CHAPTER 3

POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

Measures related to augmenting Production and Efficiency in Coal Sector:

Enhanced exploration efforts

CMPDI is the nodal agency for implementing the Plan scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks. CMPDI executes the job through MECL and also through outsourcing. The actual drilling vis-à-vis targets in non-CIL/Captive mining blocks during last five financial years, anticipated drilling during 2017-18 and the target for the financial year 2018-19 are as under:

Non-CIL Blocks **(Drilling in Lakh Metre)**

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2012-13	1.75	2.28	2.70
2013-14	3.62	2.38	4.39
2014-15	4.16	2.82	18.48
2015-16	4.82	2.87	1.77
2016-17	3.48	3.08	7.32
2017-18	4.99	3.92 (Anticipated)	27.27 (Anticipated)
2018-19	6.20		

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

CMPDI is making efforts to increase the departmental capacity from 4.41 lakh m in 2016-17 to 4.75 lakh m in 2017-18 to cater to the increased requirement of detailed drilling in CIL & Non-CIL/ Captive blocks.

The actual drilling in CIL blocks during the last five financial years, anticipated drilling during 2017-18 and the target for the financial year 2018-19 are as follows:

CIL Blocks **(Drilling in Lakh Metre)**

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2012-13	4.07	3.35	23.20
2013-14	5.38	4.59	37.01
2014-15	7.84	5.46	18.95
2015-16	10.18	7.02	28.57
2016-17	7.52	8.18	16.52
2017-18	7.50	8.58 (Anticipated)	4.89 (Anticipated)
2018-19	6.80		

Renewed policy thrust to increase coal production:

Coal India Limited (CIL)

An exercise has been carried out to prepare a roadmap for achieving a production level of 1Bt of coal by the year 2019-20. So far, mines/ projects to produce about 908.10 MT in 2019-20 has been identified. In 2016-17, against the target of 598.61 MT. 554.14 MT, of coal production was achieved which was 92.57% of the targeted coal production. In 2017-18 Annual Plan target of coal production is pegged at 600 Mt.

In 2018-19, the envisaged coal production target as per 1 billion tonne (BT) document is 773.70 Mt (excluding the production of NEC) and, as per Annual Plan proposal, the production target is 630.00 MT. The group-wise production during 2016-17 and projection for 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as follows:

(Figs. in MT.)

CIL	2016-17		2017-18	2018-19	
	BE	Act. (Prov.)	AP Tgt.	AP Proposal*	1 Bt Projection
Existing	33.58	33.79	36.36	34.43	
Completed	281.64	267.58	269.56	235.64	177.64
Ongoing Projects	281.08	245.50	289.53	353.81	502.65
Future Projects	2.32	1.95	0.81	0.60	93.40
Gare Palma block	-	5.32	3.75	5.52	-
Total	598.61	554.14	600.00	630.00	773.70

*Subject to the approval of Ministry

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

Completion of Projects and Expansion of Existing Projects

Coal India Limited (CIL)

There are 153 on-going projects at different stages of implementation. Implementation of these projects is being monitored through a well structured project monitoring mechanism. All of these projects are being reviewed on fortnightly basis at Area level and on monthly basis at company level.

Projects costing more than Rs 500 crore and with capacity of 3 MTY/year and above are reviewed by the Secretary, Ministry of Coal on Quarterly basis. In addition to that, Performance of all projects of Rs 150 crore and above is monitored by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

An Online Coal Project Monitoring Portal (CPMP) has been established in the Ministry of Coal for resolving issues pending at the State level and at Central Ministries. Ministry monitors on-going projects through updated information received on its Coal Project Monitoring Portal (CPMP). Further, PMG also monitors the implementation of these projects through portal managed by PMG website of Cabinet Secretariat.

In order to meet the growing demand of coal, constant emphasis is being placed on taking up of new projects in CIL. Initiatives are being taken for development of new projects through Mine Developer Operator (MDO) route / outsourcing. Not only several new projects have come up, but many of the existing and ongoing projects have also undergone capacity expansion, wherever feasible. Even some of the existing mines have been reorganized for better management and control.

CIL has also identified 65 future projects against 1 Bt Coal Production target by 2019-20. So far 23 projects having capacity of 110.29 MT/year and capital expenditure of Rs. 25384.42 crore have been approved.

