



POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

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1. Measures related to augmenting Production and Efficiency in Coal Sector: Enhanced exploration efforts

CMPDI is the nodal agency for implementing the Plan scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. CMPDI executes the job through departmental resources, MECL and through tendering. The actual drilling vis-à-vis targets in Non-CIL/Captive mining blocks during last five financial years and the target for current financial year 2022-23 are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2017-18	4.99	4.86	57.79
2018-19	5.93	4.84	-0.41
2019-20	8.16	6.96	43.80
2020-21	5.16	6.45	-7.32
2021-22	1.90	4.28	-33.64
2022-23	1.35	0.73 (Apr'22-Dec'22)	

Note: Figure for 2022-23 is provisional.

Shortfall during the period from Apr.'22 to Dec.'22 is mainly due to reduction of CSS fund in BE 2022-23 and discontinuation of scheme upto Oct.'22. Exploration was planned in awarded blocks only and drilling was closed in rest of blocks, hence, the drilling achievement was affected. During October'22, communication received from MoC that CSS scheme was to be continued and enhanced budget in RE 2022-23 had been proposed by MoC for Cabinet approval. Adverse law & order situation and pending forest permissions in few blocks of Odisha and Chhattisgarh also affected drilling performance.

The actual drilling in CIL blocks during the last five financial years and the target for current financial year 2022-23 are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2017-18	7.04	8.48	6.40
2018-19	7.13	8.34	-1.65
2019-20	6.30	5.80	-30.46
2020-21	4.95	5.45	-6.03
2021-22	4.35	3.98	-26.97
2022-23	4.19	2.16 (Apr'22-Dec'22)	

Note: Figure for 2022-23 is provisional.

2. Renewed policy thrust to increase coal production

In order to maintain higher trajectory of production level well over its past levels of 600 Million tonne (Mt.) and to ensure energy security of the country as well as to eliminate non-essential import of coal, CIL has planned to produce 1 Billion tonne (Bt) coal production in a time bound manner. CIL has identified major resources and assessed their related issues to achieve projected production.

However, meeting the targets in future shall depend upon actual demand scenario that may dictate the terms of future course of development.

Coal India Limited (CIL) has successfully crossed the 600 Million Tonne (Mt.) mark in coal production. In 2022-23, the Annual Plan target is pegged at 700 Mt. and projection for 2023-24 as per revised 1 Bt plan of CIL is 760 Mt. The group-wise production plan of 2022-23 and actual production during Jan'22 to Nov'22 is given below.

(Figs. in Mt.)

CIL	2022-23	Jan'22 to Nov'22 *	2023-24
	BE (AP Tgt.)	Act.(Prov.)	Projection
Existing & Completed	220.39	190.946	760
Ongoing Projects	479.41	428.926	
Future Projects	0.20	0.00	
Total	700.00	619.872	

*The cumulative target for the period from Jan'22 to Nov'22 is 627.74 Mt.

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

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

3. Completion of Projects and Expansion of Existing Projects.

Coal India Limited

During 2022, 13 mining projects have been sanctioned and 3 Projects are anticipated to be sanctioned by Mar'23 and 03 mining projects have been completed in CIL.

As on date, there are 118 ongoing coal projects (costing ₹ 20 Crs. and above) with total sanctioned capacity 912.3 Mty and with total sanctioned capital of ₹ 133986 Crs, that are under different stages of implementation.

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

- a) Persistent persuasion with State Governments to expedite possession of land in states of Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP and Maharastra. Further, landowners are being constantly persuaded to accept compensation and hand over land acquired by the company.
- b) Constant coordination and liaising with the State Government for expediting the process of grant of FC.
- c) State Governments have been constantly persuaded by the coal companies at all levels to initiate necessary action for curbing the frequent law & order issues.
- d) The implementation of projects is reviewed regularly at the subsidiary and CIL level. MoC reviews projects costing more than ₹ 500 Crs and above on monthly basis.

e) The projects monitoring group(PMG) takes-up critical issues with the State Government at the highest level at regular intervals. The MoC on its part follows up issues affecting implementation of projects with other Ministries & with State Govt. especially for facilitating Forestry Clearances and Physical possession of land.

For effective monitoring & facilitating quick & informed decision making, ERP Portal was launched last year by CIL, which assimilates every detail of projects/ mines, analyses the performance and generates relevant reports.

Monitoring of Projects is done through PS Module of ERP Portal.

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

Singareni Collieries Company Limited

As on date, there are 15 on-going coal projects, costing ₹ 20 Cr. and above, that are under different stages of implementation. The status of different milestones of ongoing Projects is being uploaded in MDMS Portal (developed by CMPDI) for monitoring and in e-CPMP (online Coal Project Monitoring Portal) and OCMS portal (MoSPI) for resolving issues pending at State level & with the Central Ministries.

4. Measures being taken to increase coal production

During 2022-23, CIL envisages to produce 479.41 Mt. from the on-going group of projects. Due to outbreak of COVID-19 Pandemic during the end of FY 19-20 and consequent severe economic slump globally as well as in the country, the growth trajectory in the country dipped sharply causing a subdued coal demand in the country which consequently led to

accumulation of huge pithead stock of about 100Mt at CIL end during 2020-21 with no further scope of inventory enhancement. However, with increased coal demand during 2021-22, the off take of coal reached a new high of 661.89 Mt., thus substantially reducing the pit-head stock. Hence, keeping in view the recent fluctuation in demand, the production plan was reworked and accordingly, production plan of CIL was kept at 700 Mt. during the FY-2022-23.

