



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 CIL/ Non-CIL, Consultancy blocks and Regional Exploration in Promotional/ NMET blocks. CMPDI executes the job through departmental resources, MECL and through tendering.

The actual drilling vis-à-vis targets in Promotional blocks during last five financial years are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2019-20	1.10	1.16	4%
2020-21	1.15	1.26	9%
2021-22	1.40	1.69	34%
2022-23	0.65	0.77	-54%
2023-24	1.50	1.74	126%
2024-25	2.00	1.39 (till Nov'24)	-

The actual drilling vis-à-vis targets in detailed drilling in Non-CIL blocks during last five financial years are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2019-20	6.50	6.74	39%
2020-21	6.50	6.45	-4%
2021-22	2.00	2.59	-60%
2022-23	1.35	1.82	-30%
2023-24	1.60	2.55	40%
2024-25	4.50	2.05 (till Nov'24)	-

The actual drilling vis-à-vis targets in detailed drilling in CIL blocks during the last five financial years are as follows:

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2019-20	6.30	5.83	-30%
2020-21	4.95	5.45	-6%
2021-22	4.35	3.98	-27%
2022-23	4.19	3.58	-10%
2023-24	3.70	3.80	6%
2024-25	3.40	1.67 (till Nov'24)	-



In addition to the above, CMPDI also has carried out exploration in Coal & Non Coal through NMET/ Consultancy funding and in FY 2024-25, during the period from Apr'24 to Nov'24, 0.05 Lakh metre and 0.13 lakh metre of drilling have been carried out through NMET and Consultancy funding respectively.

2. Completion of Projects and Expansion of Existing Projects.

2.1 Coal India Limited

During FY 2024-25, 10 mining projects have been sanctioned and 03 mining projects have been completed in CIL.

As on 30-11-2024, there are 116 ongoing coal projects (costing ₹ 20 Crs. and above) with total sanctioned capacity of 942.4 Mty and with total sanctioned capital of ₹ 139347 Crores. These projects are under different stages of implementation.

Implementation and completion of these projects depend upon critical extraneous factors such as possession of land, statutory clearances like Environmental clearances, Forestry clearance, evacuation infrastructure etc.

In order to ensure the timely completion of projects, following steps have been taken by CIL:

- a) Persistent persuasion with State Governments to expedite possession of land in states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP, UP and Maharashtra. 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 Governments for expediting the process of grant of FC and EC.
- c) Implementation status of projects is reviewed regularly at the subsidiary and CIL level. MoC

reviews projects costing more than ₹ 500 Crs and above on monthly basis.

- d) The Projects Monitoring Group (PMG) takes-up critical issues with the State Government at the highest level at regular intervals. Ministry of Coal 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 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.

2.2 Singareni Collieries Company Limited -

As on 30.11.2024, there are 10 Projects of SCCL, Costing ₹ 150 Crore and above are being monitored through OCMS portal and are being updated monthly. The status of different milestones of ongoing Projects is being monitored through OCMS portal (MoSPI) (now through IIG-PMG) for resolving issues pending at State level & with the Central Ministries.

3. Measures being taken to increase coal production:

3.1 The steps taken by the Government to make the country self-sufficient in the production of coal are as under:

- i. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.



- ii. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 [MMDR Act] for enabling captive mines owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine in such manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government on payment of such additional amount.
- iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up the operationalization of coal mines.
- iv. Project Monitoring Unit for hand-holding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals / clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.
- v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50 % on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Also, incentives on coal gasification or liquefaction (rebate of 50 % on final offer) have been granted.
- vi. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.

3.2 Measures being taken by SCCL to increase coal production:

Coal India Limited (CIL) has identified and initiated actions for fulfilling all the resources required like

Environment Clearance / Forest Clearance, land acquisition, evacuation infrastructures such as mechanized loading through Coal Handling Plant (CHP) / SILO, Rail Projects etc. CIL is in constant endeavour to enhance its coal production through expansion of mines (brownfield projects), opening of new mines (greenfield projects), mechanization and modernization of its mines, both Underground (UG) & Opencast (OC). In its UG mines, CIL is adopting Mass Production Technologies (MPT), mainly with Continuous Miners (CMs), wherever feasible. CIL has also planned Highwalls (HW) mines. In its OC mines, CIL already has State-of-the- Art technology in its high capacity Excavators, Dumpers and Surface Miners.

3.3 Measures being taken by SCCL to increase coal production:

SCCL has envisaged to ramp up production to 90 MT within next 5 years. The following steps are being taken by SCCL to enhance the coal production-

- Expediting the activities to ground new 7 mines (6 mines in Telangana & one in Odisha)
- Follow up of Forest land diversion, Non-forest land acquisition & EC for new mines and existing mines
- Construction and modernization of CHPs and railway siding for coal evacuation.
- Awarding of Coal transport and OB removal contracts in advance.

3.4 Measures being taken by NLCIL to increase coal production:

NLC India Limited has taken steps to augment coal production on a best effort basis to fulfill the coal demand in the country. The production was ramped up to 6.358 MT from the approved Mine Plan target of 4.00 MT in F.Y. 2021-22, and in FY 2022-23, the production was 10.029 MT against the approved mine plan target of 8 MT. In F.Y. 2023-24,



the production was 12.64 MT against the approved mine plan target of 12.00 MT. Considering the high demand of coal, NLC India Ltd. is taking all out efforts to augment the coal production of Talabira Mine to 16.00 MT in F.Y. 2024-25.

4. Technology development and Modernization of Mines in CIL

Underground Mine Mechanisation

The Vision 2047 of the nation 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 has prepared a UG Vision Plan and according to it, CIL has planned to produce 100 Mt by the year end 2034-35. 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 percentage of extraction. To increase coal production from UG and exploit the idle coal which otherwise would be lost forever in the batter of old/ discontinued/ running OC mines efforts have been made by re-opening the abandoned/ discontinued mines through MDO by revenue sharing model. At present, 35 nos. of Continuous Miners (CM) have been deployed in 24 UG mines of CIL with total production capacity of about 17.171 Mty and 2 longwall faces with production capacity of about 2.4 Mty.

