
- (iv) any open cast working or quarry, that is to say, an excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining coal has been or is being carried on, not being a shaft or an excavation which extends below superjacent ground;
- (v) all conveyors or aerial rope-ways provided for the bringing into or removal from a coal mine of coal or other articles or for the removal of refuse therefrom;
- (vi) all adits, levels, planes, machinery, works, railways, tramways and sidings in or adjacent to and belonging to a coal mine;
- (vii) all workshops situated within the precincts of a coal mine and under the same management and used for purposes, connected with that coal mine or a number of coal mines under the same management;
- (viii) any office of a coal mine;

(ix) all power stations for supplying electricity for the purpose of working the coal mine or a number of coal mines under the same management;

(x) any premises for the time being used for depositing refuse from a coal mine, or in which any operation in connection with such refuse is being carried on being carried on being premises exclusively occupied by the employer of the coal mine;

(xi) all hospitals and canteens maintained for the benefit of the employees of a coal mine or a number of coal mines under the same management;

(xii) any coke oven or plant;

(xiii) any premises in or adjacent to and belonging to a coal mine, on which any plant or other machinery connected with a coal mine is situated or on which any process ancillary to the work of a coal mine is being carried on;]

## **Section 2 (d) Definition of Employee**

"employee" means any person who is employed for wages in any kind of work, manual or otherwise, in or in connection with a coal mine and who gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer and includes any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with a coal mine, and for the purposes of Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, also

(i) any other person who is employed as a sanitary worker, mali, teacher or domestic servant in or in connection with a coal mine and who receives wages directly from the employer, and

(ii) any apprentice or trainee who receives stipend or other remuneration from the employer;]

From above it transpires that any establishment engaged in activities as defined in Section 2 (b) is to be covered under CMPF and MP Act, 1948 and all schemes framed under the Act is applicable to such establishment. Thus all coal mines and workers engaged therein will be automatically covered under CMPF and MP Act, 1948, as was done in case of coal blocks allotted to PSUs such as NTPC, DVC and private entities such as Hindalco, Jindal etc.

Further an employee who is already under any other provident fund scheme, and joins a coal mines subsequently may individually seek exemption as provided under Para 26 of CMPF Scheme.

Status of Provident Fund related grievances are enclosed as **Annexure-B.**

# **CSR&W**

## **Section**



### **Question.1 Brief note on Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of Coal India Limited (CIL)**

**Ans.** Coal India Limited (CIL) aims to adopt Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a strategic tool for sustainable growth. To achieve this goal, CIL has formulated its CSR policy to lay down guidelines for CIL and its subsidiaries to make CSR a key business process. CSR policy of CIL has been framed in line with the relevant provisions of Companies Act 2013, CSR Rules and their amendments and guidelines issued by DPE from time to time. CSR policy of CIL covers the following aspects:

#### **1. Fund Allocation**

Subsidiaries of CIL have to allocate either 2% of the average net profit of the 3 immediately preceding financial years or Rs. 2 per tonne of that subsidiary's coal production of the immediately preceding year, whichever is higher, for CSR activities in a particular year. For CIL (HQ), the total coal production of immediate preceding financial year of those subsidiaries of CIL which had not incurred net loss in the immediately preceding financial year is considered to arrive at the latter. The activities that can be undertaken under CSR are as per the Schedule VII to Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013. Unspent amount of a particular year is accounted for as per the provisions specified in the amendments to the Companies Act 2013.

#### **2. Areas covered**

Subsidiaries of CIL spend 80% of their CSR fund for activities in the radius of 25 kms. of the project sites/mines/area HQ/company HQ. The rest 20% fund is spent in their respective states of operation. CIL, being the holding company, undertakes CSR activities in whole of India, including the areas covered by subsidiaries.

#### **3. Scope**

Scope of the policy specifies the activities which can be undertaken for utilization of CSR funds. The scope is in accordance with Schedule VII of Companies Act 2013. The region in and around CIL projects are remote and less developed, the emphasis of CSR activities is on providing basic amenities in these regions. A major portion of CSR fund has been spent in the following areas:

- Healthcare
- Education
- Rural development projects
- Environmental sustainability
- Promotion of sports

Other than these areas, CIL has also focused on Environmental sustainability, conservation of natural resources and disaster management

in recent years.

#### **4. Institutional arrangement for implementation**

CIL and each of its subsidiaries have a CSR department to plan and monitor CSR activities. CIL has posted officers specialized in community development for execution of CSR activities who are responsible for these projects from their conception to conclusion. Area level CSR committees also function in the subsidiaries to formulate action plans according to the needs of local community. For scrutiny of projects, below board level committees are functional which have HODs of departments like CSR, Civil, Medical, Welfare, Finance etc. as its members. There are Board Level Committees on CSR at CIL and each of its subsidiaries which contain at least one independent director. These committees along with company boards approve projects, provide guidance and conduct review of CSR activities. CSR projects are implemented through direct contracts, govt. institutes/departments and eligible NGOs.

#### **5. Selection of projects / activities**

Yearly action plans are prepared to address the immediate needs of the people living in and around the projects mines. Opinions of beneficiaries and their representatives are considered while framing the action plans. Projects received directly from implementing agencies are also considered based on the merits of the projects. Recommendations of development projects from public representatives are sent to the concerned District Administration to obtain detailed project reports and ensure that there is no duplication of work. Proposals are examined either departmentally or by some external reputed agencies for their eligibility. Their recommendations are deliberated by an internal committee at different levels depending on the value of the work. On clearance by the committee(s), proposals are put up for the approval of competent authority.

#### **6. Monitoring mechanism**

Monitoring, field inspection and review by respective CSR departments are conducted periodically. Board level committee on CSR review the implementation of CSR activities from time to time. Internal Audit department also visits CSR projects as per their schedule.

#### **7. Performance since 2014-15**

The fund allocation and utilization by CIL and its subsidiaries combined from 2014-15 to 2021-22 (Apr. – Dec. 2021) is furnished in the following table:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Statutory Requirement – as per Companies Act, 2013</b>	<b>Actual CSR Expenditure</b>
2014-15	Rs. 463.26 crores	Rs. 298.11 crores
2015-16	Rs. 465.23 crores	Rs. 1,076.07 crores*
2016-17	Rs. 442.75 crores	Rs. 489.67 crores

2017-18	Rs. 383.05 crores	Rs. 483.78 crores
2018-19	Rs. 353.98 crores	Rs. 416.47 crores
2019-20	Rs. 396.20 crores	Rs. 587.84crores
2020-21	Rs. 434.51crores	Rs. 553.85 crores
2021-22 (Apr. – Dec. 2021)	Rs. 450.63crores	Rs. 264.21crores

**\* Expenditure is much more than budgeted amount due to amount spent on construction of school toilets under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan\*\* Subject to audit**

## **8. Major activities undertaken**

Major CSR activities undertaken by CIL and its subsidiaries during the last five years are:

1. Construction/renovation of toilets in govt. schools of six states – Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in year 2014-15 and 2015-16.
2. Contribution towards NITI Aayog's project for transformation of aspirational districts in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal since 2018-19. A total of 24 districts have been allotted to CIL and subsidiaries in total.
3. Construction of 525 bedded home 'Premashraya' for outstation patients of Tata Medical Center, Kolkata in year 2015-16.
4. Construction of 500 bedded hospital and 100 seater medical college at Talcher, Odisha is going on and is expected to be completed shortly.
5. Training 2000 students in plastic engineering trades through Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET) with over 80% placement ratio has been completed during years 2018-19 and 2019-20. Second phase of the programme has commenced in 2020-21 for 3,000 more students.
6. A total contribution of Rs. 84.62 cr. to HariharChattisgarh scheme for plantation of trees alongside highways during years 2015-16 to 2018-19.
7. Contribution to disaster relief funds such as
  - a. Prime Minister Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM-CARES) – Rs. 100 cr. in year 2019-20. In addition, Rs. 121 cr. were also contributed to PM-CARES fund which included Rs. 61 cr. from employees' one day's wages.
  - b. Support to Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. for reinstallation of power transmission lines damaged due to cyclone Fani – Rs. 50.32 cr. in year 2019-20.
  - c. Contribution of Rs. 90.00 cr. to disaster management authorities of different operational states of CIL in year 2020-21.
8. Support towards control and relief measures of COVID –19 in 2019-20 and 2020-21.

9. Providing basic infrastructure facilities such as hand pumps, school classrooms, community halls, roads, check dams, mobile medical vans etc. in surrounding areas of mines are some of the regular CSR activities at subsidiaries of CIL.
10. Operation and maintenance of sports academy at Hotwar, Ranchi in association with Jharkhand State Govt. for identifying and training sports talents of Jharkhand since 2016-17.
11. Treatment of Thalassemia major by providing an assistance of up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs per patient for Bone Marrow Transplants (BMTs) in eight major hospitals of the country since 2017-18. In the second phase of the project which commenced in 2020-21, aplastic anemia has been added to the scope of the project.
12. Contribution of Rs. 25 cr. (Total Project Cost: Rs. 75 cr.) to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) towards construction of 3 hostels for sportspersons to better utilize the sports infrastructure.
13. Installation of 25 oxygen plants in 25 govt. hospitals under Mission PraanaVayu to ensure round the clock medical oxygen supply for COVID-19 and other patients.
14. Piped Water Supply Schemes for 35 villages of Talcher and Kaniha Block of Angul district, Odisha at a cost of Rs. 55 cr.

**Question: 2. Brief note on contribution of Coal India Limited under CSR towards tribal sub-plan (TSP).**

**About Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)**

TSP is a strategy introduced by the government to ensure the socio-economic development of tribal people of India. TSP aims to bridge the gap between the Schedule Tribes (STs) and the general population with respect to all socio-economic development indicators in a time-bound manner. The objectives of TSP are as under:

- To reduce poverty and unemployment of tribal people.
- To eradicate the exploitation and develop the remote areas.
- To improve the life there by providing adequate health and educational services.
- To provide physical and financial security against any kind of oppression and exploitation.

**Similarity of CIL's CSR objectives with TSP**

Coal India Ltd. operates its mines in eight states of the country through seven subsidiary mining companies. All these states have significant tribal population. Six of these states i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha,

Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and West Bengal are among the ten states with highest tribal population (Source: Census 2011 data).

The objective of Corporate Social Responsibility activities of CIL is to enhance the welfare of the society with priority being given to the people residing in close proximity to its mines. These activities are aimed at providing basic amenities in these areas and improve the quality of life of these people. Since CIL operates in states with significant tribal population, there exists a similarity of CIL's CSR objectives with TSP. CIL and its subsidiaries undertake different activities under sectors like healthcare, education, sanitation, supply of drinking water, rural development projects, promotion of sports etc.