In respect of CIL, major increase in production is envisaged from 101 mining projects (Greenfield and expansion projects) which are under different stages of implementation) and are mainly from four subsidiaries viz. SECL, MCL, NCL & CCL. CIL has taken the following steps to increase production of coal:

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

- Allocation of additional coal blocks to some of the subsidiaries of CIL to enhance production substantially.
- 15 Greenfield Projects are identified with a Capacity of about 170 Mty to be operated by Mine Developer cum Operator mode.
- 49 First Mile Connectivity projects are being planned in two phases. Out of these, 35 Projects in Phase-I are to be implemented by FY 2023-24 with a capacity of 414.5 Mt.
- CIL has taken initiatives for improvement in productivity by enhancing efficiency of its mines with the introduction of Digitization of operation and introduction of ERP in two phases.

3.3 Measures being taken by SCCL to increase coal production

Presently, SCCL is operating 42 mines (24-Underground and 18-Opencast) in Telangana State. Naini Coal Mine allocated to SCCL in Odisha State is expected to be started in FY 2022-23. SCCL has envisaged to ramp up production to 80 Mt by the end of 2023-24. Following steps are taken to enhance the production:

- Planning to open 11 new mines (10 in GVCF and 1 in Talcher)
- Improving coal evacuation infrastructure facility: SCCL is modifying its CHP, constructing new CHP, Crushers.
- Construction of railway siding and laying of new railway lines for evacuation of coal.
- Development of roads for small distance transport of coal to the dispatch point.

3.4 Measures being taken by NLCIL to increase coal production

NLC India has taken steps to achieve the target of 6 MTPA from Talabira II & III OCP from its original

schedule of 4 MTPA during the year 2021-22. Considering the high demand of coal, NLC India Ltd. is taking all out efforts to augment the coal production of Talabira Mine further. In addition, Talabira II & III OCP is augmenting the coal production in F.Y. 2022-23 on best effort basis from 8.00 MT (as per approved mine plan) to 13.00 MT as per MOC advice. The above efforts will not only provide fuel security to end use plants but also make coal available in the market. Also, efforts are being made for arrangement of transfer of coal between NLC India Ltd. and NTPC Ltd. to reduce the landed price of coal

5. Technology development and Modernization of Mines in CIL

Under Ground Mine Mechanization:

The Vision 2047 of the nation, which is under finalization, has highlighted a number of important would-be for the future. What evolved from the exercise clearly indicated that coal continues to remain a major player in the energy supply mix of the nation. Further, more and more energy should be sourced from environment friendly modes which include environmentally friendly mining methods thereby greatly enhancing the importance and relevance of underground mines.

Therefore, CIL is preparing a UG Vision Plan which is under process of finalization and according to it, CIL envisages a production of 100 Mt. by the year end 2027-28. The major thrust area to augment UG production is by introducing Continuous Miner (CM) in a big way as well as by implementing large number of Highwall mines to improve %age of extraction and exploit the idle coal which otherwise would be lost forever in the batter of old/ discontinued/ running OC mines. Another method of increasing UG production has been taken by re-opening the abandoned/ discontinued mines through MDO by revenue sharing model. At present, 21 nos of Continuous Miners (CM) have been deployed in 14

UG mines of CIL with total capacity of about 9.21 Mty. As per the said UG Vision Plan, CIL has envisaged a plan for commissioning of another 128 Nos. of CMs with capacity of about 50.00 Mty by 2027-28.

20 nos. of mines has been identified so far for introducing Highwall Mining and out of which Work Order has been issued in four no. of mines, two in ECL and one each in BCCL & CCL.

For the purpose of auctioning of abandoned/discontinued mines on revenue sharing model through MDO, a total of 30 mines (20 mines in Tranche-I & 10 mines in Tranche-II) have been identified so far. Out of this, LOA has been issued in three mines of ECL and in one mine of WCL while in one mine belonging to SECL, issuance of LOA is awaiting approval of its Board.

Further, man-riding system has been introduced in a number of underground mines with the objective of reducing unproductive travelling time of mine workers. Presently, 47 man-riding systems are in operation in CIL mines. Another 21 man riding schemes have been prepared for underground mines of CIL. For a few underground mines proposed with mass production technology, trackless transport system has been proposed for men and material. Accordingly, five Free-steered vehicles and six multi-utility vehicles are presently in operation in Jhanjra and Kottadih underground mine of ECL.

Opencast Mine Mechanisation:

- CIL has introduced State-of-the-Art technology to improve work efficiency. High capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper are running in Gevra Expansion, Dipka & Kusmunda open cast mines while 20 cum Shovel with 190 T Rear Dumper are running in Amlorhi, Dudhichua, Jayant, Khadia & Nigahi of NCL and in Rajmahal of ECL.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve

operational efficiency, customer satisfaction & to cater environmental needs. 50.16% of total coal production of CIL during 2021-22 was achieved through using Surface Miners.

- GPS based vehicle tracking, RFID system based monitoring devices with boom barrier are introduced to enable real time monitoring of the movement of vehicles which also facilitate corrective measures against pilferage etc.
- For improving overall efficiency & economics of mine through Digitization, CIL has taken initiatives for ‘Digital Transformation’ in seven (07) selected opencast mines (3 of SECL & 4 of NCL).
- Slope Stability Radar has been deployed in one mine of WCL, 3 mines of SECL and in one mine of ECL. Another Slope Stability Radar has been deployed in Dudhichua OC of NCL under S&T Study. In future Slope Stability radar will be deployed in other big mines of CIL.
- Vertical Rippers for extraction of Overburden has been introduced in two mines of MCL. Also, consultation with OEMs is being done to introduce Surface Miner for extraction of OB.
- Drone-based Surface Survey is being conducted at various subsidiaries of CIL.
- Further, CIL has also introduced Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and other IT-enabled system to manage its human, physical and financial resources which will give a big boost to the operating efficiency of the CIL.

Surveying and Exploration

- For precision of highest level, Total Station & 3D TLS survey instruments have already been introduced for survey & measurement work. Two nos. of high end survey grade Drone Technology equipped with LIDAR and Thermal Sensors have been procured by

CMPDIL which will be used for Volumetric measurement, Monitoring of plantations, Mine closures activities, thermal mapping of mine fire zones and generation of digital terrain models for mine operation.

