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STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2022-2023)
SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF COAL

[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject "Import of Coal -Trends and Issue of Self Reliance" of the Ministry of Coal]

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
AUGUST 2023/SRAVANA 1945(Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 01.08.2023

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 01.08.2023

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
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Chairperson - Shri Rakesh Singh

Lok Sabha

2. Dr. Venkata Satyavathi Beesetti
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Shri Kunar Hembram
5. Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi
6. Smt. Kavitha Maloth
7. Shri S. Muniswamy
8. Shri Ajay Nishad
9. Shri Basanta Kumar Panda
10. Shri S. R. Parthiban
11. Smt. Riti Pathak
12. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
13. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
14. Shri Arun Sao
15. Shri Khan Saumitra
16. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
17. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
18. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
19. Dr. Tholkappiyan Thirumaavalavan
20. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav
21. Vacant #

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Subrata Bakshi
23. Smt. Mahua Maji
24. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
25. Shri Samir Oraon
26. Ms. Saroj Pandey
27. Shri Deepak Prakash
28. Shri Aditya Prasad
29. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu
30. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy
31. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav

#Vacant w.e.f. 30.05.2023 due to sad demise of Shri Balubhau Dhanorkar alias Suresh Narayan, on 30.05.2023 vide Bulletin – Part-II, Para no. 6752 dated 01.06.2023.

Secretariat

1.	Shri J.M. Baisakh	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Arvind Sharma	-	Director
3.	Shri Yash Pal Sharma	-	Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Forty-second Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject "Import of Coal –Trends and Issue of Self Reliance" of the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Thirty-Seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 22.12.2022. Replies of the Government to all the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Report were received on 02.3.2023.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 27.07.2023.

4. An analysis on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-Seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at **Annexure-II.**

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Chapter-I of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
31 **July, 2023**
09 **Sravana, 1945(Saka)**

RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel

REPORT

CHAPTER I

This Report of the Committee deals with Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject "Import of Coal – Trends and Issue of Self Reliance" relating to the Ministry of Coal which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2022.

2. The Report contained 11 Observations/Recommendations. The Action Taken Replies have been received from the Ministry of Coal in respect of all the 11 observations/recommendations contained in the Report on 02.03.2023. These have been categorised as follows:-

(i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:

Serial Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10 and 11 — Total : 10, Chapter-II

(ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government:

Serial No. NIL — Total : 00, Chapter-III

(iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Serial No. NIL — Total : 00, Chapter-IV

(iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:

Serial No. 09 — Total : 01, Chapter-V

3. The Committee do hope and trust that utmost importance would be given to implementation of the Observations/Recommendations accepted by the

Government. In case, where it is not possible for the Ministry to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter should be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that Action Taken Replies on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Action Taken Notes to the recommendation(s) contained in Chapter-V of this Report be furnished to them within three months.

4. The Committee will now deal with the Action Taken by the Government on some of their observations/recommendations made in the Thirty-seventh Report.

<u>COAL WASHERIES BY CIL AND PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES</u>

Recommendation Sl. No. 2

5. The Committee had observed that coal demand in the country has increased at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.36% over the last 8 year from 815.88 Million Tonne in 2014-15 to 1027.93 Million Tonne In 2021-22. The Coal demand for 2022-23 is likely to increase by 4-5%. The Committee had also noted that Sector-wise demand of Coking and Non-Coking Coal during 2020-21 was 60.17 Million Tonne and 846.16 Million Tonne respectively whereas demand of Coking and Non-Coking Coal during 2021-22 was 65.38 Million Tonne and 962.55 Million Tonne respectively. The Committee have been given to understand that the supply of high quality coal (low-ash coal)/Coking coal is limited in the country. Therefore, to bridge this demand-supply gap, there is no option but to resort to import of low-ash coal. The Committee had also observed that the requirement of steel sector is mainly concentrated towards low-ash coking coal which is not available in the country. The Committee have been informed that currently, CIL is supplying about 1.7 MTPA washed coal to metallurgical sector. However, CIL has a plan to increase its supply to about 15 MT to steel sector by 2030, for blending purposes for which coal washeries are being developed by CIL in partnership with Private Sector by adopting state-of-the-art technology. Further, long term coking coal linkages by CIL to Private operators ready to set up coking coal washeries on their own for selling to steel sector is also being explored. Although, the Committee had felt that the steps taken by CIL are steps in the right direction to reduce

import of coking coal, they would like to be apprised of the further progress made in setting up of coal washeries by Public/Private Sector Companies.

6. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have submitted as under:-

> "To augment the washed coking coal production, Coal India Ltd.(CIL) has undertaken comprehensive maintenance and renovation in some of its old coking coal washeries. CIL has also commissioned additional 2 new coking coal washeries in the last 5 years.
>
> To further boost the supply of washed coal, CIL is constructing 9 coking coal washeries (Capacity 26.5 MTY). Out of these upcoming 9 washeries, 3 washeries are under construction, 2 washeries are awaiting statutory clearances (Letter of Intent issued), 3 are under tendering stage and 1 washery is yet to be tendered. These washeries are being set up in the Public-Private partnership models of Build Operate and Maintain (BOM) and Build Own Operate (BOO) concept.
>
> Further, except Ib Valley, no non-coking coal washery is being constructed by CIL or any CPSUs".

7. The Committee had observed that steps taken by CIL like developing of coal washeries in parternship with Private Sector by adopting state-of-art-technology are steps in the right direction to reduce import of coking coal. They had desired to be apprised of the further progress made in setting up of coal washeries by Public/Private Sector Companies. In their Action Taken Reply, the Ministry of Coal have stated that to augment the washed coking coal production, Coal India Ltd.(CIL) has undertaken comprehensive maintenance and renovation in some of its old coking coal washeries. CIL has also commissioned additional 2 new coking coal washeries in the last 5 years. The Committee have also been informed that to further boost the supply of washed coal, CIL is constructing 9 coking coal washeries (Capacity 26.5 MTY). Out of these upcoming 9 washeries, 3 washeries are under construction, 2 washeries are awaiting statutory clearances (Letter of Intent issued), 3 are under tendering stage and 1 washery is yet to be tendered. These washeries are being set up in the Public-Private partnership models of Build Operate and Maintain (BOM) and Build Own Operate (BOO) concept. Further, Ib Valley, non-coking coal washery has been set up by Coal India Ltd.. The Committee while appreciating the efforts being made by the Ministry/CIL to set up 9 coking coal washeries in the Public-Private partnership models of Build Operate and Maintain (BOM) and Build Own Operate (BOO)

concept, would like to emphasize that the Ministry/CIL to continue their efforts to set up coking coal washeries so that washed coking coal can be augmented.

SETTING UP OF COAL WASHERIES

Recommendation Serial No. 9

8. As regard plan of the Government to increase the supply of washed coking coal to the Steel sector from 4.42 MT in 2020-21 to 25.33 MT by 2029-30, the Committee had found that it includes proposed 8.00 MT washed coal production from SAIL and Tata Steel. For achieving the target of washed coking coal, several coal washeries have been setup. The Committee had recommended that trend of setting up Coal washeries should continue with other PSUs also like NMDC Ltd., KIOCL Ltd. and RINL, etc. so that the country may become self reliant in this field. The Committee had desired to be apprised concerted efforts being made in this direction so far.

9. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have submitted as under:-

"Ministry of Coal has launched Mission Coking Coal. To strategize augmentation of coking coal production in India, the Government is working on following recommendation under Mission Coking Coal:

i. Identification of additional coking coal blocks for production by Coal India Ltd (CIL) and private sector and auction of CBM overlap coking coal blocks.

ii. Adopting existing advance technology for beneficiation of coking coal, developing policy framework for disposal of washery rejects and middlings may be reviewed and made more elaborate.

iii. Allocation of coking coal linkages by CIL to private washeries, setting up of coking coal washeries on aggregator model basis.

iv. Suggested formulating import parity based pricing mechanism for domestic coking coal factoring the quality parameters.

v. Suggested having an incentive based framework to encourage steel sector for utilisation of stamp charging technology and invest into R&D initiatives for redesigning blast furnaces for utilisation of domestic coking coal.

vi. Recommended that CIL should publish mine-wise/seam-wise details of coking properties of coal on its website and purchaser may be allowed to choose from specific source.

In line with the above strategies, CIL has planned as under:

- Coking Coal production of CIL is projected to show an increase of 70.98% till Financial Year 2025 and 110 % in Financial Year 2030 from present level of ~50 MT.
- CIL has planned to increase coal production from existing Mines as well as opening 10 new coking coal mines having PRC of 22.64 MTY.
- CIL has offered 6 discontinued mines on a new innovative model of revenue sharing with the private sector with PRC of 2 MT.
- CIL has 11 existing washeries and planned to construct 9 new washeries.
- CIL is planning to renovate its old Moonidih Washery through Turnkey method. CIL is also planning to monetise 4 old and inefficient Washeries through private sector
- It has also proposed to allow private sector to set up washeries on CBA land
- 8 Coking coal mines have been auctioned under captive/commercial mining".