Measures being taken to increase coal production

In 2017-18, the targeted coal production from On-going projects of CIL was 289.53 Mt. (Ref Annual Plan 2017-18 of MoC). As per Annual Plan proposal of 2018-19, CIL envisages to produce 353 Mt. from these projectssame resulting in addition of 64.28 Mt. from the ongoing projects.

In respect of CIL, major increase in production is envisaged from on- going projects mainly from four subsidiaries viz. SECL, MCL, CCL & NCL. Out of 153 on-going projects, clearances are available for 97 projects with a total output capacity of 352.03Mt. Production of 207.71 Mt. has been achieved in 2016-17 from these 97 projects.

The balance 55 projects, with a total capacity of 223.00 MTY, will require clearance to achieve their planned capacity. However with part clearance obtained in forest land, these projects have produced 41.40 MT. in 2016-17.

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

- High capacity mines are being planned with State-of-the Art mechanization.
- Mines are being modernized for increasing productivity both in underground & opencast mines depending upon geo-mining conditions.
- Improving capacity utilization through efficiency improvement and modernization.
- Ensuring implementation of on-going projects in time bound manner 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.
- Projects being formulated for mining under MDO mode
- In order to maintain the planned growth in production and evacuation in future, CIL has undertaken three major Railway Infrastructure Projects to be executed by Indian Railways Authority in growing coalfields of SECL, MCL & CCL.
- Effective & persistent support from the Ministry of Coal etc.

Technology development and Modernization of Mines in CIL

A study has been conducted by M/S KPMG for assessment of the need for up gradation of current technology under practice in CIL mines including UG mines and scope of further modernization. They have submitted their report which is under examination for implementation.

Apart from this a consortium of IIT-ISM (Dhanbad), SCCL and PWC has been engaged for "Study on Underground Coal Mining-problems, potential, technology, modernization, production and safety" which is conducting study of 90 underground mines of CIL. The final report is awaited.

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

(i) The allocation of 204 coal mines de-allocated by Hon'ble Supreme Court is now made under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015. Under the provisions of the said Act, 89 coal mines have so far been successfully allocated. Of these 89 coal mines, 31 have been allocated through e-auction (30 to private companies and 1 to a Government company) and 58 have been allotted to Government Companies.

Sector-wise allocation of these 89 coal mines are: 50 coal mines to the regulated sector i.e. power, 26 coal mines to the non-regulated sector i.e. iron & steel, cement and captive power and 13 coal mines for sale of coal.

Details of 89 allocated coal mines is attached as per Annexure - A

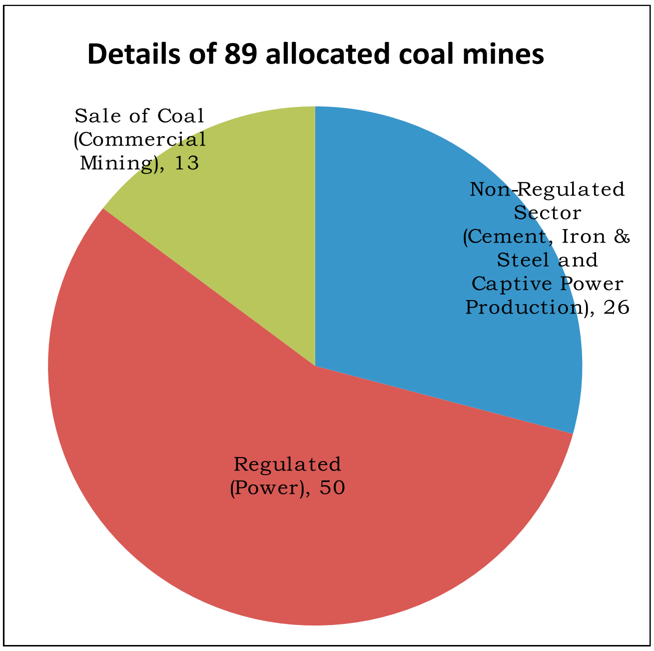
(ii) (a) Directions have also been issued by the Central Government to Nominated Authority vide O.M. dated 27.09.17 for allotment of 50% of North of Arkhapal Srirampur (Northern Part) under Rule 8(2)(a)(ii) and Rule 11(1)of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014 for specified end use ' Production of fertilizer'.

(iii) Out of 89 allocated coal mines, the auction and allotment from 81coal mines allocated so far have been estimated at more than Rs 3.94 lakh crores over the life of the mine/ lease period, which shall be devolving entirely to the coal bearing States. Estimated Revenue from remaining 8 coal mines is not included in the above figure of Rs.3.94 lakh crores due to lack of extractable reserves.