As per UG Vision Plan, CIL has envisaged a plan for commissioning of another 121 Nos. of CMs with capacity of about 45.12 Mty by 2034-35. At present, 6 Highwall miners are running with a capacity of 2.86 Mt and additional 14 nos. of Highwall miners will be commissioned by 2034-35. For the purpose

of auctioning of abandoned/ discontinued mines on revenue sharing model through MDO, a total of 25 mines have been awarded so far having about 39.04 Mty of proposed capacity. Further, 55 man-riding system has been introduced in a number of underground mines with the objective of reducing unproductive travelling time of mine workers. Also, trackless transport system (five free-steered vehicles and six multi-utility vehicles) have been introduced for men and material transportation.

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 Amlohri, 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. 53.75% of total coal production of CIL during 2022-23 was achieved through using Surface Miners and it has increased to 54.84% during 2023-24. As on 30.11.2024, 47 numbers of departmental Surface Miners in addition to the Surface Miners deployed through hiring mode are in operation in several opencast mines of CIL.
- 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).
- The latest version of a suite of Geological & Mine modelling software for mine planning are being used. This provides best resource planning through pit design, pit optimization, scheduling of resources and dumps, etc. Geo-technical software/tools for analysing rock and soil slopes stability is also being used.
- 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 as per need.
- Vibro Rippers for extraction of Overburden has been introduced in MCL, SECL and BCCL.
- 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.
- Gati Shakti Cell created in Geomatics Division, CMPDI, is functioning for analysis of various Projects on the PM Gati Shakti Portal.
- Updation of Coal Block, Mining related Information, Coal Evacuation, Land Data and other thematic layers on PMGS- Portal as per CIL requirement. Data uploading and updation is done on regular basis.
- In exploration work, significant advancements have been made with the introduction of drone technology for surveying areas with highly undulating topography and limited accessibility, such as the North Eastern regions. This technology allows for the coverage of larger areas in less time. Additionally, recent developments in software have made it easier to handle high-definition datasets, enabling accurate modeling of ore/mineral bodies, basements, and other geological features across the entire area.
- Furthermore, seismic surveys (2D/3D), a conventional exploration technique for normal surface terrains, are being conducted both in-house and through outsourcing for coal exploration. Seismic data processing and interpretation are carried out using the advanced, imported PARADIGM software. As part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative, CMPDI has also developed a software tool, Spectral Enhancement (SPE), in collaboration with the Gujarat Energy Research and Management Institute (GERMI), Gandhinagar, to enhance seismic data resolution.
- Additionally, an in-house developed AI/ML module for the automatic interpretation of geophysical log data has further improved the accuracy of results while significantly reducing interpretation time. CMPDI has developed and deployed an indigenously created data processing software, C-Mind. This innovation

Surveying and Exploration

- For precision of highest level, Total Station & 3D TLS survey instruments have already been introduced for survey & measurement work. High end survey grade Drone Technology equipped with Optical Sensor, LIDAR and Thermal Sensors have been procured by CMPDI which are being used for different survey purposes such as, Volumetric measurement, Topographical survey, thermal mapping of mine fire zones, change detection, Soil Moisture Conservation (SMC) Studies and generation of digital terrain models for mine operation.



has significantly reduced data processing time and enhanced the efficiency of Geological Report preparation.

Technology Development and Modernisation of Mines:

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

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

i. Collecting Geo-spatial data, visualisation of the same on processing and finally report generation on analysis of OB/LIGNITE/COAL quantity.

NLCIL is using 3D TLS with GNSS Receivers as standalone and also projected to use as an integrated one i.e., TLS integrated with GNSS receivers (Rover) for periodical verification on volume measurement of IB, OB, Coal and Lignite. These practices are on in all NLCIL coal and Lignite Mining.

ii. Geospatial Data generation with integration of Trimble R12 GNSS Receivers and 3D-Terrestrial Laser Scanner which will make a Benchmark customization in Terrestrial Laser Scanner usage in Mines for enhancing the accuracy standard in Mining.

iii. Geographic information systems (GIS):

- Based on the Geo-referenced cadastral map the Land acquisition data base details are incorporated was several attributes by using GIS software.
- By same way these geospatial data which represents an object's location, size, and shape are also prepared for onward submission to authorities.

iv. GIS is used for

- o OB/IB/Lignite/Coal reserve estimation.
- o Geochemical and hydrology data.
- o Geotechnical investigations
- o Other related Report generation etc.,

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

Out of 204 cancelled coal blocks, Nominated Authority has so far allocated 126 coal mines under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, Out of which 60 coal mines have become operational while 54 coal blocks are under production.

During 2024-25 (till 25th December 2024), 6 coal blocks have been allocated to 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.

6. Allotment of Coal/Lignite Blocks under MMDR Act, 1957:

So far 51 coal mines have been allocated under the provisions of MMDR Act. During 2024-25 (till December 2024), 12 coal blocks have been allocated to under the provisions of MMDR Act.

Policy Reforms for allocation of coal/lignite blocks:

Commercial coal mining for sale of coal was launched for the first time in India on the 18th June 2020 to increase production of domestic coal and make India Atmanirbhar in Coal sector. Within a short span of 4.5 years, 10 rounds of auctions have been conducted successfully auctioning 113 coal mines having Peak Rated Capacity of ~257.60 MT. Commercial coal mining is a big boost for coal sector.



7. 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 had been introduced in 2015. Guidelines on Third Party Sampling at the loading end – Standard Operating Procedure were issued on 26.11.2015. As per the policy, an independent Third-Party Agency was to be appointed by CIMFR by a transparent process for undertaking the work of sampling and analysis of coal at the loading end on behalf of both the power plant (consumer) and the coal companies (supplier). CIMFR had also been permitted for undertaking of sampling and analysis of coal at unloading / receipt end by the Thermal Power Plants. The progress of the Third-Party Sampling is being reviewed jointly by Joint Secretary (Coal) and Joint Secretary (Thermal).

Third Party sampling has also been extended to Non-Power consumers taking coal under different FSAs and e-auction on optional basis.

CIMFR has discontinued Third-Party sampling activities w.e.f 11.11.2023.