- In exploration work, advancements is achieved through introduction of Drone technology for surveying areas with highly undulating topography and less approachability, especially like North East regions etc. Using this technology more grounds can be covered in less time and due to recent developments in software, handling this high definition datasets have become quite easier and accurate modelling of ore/mineral bodies, basements etc. for the whole area can be done. Further, Seismic survey process, a conventional exploration technique (2D/3D) in normal surface terrain, is being used through departmental as well as outsourcing and imported software PARADIGM is presently being used. AI enabled modules will be used to improve the quality by processing 'interpretation of acquired data.

Technology Development and Modernisation of NLC Mines:

NLC India Limited is pioneer of Lignite and Coal Mining in India has adopted new mining technologies in his different sector of Mines and Thermal units.

The latest technologies which are being adopted in mining sector is summarised below:

NLCIL's, latest technological innovations:

- 1. Spatial data visualisation and volume measurement of OB/LIGNITE/COAL**
 - NLCIL is using 3D TLS for volume measurement of IB, OB, COAL and Lignite based on DTM to DTM in all its Lignite and Coal Mines in India.

- 2. Geospatial Data generation with integration** of Trimble R12 DGPS and 3D-TLS which will make a Benchmark customization in Terrestrial laser Scanner usage in Mines.

- 3. Geographic information systems (GIS):**

- These Geospatial data represents an object's location, size, and shape.
- GIS is used for
 - o OB/IB/Lignite/Coal reserve estimation.
 - o Geochemical and hydrology data.
 - o Report generation.

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

.Out of the 11 coal blocks/mines approved for allotment to CIL by Ministry of Coal under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, allotment of 4 coal blocks/mines have been cancelled by Ministry of Coal earlier. Allotment orders have been issued to the remaining7 coal blocks/mines during past years.

During 2022-23, no coal block/mine has been allocated to CIL/its Subsidiaries under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, out of the coal mines cancelled/de-allocated by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

- 7. Allotment of Coal/Lignite Blocks under MMDR Act, 1957:**

Out of 6 coal blocks approved earlier for allotment to CIL/its Subsidiaries under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, 4 coal blocks have been surrendered to Ministry of Coal by CIL/its Subsidiaries in previous years.

During 2022-23, allotment of remaining 2 coal blocks to Western Coalfields Limited under the

provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 viz. Ghogharpalli and Dip Extension of Ghogharpalli of Ib Valley Coalfields in the state of Odisha, have been cancelled by Ministry of Coal.

During 2022-23, Ministry of Coal has been requested by CIL for allocation of Chhelia coal block of Talcher Coalfield in the state of Odisha to Mahanadi Coalfields Limited through the process of allotment, under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Commercial coal mining for sale of coal was launched for the first time in India on the 18th June 2020. With the commencement of commercial auction, in the 1st tranche, 38 coal blocks (28 under CMSP Act and 10 under MMDR Act) were offered for auction and 20 coal blocks (16 under CMSP Act and 4 under MMDR Act) were successfully auctioned. In the 2nd tranche, 67 coal blocks (23 under CMSP Act and 44 under MMDR Act) were offered for auction. Out of these, 12 coal blocks (6 under CMSP Act and 6 under MMDR Act) were successfully auctioned. In the subsequent 3rd tranche, 88 coal blocks (35 under CMSP Act and 53 under MMDR Act) were offered for auction, out of which, 15 coal blocks (9 under CMSP Act and 6 under MMDR Act) were successfully auctioned. In the 4th tranche, 99 coal blocks (35 under CMSP Act and 64 under MMDR Act) were offered for auction, out of which, 8 coal blocks (7 under CMSP Act and 1 under MMDR Act) were successfully auctioned. In the 5th tranche of auction, 109 blocks (29 coal blocks under CMSP Act and 71 coal blocks and 9 lignite blocks under MMDR Act) were offered. Out of these blocks, 8 coal blocks (3 under CMSP Act and 5 under MMDR Act) were successfully auctioned. In the current round of auction, a total of 133 blocks [125 coal blocks (29 under CMSP Act and 96 under MMDR Act) and 8 lignite blocks] have been offered in the 6th tranche of auction while 8 blocks (7 coal and 1 lignite) have been offered under 2nd attempt of the 5th tranche

of auction. In the present 6th tranche of auction, boundary of some of the blocks has been revised to exclude densely populated areas, areas under reserve forest, areas with existing infrastructure, etc. and also by splitting of very large blocks into sub-blocks, to make these coal blocks attractive.

[Note: Current allocation status of coal blocks both under CMSP Act and MMDR Act and information related to Policy Reforms for allocation of coal/lignite blocks may be updated at MoC.]

Policy Reforms for allocation of coal/lignite blocks:

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8. Quality and Third Party Sampling - Recent Decisions

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, which was later extended to Non-power sector consumers under FSAs, MOU and different e auction consumers since 28.08.2020.

For Non-Power sector, Quality Council of India (QCI) has been engaged for Third Party Sampling job at loading end, which was later extended to power sector consumers under FSAs, MOU and different e auction consumers since 28.08.2020.

The sampling and coal testing charges are borne by the buyer and the seller equally.

In terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), CIL initially bills customers based on the declared grade of coal and later adjusts based on the coal quality analysis reports of the Third Party/ Referee laboratory. Apart from Central Institute of Mining &

Fuel Research (CIMFR) and Quality Council of India (QCI) two more agencies having global presences namely M/s Cotecna Inspection India Pvt. Ltd & M/s SGS India Private Ltd are also empaneled by CIL vide notification dated 15.03.2021, to provide more choices of Third-Party Agencies to consumers and bring out the best International practices. Empanelment of M/s Cotecna Inspection India Pvt. Ltd was terminated since 11.10.2022 for conflict of interest.