(iv) Under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and Rules made thereunder, auction of coal mines for sale of coal will be undertaken. Accordingly, CCEA Note on the methodology for auction of Coal Mines / Blocks for sale of coal under the Coal mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat on 26th / 27th Oct'17 for consideration by the CCEA. Post approval of the methodology by the CCEA, auction of coal mines for sale of coal will be undertaken.

(v) The Ministry has formulated a methodology to provide the coal block allottee PSU's with some flexibility in utilization of coal extracted from the coal mines allotted under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 for optimum utilization of coal mine for the same end uses in the public interest and to achieve cost efficiencies.

Annexure-A



Auctioned coal mines - Out of the 17 Schedule II coal mines (coal mines which were operational at the time of cancellation) auctioned under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, mining operations have commenced/mine opening permission granted in 12 coal mines. The remaining Schedule II coal mines are awaiting various clearances for operationalization. Further, out of the 14 Schedule III coal mines, 1 coal mine has been granted Mining Opening Permission. Remaining Schedule III coal mine are scheduled to be operational from 2018 onwards as they were not operational at the time of the allocation. 3 Schedule III (including one operational) coal mines are ahead of timelines.

Allotted coal mines- Out of the 18 Schedule II coal mines (coal mines which were operational at the time of cancellation) allotted to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Gencos, 3 coal mines are operational/started mine operations as on date. The remaining Schedule II coal mines are awaiting various clearances/ judgment for operationalization. Out of the 35 (25 Schedule III+ 10 Schedule I) coal mines 2 coal mines have received mine opening permissions. The scheduled III & I coal mines are scheduled to be operational from 2018 onwards as they were not operational at the time of the allocation. 8 Schedule III/ Schedule I coal mines are ahead of timelines.

The total revenue generated till December, 2017 is Rs. 4259.52 crore (excluding Royalty, taxes, cess etc.).

Since commencement under CM(SP) Act, 2015 total coal produced is 38.03 Million Tonnes till November, 2017.

The amount of compensation disbursed for the financial year 2016-17 is INR 944,69,37,538 and for the year 2017-18 (upto Dec, 2017) is INR 1,96,79,26,042.7.

Allotment of Coal/Lignite Blocks under MMDR Act

Under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012 [ACBCM Rules], 13 Coal Blocks [11 for end use power and 02 for commercial mining] have been allotted to Government Companies (Central/ State). Recently, on the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, Gondbahera Ujheni coal block allotted to Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd. has been de-allocated on 25-09-2017. Hence, presently 12 coal blocks stand allotted under the provisions of MMDR Act,1957. Also, 3 lignite blocks have been allotted under the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and ACBCM Rules, 2012 to the State PSU of Gujarat [1 for end use power and 2 for commercial mining].

Coal Block Development & Production Agreement (CBDPA) have been signed for 10 coal blocks and Lignite Block Development & Production Agreement (LBDPA) has been signed for 1 lignite block. CBDPA / LBDPA is signed between the Central Government and the allottee Government Companies and the same ensures proper monitoring and development of coal / lignite blocks.

Coal Blocks Allocation Rules, 2017 [CBA Rules] were notified on 13.07.2017 which have repealed the ACBCM Rules 2012. However, the allocations already made under ACBCM Rules,

2012 has been maintained under the CBA Rules. Rule 17 of the CBA Rules states that any action taken under the ACBCM Rules shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these rules and any process of allocation pending under the ACBCM Rules, 2012 shall continue and after the final allocation of the coal block the remaining procedure and conditions under the corresponding provisions of CBA Rules shall be applicable. Henceforth, the coal/lignite blocks to be allocated under the provisions of MMDR Act will be allocated as per the procedure prescribed in CBA Rules, 2017. No coal/lignite block has been allocated under the provisions of CBA Rules so far.

Quality and Third Party Sampling – Recent Decisions

For reducing the difference in declared grade and analyzed grade, causing slippages of grade, CCO was directed to undertake sampling of 871 Mines (seams)/ Sidings/Size fraction through reputed academic institutions and finalize grade for 2017-18 based on the results. In the final declaration of grades, 177 mines were downgraded which include 355 size fraction including the siding, while about 40 mines were up-graded which includes 67 size fractions including the sidings. With effect from 1st April 2017, invoices are being raised by Coal companies on revised grades.