### **Contribution of CIL towards TSP**

The underprivileged people residing around the mining areas and in the states of operation are primary beneficiaries of these activities in case of subsidiary companies. As per the CSR policy of CIL, 80% of the CSR fund of the subsidiaries for any year is spent in the radius of 25 kms. around the mines/projects and the rest 20% in the state(s) of operation. Since CIL is operating in states with high tribal population, tribal people form a significant part of the beneficiaries in most of these CSR projects.

The major projects undertaken in these areas are as follows:

1. A majority of the toilets constructed/renovated by CIL and its subsidiaries under SwachhVidyalayaAbhiyan are in the above six states.
2. CIL has undertaken various development works in Purulia district, West Bengal which include:
  - a) Providing renewable energy based solutions to the energy needs of 9000 households – Solar Household Lights, Improved Cook Stoves and Solar Street Lights
  - b) Construction of 5,660 households toilets to make the Neturia block of Purulia district Open Defecation Free (ODF)
  - c) Agriculture, Greening and Capacity Building initiatives for 1250 farmers
  - d) Setting up of Knowledge cum Recreational Centres (KRCs) in 40 schools
3. CCL along with Jharkhand State Govt. has set up one Sports Academy at Hotwar, Ranchi with an objective of harnessing the sports talent of the state to nurture potential medal winners. Currently, there are 400 students which are provided education, training and other facilities in different sports, mostly from tribal villages.
4. CCL is running a scheme – CCL keLal and CCL Ki Laadli for coaching meritorious students of Jharkhand for engineering entrance examinations. Since the inception of the scheme, 250 students have

got admissions into IITs, NITs and other reputed engineering colleges.

5. Distribution of 12,000 bicycles to households (mostly tribals) in Nuapada, Odisha for providing means of mobility and helping in livelihood generation has been completed by CIL in year 2016-17.
6. MCL is constructing a 500 bedded hospital and 100 seater medical college - Mahanadi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research (MIMSR) at Talcher, Odisha.
7. CIL along with BHEL and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has set up Kabiguru Industrial Training Centre (KGITC) in Bolpur, West Bengal for imparting skill development training to local youth. Financial support to KGITC towards starting of new trades viz. Plumbing and Dress Making has also been provided.
8. Water, sanitation and poverty alleviation project in BolpurShantiniketan block of Birbhum district, West Bengal benefitting more than 1000 persons has been undertaken by CIL in year 2016-17. It involves construction of toilets, renovation of ponds and income generation activities through formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and providing financial support to them.
9. SECL has constructed JanjatiKalyan Kendra – a hostel and library facility for tribal students at Umaria and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh in year 2017-18. SECL is also providing financial support for nutritious food for 3 years of 75 students staying in the hostel.
10. CIL is constructing a hostel for tribal students at Akola, Maharashtra. The project started in year 2019-20 and is likely to get completed by end of FY 20-21.
11. CIL has contributed Rs. 2.05 cr. for providing desks and benches in govt. schools of Shahdol district through Dept. of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.
12. CIL, CCL and CMPDIL are helping towards social upliftment and skill development of Dhuku tribe of Khunti district in Jharkhand.
13. CIL is supporting hundred EkalVidyalayas in 4 aspirational districts with high % of tribal population.
14. CIL is providing financial support for building of Himalayan Institute of Alternatives in Ladakh. The institute focuses on training of youth in earth architecture.

Other than the above projects, CIL and its subsidiaries undertake numerous projects for basic infrastructure development like installation of hand pumps, construction of classrooms, mobile medical vans etc. through which the needs of local people which includes tribal population, are met.

### **Question 3. Brief note on Skill Development activities undertaken by Coal India Limited.**

#### **SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES UNDER CSR**

Skill development activities are part of Schedule VII of Cos. Act 2013 under the following clauses:

- **Clause II** - Promoting special education, employment enhancing vocation skills and livelihood enhancement projects
- **Clause III** - Promoting gender equality, empowering women, reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups

Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries undertake various skill development activities as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility. The primary beneficiaries of these activities are youth among the Project Affected People (PAPs) and people residing within a radius of 25 kms. of the mines. Coal India Ltd. undertakes skilling activities for youth from other parts of the country too.

Skill development activities include mainly two categories of projects:

#### **1. Setting up skill development infrastructure**

- 1.1. Setting up Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)
- 1.2. Support for running of ITIs
- 1.3. Support for starting new trades

#### **2. Imparting employment oriented skill trainings**

- 2.1 Through skill development centers in command areas
- 2.2 Through national level institutes like Central Institute of Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
- 2.3 Major trades offered are – Electrician, Plumbing, Driving, Sewing, Plastic Processing etc.

#### **Major initiatives for Skill Development**

1. During the last three years, more than 10,642 persons have been trained through different skill development initiatives under CSR and a total of Rs. 41 cr. have been spent on such activities.
2. CIL has contributed for setting up of Kabiguru Industrial Training Centre (KGITC) at Bolpur, West Bengal in collaboration with DVC and BHEL. CIL has contributed towards corpus fund of the institute as well as towards infrastructure development and starting of new trades. The institute started in 2010.
3. Starting from FY 16-17, CIL has trained 2350 persons in plastic processing through Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering and Technology (CIPET). The placement percentage has been more than 80%.

The agreement with CIPET has been renewed for training of upto 3000 more youth from the command areas of CIL's subsidiaries during FY 20-21 and 21-22.

4. WCL conducts different skill development schemes such as – UDAN (Self-employment training), KISAN (Training to farmers for improved agriculture and irrigation practices), SHAKTI (Skill training to women), AROGYA (Skill training for employment in health sector) etc. as an ongoing activity since FY 15-16.
5. NCL has entered into an agreement with Skill Council for Mining Sector (SCMS) for candidates domiciled in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in FY 19-20.
6. NCL is implementing small holder poultry projects for tribal families in Singrauli since FY 15-16.
7. SECL is providing infrastructure Support for 100 bedded Hostel for Skill Development training Institute for the differently abled at Tifra, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh since FY 18-19.
8. MCL's DesiBeejGhar and AharMandal initiatives are working for income enhancement through increase in productivity through farmer trainings.
9. Horticulture training through BAIF Development Research Foundation is being conducted by MCL.
10. MCL is conducting multi skill development programme "Handyman" for command area youth.
11. CCL, ECL, BCCL and CMPDIL are also training youth in mining areas in different trades such as motor mechanic, beautician, computer operator, mobile repairing, tailoring/embroidery, motor driving, food processing etc. as an ongoing activity since FY 14-15.

#### **Roadmap for skill development**

CIL and its subsidiaries are striving their best to impart market relevant skill training to youth in mining areas. They plan to continue the skill development programmes going on in different trades in the current year and in upcoming years. The trainings will be carried out through skill development centers established in command areas of subsidiaries, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and through premiere national level skill development institutes such as Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) etc. In some programmes like KaushalKendras, there is a plan to engage at least thirty percent women candidates.

#### **Question 4. Brief note on welfare of coal workers**

Ans. Coal India Limited strives to provide the best facilities for Welfare of its employees and their families. Under this, common facilities are provided to all employees and their families which includes Scheduled caste, Scheduled



Tribe, Backward classes, minorities as well as other marginalized segments of the society, without any discrimination.

The following are such measures taken:

a) Housing facilities

All eligible employees are provided company quarters subject to availability and Company rules. Regular repair and maintenance including thorough repair of these housings are undertaken regularly to provide decent housing to our employees. In order to ensure prompt redressal of maintenance related issues of the housing colonies and improve efficiency of the system, CIL and its subsidiaries are in the process of adopting a comprehensive approach using technology through integrated portal/ call center.

b) Water supply

Providing clean and wholesome drinking water to the employees, their families and people living in coalfield areas is the top most priority for Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries.

The mine water is treated using gravity filters, Pressure filters, RO plants, water treatment plants etc and supplied through pipe lines. In areas which are inaccessible to piped water supply, tanker supply is ensured. For use of public, water ATMs have been set up by subsidiary companies in markets, public places and residential areas, which provide clean water to common public.

c) Educational Facilities

The Subsidiary companies of CIL ensure facility of education for the children of employees and of the population of coalfield areas by providing financial assistance and infrastructure facilities to schools operating in Mines areas like DAV, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Delhi Public School etc. and other Educational Institutions run by the State Government to provide quality education to the employees' children. In addition, financial assistance and infrastructure facilities were also provided to certain privately managed schools and other educational institutions by some of the subsidiary coal companies functioning around coalfield areas.

For remotely located coalfield operations and colonies, transport facility has also been provided for school going children.

d) Coal India Scholarship Scheme:

For employees' children two types of scholarships, namely, Merit and General Scholarship, are being provided every year under prescribed terms and conditions.

- a. In Merit Scholarship, Students securing 1<sup>st</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> position in Madhyamik / H.S. or any State Board or securing 95% and above marks in ICSE, CBSE / ISC Exam (Class-X & XII) were given scholarship per month.

General Scholarship is provided to Students studying Class-V onwards upto Graduation /Post- graduation level in any discipline subject to prescribed percentage of marks.

b. Cash Award and Certificate of Appreciation:

Every year Cash Award of ₹5000 and ₹7000 are provided to the Meritorious wards of CIL employees who secure 90% or above Marks in aggregate in 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> standard Board level examination.

- c. Considering the high cost of technical and medical education in the country, Coal India Limited is providing financial assistance to employee's children for meeting the cost of education and hostel charges for pursuing studies of Engineering in IITs, NITs, Govt. Engineering and Govt. Medical college.

e) Medical Facilities

Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries are extending medical facilities to the employees and their families through various medical establishments from the dispensary level to the central and apex hospitals in different parts of the coalfields. For specialized treatment, where the expertise/ facilities is not available, they are referred for treatment outside in the empanelled hospitals.

For transporting the patients to hospitals, ambulances with latest technology and life support systems are provided at central places in entire coalfields.

In addition, special emphasis is laid on Occupational Health, HIV/AIDS Awareness programme for the employees and their families.

Medical facilities of OPD and indoor treatment in Company's hospitals/ dispensaries are also extended to the workers engaged by contractors.

During the COVID pandemic the hospitals, doctors and paramedics of CIL and subsidiary companies have complimented the efforts of State governments and provided the much needed health care support system.

f) Statutory Welfare Facilities

In accordance with the provision of the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed there-under, subsidiaries of Coal India Limited are maintaining various statutory welfare facilities for the coal mines such as Canteen, Rest Shelters etc.