On behalf of MOP, PFC has conducted two rounds of tender for empanelment of third-party sampling agencies and 01 Third party sampling agency during first round and 10 third party sampling agency during second round has been empanelled by PFCL.

Consumers would be free to take services of any of the empanelled Third-Party Sampling Agencies.

Moreover, QCI (Govt. Autonomous body) and CIMFR (a Govt enterprise) were also offered the job at the lowest discovered price of the PFCL tender. While QCI accepted the offer, CIMFR did not accept the said offer.

At present, 12 Third-Party sampling agencies are empanelled to undertake the job of third-party sampling.

8. Rationalization of Coal linkages:

Rationalization of coal linkages is a policy initiative of Ministry of Coal in order to reduce the distance in transportation of coal from the coal mines to the consumer. Coal linkage rationalization in power sector has resulted in decrease in transportation cost from the mines to the power plants leading to more efficient coal base power generation. The exercise helps in reducing the load on the transportation infrastructure, easing the evacuation constraints as well as reduction in landed cost of coal. The methodology for rationalization of coal for IPPs/ Private sector plants was also issued on 15.05.2018. The past rationalization exercises were implemented only for the Power Sector. The new methodology 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.

So far, total 98.88 Million Tonnes of coal has been rationalized with annual potential saving of ₹ 7000 crore.

9. Auction of coal linkages for non-regulated sector:

Policy for Auction of Coal Linkages to Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) was introduced in the year, 2016. The policy prescribes that allocation of coal linkages for NRS [except Fertilizer (Urea)] shall be auction based. Only the erstwhile Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for CPSEs and Fertilizer (Urea)] shall be renewed. The FSAs under the Policy shall be for the maximum period of 15 years. With the amendment to the policy introduced in 2020, the tenure of coking coal linkages in the NRS linkage auction has been revised for a period upto 30 years. Separate quantities are earmarked for various sub-sectors of NRS and the auctions are conducted for the sub-sectors.

Presently, the VIII tranche of NRS linkage auction is underway. Under the NRS linkage auctions, a



coal quantity of 177.64 MT has been booked by the successful bidders so far.

Additionally, taking consideration of the fact that industries participating in Others (non-coking) & Others (coking) subsectors are mostly common and difficulty faced in assessing normative requirement separately for both sub-sectors, in tranche VII, Others (Coking) & Others (Non-Coking) subsectors were merged into single subsector namely 'Others' for industries requiring coking/non-coking coal, on the basis of self-assessed coal requirement.

A new Sub-sector 'Production of Syn-Gas leading to coal gasification' was created in 2022 under the NRS linkage auctions in order to encourage coal gasification technology so that new consumers requiring coal for coal gasification are incentivized. This will also mitigate the adverse impacts of the conventional use of coal on the environment. Auction of linkage under this subsector has been introduced from tranche VII, wherein CIL offered 7.60 MT of coal, however against the offer no booking was received.

Another new sub-sector under the NRS linkage auctions with the nomenclature of "Steel using Coking coal through WDO route" has been created in Mar' 2024 expecting that it will lead to enhanced domestic coking coal consumption in the steel Industry in the country.

10. 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. Amendments to the said policy have also been introduced in year 2019 and 2023. The main features of the SHAKTI Policy (as detailed under its various Paras) are as under:

Para A: Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) may be signed with pending Letter of Assurance (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) All such Power plants including private generators which do not have PPAs, shall be allowed coal linkage under SHAKTI Policy for a period of minimum 3 months and upto a maximum of 1 year, provided further that the power generated through that linkage is sold through any product in power exchanges or in short term through a transparent bidding process 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 Letter of Assurance (LoA) holders with a total capacity of 8,780 MW under the provisions of Para A(i) of SHAKTI Policy.
- ii. 58 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 63,670 MW under the provisions of Para B (i) of SHAKTI policy.
- iii. Under SHAKTI B (ii), total six rounds of auction have been held in which total booked quantity of coal linkage is 38.90 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA).
- iv. Under SHAKTI Para B (iii), six rounds of auction have been held and about 40.27 MTPA of coal linkage has been booked.
- v. Under SHAKTI Para B (iv), the coal linkages have been earmarked to the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Assam and Kerala for a capacity of 4000 MW, 5600 MW, 6740 MW, 3299 MW, 1600 MW, 2000 MW, 4100 MW, 500 MW and 500 MW respectively.
- vi. Under Para B (v) of SHAKTI Policy, coal linkage has been earmarked for a capacity of 4500 MW.



- vii. 20 tranches of linkage auction have been conducted by Coal India Limited under Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy and about 76.30 MT of coal has been booked by the successful bidders.

11. Policy on Bridge Linkage

Guidelines for grant of 'Bridge Linkage' to specified end use plants of Central and State Public Sector undertakings (PSUs) [Both in Power as well as Non-Power sector] which have been allotted Schedule-III coal mines under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and coal blocks allotted under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act, 1957) were issued on 08.02.2016. Bridge Linkage acts 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 production from the linked allotted coal mine/ block.

12. Thrust on Washing of Coal

Coking coal, a scarce commodity in the country, is mainly used in manufacturing of coke for subsequent use in steel making through blast furnace route. Domestic coking coal is high ash coal (mostly between 18%-49%) and not suitable for direct use in the blast furnace. Domestic Coking coal is washed to reduce the ash percentage (<18 % ash) and is blended with imported coking coal (<9% ash) before utilization in the blast furnace. To meet the demand of Steel Sector, there is urgent need for augmentation of coking coal production and beneficiation in the country. Augmented supply of washed coking coal will result in reduction in import of the country having direct impact on the FOREX of the country.

CIL is operating 10 Coking coal washeries with a total operable capacity of 18.35 MTPA including 03 (11.6 Mtpa) newly constructed washeries. The total washed coking coal production from the existing coking coal washeries during 2023-24 was about 2.258 MT. CIL had planned to set up additional 08

coking coal washeries by 2029-30, with a capacity of 21.5 MTPA. CIL is also in the process of monetization of 04 old washeries which are in different stages of Implementation. CIL is targeted to achieve the total washed coking coal production of 15.77 Mtpa by 2029-30.