For enhanced customer satisfaction, special emphasis has been given to Quality Management of coal from mine to dispatch point. Now, all the consumers of CIL have the option for quality assessment of the supplies through independent third-party sampling agencies.

Further, MOP vide letter dated 30.03.2021, conveyed the decision that PFC (Power Finance Corporation) shall empanel TPS agencies for power utilities, in addition to CIMFR and consumers shall be free to take services of any of the empanelled agencies. Tender by PFC was floated in November 2021. Subsequently, letter of empanelment was issued to M/S Mitra SK Pvt Ltd. by PFC on 28.12.2021, as a third-party sampling agency (L-1, lowest bidder) for collection, preparation and analysis of coal samples at loading end for power sector.

Second round of empanelment by PFC is under progress so that Consumers (both Power and Non-Power) get wider choice of availing sampling services from larger number of third party sampling agencies. The tendering is under progress.

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

- I. Non-Power FSAs.
- II. Coal Supplied to SNAs
- III. E-auction Schemes

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

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

The annual agreement quantity signed by CIL with TPSAs viz. CIMFR, QCI, SGS & Mitra SK for carrying out sampling as on 31.12.2022 is 643 MT, 215 MT, 4 MT & 3.6 MT respectively.

9. Rationalization of Coal linkages:

Ministry of Coal has issued the policy for linkage Rationalisation for power plants of State/Central PSUs in 2015. Coal linkage rationalisation in power sector (for State/Central PSUs) has resulted in decrease in transportation cost from the mines to the power plants leading to more efficient coal base power generation. Ministry of Coal has issued the policy for linkage Rationalisation for Independent Power Producers (IPP) in 2018.

So far 92.16 MT of coal has been rationalised with annual potential saving of ₹ 6420 crore so far.

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

10. Automatic transfer of coal linkage/LoA granted to the old plants while scrapping and replacing them with new plants.

The issue of Policy on transfer of linkage in case of scrapping of old units by replacing them with

new plants was deliberated in the SLC (LT) Meeting held on 27.06.2014, wherein the Committee recommended that based on the recommendation of MoP the new plants will come up in a staggered way by the end of the 13th Plan and may also spill over to the 14th plan, Committee decided with regard to scrapping of old plants as under:

- (i) LoA/linkage granted to the old plant shall be automatically transferred to the new plant of the nearest super critical capacity.
- (ii) If the capacity of the new super critical plant is higher than the old plant, additional coal may be accorded priority subject to the availability of coal on the best effort basis from CIL.
- (iii) At least 50% capacity of the new super critical plant has to be retired. Old plants may be clubbed together to achieve this minimum benchmark of 50% of proposed super critical capacity.
- (iv) This policy shall be applicable to pre-NCDP plants in public sector, which have already been granted long term linkages/LoAs
- (v) Automatic transfer of LoA as explained above shall be permissible only when the new plant is set within the State in which the old plant is located and the old plant is actually scrapped. The old plant shall continue to operate till the CoD of new plant.

However, later on, point No. (v) was amended to the effect that for thermal power plants belong to central sector, automatic transfer of linkages/LoA from the scrapped to a new unit would be permitted outside the State in which the old unit is located.

11. Auction of coal linkages for non-regulated sector

Following the policy guidelines issued by Ministry of Coal on 15.02.2016 for allocation of coal linkages to the non-regulated sector (NRS), CIL has been

conducting linkage auctions for coal allocation to Sponge Iron, Cement, CPP, Others (non-coking), Others(coking) and Steel (coking) subsectors.

CIL has completed five tranches of NRS linkage auction, wherein a total of 131.19 MT per annum of linkages have been booked by the successful bidders.

11.1 Coal Linkages to Power Sector under SHAKTI

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: (as on 01.01.23)

- i) Clearance has been given for signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to 9 LoA holders with a total capacity of 8120 MW under provisions of para A(i) of SHAKTI policy.
- (ii) 22 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 22540 MW under provisions of para B (i) of SHAKTI policy.

(iii) Four rounds of linkage auctions under para B (ii) of Shakti policy have been completed. The details are as below:

- First round was conducted in September, 2017, where 27.18 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) of linkages was booked by 10 successful bidders.
- Second round conducted in May, 2019, where 2.97 MTPA of linkages was booked by 8 successful bidders.
- Third round was conducted by PFC Consulting Limited (PFCCL) during May, 2020, where 2.84 MTPA of linkages was booked by 5 successful bidders.
- Fourth round was conducted by PFCCL in September, 2021, where, 3.20 MTPA of linkages was booked by 5 successful bidders.

(iv) Three rounds of linkage auction under para B (iii) of Shakti policy have been completed. The details are as below

- First round was conducted in February, 2020, where against an offer of 11.8 MTPA, a quantity of 6.49 MTPA was booked by 7 successful bidders.
- Second round was conducted in May, 2022, where against an offer of 9.00 MTPA, a quantity of 6.42 MTPA was booked by 8 successful bidders.
- Third round was conducted in September, 2022, where the offered quantity of 5.10 MTPA was fully booked by 5 successful bidders.

(v) Coal linkage have been earmarked from CIL for the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for a capacity of 4000 MW and 3000 MW respectively for linkage under B(iv) of SHAKTI Policy.

- (vi) Coal linkage earmarked from CIL for a capacity of 4500 MW for linkage under B(v) of SHAKTI Policy.
- (vii) 11 tranches of quarterly Linkage Auction have been conducted by Coal India Limited under para B(viii)(a) of SHAKTI Policy. Out of total offered quantity of 58.37 MT of coal, 23.71 MT was booked by successful bidders.