Non-Statutory Welfare Measures Co-operative stores and Credit Societies.

In order to supply essential commodities and consumer goods at a cheaper rate in the collieries, Central Co-operative and Primary Co-operative Stores are functioning in the Coalfield Areas of CIL. In addition, Co-operative Credit Societies are also functioning in the Coal Companies.

a) Banking Facilities and Post Offices

The management of Coal companies are providing infrastructure facilities to various Nationalized Banks for opening their Branches and Extension Counters in Coalfields for the benefit of their workers. Workers have been educated to draw their salaries from the banks. Similarly, there have been efforts to bring the post offices to the proximity of workers by encouraging opening of facilities closer to residential colonies.

b) Recreation, Sports etc

There are recreational and sports facilities near residential colonies of workers to ensure the well-being and good health of the workers and their families.

For the purpose of promotion of Sports and Culture, Coal India has an approved Sports Policy administered through Coal India Sports Promotion Association (CISPA), a body registered under West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961 and this association supports Sports and Culture by way of providing sponsorship/ financial assistance including in the coalfield areas.

Coal India Ltd. Provides facilities of Holiday homes at places of tourist attraction, at nominal cost, for the benefit of its employees & their families. These facilities are also available for retired employees.

c) Empowerment of Women

There are almost 19500 female employees working in CIL and its Subsidiary companies. In order to ensure their health, safety and welfare, the coal companies ensure compliance to all statutory requirements, enhanced maternity leave, child care leave, crèche etc. Also, Forum of Women in Public Sector (WIPS) under the aegis of Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) is operational in all coal companies/ CIL for empowering them and provide a platform for networking. Coal India Limited is also the proud recipient of Second Prize in Maharatna category for achievement of WIPS, CIL for 2019-2020. In terms of the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013; Coal India Limited has an Internal Complaints Committee.

d) CIL Welfare Board Meeting

A bipartite forum comprising of representatives from trade unions and management constitutes the Welfare Board. This Welfare Board holds its meetings at unit/ subsidiary and headquarter level regularly. The Welfare Board takes important decisions regarding the welfare measures for employees, housing facilities upliftment, drinking water facilities and all other facilities. The Welfare Board also monitors the quality of facilities.

**Question 5. Policy on redressal of public grievances .**

**Ans.** This Ministry receives a larger numbers of Public Grievances through physically and CPGRAM. Mostly these grievances are related to coal

companies regarding Service matter, Pension, Employments, welfares of employees etc. These grievances were transferred/forwarded by CSR&W to relevant Sections/PSUs for taking appropriate action.

## **PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL AT CIL**

Coal India Limited uses the Integrated Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), a web based solution to resolve Public Grievances. It is run by the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India.

All the grievances from employees, customers & other stakeholders are resolved using CPGRAMS.

Grievances received online on CPGRAMS from the President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Minister's Office, Directorate of Public Grievances, Ministry of Coal, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances are evaluated by the Nodal Officer of CIL and sent to various Departments in CIL and subsidiary coal companies, for redressal.

The grievance applications received in the form of hard copy are scanned and uploaded to CPGRAMS and transferred to the concerned departments / subsidiary coal companies for redressal. This has made grievance redressal totally online and transparent. This system has time stamps and has also increased the accountability of the nodal officers in the grievance redressal system.

Every department at CIL headquarters has a nodal officer who sends the grievance to the dealing officer for redressal. With approval of the competent authority the grievance is redressed and a report is sent online to CPGRAMS.

A Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) consisting of Senior level executives monitors the redressals of grievances submitted online and undertakes reviews of the progress made. The GRC ensures the quality of redressal before it is disposed. If GRC feels that the redressal is inappropriate, the grievance is sent back for a logical and quality redressal of the same.

Weekly review meetings are held at CIL Headquarters with nodal officers to ensure early and quality redressal / disposal of grievances. This has led to reduction in pending grievances and a reduction in average redressal time.

# **EA Section**

## **Question 1. Brief note on Imported coal**

All India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 716.08 MT in 2020-21. Absolute increase in all India coal production during this period was 150.31 MT as compared to an increase of 73.01 MT achieved in the preceding five years (2008-09 to 2013-14).

Coal imports which had reached a peak of 212.103 MT in 2014-15, declined continuously for the next two years to 203.95 MT in 2015-16 and further to 191.009 MT in 2016-17. However, import of coal increased to 208.25 MT in 2017-18, 235.35 MT in 2018-19 and further to 248.54 MT in 2019-20. The import of coal during the year 2020-21 was 215.251 MT.

The entire demand of coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal/ coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal.

Coal imported by power plants designed on imported coal and high grade coal required for blending purposes also cannot be fully substituted by domestic coal. However, with enhanced domestic availability of coal, coal imports by power plants have fallen from 91.3 MT in 2014-15 to 69.22 in 2019-20. In 2020-21, the coal import by power plants was 45.47 MT.

Coal India Ltd (CIL)'s production has increased manifold over the years as is evident from the fact that its production has gone up from the level about 494.23 MT in 2014-15 to the level of about 602.13 MT in 2019-20 with a CAGR of around 4%. During 2020-21, coal production of CIL was 596.22 MT. CIL has now been mandated to produce 1 Billion Tonne (BT) coal by 2023-24 for which necessary action plan & steps have already been initiated.

CIL has now targeted to cater to the 100 MT of non-essential imports and shall need regulatory support for the purpose. Rests of the imports are mostly coking and high quality thermal coal which is not available in the country.

Further, CIL is in constant endeavour for phasing out conventional mining into highly mechanised mines, both OC & UG mines with the continuous process of coal winning deploying heavy equipments.

For operation of more and more mechanised mines, CIL has planned for implementing more of mega OC mines. At present, there are 23 projects having an annual capacity of 10 MT and above each (Mega Projects) with the deployment of State-of-the-Art technologies which are contributing around 60% of total production.

Likewise, in UG mines also, CIL has planned to introduce mass production technologies with the introduction of Continuous Miners (CM) and Long-wall (LW) Technologies wherever feasible. At present, there are 15 nos. of CMs in 10 mines and 2 LW mines are operating in CIL. CIL has planned to introduce another 26 nos. of CMs in 19 mines and 2 more LW mines starting from the year 2019-20 of which 3 CMs have already been introduced in 3 mines. PRs/Schemes for the deployment of rests CMs have already been formulated.

Apart from this, CIL has planned to operate 15 nos. of greenfield projects through MDO mode in order to infuse State-of-the-Art technologies and efficiencies of private operators.

In addition to above, CIL has now envisaged to award long-term contracts and standardising equipments in case of mining contracts for coal & OB in case of HoEs.

### **Exercises done towards substitution of Import with domestic coal:**

Import substitution is one of the topmost priority of the Govt. of India. CIL is working in tandem with the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) which has been constituted for the purpose.

In order to enhance domestic production, 25% of coal production has been allowed for sale of coal for newly allocated captive coal blocks.

Commercial mining, with a provision for 100% foreign direct investment, has been allowed by the Government.

In order to enhance coal production, Coal India Limited (CIL) has taken the following steps:

- Implementing on-going projects in time bound manner to achieve targeted production as per schedule.
- 15 Greenfield Projects identified with a Capacity of about 160 Mty to be operated by Mine Developer cum Operator mode.
- Manual loading method eliminated in all underground mines of CIL (except one mine of CCL) by introducing Side Discharge Loader (SDL)/ Load Haul Dump (LHD) loading in conjunction with belt conveyors.
- Introduction of Surface Miners in opencast mines to improve operational efficiency and cater to environmental needs.
- Introduction of Mass Production Technology in underground coal mines.

**Setting up of Coal Import Monitoring System:** There is substantive time lag in DGCIS providing import data. Consolidated import data is made available by DGCIS after a time lag of 2 to 2 ½ months while disaggregated data comes only after 3 to 3 ½ months. This time lag in receiving of data makes it completely useless for taking any policy decision and reducing imports. Therefore, a Coal Import Monitoring System has been created jointly with the help of Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

### **Advantage of Coal Import Monitoring System:**

- i. This system will be built in such a manner so that it will provide import information to Ministry of Coal as well as other coal industries at least 1.5 months in advance. This will enable them to plan their production and pricing strategy.

- ii. The system will also provide information about exact grade of coal and the price on which it is proposed to be imported. As this information is not captured in the Bill of Entry, the exact information about the quantity and price of various grades of coals being imported is not available in the country.
- iii. Price information (Minus importers details) can be placed in public domain which will help the coal companies in devising suitable pricing strategy.

*“The CIMS has been effective from 01.04.2021 i.e. Bill of Entry on or after 01.04.2021 for items as listed in this Notification shall be governed by CIMS. The facility of online Registration has been made available with effect from 15.02.2021”.*

**Till date (i.e. 12.04.2021) 168 registrations under CIMS portal have been successfully registered.**

## **Question 2: Note on Coal Demand**

The scenario of all India demand of coal, production and import of coal during last five years is given below:-

(in million tones)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 Provisional
<b>Total Estimated Demand</b>	910.00	884.87	908.40	991.35	1000.00\$	1085.00#
<b>Total Domestic Production</b>	639.23	657.87	675.40	728.72	730.87	716.08
<b>Total Domestic Supply</b>	632.44	645.98	690.003	732.794	707.176	690.88
<b>Total Import</b>	203.95	191.008	280.25	235.35	248.54	215.251
\$ - All India demand estimated by NITI Aayog and CIL for 2019-20.						
# - Estimated by CIL/Min of coal.						

Coal is imported to bridge the gap between domestic demand and domestic supply. As per coal import policy, the import of coal has been kept under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal from the sources of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. Superior quality non-coking coal is imported mainly by coast-based power plants and other industrial users viz., paper, sponge iron, cements and captive power plants, on consideration of transport logistics, commercial prudence, export entitlements and inadequate availability of such superior coal from indigenous sources.

It may be mentioned that in India, the supply of high quality coal (low-ash coal)/Coking coal is limited. Therefore, to bridge this demand-supply gap, there is no option but to resort to import of low-ash coal.

Further, Power plants designed on imported coal imported 35.08 MT in 2020-21. These are generally costal plants. 10.39 MT coal was imported by Power Plants for blending purpose. Both the above category of import by power plants is also non substitutable.



In order to reduce imports, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been directed to work out a definite action plan to ensure higher production and offtake in future. CIL has also been directed to ensure that necessary clearances for the existing coal mines are in place which will help in increasing the coal production in the short / medium term and also operationalizing the newly allocated coal mines for further increasing production in the medium term. In addition, Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rules made there under, so far 99 coal mines have been successfully allocated. Of these 99 coal mines, 40 have been allocated through Electronic Auction and 59 have been allocated to Government Companies through Allotment which will also help in increasing production and reducing imports in the medium term.