12.1 Non-coking coal Sector:

In order to supply desired quality coal to the Power plants, CIL is operating 3 Non-Coking coal washeries with capacity 21 Mtpa. Out of these 3 Non-coking coal washeries, Lakhanpur (10 Mtpa), MCL was commissioned on 15th April, 2024. Further CIL is planning to set up 5 non-coking de-shaling plants in different subsidiaries, feasibility study of the same are under preparation at CMPDI.

12.2 Technology Development and Modernisation of Mines:

Further, continuous efforts are being put up in R&D works at CIL also to improve the performance and efficiency of the washeries. In this regard, completion reports of the following two R&D projects have been accepted at the 44th meeting of Apex committee of R&D board of CIL held on 20.11.2024:

- 1) "Effective utilization of Middlings and Fines of Coking coal washery for recovery of carbon values" by NML Jamshedpur in association with CMPDI & BCCL; and
- 2) "Performance Study of Coking Coal washery of Coal India Limited through Simulation analysis" by NML Jamshedpur & CMPDI Ranchi in association with BCCL.

Another R&D project namely "Upgradation of High Ash Indian Coals through Physical and Chemical beneficiation" by IIT Kharagpur in association with CMPDI, MCL & BCCL is also in progress and expected to be completed by 2024.

13 Disposal of Fly Ash -

Disposal of fly ash generated by Thermal



Power Plants are essential for safeguarding the environment, protecting public health, adhering to regulations and optimizing resource utilization. The Ministry of Coal has set up a Central Level Working Group (CLWG) for allocation of abandoned/nonworking mines for the purpose of disposal of fly ash from thermal power plants. Till date, 19 (nineteen) mines were allotted to 13 (thirteen) TPPs. Further SOPs have been issued to streamline the process of allocation of mines for fly ash disposal.

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 Raniganj 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.

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

A. 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 2020-21 and reported the presence of 27 fire sites.

BCCL has taken action on 27 National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC) locations surveyed in 2020-21. Out of these 27 patches, 16 are economically viable. Work has been awarded and coal extraction started at 15 locations. For 1 location project has been awarded on MDO mode and preparatory works are undergoing. Out of balance 11 locations, as per latest report of NRSC (2021-22) at 10 locations fire has shown decreasing trend or marginal fire and overall surface fire area has been reduced to 1.8 sq km. Hence these locations are being dealt by surface blanketing. Out of these 10 locations blanketing has been completed at 8 locations. The process of digging out the fire at remaining 1 site is found to be economically unviable for which proposal has been sent to CIL for Viability Gap Funding (VGF).

Rehabilitation: As per the Master Plan, total 54,159 families in 595 no. of sites were to be surveyed. JRDA completed the survey of 595 sites in 2020.

For rehabilitation of non-LTH families, 18272 houses have been taken up for construction out of which 15344 houses have been completed in Belgoria Rehabilitation Township "Jharia Vihar" in which 5035 houses have been allotted and 2855 families (Non-LTH) have been shifted in new houses from affected areas.

In order to shift BCCL employees residing in fire affected areas, out of 15713 houses taken up for construction, 13748 houses have been completed and 4479 BCCL employees have been shifted in these houses.

BCCL Board has decided to hand over 8,000 houses to JRDA for non BCCL families and same has been conveyed to JRDA.

Revised Jharia Master Plan:

Due to the completion of the tenure of the Master Plan, to continue with the ongoing activities, the proposal for time extension of the Master Plan was examined and the Ministry of Coal gave an extension



for one year for “Committed works”. Further, as per the directive of the Cabinet Secretary, a committee was constituted to review the Jharia Master Plan under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Coal) on 25th August 2021. The committee visited the affected areas and interacted with stakeholders. The committee submitted the report on “Way ahead of Jharia Master Plan” on 27.02.2023 to Ministry of Coal. Accordingly, a revised Jharia Master Plan has been prepared which is under approval.

15. Satellite Surveillance for land reclamation

15.1 Coal India Limited -

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.

Land Reclamation Monitoring of CIL mines 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/ Clusters 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 phase-wise manner based on Satellite Data. The Digital Image Processing of Satellite Data and the report preparation are completed as per schedule and the reports are submitted to respective subsidiary/ CIL.

Drone based Surveys -

CMPDI had two survey grade drones which are equipped with LiDAR, optical and thermal sensors. CMPDI has recently acquired a new Fixed Wing VTOL Drone/UAV, further strengthening its fleet of Drones. These Drones/ UAVs are presently being used for various applications in different subsidiaries of CIL as per requirement received. Apart from the above, the services of some Drone Service Providers empanelled by CMPDI are also being used on regular basis. Some of the major Drone/ UAV Survey jobs are as follows:

- CMPDI has taken up the job of Drone based topographical survey for coal blocks to be auctioned to prepare Fly through Videos of the coal blocks, as per the directive of Ministry of Coal. This provides a bird’s eye view of the entire block area to the prospective bidders for their better understanding of the area and planning for development of the block in the earliest possible time.
- Preparation of High resolution ortho-photo mosaic image and topographical map using photogrammetry technique.
- Infrastructure mapping.
- Topography & volumetric survey at old OB dump using photogrammetry technique.
- As per directive of Niti Aayog, Drone Survey in abandoned mines of CCL was successfully completed.
- High resolution ortho-photo mosaic image and associated DGPS survey in connection with preparation of mine dossier for submission to MoC for auction.

15.2 NLC India Limited -

- **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.

- **Time-lapse photography**—Started using RGB as payloads with Drones for getting orthomosaic photographs of NLCIL mines.

Other initiatives

- **Measuring stockpile inventory** – NLCIL started using LIDAR/RGB RTK/PPK enabled Drones as an experimental one for Lignite/coal stock measurements.

- **Site mapping**—Drones are being used for mapping of mines and old dumps.
- **Acquisition of own UAVs:** NLCIL is on the procurement track to acquire of its own UAV with LiDAR and other payloads.
- Planned to implement AI technologies/sensors in Geofencing, face mapping/ wall mapping of high walls in OB as well as Lignite/Coal.
- **Minex Software:**In pace with the acquisition of commercial coal block as a part of increasing its coal production target, “Minex”, a software tool for Mine Planning & Designing is procured for the Planning Division.