10. In their Original Report, the Committee had recommended that trend of setting up Coal washeries should continue with other PSUs also like NMDC Ltd., KIOCL Ltd. and RINL, etc. so that the country may become self reliant in this field. The Committee had also desired to be apprised of the concerted efforts being made in this direction so far. From the Action Taken Reply of the Ministry, the Committee note that several measures have been taken by the Ministry of Coal/CIL in setting up of coal washeries and augment coking coal production. The Committee, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that other PSUs like NMDC Ltd., KIOCL Ltd. and RINL, etc. should also setup coal washeries.

COAL PRICING

Recommendation Serial No. 10

11. The Committee had observed that Coal companies have been taking various measures to contain Coal prices within reasonable limits considering its impact on inflation in economy, primarily the power sector. These measures include improved men and, machine utilization, quality, optimization of resources, technological advances as well as minimizing expenditure on non – essential items. While appreciating the Ministry's efforts, the Committee had recommended the Ministry to take special efforts in this regard. The Committee had also desired that the Government should pursue rationalization of railway freight charges and port handling charges with the concerned

Ministries / Departments. The Committee would also like to be apprised of these steps taken by Ministry / Coal Companies to ensure lesser price of coal dispatched to power plants / other consumers in southern and western parts of the country.

12. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have submitted as under:-

"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.

Ministry of Railways have also been requested to conduct economic assessment of cross subsidizing freight charges in a destination where freight charges are high by a destination where freight charges are low".

13. While appreciating the Ministry's efforts to contain coal prices within reasonable limits, the Committee had recommended the Ministry to take special efforts in this regard and also desired that the Government should pursue rationalization of railway freight charges and port handling charges with the concerned Ministries / Departments. The Committee had further desired to be apprised of these steps taken by Ministry / Coal Companies to ensure lesser price of coal dispatched to power plants / other consumers in southern and western parts of the country. In Action Taken Reply, the Committee have been informed that 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. The Committee have also been informed that 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 Ministry of Coal have further stated that Ministry of Railways have also been requested to conduct economic assessment of cross subsidizing freight charges in a destination where freight charges are high by a destination where freight charges are low. The Committee desire the Ministry of Coal to pursue with the Ministry of Railways for early conducting of economic

assessment for rationalization of railway freight charges and port handling charges by Ministry of Shipping.

ACQUISITION OF COAL BLOCK IN OVERSEAS TERRITORY

Recommendation Serial No. 11

14. The Committee had noted that at present, CIL is not pursuing acquisition of any overseas coal blocks. The Committee had understood that acquisition of coal blocks in Mozambique were not cost effective and the prospecting licences were surrendered to Government of the Republic of Mozambique in the year 2016. But the Committee had felt that CIL can still pursue overseas acquisition of coal blocks after detailed study and analysis of the blocks especially low ash coking coal which is not abundantly found in the country and import is the only option left. The Committee are of the firm opinion that this will not only reduce import but also open new avenues of mining abroad. Considering the existing coal resources in the country, the Committee had desired the Ministry of Coal / CIL to explore acquisition of Coal blocks abroad. They had also desired to be apprised of any developments in this regard.

15. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply have submitted as under:-

> "CIL has taken initiatives to acquire coking coal assets abroad, with particular focus in Australia and Canada, with a view to import the produce to India and enhance raw material security of the country. Certain assets have been identified for due diligence but, no acquisitions were made.
>
> MOU with Russia: In the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Hon'ble President of the Russian Federation, a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed on 4-Sep-2019 between Coal India Limited and Far East Investment & Export Agency (FEIEA - a Russian Govt. agency). This relationship is aimed to leverage the bilateral relations to venture into the business of acquisition, development and operation of coking coal assets in the Far East Region of Russia.
>
> It has been understood that the cooperation in coking coal between India and Russia is being steered by Indian Steel Companies under the aegis of Ministry of Steel".