It is pertinent to note that on the supply side, All India coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.87 MT in 2019-20. This increase in production has been able to contain the import to a large extent. Coal imports grown at the CAGR registered 22.86% between 2009 and 2014. At this rate of CAGR coal import during 2019-20 would have crossed 570 MT by 2019-20.

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**Table 3. Monthwise Settlement & Pendency of PF Claims for the month of November'2021**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Offices	B/F of last month	PF cases received	PF cases settled	*Reject, Return, Closed case	*No. of case pending with reason	Remarks
1	Dhanbad - I	104	93	99	2	96	
2	Dhanbad - II	6	199	199	0	6	
3	Asansol - I	34	97	89	2	40	
4	Asansol - II	9	78	77	0	10	
5	Asansol - III	25	70	73	0	22	
6	Ranchi - I	143	52	52	3	140	
7	Ranchi - II	15	118	96	20	17	
8	Jabalpur	171	139	127	1	182	
9	Chhindwara	11	60	60	0	11	
10	Bilaspur	41	173	167	3	44	
11	Nagpur	46	140	139	0	47	
12	Singrauli	248	94	70	29	243	
13	Godavarikhani	7	297	269	25	10	
14	Kothagudem	1	90	80	9	2	
15	Kolkata	4	18	22	0	0	
16	Talcher	94	57	55	0	96	
17	Sambalpur	82	165	158	1	88	
18	Deoghar	0	28	26	1	1	
19	Margherita	3	13	10	0	6	
20	Delhi	1	0	0	0	1	
	Total	1045	1981	1868	96	1062	

**B) Provident Fund case - Regional Office wise**

**Table 1. Age wise Pendency of PF Claims for the Month of November'2021**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Offices	(i) More than a Year	(ii) More than six months & less than a year	(iii) More than three months & less than six months	(iv) Less than three months	Total
1	Dhanbad - I	0	0	0	96	96
2	Dhanbad - II	6	0	0	0	6
3	Asansol - I	3	11	12	14	40
4	Asansol - II	0	0	8	2	10
5	Asansol - III	10	2	4	6	22
6	Ranchi - I	16	36	42	46	140
7	Ranchi - II	0	0	9	8	17
8	Jabalpur	23	26	8	125	182
9	Chhindwara	2	2	1	6	11
10	Bilaspur	0	0	0	44	44
11	Nagpur	5	0	6	36	47
12	Singrauli	36	75	70	62	243
13	Godavarikhani	0	0	0	10	10
14	Kothagudem	0	0	2	0	2
15	Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0
16	Talcher	23	4	14	55	96
17	Sambalpur	39	19	15	15	88
18	Deoghar	0	0	0	1	1
19	Margherita	0	3	0	3	6
20	Delhi	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	163	178	191	530	1062



**Table 3. Monthwise Settlement & Pendency of Pension Claims for the month of November'2021**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Offices	B/F of last month	Pension cases received	Pension cases settled	*Reject, Return Cases	*No. of case pending with reason	Remarks
1	Dhanbad - I	232	38	130	2	138	
2	Dhanbad - II	13	170	173	0	10	
3	Asansol - I	23	102	109	0	16	
4	Asansol - II	3	115	115	0	3	
5	Asansol - III	58	143	136	0	65	
6	Ranchi - I	226	78	85	3	216	
7	Ranchi - II	42	154	112	28	56	
8	Jabalpur	211	127	122	1	215	
9	Chhindwara	33	151	151	0	33	
10	Bilaspur	43	202	195	3	47	
11	Nagpur	66	174	176	0	64	
12	Singrauli	450	86	94	48	394	
13	Godavarikhani	6	494	380	110	10	
14	Kothagudem	2	148	106	39	5	
15	Kolkata	0	25	25	0	0	
16	Talcher	53	35	27	0	61	
17	Sambalpur	130	77	77	1	129	
18	Deogarh	1	36	33	2	2	
19	Margherita	9	19	9	0	10	
20	Delhi	2	0*	2	0	0	
	Total	1603	2365	2257	237	1474	

**A) Pension case - Regional Office wise**

**Table 1. Age wise Pendency of Pension Claims for the Month of November'2021**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Offices	(i) More than a Year	(ii) More than six months & less than a year	(iii) More than three months & less than six months	(iv) Less than three months	Total
1	Dhanbad - I	0	0	0	138	138
2	Dhanbad - II	1	3	3	3	10
3	Asansol - I	2	1	13	0	16
4	Asansol - II	1	0	1	1	3
5	Asansol - III	0	8	16	41	65
6	Ranchi - I	31	52	57	76	216
7	Ranchi - II	0	8	12	36	56
8	Jabalpur	36	29	18	132	215
9	Chhindwara	1	2	1	29	33
10	Bilaspur	0	0	0	47	47
11	Nagpur	1	1	18	44	64
12	Singrauli	47	126	130	91	394
13	Godavarikhani	0	0	0	10	10
14	Kothagudem	0	0	0	5	5
15	Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0
16	Talcher	12	22	15	12	61
17	Sambalpur	49	14	41	25	129
18	Deoghar	0	0	0	2	2
19	Margherita	0	4	3	3	10
20	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1474</b>

COAL MINES ALLOCATED UNDER CM(SP) ACT, 2015					
S.No.	State	Name of Coal Block	Successful Allottee	End Use	
CHHATISGARH (19)					
1	Allotted (12)	Gare Palma Sector I	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	Power	
2		Gare Palma Sector II	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co Ltd.	Power	
3		Gare Palma Sector III	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	Power	
4-5		Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd	Power	
6		Madanpur South	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	Sale of Coal	
7		Parsa	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Power	
8-9		Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Power	
10-11		Durgapur-II/Taraimar & Durgapur-II/Sarya	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd	Power	
12		Talaipalli	NTPC Ltd	Power	
13		Auctioned (7)	Gare Palma IV-4	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	NRS
14			Gare Palma IV-5	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	NRS
15			Gare-Palma Sector-IV/8	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	NRS
16	Chotia		Bharat Aluminium Comp. Ltd.	NRS	
17	Gare-Palma-IV/1		Jindal Power Limited	Sale of Coal	
18	Gare-Palma-IV/7		Sarda Energy and Minerals Ltd.	Sale of Coal	
19	Bhaskarpara		Prakash Industries Ltd.	Sale of Coal	
ODISHA (15)					
20	Allotted (11)	Baitarni West	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	Sale of Coal	
21		Dulanga	NTPC Ltd	Power	
22-23		Manoharpur & Manoharpur Dipside	Odisha Coal & Power Ltd.	Power	
24		Naini	The Singareni Collieries Co Ltd	Power	
25		Utkal A	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	
26		Talabira II & III	NLC India Ltd.	Power	
27-28		Utkal-E, Utkal-D	NALCO	NRS	
29		Mandakini	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd	Power	
30		New Patrapara	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	Sale of Coal	
31		Auctioned (4)	Talabira-I	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Ltd.	Power
32	Jamkhani		Vedanta Limited	NRS	
33	Radhikapur (East)		EMIL Mines and Mineral Resources Ltd	Sale of Coal	
34	Radhikapur (West)		Vedanta Limited	Sale of Coal	
TELANGANA (2)					
35	Allotted (2)	Penagaddppa	The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	Sale of Coal	
36		Tadicherla-I	Telangana State Power Generation Corp. Ltd.	Power	
MADHYA PRADESH (12)					
37	Allotted (2)	Amelia	THDC Ltd.	Power	
38		Suliyari	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	Sale of Coal	
39		Amelia North	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	Power	
40		Bicharpur	UltraTech Cement Ltd.	NRS	



S.No.	State	Name of Coal Block	Successful Allottee	End Use
41	Auctioned (10)	Sial Ghoghri	Reliance Cement Company Pvt. Ltd.	NRS
42		Brahampuri	Birla Corporation Limited	NRS
43		Bikram	Birla Corporation Limited	NRS
44-45		Gotitoria (East) & Gotitoria (West)	Boulder Stone Mart Private Limited	Sale of Coal
46		Sahapur East	Chowgule and Company Private Limited	Sale of Coal
47		Sahapur West	Sarda Energy and Minerals Limited	Sale of Coal
48		Urtan North	JMS Mining Private Limited	Sale of Coal
MAHARASHTRA (13)				
49-54	Allotted (6)	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep & Kiloni	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd	Power
55	Auctioned (7)	Belgaon	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Ltd.	NRS
56		Marki Mangli III	B.S. Ispat Ltd.	NRS
57		Marki Mangli-I	Topworth Urja and Metals Ltd	NRS
58		Nerad Malegaon	Indrajit Power Private Ltd.	NRS
59		Takli-Jena-Bellora (North) & Takli-Jena-Bellora (South)	Aurobindo Reality and Infrastructure Private Ltd	Sale of Coal
60		Marki Mangli-II	Yazdani International Private Limited	Sale of Coal
61		Gondkhari	Adani Power Maharashtra Ltd.	Sale of Coal
JHARKHAND (34)				
62	Allotted (18)	Tubed	Damodar Valley Corporation	Power
63		Badam	NTPC Ltd	Power
64		Banhardih	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Power
65-66		Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	NTPC Ltd	Power
67		Kerandari	NTPC Ltd	Power
68		Pachhwara Central	Punjab State Power Corp Ltd	Power
69		Pachhwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.	Power
70		Rajbar D & E	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd	Power
71		Saharpur Jamarpani	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd	Power
72-73		Kotre-basantpur, Pachmo	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
74		Amarkonda Murgadangal	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
75		Brahmini	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
76		Chichro Patsimal	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
77		Rohne	NMDC Ltd	Sale of Coal
78		Tokisud North	NMDC Ltd	Sale of Coal
79		Sugia Closed Mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Sale of Coal
80	Auctioned (16)	Dumri	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	NRS
81		Ganeshpur	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Ltd.	Power
82		Jitpur	Adani Power (Mundra) Ltd.	Power
83		Kathautia	Hindalco Industries Ltd.	NRS
84		Lohari	Araanya Mines Private Ltd.	NRS
85		Meral	Trimula Industries Ltd.	NRS
86		Moitra	JSW Steel Ltd.	NRS
87		Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Fairmine Carbons Private Limited	Sale of Coal
88		Brahmadiha	The Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd	Sale of Coal
89		Chakla	Hindalco Industries Limited	Sale of Coal