12. Policy on Bridge Linkage

Policy guidelines for grant of 'Bridge Linkage' to specified end-use plants of Central and State Public sector Undertakings (both in power as well as non-power sector which have been allotted coal mines/block, have been circulated to all concerned. Bridge Linkage shall act as a short term linkage to bridge the gap between requirement of coal of a specified end use plant of Central and State PSUs and the start of coal production from the linked Schedule-III coal mines and coal blocks allotted under MMDR act. As on 30.12.2022, 17 Thermal Power Plants including 1 CPP unit in Central/ State Public sector Undertakings having Bridge Linkage from CIL

13. Thrust on Washing of Coal

To meet the demand of Steel Sector, there is urgent need and necessity for augmentation of coking coal in the country. Due to scarce availability of resources of metallurgical coal in the country, the demand of steel sector can partially be met by washing of high ash coking coal at different target ash in economically feasible manner to maximize the blending ratio of washed coking coal to good quality imported coking coal which results into the reduction of import of the country. In this regard, three R&D projects namely "Upgradation of High Ash Indian Coals through Physical and Chemical beneficiation" by IIT Kharagpur in association with CMPDI, MCL & BCCL; "Effective utilization of Middlings and Fines of Coking coal washery for recovery of carbon values" by NML Jamshedpur in

association with CMPDI & BCCL; and "Performance Study of Coking Coal washery of Coal India Limited through Simulation analysis" by NML Jamshedpur & CMPDI Ranchi in association with BCCL have been taken up and are under different stages of implementation.

To augment the washed coal production, CIL has planned for new washeries apart from renovation of existing washeries which are already in operation. Presently, CIL has 13 coal washeries, out of which, 11 are coking coal (including 2 recently commissioned coking coal washeries) and 2 non-coking coal washeries with total capacity of 13.94 Mty and 11 Mty, respectively.

Most of the existing coking coal washeries are very old and have outlived their designed lives leading to low efficiency. To enhance their operational efficiency, detailed study report for renovation has been prepared for various washeries of BCCL and CCL.

To further boost the washing of coal, there are 11 new upcoming washery projects in CIL, which are under different phases of implementation. Out of the 11 washeries, 10 are coking coal and 1 non-coking coal washery. Three (3) washeries are under construction, one (1) washery is under PGT, two (2) washeries are awaiting statutory clearances, four (4) are under tendering stage and one (1) washery is under conceptual stages.

14. Master Plan to address Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation areas

Master Plan with a scope of dealing with Fire, Subsidence and rehabilitation of people from endangered areas was approved by the President of India, on 12.08.2009. The time schedule of implementation in Jharia Coalfield (JCF) is 12 years including 2 years of pre-implementation activities and for Ranganj Coalfield (RCF) it was considered for 10 years as per approved Master Plan. The periods of implementation of Master Plan for JCF

has expired on 11.08.2021 and that for RCF has expired on 11.08.2019.

As per the directive of the 19th HPCC meeting, a draft comprehensive proposal incorporating alternative rehabilitation package, time, and cost overrun have been prepared by ECL in consultation with CMPDI, RI-I & ADDA and BCCL in consultation with CMPDI RI-II & JRDA.

Both the comprehensive proposal have been discussed in the 21st HPCC meeting. As per the directive of the 21st HPCC meeting, revision of both the proposal is under finalization process at Govt of Jharkhand and Govt of W.B. respectively.

All identified active surface fires have been douzed / excavated/blanketed by ECL through its own internal resources. For ECL families, ECL had proactively shifted all of its employees to existing ECL quarters at stable/safe locations. For Non-ECL families, Asansol Durgapur Development Authority (ADDA), Govt. of West Bengal is the implementing agency and implementation is underway for which demographic survey has been conducted. Against initial estimate of 33196 houses in 139 sites (8.62 sq.km. affected area) around 29,000 households (6101 Legal Title Holder, 22668 Non-legal Title Holder & 222 Institutions) identified through demographic survey report in 141 sites (later 02 more sites were included in 6th HPCC meeting).

Summarized Status of Implementations of Master Plan in the leasehold of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Fire dealing: The coal mine fire survey/study was instituted by BCCL through National Remote Sensing Centre(NRSC), Hyderabad for delineation of surface coal fires in Jharia Coalfield. There were a total of 34 active fire sites as per its report of 2017. BCCL has taken action for dealing with fire in these sites. NRSC has conducted a survey of fire in 2021 and reported the presence of 27 fire sites. Action is

being taken by BCCL for dealing with fire in these sites as stipulated in the approved Master Plan.

At present out of 16 mineable location 15 are under operation and for 1 location proposal under formulation.

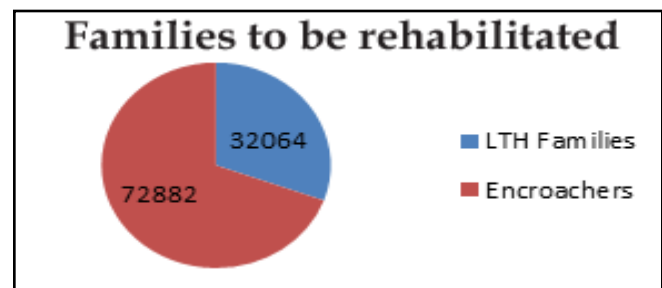
The balance 11 fire sites are found to be non-mineable (for digging out the firy coal). In recent study by NRSC, 10 fire sites have shown decreasing trend/ marginal indication of fire is being dealt by method of surface blanketing. Fire dealing at remaining 1 non-mineable sites is being planned with viability gap funding.

Under the guidance of PMO , a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) to review the Jharia Master Plan and to suggest the way ahead .

Rehabilitation: As per the Master Plan, total 53,291 families in 595 no. of sites were to be surveyed. JRDA completed the survey of 595 sites in 2020 .

6,352 house houses have been constructed in Belghoria Rehabilitation Township “Jharia Vihar” in which 2,676 non-LTH families (encroachers) are shifted from affected areas.

In order to shift BCCL employees residing in fire affected areas, 11,798 houses have been built by BCCL in non-coal bearing zones and 4,205 families from fire and subsidence places have been shifted to these houses Further construction of reaming houses by BCCL are in different stages of completion.