16. Considering the existing coal resources in the country, the Committee had desired the Ministry of Coal / CIL to explore acquisition of Coal blocks abroad and apprise of any developments in this regard. The Ministry of Coal in their action

taken reply have stated that CIL has taken initiatives to acquire coking coal assets abroad, with particular focus in Australia and Canada, with a view to import the produce and enhance raw material security of the country. Further, certain assets have been identified for due diligence but, no acquisitions were made. The Ministry have maintained that the cooperation in coking coal between India and Russia is being steered by Indian Steel Companies under the aegis of Ministry of Steel. Keeping in view the limited resources of coking coal in the country, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire the Ministry of Coal / CIL to explore acquisition of Coal blocks abroad.

CHAPTER-II

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

PROMOTING DOMESTIC COAL PRODUCTION VIS-A-VIS IMPORT OF COAL

Recommendation Sl. No. 1

The Committee note that Coal is imported to bridge the gap between domestic demand and domestic supply. As per coal import policy, the import of coal has been kept under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. The Committee also note that Coal Imports, which had reached a peak of 212.11 Million Tonne (MT) in 2014-15 declined in the next two years to 203.95 MT in 2015-16 and 191.01 MT in 2016-17. The import of Coal has again shown a rising trend since 2017-18 when it reached 208.25 MT. In 2018-19 and 2019-20, it rose to 235.35 MT and 248.54 MT respectively. However, under the backdrop of the Government's resolution of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', Ministry of Coal/CIL. Took several steps to minimize the import of coal by increasing domestic Coal Production in the Country. These moves have helped reduce coal import to 215.25 MT in financial year 2020 -21 and to 208.93 MT in 2021-22 with negative growth of 2.9%. The figures provided by Ministry indicating negative growth in import of coal for the 2021 -22 is in resonance with the Government's policy of reducing the country's dependence on imported coal and promoting domestic coal production. The Committee while appreciating these efforts made by the Ministry of Coal / CIL to minimize the import of Coal would like to emphasize that the Ministry of Coal /CIL should continue their sustained efforts to ensure lower imports.

ACTION TAKEN

Major requirement of coal in the country is met through domestic production / supply. The focus of the Government is on increasing the domestic production of coal and to eliminate non-essential import of coal in the country. The all India coal production in the year 2021-2022 was 778.19 Million Tonne (MT) in comparison to 716.08 MT in the year 2020-2021. Further, in the current financial year (upto January, 23), the country has produced 698.24 MT.

Coal production is reviewed on a regular basis for suitable interventions and consistent efforts is made by the Government to increase the domestic coal production.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

COAL WASHERIES BY CIL AND PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES

Recommendation Sl. No. 2

The Committee observe that coal demand in the country has increased at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.36% over the last 8 year from 815.88 Million Tonne in 2014-15 to 1027.93 Million Tonne In 2021-22. The Coal demand for 2022-23 is likely to increase by 4-5%. The Committee also note that Sector-wise demand of Coking and Non-Coking Coal during 2020-21 was 60.17 Million Tonne and 846.16 Million Tonne respectively whereas demand of Coking and Non-Coking Coal during 2021-22 was 65.38 Million Tonne and 962.55 Million Tonne respectively. The Committee have been given to understand that the supply of high quality coal (low-ash coal)/Coking coal is limited in the country. Therefore, to bridge this demand-supply gap, there is no option but to resort to import of low-ash coal. The Committee also observe that the requirement of steel sector is mainly concentrated towards low-ash coking coal which is not available in the country. The Committee have been informed that currently, CIL is supplying about 1.7 MTPA washed coal to metallurgical sector. However, CIL has a plan to increase its supply to about 15 MT to steel sector by 2030, for blending purposes for which coal washeries are being developed by CIL in partnership with Private Sector by adopting state-of-the-art technology. Further, long term coking coal linkages by CIL to Private operators ready to set up coking coal washeries on their own for selling to steel sector is also being explored. Although, the Committee feel that the steps taken by CIL are steps in the right direction to reduce import of coking coal, they would like to be apprised of the further progress made in setting up of coal washeries by Public/Private Sector Companies.

ACTION TAKEN

To augment the washed coking coal production, Coal India Ltd.(CIL) has undertaken comprehensive maintenance and renovation in some of its old coking coal washeries. CIL has also commissioned additional 2 new coking coal washeries in the last 5 years.