S.No.	State	Name of Coal Block	Successful Allottee	End Use	
90		Urma Paharitola	Aurobindo Reality and Infrastructure Private Ltd	Sale of Coal	
91		Gondulpara	Adani Enterprises Limited	Sale of Coal	
92		Burakhap Small Patch	Shreesatya Mines Private Ltd	Sale of Coal	
93		Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	South West Pinnacle Exploration Ltd.	Sale of Coal	
94		Rauta Closed Mine	Shreesatya Mines Private Ltd	Sale of Coal	
95		Lalgarh (North)	Adhunik Power and Natural Resource	Sale of Coal	
WEST BENGAL (13)					
96	Allotted (9)	Barjora	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.	Power	
97		Barjora (North)	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.	Power	
98-99		Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.	Power	
100		Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corp. Ltd.	Sale of Coal	
101		Khagra Joydev	Damodar Valley Corporation	Power	
102		East of Damogoria	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	
103-104		Tara East & West	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.	Power	
105		Auctioned (4)	Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Ltd.	Power
106			Ardhagram	OCL Iron Steel Ltd.	NRS
107	Sarisatolli		CESC Ltd.	Power	
108	Jaganathpur B		Powerplus Traders Private Ltd.	NRS	
	SECTOR - WISE ALLOCATION				
	END USE	AUCTION	ALLOTMENT	TOTAL	
	Power	6	42	48	
	NRS	20	2	22	
	Sale of Coal	22	16	38	
	TOTAL	48	60	108	



**COAL MINES ALLOCATED UNDER RULE 11(10) OF  
CM(SP) ACT, 2015**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Name of Coal Block</b>	<b>Successful Allottee</b>	<b>End Use</b>
1	Odisha	Talabira II & III	NLC India Ltd.	Power
2-3	Odisha	Utkal-E, Utkal-D	NALCO	NRS
4	Odisha	Utkal A	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
5	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia	THDC Ltd.	Power
6	West Bengal	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
7	Jharkhand	Tubed	Damodar Valley Corporation	Power
8-9	Jharkhand	Kotre-basantpur, Pachmo	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
10	Jharkhand	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
11	Jharkhand	Brahmini	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
12	Jharkhand	Chichro Patsimal	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal
13	Jharkhand	Rohne	NMDC Ltd	Sale of Coal

## **COAL MINES ALLOCATED TO CPSU / SPSU UNDER CM(SP)**

S.No.	State	Name of Coal Block	Successful Allottee
CHHATISGARH (12)			
1	Allotted (12)	Gare Palma Sector I	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.
2		Gare Palma Sector II	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co Ltd.
3		Gare Palma Sector III	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd
4-5		Gidhmuri, Paturia	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co Ltd
6		Madanpur South	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.
7		Parsa	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd
8-9		Parsa East, Kanta Basan	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd
10-11		Durgapur-II/Taraimar & Durgapur-II/Sarya	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd
12		Talaipalli	NTPC Ltd
ODISHA (11)			
13	Allotted (11)	Baitarni West	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.
14		Dulanga	NTPC Ltd
15-16		Manoharpur & Manoharpur Dipside	Odisha Coal & Power Ltd.
17		Naini	The Singareni Collieries Co Ltd
18		Utkal A	Coal India Limited
19		Talabira II & III	NLC India Ltd.
20-21		Utkal-E, Utkal-D	NALCO
22		Mandakini	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd
23		New Patrapara	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited
TELANGANA (2)			
24	Allotted (2)	Penagaddppa	The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.
25		Tadicherla-I	Telangana State Power Generation Corp. Ltd.
MADHYA PRADESH (2)			
26	Allotted (2)	Amelia	THDC Ltd.
27		Suliyari	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.
MAHARASHTRA (6)			

28-33	<b>Allotted (6)</b>	Baranj I, Baranj II, Baranj III, Baranj IV, Manora Deep & Kiloni	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd
<b>JHARKHAND (19)</b>			
34	<b>Allotted (18)</b>	Tubed	Damodar Valley Corporation
35		Badam	NTPC Ltd
36		Banhardih	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd
37-38		Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South	NTPC Ltd
39		Kerandari	NTPC Ltd
40		Pachhwara Central	Punjab State Power Corp Ltd
41		Pachhwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.
42		Rajbar D & E	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd
43		Saharpur Jamarpani	UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd
44-45		Kotre-basantpur, Pachmo	Coal India Limited
46		Amarkonda Murgadangal	Coal India Limited
47		Brahmini	Coal India Limited
48		Chichro Patsimal	Coal India Limited
49		Rohne	NMDC Ltd
50		Tokisud North	NMDC Ltd
51		Sugia Closed Mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.
52	<b>Auctioned (1)</b>	Brahmadiha	The Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd
<b>WEST BENGAL (10)</b>			
53	<b>Allotted (9)</b>	Barjora	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.
54		Barjora (North)	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.
55-56		Gangaramchak, Gangaramchak Bhadulia	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.
57		Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corp. Ltd.
58		Khagra Joydev	Damodar Valley Corporation
59		East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	Coal India Limited
60-61		Tara East & West	West Bengal Power Development Corp. Ltd.
62	<b>Auctioned (1)</b>	Trans Damodar	The Durgapur Projects Ltd.

**9) ACT, 2015**

<b>End Use</b>	<b>State / Central</b>
Power	State
Power	State
Power	State
Power	State
Sale of Coal	State
Power	State
Power	State
Power	State
Power	Central
Sale of Coal	State
Power	Central
Power	State
Power	State
Sale of Coal	Central
Power	Central
NRS	Central
Power	State
Sale of Coal	State
Sale of Coal	State
Power	State
Power	Central
Sale of Coal	State

Power	State
Power	Central
Power	Central
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Sale of Coal	Central
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Sale of Coal	Central
Sale of Coal	Central
Sale of Coal	Central
Sale of Coal	Central
Sale of Coal	State
Sale of Coal	State
Power	State
Power	State
Power	State
Sale of Coal	State
Power	Central
Sale of Coal	Central
Power	State
Power	State

- i. The details of Auction process and allotment of coal block under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and rules made there-under; settlement of liabilities of prior allottees as per the Act.

**Replyi. Auction Process:**

Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the auction of 41 coal mines on 18th June, 2020. A total of 38 coal mines were put up for auction. Total of 20 coal mines were successfully auctioned in the first round of commercial auctions and the average percentage revenue share received during the first round of commercial auctions for these successfully auctioned 20 coal mines was ~25.35%.

**Second round of commercial auctions** was launched on March 25, 2021 with 67 coal mines on offer. . Out of these 67 coal blocks, 8 coal blocks have been successfully auctioned. Vesting order have been executed for these 7 coal blocks. Further, single bids were received for 11 coal mines in this round of auction. These 11 coal mines were again offered in second attempt and more than single bids were received for 2 coal mine and single bids were received for 2 coal mines. The 2 coal mines which receive more than single bids have successfully been auctioned on 28.12.2021. In respect of the other 2 coal mines which fetch single bids, the decision to declare single bidders as preferred bidders was placed before the Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECoS) in its meeting held on 10.01.2022. Hence, total 12 coal blocks have been successfully auction in 2<sup>nd</sup> Round.

**Third round of commercial auction** for 88 coal mines was launched by the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal on October 12, 2021. Technical Bids comprising of online and offline bid documents were opened here on December 15, 2021. Two or more bids have been received for 10 (ten) coal mines. 10 (ten) coal mines have received single bid for which the auction process has been annulled. 10 coal mines were successfully auctioned.

The auction process for **fourth round of commercial auctions** was launched on December 16, 2021. A total of 99 coal mines were put up for auction. 24 are new coal mines whereas the remaining 75 coal mines are roll over mines from the earlier round of auctions. Bid due date for submission of bids was 28.02.2022 and bids were opened on 02.03.2022. 2 or more bids have been received in respect of 5 coal mines and 6 coal mines have fetched single bids. Bids are being evaluated by the Technical Evaluation Committee in respect of coal mines which have received 2 or more bids.

**Hence, 42 coal mines have been successfully auctioned in the commercial mining scheme and Agreements have been executed for 27 of these coal blocks till date.**

**Allocation Status ( allocated under CMSP Act, 2015)**

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 Act, a total of 120 coal mines have been allocated till date. Out of this, allocation of 14 coal mines have been cancelled. Out of remaining 106 coal mines, 46 coal mines have been allocated through Auction whereas 60 have been allocated through Allotment. Out of 46 auctioned mines, 17 mines have got mine opening permission (16 under production). Out of 60 allotted mines, 29 mines have got mine opening permission (19 under production)

Status of 106 coal mines is as under:-

Status of the coal Mines allocatted under CM(SP) Act, 2015(106 mines)								
S. No.	Mode of Allocation	Schedule	End Use "Power"	End Use "NRS"	Sale of Coal	Total	Operational Coal Mines	Mines under production
1	Auction	II	4	10	5	19	16	15
		III	2	9	0	11	1	1
		I	0	1	15	16	0	0
	Sub-total		6	20	20	46	17	16
2	Allotment	II	17	0	1	18	16	13
		III	23	2	2	27	13	6
		I	2	0	13	15	0	0
	Sub-total		42	2	16	60	29	19
Total			48	22	36	106	46	35

**Auctioned coal mines-** Out of the 19 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, mine opening permission has been granted in 16 coal mines. Further, out of the 11 Schedule III coal mines, 1 coal mine has been granted Mining Opening Permission and it has Started coal production.

**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, 16 coal mines are operational/ started mine operations as on date. Out of the remaining 42 (27 Schedule III + 15 Schedule I) coal mines 13 coal mines have received mine opening permissions.

#### **Allocation Status of coal mines allocated under MMDR Act, 1957)**

Of 27 coal blocks allocated whose Agreements have been executed under commercial mining scheme, there are total **7** coal blocks which have been allocated under MMDR Act.

NA-410/5/2020-NA  
Government of India  
Ministry of Coal  
O/o Nominated Authority  
\*\*\*\*\*

F-wing, Room No.120, Shastri Bhawan  
New Delhi, dated: 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2022

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject :-Minutes of the meeting to discuss implementation status of Environment related recommendation made by High Level Committee (HLC) on Coal Sector held on 4<sup>th</sup> May , 2021 at 04:00 p.m. in NITI Aayog- input regarding.

Ref: Office Memorandum no 410/5/2020/NA <td 02.07.2021  
\*\*\*\*\*

The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject mentioned above and to say that updated quarterly status report on the implementation of HLC made on Coal sector prepared by Ministry of Coal incorporating inputs of MoEF&CC may be found as per **Annexure** attached.