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

(In Tonnes)

Year	Coal India Limited			Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.		
	UG	OC	Overall	UG	OC	Overall
2017-18	0.86	14.10	7.71	1.08	13.73	4.89
2018-19	0.95	14.68	8.51	1.39	16.95	6.22
2019-20	0.99	14.25	8.53	1.44	16.57	6.37
2020-21	0.93	15.09	9.02	0.92	13.80	5.61
2021-22	0.98	15.23	9.53	1.19	15.15	6.09
2022-23	1.05	22.04	12.80	1.27	13.94	5.31
2023-24	1.18	25.57	13.44	1.19	13.24	5.42
2024-25 Till Nov-2024 (Provisional)	1.16	22.05	11.46	1.00	12.73	5.12

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

17.1 Coal India Ltd. (CIL):- 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. 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 details of CSR fund and expenditure by CIL and its subsidiaries during FY 24-25 and the preceding three years are as under:



CSR Budget and Expenditure (Fig. in Rs. Crores) for CIL and subsidiaries during last three years and current year								
Company	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (Apr. – Dec.) (Provisional)	
	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked
ECL	12.57	13.86	0.00	6.92	0.00	7.33	0.17	2.51
BCCL	0.00	2.99	0.00	11.42	0.00	7.77	18.75	16.53
CCL	50.25	24.82	46.27	36.12	51.68	61.91	61.48	26.63
WCL	1.08	12.54	8.44	11.62	11.75	13.97	50.68	12.47
SECL	67.58	69.34	44.69	59.28	51.41	53.07	99.76	20.00
MCL	181.62	251.76	195.86	207.97	142.31	162.89	286.27	125.98
NCL	132.75	123.52	132.14	133.64	148.92	157.87	172.97	101.63
CMPDIL	6.61	6.86	7.30	8.92	7.66	8.81	7.01	2.12
CIL	6.81	77.64	7.10	42.04	11.30	98.56	16.25	54.36
TOTAL	459.27	583.32	441.80	517.93	425.03	572.18	713.34	362.23

The major CSR activities/projects undertaken during FY 24-25 are as under:

Healthcare, Nutrition and Sanitation

- I. **Project Nanha Sa Dil (CIL)** – A comprehensive project for the identification and treatment of Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) patients in 4 districts of Jharkhand. A total of 35,000 screenings and 200 surgeries have been completed so far. The project is also being replicated in some of the other subsidiaries of CIL.
- II. **Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana (CIL)** – CIL's flagship project Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana (TBSY) reached a major milestone of 500 beneficiaries in March 2024. As on date, the total beneficiary count has reached over 600. With an additional budget of ₹ 30 cr. for phase – 3 of the project, CIL's total investment for the project has become ₹ 100 cr.
- III. Financial assistance for procurement or MRI & CT Scan Machines for patient care in SCB Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack with a value of ₹ 46.35 cr. under CSR initiative of **MCL**.
- IV. A flagship project involving “Construction of Old age home (100 bed) at Varanasi” as an improved facility for elderly-living in the ancient city of Kashi for a more dignified and healthy ageing for our golden age citizens worth ₹ 24.50 cr. has been undertaken by **NCL**.
- V. Procurement of 200 wireless sets and 1000 barricades through Dhanbad district administration to prevent road mishaps, accidents and to build an overall healthier civic society at a cost of ₹ 2.27 cr. by **BCCL**.
- VI. **SECL** through HLL Management Academy (HMA) will install 43 no. of Sanitary Napkin Vending Machines & Incinerators and 43 no. of Menstrual Hygiene Awareness sessions for 6656 beneficiary girls in 22 nos. of Higher Secondary/ High/ Govt. Residential Schools for an amount of ₹ 2.09 Crore around SECL Jamuna Kotma, Johilla, Raigarh, Sohagpur & Bishrampur Areas in next 3 years.

- VIII. Strengthening critical service delivery in 6 hospitals of Jharkhand by CIL at a cost of ₹ 1.28 cr.

Education, Skilling & Livelihood

- I. **Project Digital Vidya (CIL & Subsidiaries)** – Commissioning of smart classrooms and ICT labs in 335 govt. higher secondary schools in 11 districts of Jharkhand through EdCIL (India) Ltd. This is an in continuation of the overall efforts of CIL & subsidiaries towards digital education under which a total of 1,263 schools have been covered so far by CIL & subsidiaries.
- II. A standalone 500 bedded Girls hostel will be constructed at National Institute of Technology, Raipur for ₹ 48.19 Crore under CSR Activities of **SECL**.
- III. Financial assistance for infrastructure development of Elementary schools in urban Areas of Jharsuguda District under CSR of MCL at a cost of ₹ 15.63 cr.
- IV. **NCL** through its project on “Development of Government schools (10 nos.) as model schools in Singrauli district in the first phase” is improving the condition of Govt. schools in the district and ensuring better learning outcomes, going beyond mere infrastructure development. The project is worth ₹ 41.65 Crore.
- V. During the year, **CIL & subsidiaries** are undertaking skilling programmes for over 9,000 persons.
- VI. MoU was signed with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for setting up of Multi Skill Development Institutes (MSDIs) in each subsidiary of CIL. The first MSDI has been inaugurated at Belgharia, Dhanbad by **BCCL** for ‘Fashionpreneur’ trade.
- VII. **CIL** launched NIRMAN (Noble Initiative for

Rewarding Mains Aspirants of National Civil Service Examination) project to financially assist the civil service aspirants clearing civil service preliminary examination.