To address the concerns of consumers (Power Utilities) regarding coal quality, third party sampling procedure (SOP) was put in place. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) were signed between Supplier (coal companies), Purchaser (Power Utilities) and CIMFR for sampling and testing of coal at the loading end. The sampling and coal testing charges are borne by the buyer and the seller equally. Till date CIMFR has signed tripartite agreement for 513 Million Tonne on annualized basis and out of which sampling is continuing for about 492 Million Tonne, covering 94% supply to Power Utilities under FSA.

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

Consequent to approval, commensurate direction for coverage of Third Party Sampling to following remaining categories has also been issued to coal companies.

(I) Non-Power FSAs.

(II) Coal Supplied to SNAs

(III) Spot e-auction

(IV) Special Spot Auction

(V) Exclusive e-auction

Now, third party quality validation is available to consumers on all despatches of coal from CIL sources. 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 deviation and regarding 15-day timeframe for declaring the results of referee samples by nominated Referee laboratories have also been issued.

Ministry of Coal has further directed for providing enabling conditions viz. crushers/ pulverizers, space, CCTV etc. on top priority.

Rationalization of coal linkages: Since 2015-16 supply source rationalization of coal for TPPs has been the priority area for MOC/CIL with a view to optimize the transportation cost and materialization under the given constraints. In the year 2017, source rationalization of the following TPPs have done which would give an estimated annual savings of Rs. 774 crores in transportation cost.

Plant	Quantity	Estimated Savings
MAHAGENCO	5.04 MT	Rs. 415 Crores
HPGCL	1.33 MT	Rs. 50 Crores
APCPL, Jhajjar	1.13 MT	Rs. 31 Crore
GSECL	3.0 MT	Rs 240 Crore
UPRVUNL	1.2 MT	Rs. 36 Crore
WBPDCL	1.2 MT	Rs. 2 Crore (as per WBPDCL)

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.The Committee, based on the recommendation of MOP in respect of the new plants that will come up in a staggered way by the end of the 13th Five year Plan, and evenmay also spill over to the 14th plan, recommended the following:

(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 belonging 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.

SLC (LT) in its meeting held on 29.03.2017 recommended:

(a) Transfer of coal linkage to Vindhyachal and Katwa TPP from Badarpur TPP.

(b) Transfer of existing coal linkage of 4 x 110 MW each Panipat Thermal Power Station (PTPS) to proposed 1 x 800 MW super critical unit at PTPS.

Transparent auction of coal linkages

(A) Auction of coal linkages for non-regulated sector

On 15.02.2016, Ministry of Coal issued policy guidelines for auction of coal linkages to non-regulated sector. According to the policy guidelines, all allocations of linkages/LoAs for non-regulated sector viz. Cement, Steel/Sponge Iron, Aluminium, and Others [excluding Fertilizer (Urea) sector], including their Captive Power Plants (CPPs), shall henceforth be auction based.

CIL has accordingly been conducting linkage auctions for Sponge Iron, Cement, CPP, 'Others (non-coking)', Steel (coking) and 'Others (coking)' sub-sectors under Non-Regulated Sector. The auction has been envisaged as a transparent system of linkage allocation based on competitive bidding by creating a level playing field. It ensures that all market participants have a fair chance to secure the coal linkage, irrespective of their size.

Various consumer friendly measures such as 3rd party sampling, exit option, no performance incentive, delivery from specified mine/siding, back-up mine in the event of Force Majeure, etc. have also been introduced. The tenure of the FSA is 5 years which can be further extended by another 5 years on mutual agreement. Three tranches of auction have already been concluded whereby 45.18 Mt of annual coal linkages have been booked at an average premium of 9.64% over non-power notified price.

(B) Auction of coal linkages to power sector under SHAKTI B(ii) & B(iii)

On 22.05.2017, Ministry of Coal came out with a new policy for allocation of future coal linkages in a transparent manner for power sector consumers. This policy is known as 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India' (SHAKTI). The policy is expected to positively contribute in resolution of a number of stressed assets. The main benefits of the policy are:

a) Coal availablities to Power Plants in transparent and objective manner

b) Auction to be made the basis of linkage allocations to IPPs

c) The stress on account of non-availability of linkages to Power Sector Projects would be eased, which is good for the Infrastructure and Banking Sector

d) PPA holders to reduce tariff for linkage i.e. direct benefit of reduced tariff to Discom/consumers

As per Para B(ii) of the policy, CIL/SCCL is to grant coal linkages on notified price on auction basis for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) having already concluded domestic coal based Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs), with the bidding parameter being levellised discount on existing tariff that the IPP is willing to provide. This is expected to result in a win-win situation to IPPs having a long term supply security of coal from a source of their choice while consumers will benefit from a lower tariff. The linkage auction under SHAKTI B(ii) was conducted successfully from 11th to 13th of Sep'17 whereby 27.18 Mt of annual coal linkages have been booked.