(Manish Uniyal)  
Under Secretary to Government of India

SE (Energy)  
Energy Veliical  
NITI Aayog, New Delhi.  
Tel: 23096813



## Annexure-1

## Status on Implementation of High Level Committee Report on Coal Sector:-

## 5.0 Auction/Allotment of Coal Mines

Sl.No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
	Coal linkage of mines where operationalization of mining has been delayed as per approved plan should gradually be reduced.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Rules, 2020 have been notified on 29.05.2020.
11	All blocks/mines which have remained un-operational beyond their scheduled operation date may be taken back by the Government unless the allottee proves that circumstances leading to non-operationalization of mines were beyond its control. In future also, blocks which do not become operational within the scheduled operation date will be taken back by the Government to be allocated as per extant regime. An independent body will advise the Ministry of Coal in monitoring of production and for taking suitable action.	Agreed	The CMDPA/Allotment Agreement has termination clause. An independent Scrutiny Committee has been constituted to recommend appropriate penal action.
iii	Surrendered coal mines/blocks to be re-auctioned for commercial mining. Detailed procedure for allocation being recommended is placed at Annexure-3.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> Surrendered as well as terminated coal mines have been put up in various rounds of commercial auction. Name of such coal mines are Garepalma fV/7, Mandia North, Mandla South, Majra, Brinda & Sasai, Utkal-C, Sitanala, Parbatpur Central, Patal East, Mandakini-B, Kasta East.

### 6.0 Commercial/ Captive coal mining

Sl.No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
	All concessions for exploration & mining will be gradually shifted for commercial purposes . After one year from the acceptance of this Report, all auctions/allotments would be given for commercial purposes only.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> OM dated 03.06.2020 circulated internally in Ministry.
11	Coal produced from Commercial mining can also be used partially or fully for any plant of leaseholder. However, the pricing for the coal being captively used would be determined based on Coal Index being prepared by Pratyush Sinha Committee . Till Coal Index is prepared, the notified prices of CIL may be used for this purpose.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020. Clause has been incorporated in Standard Tender Document (STD) and Standard CMDPA dated 18.06.2020 for commercial mining.  Coal may be utilised for own consumption, sale or for any other purpose. Operational methodology for computation of National Coal Index has been approved by MoCvideF .No. 102/3/2017/NA dtd 17/06/2020. ational Coal Index rolled out & being issued regularly.
III	Mining of associated minerals will be permitted subject to same terms and conditions except the revenue share, which shall be increased by 10% of the revenue share quoted for coal.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> Suitable provisions was already incorporated in the Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020(XI Tranche-I attempt), 09.12.2020 (XI Tranche-II Attempt) and 25.03.2021 (XII Tranche). Provision also incorporated in the CMDPA agreement of mines successfully auctioned in XI Tranche onwards.

### 7.0 Discriminatory treatment between Public & Private Sector

Sl. No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
1	Ministry of Coal shall examine the possibility of amending CBA Act, 1957 to acquire coal-bearing land for private sector as well.	<b>Under Examination</b>	"Consultation with concerned State Governments relating to amendment in the Coal Bearing Areas(A&D) Act, 1957 completed. Draft Cabinet Note under consideration.
11 ...	Ministry of Coal shall gradually shift towards allocation of coal blocks through auctions only. After one-year, direct allotment route shall be closed except under exceptional circumstances to be determined by Ministry of Coal. PSUs may participate in the auctions and take the block.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> OM dated 03.06.2020 circulated internally in Ministry.
111	Ministry of Coal shall consult the States on the possibility of doing away with the requirement of Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML), as the case maybe depending on the terms and conditions of allocated /allotted coal blocks. A competent authority would approve <i>only</i> mining plan.	Not Agreed	This was consulted with the State Governments on 05.02.2020 which showed their reluctance in doing away with the licence and lease. They expressed that it is through lease that a legal relationship is established and the administration of mining activity takes place.
iv	The Coal Ministry will simplify the process of approval of mining plan.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> Single Window Clearance portal launched on 11.01.2021 with active module of Mine Plan and Mine Closure Plan.

### 8.0 Coal Exploration and Mining

Sl. No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
	Offer all unexplored/partially explored blocks for composite license of exploration and mining which will enhance the exploration pace. A composite license would incentivize the miners to enter into a risky area of exploration and expedite production. Currently, there is no provision of composite license of exploration and mining in the statute/Acts and it would require appropriate amendment.	Agreed.	<b>Implemented.</b> Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 promulgated on 10.01.2020 and subsequently, Mineral Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020 enacted on 13.03.2020 providing for allocation of coal blocks for PL-cum-ML.

	<p>AU fully explored blocks would be auctioned as per regime given in Annexure 3.</p> <p>The regime for exploration for unexplored/partially explored blocks is at Annexure 4.</p>	<p><b>As per the</b> ables below (8.1 and 8.2)</p>	<p>Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Rules, 2020 have been notified on 29.05.2020.</p> <p>CBA Rules, 2017 under MMDR Act amended and notified on 18.05.2020.</p>
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### 8.1- Annexure 3 of Recommendation of HLC

Production Plan- Revenue sharing auction regime for fully-explored blocks	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
Applicable for all fully-explored blocks.	Agreed	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020. Suitable provision has been incorporated in Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020.</p>
Ministry will provide a tentative year wise production schedule for each block/mine being auctioned for the lease period. This will be a part of the bid document	Agreed	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>An year wise production schedule has been specified as Annexure to the Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020.</p>
Bid Parameter for auction would be Revenue Share.	Agreed	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020. The same has been included in the Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020.</p>
In situations where COD is achieved prior to indicated date in the bid document, the quantity of coal produced prior to COD indicated in the production schedule shall be incentivized as under:-	Agreed	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued</p>

<table><tr><td>SJ. 0</td><td>Achievement of COD (years)</td><td>Incentive</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>One year prior to Scheduled date of commencement of m quoted coal production</td><td>10% discount revenue share</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Two or more years prior to Scheduled date of m quoted commencement of coal revenue share production</td><td>20% discount revenue share</td></tr></table> <p>However , all statutory levies such as Royalty, DMF, MET, etc. <i>would</i> be payable.</p>	SJ. 0	Achievement of COD (years)	Incentive	1	One year prior to Scheduled date of commencement of m quoted coal production	10% discount revenue share	2	Two or more years prior to Scheduled date of m quoted commencement of coal revenue share production	20% discount revenue share		<p>on 28.05.2020.</p> <p>The successful bidder shall be provided with incentives in the event of Early Production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• in case of fully explored blocks , a rebate of 50% on revenue share quoted by the successful bidder would be allowed, till the scheduled date of production (SCOD) for the quantity of coal produced earlier than such scheduled date of production.</li><li>• in case of partially explored blocks, a rebate of 50% on revenue share quoted by the successful bidder will be allowed, till the SCOD as per the production schedule given in approved mining plan, for the quantity of coal produced earlier than SCOD.</li></ul> <p>Statutory dues including taxes, levies, royalty MET, DMF, etc. shall be payable as per law. No exemption would be given to the successful bidder from obtaining any approval etc. under applicable laws required for start of production.Suitably incorporated in the Standard bid documents issued <i>vide</i> 18.06.2020.</p>
SJ. 0	Achievement of COD (years)	Incentive									
1	One year prior to Scheduled date of commencement of m quoted coal production	10% discount revenue share									
2	Two or more years prior to Scheduled date of m quoted commencement of coal revenue share production	20% discount revenue share									
<p>Quantity of coal produced in excess of 10% of the indicated production (after adjusting shortfall in production during earlier years) for any year will be incentivized by a concessional regime of revenue share in the following manner (<u>detail as per the table</u>):</p> <table><tr><td>S.</td><td>Coal production m</td><td>Revenue Share</td></tr><tr><td>No</td><td>excess of quantity indicated m the</td><td>Chargeable</td></tr></table>	S.	Coal production m	Revenue Share	No	excess of quantity indicated m the	Chargeable	Not Agreeable	<p>The matter was further deliberated in the meetings in PMO and in the MoC.</p> <p>It was considered that incentive on excess production may not be required as the flexibility in production has been strengthened that is not to produce below than 65% in a year and 75% in a block of three years.</p>			
S.	Coal production m	Revenue Share									
No	excess of quantity indicated m the	Chargeable									

	production schedule (%)				Hence, the proposal for incentive on excess production has been removed from proposal.
(A)	(B)	(C)			
1	As per the production schedule and up to excess production of 10% of such schedule	No Change			
2	Production m excess of 10% and upto 20%	Rebate of 10% on the bid revenue share on the quantity extra produced			
3	Production m excess of 20%	Rebate of 10% on the bid revenue share on the quantity extra produced			
<p>N.B. The rebate in revenue share as prescribed in column C would be applicable only on the incremental /excess coal produced in two slabs (upto 10%, and excess of 10% over production schedule). On the production upto production schedule, the revenue share will be as per the bid/contracted percentage.</p>					
There would be single stage auction m place of current two-stage competitive bidding.			Agreeable with modification	Two stage auction has been provided in the CM (SP) Rules, 2014 and CBA Rules , 2017. As per tender condit ions, ranking and elimination of lowest ranked Technically Qualified Bidders is done at the stage of Initial Price Offers (submitted	