To further boost the supply of washed coal, CIL is constructing 9 coking coal washeries (Capacity 26.5 MTY). Out of these upcoming 9 washeries, 3 washeries are under construction, 2 washeries are awaiting statutory clearances (LoI Issued), 3 are under tendering stage and 1 washery is yet to be tendered. These washeries are being set up in the Public-Private partnership models of BOM and BOO concept.

Further, except Ib Valley, no non-coking coal washery is being constructed by CIL or any CPSUs.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 7 of Chapter –I of the Report)

REDUCING IMPORT OF SUBSTITUTABLE COAL

Recommendation Serial No. 3

The Committee note that an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal on 29.05.2020 for the purpose of coal import substitution. The Representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Micro & Medium Enterprise (MSME), and Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal Companies and Ports are members of this IMC. On the directions of the IMC, an import Data System has been developed by Ministry of Coal to track the imports of Coal. The Committee appreciate the sincere efforts being made by the Government to ensure increased supplies of domestic coal to reduce coal imports. Further, the Ministry of Coal have informed the Committee that Coal India Limited is making efforts for Zero Coal Import Mission by 2023 -24 for substitutable coal. The Committee expect that with the increased coal production targets of 1 Billion Tonne, there should not be any imports for coal which could be substituted with domestically produced coal and through IMC all consumers be pursued not to go for import of Coal and use domestically produced coal. The Committee would like to be apprised of the achievements made by IMC in reducing the import of coal and promote consumption of domestically produced coal.

ACTION TAKEN

An Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted in the Ministry of Coal under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Coal, on 29.05.2020 for the purpose of coal import substitution. The Representatives from Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited, SCCL, Paradip Port Trust, Vishakhapatnam Port Trust and Kolkata Port Trust are members of this IMC. This Committee provides a platform for discussions on a larger forum with the Administrative Ministries so as to guide them to encourage the coal consumers of their respective sectors to eliminate imports of coal. Nine meetings of the IMC have been held so far.

Following are the key outcomes of the various meetings of the IMC:

i. IMC had decided that the Administrative Ministries would engage with the coal importers of their Sectors on a regular basis along-with coal supplier companies, coal transporters as well as Ministry of Coal to resolve issues, if any, in the coal import substitution. These meetings provided an opportunity to understand and resolve the sector specific coal related issues and target the individual coal consumers by providing them with domestic coal. In pursuance of the decision, Ministry of Power / CEA, Ministry of Steel, Department of

Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Ministry of Mines had conducted meetings with the coal consumers of their sectors to understand the reasons for coal imports and also to inform the consumers about the coal and logistic availability.

ii. On the directions of the IMC, an Import Data System has been developed by Ministry of Coal to enable the Ministry to track the imports of coal.

iii. Ministry of Steel had informed that price of coking coal has a major role to play for the steel producers in making a decision to import coal and the steel makers are saving on the landed price of imported coal. Further, substitution of import of coking coal is not practicable in the near future.

iv. Ministry of Shipping was requested to conduct meetings with the coastal coal consumers and explain the advantages of the RSR mode of transport of domestic coal. Ministry of Shipping had conducted meeting with the stakeholders where all the coal handling ports were directed for carrying out a comparative cost exercise on coal movement taking into account all charges for all rail route as well as rail-cum-sea route to the destination ports and the position to be shared with the power plants.

v. Para B (viii) (a) of amended SHAKTI Policy allows coal linkage for a period of up to 1 year for sale of power through power exchanges or in short term. The methodology formulated by Ministry of Power {under Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy} limited the period of coal linkage to 3 months. Hence, keeping in view the policy provisions, it was suggested in the meeting of the IMC that Ministry of Power may consider amending the said methodology and extend the linkage period up to 1 year under B (viii) (a) in order to assure availability and certainty of coal to the power generators looking to supply coal in the short term market in the Power Sector. Ministry of Power had agreed to the suggestion. Methodology for allocation of coal under SHAKTI B (viii) (a) has been amended by Ministry of Power and issued vide letter dated 06.04.2022. Under the amended methodology, auctions under SHAKTI B (viii) (a) are to be conducted under the three windows having time period of 3 months, 6 months & 12 months.

vi. In pursuance of the meetings of the IMC, Ministry of MSME had written to all the States / UTs to avail the benefits of State Nominated Agencies (SNAs) as well as to appoint SNAs for meeting the coal requirement of the MSME sector.

vii. As a result of the discussions of DPIIT with the cement manufacturers, CIL had done a mapping exercise for the coal consumers in the Cement Sector, so as to assess the requirement of coal in each cement plant from the nearby coalfields.