As per para B(iii) of the policy, linkages to IPPs/ Power Producers without PPAs shall be granted on auction basis where the auction methodology would be similar to that followed under linkage auction to non-regulated sector. The bidders would bid for premium above the notified price of the coal company. Coal drawal will be permitted only against valid long term and medium term PPA with Discoms/ State Designated Agencies (SDAs) which the successful bidder shall be required to procure and submit within two years of completion of auction process. The implementation of SHAKTI B(iii) is presently underway.

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. Till now, Bridge Linkage has been granted to 29 Thermal Power Plants in Central/ State Public sector Undertakings and 1 CPP unit.

Washing of Coal

CIL operates 15 washeries - 12 coking coal and 3 non coking with aggregate capacity of 36.8 Mty, of which 23.3 Mty is coking coal and 13.50 is non-coking. To comply with the guidelines issued by MoEF& CC for supply of coal with less than 34% ash to thermal power plants located beyond 500km, CIL has planned to set up 9 new non-coking coal washeries having a total capacity of 67.5MTPA. These washerieswill be set up by Dec 2020. Besides this, 9 new coking coal washeries, having a total capacity of 28.10 MTPA, are also at different stages of implementation for enhancing the washed coking coal quantity, in an effort to reduce the import of coking coal. In the second phase CIL has planned to modernize its existing coking coal washeries. CIL is also planning to install deshaling plants conforming to the commitment to the quality for its consumers.

Master Plan to address Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation areas

A comprehensive Master plan has been approved by Govt. in Aug 2009, and is under implementation, to address the issue of rehabilitation, fire and subsidence in old mined out the area of Jharia and Raniganj coalfield. The concerned state Govt. agencies namely JRDA for Jharia and ADDA for Raniganj are nodal agencies for rehabilitation of affected persons. The approved outlay for implementation of Master Plan is Rs 9773.84 Cr. (Jharia – Rs.7112.11 Cr. and Raniganj - Rs.2661.73).

In the case of Jharia, demographic survey has been completed for all 575 identified locations. The fire is spread out over an area of 2.18 sq.km. An Action Plan for dousing the 42 fire sites is to be implemented in three phases. For BCCL families, out of 15852 houses, 6668 houses have been constructed and 1200 more houses are near completion stage. 3196 BCCL families have already been shifted. Similarly JRDA has constructed about 4000 quarters for Non BCCL families and has shifted about 2100 families from affected areas. JRDA is further constructing 6000 quarters.

In case of Raniganj coalfileds, fire at all locations have been extinguished. All ECL families have been shifted from unstable locations. Further, ADDA has started Construction of 160 flats and actions have been taken for construction of further 2300 flats by Housing Department of West Bengal.

Satellite Surveillance for land reclamation

Coal India Limited (CIL)

Reclamation of mined out areas is important for sustainable development. Emphasis is being laid on proper reclamation (both technical and biological) and mine closure. Satellite surveillance for land reclamation is being given the requisite thrust by partnering with the National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC) at Hyderabad. The company-wise details of the area excavated and reclaimed in 2016-17 for the projects under monitoring based on satellite data as on 31.03.2017 are given in the table below:

Status of Land Reclamation

(Up to the year 2016-17)

Sl. No.	Company	Land Excavated	Reclamation (Ha)		Total Area under Reclamation
			Biological	Under Technical	
1	WCL	12462.24	4410.64	5496.18	9906.82
2	SECL	11620.81	5552.29	3813.7	9365.99
3	NCL	11697.00	5496.00	3261.00	8757.00
4	MCL	5703.1	1553.61	2159.08	3712.69
5	CCL	8050.44	3112.53	2714.63	5827.16
6	BCCL	1830.58	324.03	1186.49	1510.52
7	ECL	2631.05	635.07	1393.07	2028.14
8	NEC	279.29	118.57	120.92	239.49
		54274.51 (100%)	**21202.74 (39.06%)**	**20145.07 (37.1%)**	**41347.81 (76.1%)**