For Non-BCCL part out of 23847 houses for encroachers (non-LTH), 18272 houses taken up for

construction by JRDA. 6352 are completed and 12000 houses are under construction and will be completed by June 2024. In terms of shifting of families, 2676 families has been shifted till date.

Due to completion of tenure of Master Plan, to continue with the ongoing activities, proposal for time extension of Master Plan was examined and MoC gave extension for one year for “Committed works”. Further, as per the directive of Cabinet secretary, a Committee was constituted to review Jharia Master Plan under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) on 25th August 2021 with the following Terms of Reference.

- Examine the progress of Jharia Master Plan.
- Review and make comprehensive assessment of the problem of fire and unstable areas in Jharia coalfield and suggest fire and unstable areas to be considered for rehabilitation.
- Formulate strategies for fire and safety management plan
- Suggest appropriate strategies for involvement of affected local communities.
- Formulate alternative proposals for rehabilitation and resettlement suited to local affected community.
- Suggest long term measures for management/ shifting of surface infrastructure over fire and unstable areas in Jharia Coalfields
- Assessment of coking coal reserve affected due to fire and unstable areas and suggest strategies for mining
- Suggest suitable mechanism for better implementation and monitoring

The committee visited the affected areas and interacted with stake holders. The report is under preparation.

Revision of approved Master Plan:

Due to completion of tenure of Master Plan, to continue with the ongoing activities, proposal for time extension of Master Plan was examined and MoC gave extension for one year for “Committed works”.

Further, under the guidance of PMO, a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) to review the Jharia Master Plan and to suggest the way ahead. The Committee has submitted its report. The said report has been submitted to Cabinet Secretary for approval. As per the MOM of meeting on 07.10.2022 chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, the committee will finalize its report after examining the issues which emerged during deliberations held in this meeting.

As per the directive of Cabinet Secretary, last meeting of the Committee was held on 26.10.22 at the office of the Chief Secretary, Jharkhand. As per the decisions taken in the meeting and suggestions/ inputs received from committee members, the committee report has been finalized. BCCL has submitted its Comments/inputs as desired.

On the subject of “Way ahead for Jharia master Plan: Surface infrastructure shifting” a meeting was held on 28.10.2022 under the chairmanship of OSD, MoC, to discuss the issues related to ownership of responsibility of shifting of various surface Infrastructures from affected areas of Jharia Coalfield. The meeting was attended by representatives from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Road Transport and Highway, Ministry of Railways, Government of Jharkhand and BCCL. After detailed discussion it was agreed to that asset owing Ministry/ department will shift their infrastructure from their own resources.

15. Satellite Surveillance for land reclamation

Reclamation of mined out areas is important for sustainable development. Emphasis is being laid on

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

In CIL, Land Reclamation Monitoring based on Satellite Data is being done for mines coming under two categories:

- (a) Mines producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) mcm per annum: The mines / cluster coming under more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum are monitored on annual basis
- (b) Mines producing less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) mcm per annum: The mines / clusters coming under less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum category are monitored at an interval of three years in a phase wise manner.

In the year 2022-2023, Land Reclamation Monitoring of total 109 projects comprising of 76 Opencast Projects producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) p.a. category and 33 opencast projects/clusters/UG mines producing less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) p.a. category under different subsidiaries of CIL has been taken up for monitoring. The Digital Image Processing of Satellite Data has been completed and the reports are under compilation.

CMPDI has two survey grade drones which are equipped with LiDAR, optical and thermal sensors. It is presently being used for various applications in SECL, BCCL, CCL & MCL. Twelve (12) Drone Service Providers have been empanelled by CMPDI based on qualitative assessment as the number of Drone based jobs are high and spread over various subsidiaries of CIL. CMPDI is using the services of these agencies on regular basis. Some major projects executed during FY 2022-23 are as follows:

- Sand Replenishment Studies in the State of Uttar Pradesh,
- Terrain Mapping of Unstable Sites in Jharia Coalfield, BCCL for Jharia Master Plan,
- Drone based real time footage videography in four projects of CCL as per mandate of MoEF
- Terrain mapping of the newly constituted Block-D and Block - E Area, Jharia Coalfields, BCCL
- Drone based Thermal Survey in Kujju OCP, CCL
- Drone based Survey for Soil Moisture Conservation Studies for NALCO, VEDANTA & SCCL in Odisha
- Drone based Survey for WBPDCCL (Phase I) in DPDH Block
- Drone based Survey for Block - C, Jharia Coalfield, BCCL
- For planning and monitoring of EC and FC proposals of CIL Subsidiaries, a dedicated portal including a dashboard has been developed and integrated in existing ERP modules which is subjected to continual improvement.

Satellite Surveillance for land reclamation NLC:

1. **Safety and surveillance in hazardous areas-** NLCIL has 259 Sq. Km leased hold area and have old dump and afforestation area that need surveillance for safety of mankind. NLCIL is started doing regular surveillance this area periodically with UAV and LIDAR combination.
2. **Time-lapse photography**—Started using RGB drones the photography of NLCIL mines & thermal are being done periodically.
3. **Measuring stockpile inventory** - NLCIL started as an experimental one, to use LIDAR/ RGB RTK/PPK enabled Drones for Lignite/ coal stock measurement.
4. **Site mapping**—Drones are being used to site mapping of mines and old dump. Recently Mine

II in Neyveli Tamilnadu and BLMP in Rajasthan, site mapping is carried out in the month of May 2022 and June 2022 respectively.