- VIII. **NCL** is providing support in construction of Institute of Mining Technology at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh. The project is worth ₹ 76.56 Crore.
- IX. Supporting coaching of underprivileged students for various examinations such as JEE, NEET etc. were started by **CCL** through their CCL Ke Laal/Laadli project. Now **SECL** and **WCL** have replicated these efforts through their SECL Ke Sushrut and WCL TARASH Super 30 projects respectively. In SECL’s project, 39 no. of candidates have qualified the NEET examination in 2024.
- X. Supporting Technology Business Incubator (TBI) at National Institute of Technology, Rourkela at a cost of ₹ 4.65 cr. by **MCL**.
- XI. Development of school infrastructure in different schools located in Gram Panchayats of different district of Bundi, Rajasthan by **CIL** at a cost of ₹ 3.58 cr.
- XII. Scholarship to 1645 children orphaned due to COVID - 19 pandemic by **CIL** at a cost of ₹ 29.61 cr. for a period of four years from 2024 onwards

Rural Development

- I. Integrated Community Development Project in Churchu Block of Hazaribagh District by **CCL**: CCL and BAIF Institute of Sustainable Livelihoods are executing the project for upliftment of 9 villages of 6 panchayats in Churchu Block of Hazaribagh District through development of resilient agriculture, water resources, livestock, allied infrastructure, and micro enterprises in these villages. This project aims at taking a comprehensive approach



towards increase in income of villagers by improved agriculture and allied activities thus bringing about a sustainable change in the lives of the poor people residing in villages. The project cost is ₹ 5.40 cr.

- II. **NCL** is continuing to build the project on “Creating livelihood opportunities among SC ST women through SHP (Small Holder Poultry)-Broiler project through MoU with District Administration, Singrauli”. The project aims to empower the women socio-economically from the tribal communities by making them self-reliant as they become the owners of the poultry farm enterprises. The project is worth ₹ 9.03 Crore.

Other themes such as Environment Conservation, Promotion of Sports etc.

- I. Archery Academy is going to be established at State Sports Academy, Bahtarai, Bilaspur for an amount of ₹ 4.65 Crore by **SECL** with the help of Sports Department, Raipur.
- II. Providing 12 numbers of Patrolling vehicles (Make and Model ISUZU D-MAX V-CROSS 4X4 MT) for Satkoshia Tiger Reserve, Angul by **MCL** at a cost of ₹ 6.17 cr.
- III. Livelihood support to PWDs of Odisha state through providing E-rickshaws as a CSR initiative of **MCL** at a cost of ₹ 7.50 cr.
- IV. Financial assistance for “Tall Seedling Avenue Plantation on both sides of Biju Expressway in the district of Jharsuguda” under CSR of **MCL** at a cost of ₹ 2.84 cr.
- V. The project on Electrification of 10,253 households in Chitrangi Block, Singrauli aims to electrify the homes in the Chitrangi block and provide for an equitable level of living to the community in the most deserving “energy capital of India” by **NCL**. The project is worth ₹ 53.07 cr.
- VI. Providing 19 LPG portable Cremators to 19 Municipal towns/corporations/villages in 13 Costal Revenue district of Andhra Pradesh by **CIL** at a cost of ₹ 1.94 cr.
- VII. Distribution of hearing aids to person with hearing disability in Assam by **CIL** at a cost of ₹ 1 cr.

Events, Awards and accolades

- I. Thalassaemia Bal Sewa Yojana, a flagship CSR initiative of **CIL** has won Gold in ‘Fuel, Power and Energy’ sector in CSR category of ‘Green World Awards’ 2024 presented by ‘The Green Organization’ on 18th Nov. 2024 in Kensington Palace, London.
- II. CSR Times Award for Promoting Education including Skill Development 2024 to **BCCL**
- III. Best Skill Development Award (PSU) by brand honchos 2024 to **BCCL**
- IV. 8th CSR HEALTH IMPACT AWARDS 2024 by IHW Council to **CCL**:
 - i. CSR sports promotion Project – Sports Academy (JSSPS) (Gold)
 - ii. Most innovative CSR project of the year – Rakshak (Gold)
 - iii. CSR sustainable livelihood Project – Tribal Haat (Bronze)
- V. India CSR Leadership Award 2024 in Larger Impact Category to **CCL**
- VI. 11th CSR TIMES AWARD 2024 (Gold-PSU) - Sports Academy (JSSPS) to **CCL**
- VII. SKOCH Award 2024 for “Development of 8 Aspirational Districts of Jharkhand” to **CCL**
- VIII. “Best Corporate” Award 2024 as a ‘Nikshay Mitra’ by Govt. of Jharkhand to **CCL**
- IX. “11th National CSR Times Summit & Awards FY



2023-24" under the category of "Education" was won by **NCL**

- X. CIL organized the 3rd CSR conclave on 15th – 16th Dec. 2024 at Kolkata. The event was graced by Dr. C V Ananda Bose, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal as chief guest. Secretary to the Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India was the guest of honour. Over 200 participants attended the conclave.

17.2 Singareni Collieries Company Limited

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.,

Board approval has been taken for the CSR budget to be spent for the FY 2024-25 by SCCL is ₹ 108 crores. (As per Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013 The CSR budget is 106.21 for FY 2024-25). SCCL has sanctioned ₹ 33.93 crore for various CSR projects up to Dec'24.

SCCL Major CSR projects taken up during the year:

- During the year FY 2024-25, SCCL has sanctioned an amount of ₹ 22 crore under CSR for the rural development works in SCCL operational Areas.
- An amount of ₹ 20 Lakh sanctioned for financial aid for maintenance of Manochaitanya Institution established for differently abled children at Godavarikhani under SCCL CSR.
- An amount of ₹ 3 crore sanctioned for encouraging Civil Services aspirants in

Telangana State who have passed the UPSC Preliminary exam under SCCL CSR for the FY 2024-25.

- An amount of ₹ 42 Lakh sanctioned for providing monthly assistance to students/unemployed youth enrolled in SCCL internship under Prime Minister Internship Scheme (PMIS) under SCCL CSR for the FY 2024-25.
- An amount of ₹ 2 crore sanctioned for Establishment of centralized kitchen to cater nutritious food to the children/students by Akshaya Patra Foundation (ISKCON) and KADA in Kodangal under SCCL CSR for the FY 2024-25.
- An amount of ₹ 1.40 crore sanctioned for providing infrastructure facilities to Telangana Model School at Lingapur village of Mancherial District under SCCL CSR for the FY 2024-25.
- An amount of ₹ 36 Lakh sanctioned for establishment of Skill Development Training Centre (SDTC) in Bhupalpalli under SCCL CSR for the FY 2024-25.
- An amount of ₹ 6.60 Lakh sanctioned for Skill Development Training in Bhupalpalli under SCCL CSR for the FY 2024-25.