		<p>along with Technical Bid) to induce competition.</p> <p>ECoS to review the two stage bidding process for successive tranches of auction.</p>
An entity either individually or through a joint venture or a consortium of entities can participate in the bidding.	Agreeable with modification	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Only companies and joint venture of companies are permissible to participate in the auction, as per the provisions of the Acts. Consortium of entities is not allowed. This has been included in the Standard bid documents</p>
<p>Performance Security (Bank Guarantee) amount shall be aggregate of:</p> <p>(a) 25% of one-year royalty calculated at the peak rated capacity (PRC) as per production schedule, as available, and</p> <p>(b) 25% of Final Price Offer (in auction) reserve price in allotment calculated at the PRC for one year</p>	Agreeable with modification	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Directions issued to nominated Authority vide OM dated 01.06.2020. Performance Security is 65% of aggregate of:-</p> <p>a) One year royalty, based on PRC; and</p> <p>b) One year revenue share to the Government calculated on the basis of PRC</p> <p>After mine opening permission, performance security is to be returned to Successful Bidder. State Government shall take a separate performance security for the same amount from the Successful Bidder and shall monitor the coal production. This provision has been suitably inserted in the Rules.</p> <p>This provision has been suitably incorporated in the Standard bid documents issued vide 18.06.2020.</p>
Upfront Amount shall be 2.5% of the intrinsic value of the coal block, which shall be calculated by compounding (computing) its Net Present Value based on Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. Upfront Amount shall be payable in 4 equal instalment of 25% each, as per following schedule:	Agreeable with modification	<p><b>Implemented.</b> Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020.</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1<sup>st</sup> instalment - within 40 days of execution of agreement (i.e. before vesting/ allocation)</li> <li>2. 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment - on or prior to expiry of 15 Business days from the date of execution of Mining Lease</li> <li>3. 3<sup>rd</sup> instalment - on or prior to expiry of 15 Business days from grant of mine opening permission</li> <li>4. 4<sup>th</sup> instalment - on or prior to expiry of 15 Business Days from date of start of coal production</li> </ol>		<p>The provisions have been suitably incorporated in the Standard Tender Document and Standard CMDPA dated 18.06.2020.</p> <p>Upfront amount shall be equivalent to 0.25% of the Value of Estimated Geological Reserves (VEGR) of the coal mine, payable in 4 equal installements subject to ceiling conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Geological Reserves upto 200MT upfront amount shall be lower of i)0.25% of VEGR and ii) Rs.100Cr.</li> <li>• For Geological Reserves over 200MT upfront amount shall be lower of i)0.25% of VEGR and ii) Rs.500Cr</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Conditions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grant of ML to be for a maximum period of 50 years or till the exhaustion of mineral resources whichever is earlier.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreeable with modification</p>	<p><b>Implemented.</b> OM dated 03.06.2020 circulated internally in Ministry. Initial lease period is 20-30 years , with another extension of 20 years, as granted by respective State Governments.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining of associated minerals (other than CBM) to be permitted subject to same terms and conditions except the revenue share which shall be increased by additional 10% of the revenue share for the main mineral</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed in principle</p>	<p><b>Implemented.</b> Directions issued to Nominated Authority vide OM dated 01.06.2020. Suitable provision has been incorporated in the Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020 and mining of minor minerals by the Successful Bidder has been allowed subject to the requirements of the respective Minor Mineral Concession Rules of the State Government.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total production as per the production plan will have to be met out in each block of 5 years.</li> <li>• Maximum shortfall of production to be permitted up to 50% in any particular</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed with modification</p>	<p><b>Implemented with modification.</b> Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM (DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020.</p>



<p>year. This shortfall would have to be met either from credit carried over from previous years or by increasing production in succeeding years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excess production in a year/ block of 5 years will be carried over as credit to succeeding year / block.</li> <li>Any shortfall in achieving minimum production of 50% will entail a penalty which would be equal to sum total of such shortfall in revenue share and 100% of statutory levies under the MMDR Act (i.e. Royalty, DMF, NMET etc.) on such shortfall. This penalty would be levied at the end of each year.</li> <li>Shortfall in production in any block of 5 years will entail a penalty which would be equal to sum total of such shortfall in revenue share and 100% of levies under the MMDR Act (i.e. royalty, DMF, NMET etc.) on such shortfall.</li> <li>Default by lease holder to meet production as per production plan in any 2 blocks of 5 years will make lease liable for termination.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable bidder shall not produce coal less than 65% of schedule production in a financial year and not less than 75% of schedule production for 3 financial year block.</li> <li>If production less than 65% of schedule production in a financial year than annual revenue shall be paid on 65% of production.</li> <li>Revenue to govt for a 3 financial year should not be less than 75% of scheduled production.</li> </ul> <p>Statutory due like taxes, levies, royalty, DMF, MNET etc shall be applicable as per law.</p>
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## 8.2- Annexure 4 of Recommendation of HLC

Regime for Exploration for unexplored/partially explored coal blocks	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
<p>Applicable for all unexplored/ partially explored coal blocks allocated through auction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocks would be auctioned for a composite license of exploration and mining. The bidding document would give all the data pertaining to exploration including expenditure already incurred. The expenditure so incurred would be reimbursed to the agency by the successful bidder.</li> <li>Application for the composite license will be made on a dedicated e-portal maintained by the Ministry of Coal.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed with modification</p>	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Auction for PL-cum-ML (composite license) has been enabled through Mineral Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 and subsequently, Mineral Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020 enacted on 13.03.2020. Area restrictions given in the Act will be reviewed and relaxed with appropriate notification.</p> <p>Recommendations in this Annexure for unexplored coal blocks (categorised in G-4 exploration stage) would be considered by the Empowered Committee of Secretaries.</p> <p>The Tender Document dated 18.06.2020 shall contain the</p>

		<p>details of Mandatory Work Program which shall be the work program for exploration as provided in Annexure to the Tender Document and shall be monitored and reviewed by the Nominated Authority or the Central Government or any agency appointed by the Nominated Authority in this regard.</p> <p>The auction shall be conducted on the MSTC auction platform, which is dedicated auction portal for auction of coal mines.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Once an application is received for the composite license, the specified area will be put up for auction within 30 days based on following bid parameters: Eligibility criteria (qualifying)               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum experience in exploration - 1 year</li> <li>Minimum net worth - Rs. 1 crore</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Not agreeable	<p>Technical and financial eligibility criteria have not been stipulated so as to enable wider participation.</p> <p>A stringent bid security is proposed for participation in the bid process.</p> <p>Upon emerging as a successful bidder, the Performance Security shall be payable by the successful bidder before the vesting of mine.</p> <p>Along with this an upfront amount shall also be payable at the time of in principle approval of the mine plan.</p> <p>These financial commitments are significant amounts and are indirectly a test of the financial strength of participating bidders.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bid parameters of auctions would be following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committed expenditure per sq. km. on exploration</li> <li>Revenue share to be quoted on revenue of Rs. 10 crore &amp; below and Rs. 1000 crore and above.</li> </ol> <p>(Note: The bidder shall also provide expenditure plan with time frame. However, it shall not be bid parameter.)</p> <p>Weightage on different parameters would be following:</p> </li> </ul>	Not agreeable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the exploration stage, a Mandatory Work Program will be provided which has to be adhered to by Successful Bidder post auction. The estimated exploration expenses based on Mandatory Work Program for a mine will also be indicated. This will be common to all the bidders for a mine and is not expected to vary largely between bidders. Thus, exploration expenditure may not be a competitive bid</li> </ul>

<p>(i) For partially explored block (Potential coal bearing area of 19200 sq.km. excluding area of detailed exploration)</p> <p>(a) Committed expenditure per sq.km. on exploration - 70%</p> <p>(b) Revenue share - 30%</p> <p>(ii) For Unexplored block (Coal bearing area up to 36000 sq.km. beyond identified potential area of 19200 sq. km.)</p> <p>(a) Committed expenditure per sq.km. on exploration - 80%</p> <p>(b) Revenue share - 20%</p>		<p>parameter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further, two bid parameters may be too complicated for the bidders to comprehend.</li> <li>Further, this would also require periodic audit of exploration expenditure incurred by the Successful Bidder.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bid evaluation point for revenue share to be decided by an expert body to be constituted by the Ministry. Revenue share at bid evaluation point will be on the straight line drawn between minimum and maximum revenue share (as shown in the illustration).</li> </ul>	Not agreeable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methodology based on the minimum and maximum revenue points may not be agreed to as these would vary significantly on the basis of the size of the mine.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bid can be made by an entity individually or through a joint venture or a consortium of entities for such composite license .</li> </ul>	Agreeable	<b>Implemented.</b> Only companies and joint venture of companies with are permissible to participate in the auction , as per the modification provisions of the Acts. Consortium of entities is not allowed. Accordingly , it has been included in the Standard bid documents dated June 18 , 2020.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration and mining for an area will be exclusive to coal.</li> </ul>	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> The lease is for coal only. Enabling provisions have been provided for mining/ extraction of CBM and minor minerals obtained during coal mining.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of the area for exploration and mining will henceforth be as per the choice of the applicant.</li> </ul>	Not agreeable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exploration and mining shall be done in the area auctioned.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The composite license would be fully transferable to other parties after one year provided that minimum of the 15% of the quoted expenditure of the specified area has been incurred by the license holder. This transfer will be without any financial charge or Government approval. However, the new leaseholder would be required to meet the eligibility criteria and will be subjected to all terms and conditions including the time limits, exploration expenses and revenue share to which original concessionaire was subjected to.</li> </ul>	Agreeable with modification	<b>Implemented.</b> Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020. Directions issued to Nominated Authority vide OM dated 01.06.2020. Suitable provision has been incorporated in the Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum period for retention of land for exploration will be 2 years or more depending on the extent of exploration already done, to be decided by Ministry of Coal. It will stand released automatically thereafter unless eligible for conversion into ML or period is increased by the State Government an additional period as determined by Ministry of Coal.</li> </ul>	Not agreeable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per the Efficiency Parameters provided as part of the Standard CMDPA on 18.06.2020, timeline for preparation of GR is 15 months and further extension may be provided.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composite license holder will have to relinquish that part of area at the end of every year where exploration has been completed and is not taken for ML.</li> </ul>	ot agreeable	No part relinquishment allowed as it may lead to sterilisation of minerals in the relinquished area which may not be economical to mine for any other entity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration permit would be automatically converted to ML and composite license holder will be entitled to obtain ML till exhaustion of the mineral resources or 50 years, whichever is earlier.</li> </ul>	Agreeable with modification	<p>PL-cum-ML in one go was discussed with the State governments. States have shown their inclination towards conversion of PL to ML upon leaseholder complying with the ML conditions.</p> <p>The lease period shall be as per the MMDR Act. Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Amendment Rules, 2020 have been notified on 29.05.2020 and CBA Rules, 2017 under MMDR Act amended and notified on 18.05.2020.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mining of associated minerals (other than CBM) to be permitted subject to same terms and conditions except the revenue share which shall be increased by 10% of the revenue share for the main mineral.</li> </ul>	Agreed	<p><b>Implemented.</b></p> <p>Directions issued to Nominated Authority vide OM dated 01.06.2020. Suitable provision has been incorporated in the Standard Tender Document dated 18.06.2020 and mining of minor minerals by the Successful Bidder has been allowed subject to the requirements of the respective Minor Mineral Concession Rules of the State Government.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case in any part of the area, the evidence of coal as per the norms which are accepted by the Government has been established without incurring the committed expenditure, the grant of ML may be allowed directly without incurring remaining expenditure.</li> </ul>	Not agreeable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration is proposed to be carried out in accordance with the Mandatory Work Program.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The composite license holders will be permitted to surrender a block/part thereof under exploration subject to condition that-             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surrender of all the data free of cost</li> <li>At least 15% expenditure pertaining to area being surrendered has been incurred.</li> <li>Any shortfall of the committed expenditure on exploration up to the date of surrender would be compensated to the Government.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreeable with modification</p> <p><b>• Implemented.</b> Directions issued to Nominated Authority <i>vide</i> OM dated 01.06.2020. As per the Standard Tender Document and Standard CMDPA dated 18.06.2020, upon withdrawal of the Vesting Order of a Partially Explored Mine on account of any reason whatsoever, including relinquishment, surrender, failure to complete the prospecting operations as per the Mandatory Work Program and/ or failure to prepare the Geological Report which is acceptable to the Central Government, the expenses incurred by the Successful Bidder towards prospecting/ exploration operations, preparation of Geological Report shall not be reimbursed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance Security:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Before approval of mining plan, performance security shall be equal to 25% of the exploration expenses submitted by the Successful Bidder in its bid.</li> <li>After approval of mining plan, performance security shall be replaced by another performance security of the amount, which shall be same as specified for explored blocks.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>Agreeable with modification</p> <p><b>Implemented.</b> Directions issued to nominated Authority <i>vide</i> OM dated 01.06.2020. Performance Security for Partially Explored coal blocks shall be as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exploration expenses shall be on the basis of estimated exploration expenses based on Mandatory Work Program which will be provided in the tender document.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance Security shall be equal to 25% of the estimated exploration expense <b>till</b> in principle approval of mining plan by MoC.</li> <li>The amount of Performance Security shall be revised after in-principle approval of the mining plan by MoC, which shall be estimated in the same manner as specified for fully explored mines.</li> </ol> </li> <li>The Performance Security shall be submitted by the Successful Bidder in the form of a bank guarantee, prior to issuance of Vesting Order within such time as may be stipulated by the nominated Authority.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upfront amount and its instalments shall be same as specified for explored blocks. However, schedule of payment of instalments shall</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed</p> <p><b>Implemented.</b> The payment milestones in four instalments for the Upfront</p>