16. Review of Productivity Norms- Output Per Manshift (OMS) of CIL

(In Tonnes)

Year	Output Per Manshift (OMS)		
	UG	OC	Overall
2021-22 (Actual)	0.98	15.23	9.53
2022-23 (Provisional) Apr'22-Nov'22	0.99	15.12	9.62

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

During the current financial year, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have undertaken different developmental projects/activities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per their CSR policy which has been framed in accordance with the extant guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of CSR fund and expenditure by CIL and its subsidiaries during the last three years and the current year are as under:

(Fig. in ₹Crores)

CSR Budget and Expenditure (Fig.in ₹ Crores) for CIL and subsidiaries during last three years and current year								
Com-pany	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (Provisional)	
	Statutory Provision	Exp.	Statutory Provision	Exp.	Statutory Provision	Exp.	Statutory Provision	Exp.(Apr.-Dec.)
ECL	10.03	11.48	8.84	11.56	12.57	13.86	0.00	2.88
BCCL	6.21	6.01	0.00	6.12	0.00	2.99	0.00	0.39
CCL	42.73	52.89	46.46	56.60	50.25	24.82	46.28	9.48
WCL	10.64	9.59	0.00	5.95	1.08	12.54	8.45	6.51
SECL	66.53	84.65	79.42	38.33	67.58	69.34	44.69	37.38
MCL	156.50	165.50	168.44	205.34	181.62	251.76	196.16	72.21
NCL	92.27	83.33	118.23	129.93	132.75	123.52	134.61	38.50
CMPDIL	3.01	3.07	4.65	4.66	6.61	6.86	7.30	2.62
CIL	8.28	171.32	8.47	95.36	6.81	77.64	7.10	17.29
TOTAL	396.20	587.84	434.51	553.85	459.27	583.32	444.59	187.26

As per DPE guidelines, the priority themes for the current year are 'Health & Nutrition'. Other than this, skill development has also been focused upon. The major CSR activities/projects undertaken/being implemented during the current financial year areas under:

1) Healthcare and Nutrition

a) The construction of academic/college complex of the Mahanadi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research (MIMSR) at Talcher, Odisha is complete and the hospital complex is in finishing stage. The total project cost is ₹ 492.62cr.

b) Construction of 100-bedded Super Specialty Cardiac Care Hospital at Jharsuguda, Odisha at a cost of ₹ 103.53 cr.

c) CIL's unique CSR project 'Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana' reached the milestone of curing 250 beneficiaries during the current FY. Two more hospitals in Mumbai have been empaneled to increase the cover age of the scheme.

d) Centralized kitchen for preparation and distribution of Mid-Day Meals to 50,000 students of Govt. Schools in Ramgarh district, Jharkhand at a cost of ₹ 22.07 cr.

- e) Part funding of ₹ 10cr. towards procurement of 'Gamma Knife' neurosurgery equipment in Kolkata
- f) Reconstruction and Upgradation of 52 Anganwadis Centers in Singrauli (25 nos.) and Sonbhadra(27 nos.)at a cost of ₹ 5.93 cr.
- g) Setting up of 40 bedded Intensive Care Unit (ICU) at 3rd floor of Trauma Centre building at Silchar Medical College in Assam at a cost of ₹ 5.04 cr.
- h) Renovation of 50 bedded govt. hospital in Dibulganj-Anpara, Sonbhadra District, Uttar Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 4.06 cr.
- i) Up-gradation of 23 no. of Health Sub-Centres (HSC) to Health and wellness Centre (HWC) in 7 Blocks of Godda, Jharkhand at a cost of ₹ 2.26 cr.
- j) Running of Mobile Medical Vans (MMVs) for total 80 villages in Dumka district, Jharkhand and Paschim Bardhaman district, West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 1.78cr.
- k) Supporting 'Project Phulwari' on reducing malnutrition problem in children of 06 months to 3 years age group in Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh through Rural Crèches in 75 villages at a cost of ₹ 1.28 cr.

2) Skill Development:

CIL & subsidiaries have taken up a target of skill development of 10,000 persons this year, mostly from mining command areas. The following are the major initiatives being implemented to fulfil this target:

- a) Training 2,360 persons in plastic engineering related trades at different centers of Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology(CIPET)
- b) Multi-skill training of 450 students from MCL's

command districts in Odisha

- c) Training of 5,770 persons intrades with good employment / entrepreneurship potential such as tailoring, food processing, heavy vehicle driving etc.

3) Education & Innovation

- a) Financial assistance for construction of Institute of Mining Technology in Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 76.56cr.
- b) Construction of 5000 seater modern library at Ranchi, Jharkhand at a cost of ₹ 65 cr.
- c) Transformation of schools under ' Mo School Abhiyan' in 4 districts of Odisha at a cost of ₹ 30.55cr.
- d) Construction of 94 classrooms in Govt. Schools at Dharwad, Karnataka at a cost of ₹ 21.54 cr.
- e) Development of School and hostel at Chapki, Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh targeting over all development of tribal rural youths in the region at a cost of ₹ 7.40 cr.
- f) Funding toilets, drinking water and other infrastructure of 21 schools of Giridih & Koderma Districts of Jharkhand at a cost of Rs 3.40 cr.
- g) Providing 54 smart class devices in 30 Govt. schools of Tandwa, Chatra district & 40 Smart Class devices in Jamtara District of Jharkhand to facilitate rural children with up to date teaching modules at a cost of ₹ 2 cr.
- h) Construction of Hostel building for upcoming residential school at Joka, West Bengal for 1000 tribal/rural and under privileged girls students at a cost of ₹ 1.99 cr.
- i) Development of NCL-IIT BHU incubation center at accost of ₹ 1.30cr.
- j) Reconstruction of schools damaged in recent floods in Assam at a cost of ₹ 1.31cr.

4) Rural Development

- a) Electrification of 10,253 nos. of households in Chitrangi block of Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 56 cr.
- b) Construction of around 40kms. Of roads/ bridges/ culverts connecting villages around mines in Singrauli district, Madhya Pradesh and Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 31.00cr.
- c) Comprehensive Community Development Programme (CCDP Utthan) in Angul, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, and Sundergarh districts of Odisha at a cost of ₹ 20.30 cr. to benefit 7,000 households through Livestock development, Agro-Horti (WADI) Development Programme, Water resource development, Improved agriculture and Quality of life improvement.
- d) Strengthening of 6 kms. Roads in rural areas of Ranchi District at a cost of ₹ 8.01cr.
- e) Construction of 7 community halls in 2 different panchayats samitis of Kota District, Rajasthan at a cost of ₹ 1.42 cr.