Provided financial assistance to 140 Civil Services aspirants who qualified for UPSC Mains Examination, 2024.



Financial aid for maintenance of Manochaitanya Institution established for differently abled children at Godavarikhani under SCCL CSR.

17.3 NLC India Limited (NLCIL):- Policy Initiatives and Reform Measures regarding Corporate Social Responsibility:

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.

CSR Vision and Mission statements:

NLC India Limited is committed to inclusive growth of society and NLC's Vision reflecting the same.

NLCIL's Vision Statement: "To emerge as a leading Mining and Power Company, with Social Responsiveness accelerating Nation's growth".

NLCIL believes that the performance on an organization must be measured in terms of the value it creates for society. The company is fully

conscious and sensitive to its role in reaching out to the marginalized sections of society to enhance their quality of life through a well-structured CSR Policy. NLCIL is one of the noteworthy CSR spending entities in the Country with NLCIL's CSR expenditure crossed over ₹ 500 Crore between the FY 2014-15 to 2023-24. The company's CSR projects largely include healthcare & sanitation, education & skill development, rural development & water resources augmentation, environment protection, women empowerment, etc.

The company carries out CSR projects by conducting regular meetings with stakeholders, district administration, village/panchayat heads, villagers, heads of public institutions, public representatives such as MLA's, MP's etc. The completed CSR projects are handed over to the stakeholders with the involvement of District administration, the village community, and community heads/elders for proper utilization and further sustenance.

- The CSR activities of NLCIL focus on sustainable development and inclusive



growth, addressing the basic needs of the surrounding communities.

- Aiding in the socio-economic development of the local state(s) in which NLCIL operates and also the Nation at large.
- The CSR of NLCIL contributes to various sectors of development, as enumerated in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- NLCIL drives impact oriented CSR efforts.
- NLCIL is adopting a Three (3) tier Monitoring mechanism for proper utilization of CSR Funds and to achieve the desired objectives of NLCIL CSR Policy. Regular Monthly, Fortnightly & Weekly meetings with the dedicated CSR executives & other stakeholders are being conducted in this regard.
- Third party impact assessment are conducted for all major CSR projects completed by NLCIL for quality checking and durability of assets created. Subsequent impact assessments are also carried out to analyze the impact, innovation, sustainability, scalability and reliability of these completed activities.

- The majority of CSR projects/activities of NLCIL are taken up directly by a dedicated team of CSR executives. Problems faced are sorted out promptly, finding solutions through discussions with District/local administration, stakeholders, and community member for the timely achievement of projects/activities.
- NLCIL disclose the CSR details such as CSR annual action plan, CSR impact assessment reports conducted and submitted by Third parties and CSR annual reports as per Companies Act 2013 format, and reports of activities on the company website.

The CSR Project life cycle at NLCIL begins with an assessment of needs through stakeholder consultation, conceptualization of community needs into CSR projects, and implementation of projects carried out by the in-house expertise of CSR Division & Units of NLCIL and through implementing agencies.

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:

Company	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised	Allocated	Utilised (upto Nov'24)
NLC India Limited	40.80	40.80	39.65	43.07	40.27	47.36	43.60	15.54
NTPL	8.09	2.54	7.44	2.41	8.82	0.72	6.35	0.23

WATER RESOURCE AUGMENTATION:

NLCIL gives prime importance on augmenting the water spread area of reservoirs to increase their capacity and undertakes various renovation works through CSR initiatives. Following the 2015 flood, numerous requests from members of the Legislative Assembly, Lok Sabha, and district administration officials were received to desilt water bodies to store more water. The Objectives of the project are:

- Mitigate the adverse impact of flooding in the area.
- Ensure sustainable livelihoods for farmers and irrigation workers in agriculture and horticulture sectors.
- Accelerate protection of the green environment, ecology, flora, and fauna through sustainable water augmentation practices.



- Minimize dependency on monsoons by creating structures to harvest and store rainwater and mitigate flooding impacts.
- Supplement national interventions to achieve India's Sustainable Development Goals.

Construction of Check Dam Across Periya Odai and Comprehensive Flood Protection Works

In Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, several rivers—including Gedilam, Thenpennai, Paravanaru, Vellaru, Manimutharu, Uppanaru, and Vellavari—criss-cross the region. The district also boasts large and small lakes such as Veeranam, Walaja, and Perumal Eri, most of which are managed by the Public Works Department (PWD). The district's fertile alluvial plains support the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, banana, vegetables, and jasmine flowers (gundu malli in Tamil) on several lakhs of acres. Farmers also cultivate tapioca and raise ulundu (black gram) as an inter-crop. The fertile plains alternate with rolling, semi-arid areas of thousands of acres where farmers grow cashew nut trees and casuarina groves (an additional source of revenue for farmers). Panruti is renowned for its jackfruit, while the Kullanchavadi-Kurinchipadi region is noted for groundnut, tapioca, and banana crops. The Total geographical area of the district is 3,678 sq. km with a coastline of 68 km. Out of the total cultivated area of 3,13,223 hectares, about 1,85,925 hectares are irrigated, accounting for 59% of the area, while the remaining 41% relies on rain-fed cultivation. The district's total normal cultivated area is 2,47,582 hectares, with an average annual rainfall of 1,206.7 mm, primarily received during the North-East Monsoon.

Villagers from Sirumalai and surrounding areas requested District Collector and Public Works Department for establishment of a check dam across the Periya Odai near Sirumalai village, Tittakudi Taluk to capture floodwaters and enhance groundwater levels in the region. They also sought

District Administration's intervention to implement comprehensive flood protection measures along the Periya Odai, from the surplus Wellington Reservoir to the confluence point with the Kashudhur Odai near Sirumalai village. In response, NLCIL extended CSR financial assistance to the district administration during the FY 2023-24.