be as follows: 1. 1 <sup>st</sup> instalment -within 40 days of approval of mining plan. 2. 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> instalments - same as specified for explored blocks.		Amount have been included in the Standard bid documents dated June 18, 2020.
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### 9.0 Coking Coal for Steel Sector

Sl. No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
I	Coking coal linkag es should be auctioned on a long term, at least for 30 years with adequate quantity (3 MT/annum), to enable setting up of new private washeries.	Agreed	<b>Implemented.</b> Methodology for auction of coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and MM(DR) Act, 1957 issued on 28.05.2020has approved a revised tenure of upto 30 years for coking coal linkage in the Non-Regulated Sector linkage auction. Accordingly, to notify the above , amendment to the policy guidelines for auction of coal linkages of Non-Regulated Sector were issued on 01.06.2020.
11	Privatising old washeries at suitable terms is recommended.	Under examination	CIL has to take necessary action on this issue.

### 10.0 Non-operational mines of CIL

SL No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
	CIL may consider outsourcing non-operationa l and or loss making mines through bidding process on production/reve nue sharing basis. Ownership of these mines will remain with CIL.	Agreed	CIL has prepared an action plan to operationalize the non-operational coal mines through MDO route. MoC is in process of finalization of Revenue Sharing Model through Private <b>Sector participation in developn1ent of</b> Discontinued/Closed/ Abandoned Mines.

**11.0 Approval Process/ Statutory Compliances**

SL No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
	(i) Application for Environment Clearance, Forest Clearance, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone to be filed in PARIVESH portal maintained by MoEF&CC.	Agreed	<p>1 .DPR for the PARIVESH (CPC-Green) has been approved by the Competent Authority and communication regarding DPR approval and Work Order was sent to the NIC vide letter dated 01.12.2021 and 05.01.2022, respectively, forexecution of the project.</p> <p>2. Detailed As-Is study for the major clearances (EC, Fe., WL and CRZ clearances) have been completed.</p> <p>3. Mock-up screen ready for Registration KYC and Know Your Approvals (KYA).</p> <p>4. Technical process flow including decision rules for KYA has been finalized. Integration of GIS layers pertaining to Forest boundaies, Wildlife sanctuaries and Eco-Sensitive zone (ESZ) along-with the basic layers of the Bharat Map have been completed.</p> <p>5. Detailed study on the existing Forms for various clearances have been completed. Matrix comprises of Common Application Field (CAF) has been prepared for mapping in the CAF module.</p> <p>6. Process for deployment of Application Development Team has been initiated by the NIC.</p> <p>7. Total time line for overall implementation of the project is 64 weeks, howevermodules for major clearance processes would be made in 42 weeks from thedeployment of Application Development Team which is expected during thirdweek of January 2022</p>



	(ii) Procedure for grant of clearance inter-alia will conform to timelines specified in the table.	Partially agreed	<p>In case of coal mining, mainly two clearances are required i.e. EC and FC. The application received from EC, FC, WL and CRZ will be scrutinized within the stipulated time frame of 30 days of application. However , EC and FC are governed by two different acts and majority of the activities related with forest clearances, lie with the state governments which take a substantial time. MoEFCC is in process to simplify the process by amending the Indian Forest Rules, which will ultimately lead to reduction in time in awarding forest clearance.</p> <p>With regards to the amendments in the Forest Conservation) Act, 1980, it is mentioned that process of inter-ministerial and Public Consultation has been completed and draft Cabinet on the Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2021 is being refined in light of comments received during inter-ministerial consultation and public consultation.</p> <p>Similarly, Draft Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2021 have been prepared and submitted to <i>Mio</i> Law and Justice for legal vetting. After completion of the legal vetting process by the <i>Mio</i> Law and Justice, the proposed FC rules will be considered for finalisation by the Ministry.</p>
	(a) Single interface for application through PARIVESH portal - (o) Days	Not Agreed	The MoEFCC is developing a portal for Single online interface for making the application of EC, FC wildlife Clearance and Coastal Region zone (CRZ) Clearance.



(b) The application received from EC FC WL and CRZ may be scrutinized within stipulated timeframe of 20 days	Partially Agreed	The simplification procedures in its pipelines to reduce the number of activities for getting many clearances early. MoEFCC has agreed to scrutinize the application for EC /FC within the 30 days time schedule instead of the proposed 20 days.
(c) Joint site inspections (if necessary) may be carried out within 30 days	Not always applicable	The joint site inspection is not applicable in all the cases. The simplification procedures in its pipelines to reduce the number of activities for getting many clearances early. MoEF&CC has agreed to scrutinize the application for EC /FC within the 30 days time schedule instead of the proposed 20 days.
(d) ToR for EC be granted within 10 Days	Under Examination	MoEFCC has undertaken comprehensive exercise to review the conditions of Environment clearance and overhaul the EC process with a view to reduce the time taken in the process.
(e) Preparation of unified EIA/EMP report by the applicant -(o) Days		
(f) Estimation of dues for compensatory Afforestation, Net Present value, catchment area treatment and wildlife conservation plan, if applicable should run concurrently to public consultations process along with the Catchment Area treatment and wildlife conservation plan if applicable (o) days	-	In continuation to this Ministry's letter dated 11.06.2021, it is mentioned that Ministry vide its guidelines dated 6.01.2022 read with guidelines dated 19.01.2022 has conveyed to all States/UTs about the revision carried out in the rates of Net Present Value.
(g) Wherever possible parallel hearing may be conducted for both the purposes-PH and Gram Sabha (30 days)	Not agreed by MoEFCC	In respect of Public consultation and Gram Sabha, the matter related with forest dwellers, specially the tribal, this provision of public consultation was made by Ministry of Tribal Affairs which is out of purview of MoEFCC.
(h) The committees for the application filed for clearances may be recommend grant or denial of clearances sought- (15) days	Agreeable	MoEFCC informed that Appraisal committee(s) constituted under the FC and EP acts and ministry take prompt decision on grant or denial of clearance when proposal complete in all respect is received

	(i) The application processed for various clearances under the existing laws may be cleared within the stipulated period and the approval /rejection status and reasons for rejection may be updated on the portal (PARIVESH) on day to day basis ..(15 days)		MoEFCC informed that Appraisal committee(s) constituted under the FC and EP acts and Ministry take prompt decision on grant or denial of clearance when proposal complete in all respect is received.
	111. Subject to above procedure, statutory clearances would be granted in 4 months from the date of application.	Not agreed by MoEFCC	Given the various inescapable steps involved in the FC process vizently /compilation of information, ground verification, inspection etc the existing time line provided in the FC rules , 2003 seems impropria te . However, Ministry has taken various steps to streamline the process and reduce the average processing time of the proposals.
	IV. Net Present Value (NPV) may not be levied at the exploration stage.	Not agreed by MoEFCC	MoEFCC informed that the prospecting is a non-forestry activity. NPV for no forest activity is levied as per FC Act and provisions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 26.10.2018
	v. There should not be any requirement of FC for undertaking exploration.	ot agreed by MoEFCC	MoEFCC informed that the prospecting is a non-forestry activity and required prior approval under FC Act. However the processs of approval for prospecting in forest has been simplified and streamlined.
	vi. No Go Areas should be pre-defined by the MOEFCC	Under Examination	Go and No Go areas for coal mining were identified in 2009/2010. However GoM constituted in Feb 2011 decided that concept of Go-No-Go for coal mining should be done away with. To facilitate identification of inviolate forest areas a committee has been constituted for identification of inviolated areas.  After Hon'ble supreme court Judgement dated 06 .07.2011(Lafarge Judgement) forest survey of india has developed a GIS based Decision Support System (DSS) which is presently used to take decision on the proposals falling in the pristine forest areas.

	vii. The validity of EC may be made co-terminus to the mining lease period and be transferable from one leaseholder to another	Under Examination	MoEFCC has undertaken comprehensive exercise to overhaul of the EC process, including extending the EC validity to make it co-terminus with the lease period and its transfer from one lessee to another with a view to reduce time taken in the process.
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## 12.0 Long haulage of coal from mines allotted to State Governments

Sl. No.	Recommendation of HLC	Response of Ministry	Action Taken
1	States may be allowed to provide coal linkages from their coal mines to nearby IPPs.	Under examination	Parliament has approved an amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules are being finalised by Ministry of Coal. The amendment would provide for allowing private coal block allocatees to sell 50 % of the coal produced in the market after meeting its end use requirements and the provision for PSUs/PSUs is flexible empowering the government to allow higher percentage of coal produced for sale in the market. Once these Rules are finalised, present need as such for coal swapping is going to be redundant.
11 ...	The selection of IPP should be through competitive bidding and with thorough cost benefit analysis.		
iii	It should also be ensured that the amount of coal provided to the IPP corresponds to the power purchased by the State from the <b>IPP</b> .		

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