5) Conservation of environment, flora and fauna

- a) Financial assistance of ₹ 24.20 lakhs to Pench Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation for SHGs of villagers scattered in Buffer area of Pench Tiger Reserve for providing rice, flour and pulse mills which can cater the needs of local surroundings as well as create additional revenue of local livelihood under CSR. This will also lessen the man animal conflict in the region. Beneficiaries are 4000 persons.
- b) Development of eco-park near Manduadih railway station, Varanasi at a cost of ₹ 2cr.
- c) Assistance of ₹ 2 cr. to Wildlife Institute of India in addressing bio-diversity challenges

through finding innovative solution based on rigorous scientific.

- d) Providing Energy Literacy Trainings to 3.75 lakh persons at a cost of ₹ 1.13cr.

6) Water supply and Sanitation

- a) Construction of 18 seater public toilets complexes in 5 tehsils and 1 hospital in Singrauli district and construction and operation of 8nos.of public toilets in Sonbhadra district. Total cost of these initiatives is ₹ 2.55 cr.
- b) Establishment of Sewage Treatment Plant(STP) at Mayapur, West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 2.34cr.
- c) Construction of seven Sulabh Sauchalayas (Public Toilet Complex) in operational areas at a cost of ₹ 2.10 cr.

7) Welfare of the differently abled

- a) Adoption of DDRC (District Divyang Rehabilitation Center)in Singrauli for providing artificial aids & appliance sto Divyangs of Singrauli and Sonbhadra District at a cost of ₹ 2.84 cr.
- b) Construction and operation of school cum hostel for Children with special needs (Divyangjans) in Singrauli district at a cost of ₹ 10.04 cr.
- c) Financial assistance for upgrading Braille press at Kolkata at a cost of ₹ 0.31 cr.

8) Women Empowerment

- a) Installation of Sanitary pad vending machines, Incinerators and Sanitary napkins in 50 Govt. Schools in Singrauli District at a cost of ₹ 2.50 cr.
- b) Innovative menstrual hygiene programme to create awareness and distribute menstrual hygiene product Menstrual Cups for women in two districts of Jharkhand at a cost of ₹ 1.01 cr.

- c) Construction of Natural Fibre diversified product training and development centre for women at Murshidabad, West Bengal at a cost of ₹ 2.08cr.

9) Promotion of Sports

- 1. Development of Sports Academy at Jayant in Singrauli fort rain ingrural youth for National/ International sports events at a cost of ₹ 8.83 cr.
- 2. Support for gym equipment in 38 Gram Panchayats of Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh at a cost of ₹ 1.16 cr.

Other notable activities

- 1. Jointly CIL and CCL successfully organized “CSR & Sustainability Conclave 2022”at Ranchi on 6th & 7th May 2022. Twelve thought leaders shared their valuable insights with the audience. About 250 participants attended the event which included top management and senior executives of the company, CSR executives from all across CIL and students of reputed colleges such as IIM.
- 2. CIL published a Coffee Table Book “Coal India wins over COVID” documenting the efforts of Coal Indians to fight off challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. The book was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Minister (Coal).

Awards and accolades

- 1. Two subsidiaries of CIL won the National CSR Awards (2020), declared on 18th August 2022:
 - a. MCL–Winner in sub-category “Agriculture & Rural Development” under the category “CSR Awards for contribution in National Priority Areas”
 - b. MCL – Honourable mention in sub-category “Women and Child Development” under the category “CSR

Awards for contribution in National Priority Areas”

- c. CCL–Winner in sub-category “Promotion of Sports” under the category “CSR Awards for contribution in National Priority Areas”
- 2. Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana, a flagship CSR initiative of CIL has stood runners up among CPSEs in the 9th Business Responsibility Summit cum Project Excellence Contest held by All India Management Association (AIMA).

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

- 1. SCCL has been taking up various developmental activities under CSR for the benefit of communities and society at large. SCCL sanctioning the projects in the sectors of Health care, drinking water, sanitation, promoting education, training skills among unemployed youth, supporting orphan homes and old age homes, encouraging sports, plantation, rural development works such as laying roads, drains, construction of community halls, providing street lighting etc., Disaster management activities during Covid and Floods etc.
- 2. For the FY 2022-23, SCCL has to spend an amount of Rs 35.71 crore under CSR as per Companies Act, 2013. As on date Rs 25.01 crore were sanctioned for various CSR activities. This year an amount of Rs 1.67 crore sanctioned for Flood relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities at Bhadrachalam. Providing infrastructural facilities in Govt Schools/colleges. Also, providing skill training among unemployed youth and provided plantation. Distributed National flags to the people under Har Ghar Tiranga campaign.

3. During the recent severe floods at Bhadrachalam, SCCL has distributed food packets to the flood victims, and sanitized the flood affected areas, organized medical camps, dewatering of flood affected Godavari Basin villages near Bhadrachalam by hiring Engine driven high discharge pumps activities were taken up under CSR.



4. Food packets distribution to flood victims in Bhadrachalam



5. Organized medical camp for flood victims in Bhadrachalam



6. Skill training to unemployed youth for Army/Police recruitment in SCCL Areas



7. Har Ghar Tiranga - Distribution and Hoisting of National flags to the people in SCCL Areas



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

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

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

(Fig. in ₹Crores)

CSR Budget and Expenditure (Fig.in ₹ Crores) for CIL and subsidiaries during last three years and current year								
Company	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised (upto Dec 22) Prov
NLC India Limited	46.78	75.66	46.74	46.74	40.80	40.80	39.65	25.76
NTPL	5.20	4.16	5.81	2.41	8.09	2.54	7.44	--