The image interpretation and analysis for the year 2017-18 is under progress and the result of analysis can be known after final compilation which will be over by the end of March 2018.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has stipulated, in one of the conditions of Environmental Clearances issued to coal mining projects that, "For monitoring land use pattern and for post mining land use, a time series of land use maps based on satellite imagery (on a scale of 1:5000) of the core and buffer zone, from the start of the project until end of mine life shall be prepared once in three years (for any one particular season which is consistent in the time series) and the report submitted to MoEF and its regional office at Bangalore" .

Further, MoC has advised all the coal mining companies that all the opencast mines shall be brought under satellite surveillance for periodical monitoring of land reclamation.

Accordingly, SCCL is complying with the condition of monitoring land use pattern by satellite imagery maps and submitting the same to MoEF&CC and its regional offices once in three years.

Most of the OC projects are being operated as relay projects and the back filling operations are still in active stage. The biological reclamation of the back filled areas will be taken up after attaining final profile as per the schedules of approved mining plans.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies are undertaking different development activities under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The allocation of funds is done as per the CSR policy of CIL which is based on latest DPE's guidelines and provisions of the Companies Act 2013. For subsidiaries of CIL, fund for CSR is allocated based on 2% of the average net profit of the company for the three immediate preceding financial years or Rs. 2.00 per tonne of coal production of previous year whichever is higher. For CIL (standalone), fund for CSR is allocated based on 2% of the average net profit of CIL (standalone) for three immediate preceding financial years or Rs.2.00 per tonne of total consolidated coal production of CIL as a whole of previous year whichever is higher.The details of the CSR statutory provision and the amount utilized by CIL and its subsidiaries during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Company wise details for Corporate Social Responsibility of CIL and its subsidiaries

Figures in Rs. crores

Company	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Provisional)	
	Statutory Provision	Utilised	Statutory Provision	Utilised	Statutory Provision	Utilised	Statutory Provision	Utilised (up to 30.11.17)
ECL	27.72	24.86	33.17	62.61	29.19	21.62	28.21	4.09
BCCL	30.80	14.33	33.00	50.67	26.85	11.45	10.63	2.57
CCL	47.86	48.87	53.00	212.79	55.90	30.29	52.72	2.11
WCL	7.97	20.15	8.66	65.27	8.68	10.81	0.00	4.77
SECL	129.97	40.43	127.68	270.85	120.24	42.50	93.30	71.21
MCL	113.97	61.30	112.97	184.64	113.36	166.60	122.85	136.25
NCL	80.28	61.77	76.60	153.97	74.23	77.33	74.00	19.34
CMPDIL	0.63	1.68	0.46	2.01	0.78	1.02	0.96	0.00
CIL & NEC	24.04	24.72	19.69	73.26	13.52	128.05	7.89	14.34
TOTAL	**463.24**	**298.11**	**465.23**	**1076.07**	**442.75**	**489.67**	**390.56**	**254.68**

The major CSR activities undertaken/planned during the current financial year under various themes are as under:

1. Healthcare

a. Cure and better management of Thalassemia by providing financial assistance of upto Rs. 10 lakhs per patient for conducting Bone Marrow Transplants of 200 patients by CIL (HQ)

b. Providing healthcare facilities upto the last mile by conducting health camps in different areas, including a Mega Medical Camp during Sawan Mahotsava at Deoghar, Jharkhand by CCL.

2. Sanitation

a. Support to the ODF (Open Defecation Free) campaign by way of construction of Individual Household Toilets (IHHLs)

   i. 5,658 IHHLs in Purulia District, West Bengal by CIL (HQ)

   ii. Three districts of Jharkhand to be made ODF by CCL

   iii. 5,946 IHHLs to be made in Korba district by SECL

b. Observation of Swachhta Pakhwada to spread the message of cleanliness during 16th to 31st August, 2017. The following activities were undertaken:

   i. Tree Plantation – More than 4.92 lakh trees (mostly fruit bearing) were planted

   ii. Cleaning of schools and hospitals – A total of 880 establishments were cleaned

   iii. Cleanliness of village and roads – A total of 9,943 dustbins were installed

   iv. Swachhta campaign and IEC activities were conducted

3. Education

a. Free coaching and boarding/lodging arrangements