NLCIL extended its CSR financial assistance of ₹ 819 lakhs to the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) of Cuddalore District for constructing check dam across periya odai and ₹ 837 lakhs for comprehensive flood protection works along the Periya Odai from the surplus Wellington Reservoir to the confluence point with the Kashudhur Odai near Sirumalai village. NLCIL allocated ₹ 910 lakhs for construction of check dam and ₹ 930 lakhs for comprehensive flood protection works during FY 2023-24. Both projects are expected to be completed before May 2025.

Relevance and Coherence of the Project Intervention:

This initiative holds significant importance as it enhances the agricultural and allied sectors by establishing sustainable water resources through the construction of a check dam across Periya Odai and implementing comprehensive flood protection works in and around the check dam. These structures effectively capture floodwaters and mitigate flooding during the rainy season. As a result, water levels in 95 bore wells have improved, positively impacting irrigation and water availability for the villages of Sirumalai, Pudhukulam, Severi,

and others. Approximately 13,800 villagers have benefited from this project. Additionally, this initiative aligns with the Government of Tamil Nadu's efforts to develop water resources in rural areas.

COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE:

- NLCIL has signed an MoU with M/s Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) for the CSR project "Distribution of Artificial Limbs and Assistive Devices to Divyanjans" in Cuddalore District (Tamil Nadu), Bikaner District (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda and Sambalpur Districts (Odisha), with a budget outlay of ₹ 1.30 Cr.
- NLCIL has constructed a Trauma Care Centre at the Govt. General Hospital, Kurinjipadi, with a budget outlay of ₹ 2.44 Cr, and is also constructing a TB Sanatorium at the Government Thoracic Medicine Hospital, Capper Hills, in Cuddalore District at a cost of ₹ 1.20 Cr.
- To facilitate access to basic healthcare, NLCIL is providing outpatient (OP), emergency, and healthcare treatment to people from neighboring villages at NLCIL General Hospital in Neyveli.
- To provide safe drinking water, this year, NLCIL has undertaken construction of Overhead Tanks (OHT) and bore well facilities in five villages, with a budget outlay of ₹ 2.62 Cr.
- Community medical and healthcare camps were conducted in three villages in Cuddalore District, benefiting about 1,200 needy people. Artificial limbs were provided to those in need during these camps.
- NLCIL has constructed a tin shed and water tank at a cow stable in Basi-Barsingar for the benefit of needy people.
- NLCIL is distributing nutritional supplements

to HIV-positive patients and supporting rehabilitation homes for special children and elderly care centres in Cuddalore District.

- Blood donation camps were conducted in association with educational institutions, assisting the District Health Department in meeting blood requirements. During the year, 720 healthy and eligible donors donated blood at 12 blood donation camps, which was handed over to the District Medical and Health Department.
- Buttermilk was provided to the general public in Neyveli during the summer.
- NLCIL extended financial assistance to M/s RITES for the construction of toilet blocks in circulating areas of railway stations in Tamil Nadu.
- Financial support of ₹ 15.00 Lakh was provided to the District Collector of Cuddalore, through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), to facilitate male sterilization among the spouses of 300 high-risk, higher-order birth mothers.



Trauma Care centre at GH, Kurinjipadi.

PROMOTING EDUCATION:

- NLCIL offers best education to needy students through its 10 schools (3 Higher Secondary Schools, 2 High Schools, 3 Middle Schools, and 2 Elementary Schools) and Kendriya Vidyalaya



in Neyveli, serving students from surrounding villages and the wards of employees.

- NLCIL extends financial assistance to Jawahar Science College, Neyveli, patronized by NLCIL, towards tuition fees for underprivileged students.
- NLCIL has undertaken smart classroom projects and other works in two government schools in Kumbakonam, Thanjavur District, with a budget outlay of ₹ 20.99 lakhs, benefiting 1,151 school students.
- Various infrastructure development works have been carried out by NLCIL in selective Government schools within its operational areas.
- Financial support of ₹ 70.00 lakhs has been extended to Sneha Opportunity School and Services for infrastructure and renovation works, benefiting 82 special children.
- NLCIL provided ₹ 164.17 lakhs to Annamalai University for purchasing lab equipment for conducting diploma course in mining, benefiting 69 Nos. of needy students.
- NLCIL has conducted awareness, motivation, and guidance programmes/functions for students, parents, and teachers, as per directives from the State and Central Government. These include swachh-related activities, celebration of important days, scouts and Guides camp & Thinking day, School sports and literary activities, competitions, and distribution of school uniforms/ textbooks/ educational aids and lease charges for photocopier. Over 4,000 school children have benefited.
- School kits were distributed to 1st standard girl students under the "Beti Padhao" scheme, with a budget outlay of ₹ 2.00 lakhs, benefiting 120 children.
- To encourage girl students, scholarships were distributed to around 94 school-going girls at

a cost of ₹ 8.29 lakhs.

- Financial assistance of ₹ 87.00 lakhs was extended to M/s Saraswathi Vidya Mandir Balimila in Odisha for constructing a permanent hostel building for tribal students.

Skill Development

- NLCIL extended financial assistance to M/s Gram Vikas Society in Dharwad, Karnataka, for skill development training to 1,200 needy women in the Dharwad and Haveri Districts of Karnataka.
- NLCIL signed an MoU with M/s National Power Training Institute (NPTI) to conduct job-oriented post-diploma and post-graduate diploma courses to uplift project affected persons in Neyveli.
- NLCIL entered into a tripartite MoU with the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC), the state nodal agency for skill development, and M/s Nettur Technical Training Foundation (NTTF), Bengaluru, to provide skill training to unemployed youth.

Measures for the Benefit of Armed Forces

- NLCIL has contributed ₹ 15.00 Lakh to the Armed Forces Flag Day Fund (AFFDF) for FY 2024-25, which is utilized to support the education of war heroes' children.

Disaster Relief

- Financial assistance of ₹ 40,00,000 was provided to the District Collector of Cuddalore through the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) to serve the basic needs of Cyclone Michaung/flood-affected people in Chennai.
- NLCIL distributed relief materials to 4,000 needy people affected by floods in Sirkali and Chinna Kamedu areas, at a cost of ₹ 8.20 Lakh.