Besides, various other measures taken by Ministry of Coal for reduction of import are also as under:

i. The Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of power plants has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal) or where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). The increase in ACQ would ensure supply of more domestic coal to the power plants.

ii. The coal offered for short term to the Power Plants under the amended provisions of the SHAKTI Policy as well as increase in the tenure of the coking coal linkages in the Non-Regulated Sector linkage auction for a period upto 30 years is expected to have a positive impact towards coal imports substitution.

iii. The Government has decided that the coal to meet the full PPA requirement of all the existing linkage holders of Power Sector shall be made available by the coal companies irrespective of the trigger level and Annual Contracted Quantity levels. This decision of the Government of meeting the full PPA requirement of the linkage holders of the Power Sector shall reduce the dependence on the imports.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

Recommendation Sl. No. 4

The Committee note that the major consuming industries using imported coking/non-coking/thermal coal are Iron & Steel, Power, Cement, Aluminum, Chemical & Fertilizers, etc. Apart from import of coal by Coal-based (ICB) thermal power plants, power sector also imports coal for blending purpose. Sectors like cement, steel, aluminium, etc. import high Gross Calorific Value (GCV) coal. The Committee have been informed that Steel sector mainly requires high grade coking coal having low ash content and this variety of coal is very limited in the country. Further, there is also very little production of prime coking coal in the country thereby making import of coking coal and prime coking coal non-substitutable. The Committee are happy that efforts are being made to make import of coal which could be substituted in domestic industries to zero level. Also, increase in coal production will lead to creation of more jobs for people in the mining sector. Thus, not only the income of people living around mines will increase but there will also be increase in infrastructure facilities in the area through development of road and rail network. The Committee would like to be apprised of the new mining sites being explored/developed by the Coal companies.The Committee also recommend that increased impetus should be given to start mining in these areas after getting the necessary environment and forest clearances and they be apprised of the new mining area planned for the next three years.

ACTION TAKEN

CIL has 95 Coking coal blocks, out of which 84 blocks has already been explored. Out of the remaining 11 blocks, 1 block is under Exploration, 2 blocks could not be explored due to adverse law and order condition and 8 blocks could not be explored due to active CBM overlap, ESZ, tiger corridor, forest cover & heavy built-up area.
Presently, 42 coking coal Non-CIL Blocks (CMSP/MMDR) are available. All these blocks are explored and there are no constraints free blocks left for exploration.

CMPDI in association with GSI has carried out an exercise to find out prognosticated coal bearing areas of the country. This exercise resulted in increase of prognosticated coal bearing area form 19400 sq km to 32970 sq km. Among these newly identified areas only 283 sq km area has been identified as coking coal area. Out of these, 36.46 sq km area in 5 blocks has already been taken for exploration during 2022-23 and another 40 sq km area is to be taken for exploration during 2023-24. The balance area may not be taken up for exploration due to constraints like ESZ, forest, tiger corridor, infrastructure, etc.

CMPDI is undertaking exploration in 20 high grade non-coking CIL blocks during 2022-23 and planning to drill another 33 partly and regionally explored CIL blocks in the next 5 year time frame. CMPDI is also undertaking exploration in 15 high grade non-coking Non-CIL blocks during 2022-23.

CMPDI has identified about 5940 sq km high grade non-coking coal area in the newly identified prognosticated coal bearing area of which 352.92 sq km area comprising of about 13 blocks have been taken up for exploration during 2022-23 and 2023-24. The rest area may be taken up after completion of exploration of these areas.

In order to ramp-up the coal production to a level of 1000 Million Tonnes under the 1 BT Mission for coal mining projects and based on the directive of the MoC, Coal India Limited has envisaged to achieve production of 1000 Million Tonnes from its coal mines by the year 2025-26. CIL is perseveringly pushing capacity augmentation through a two-pronged approach, that is, expansion of its existing mines and operationalization of greenfield projects.

CIL is developing 26 new coal projects with projected capacity of 186 MTPA. All these projects are under different phases of implementation and commence coal production in phased manner after receipt of statutory clearance like Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance etc. for which action has already been initiated.

SCCL has planned grounding of eight new mines (one in Odisha & 7 in Telangana state) in next 4 years with the rated capacity of 36.30 MTPA with manpower employment potential of 6,200 including manpower required by contractors.
In addition to this, infrastructure development activities, transportation of coal and material, supply of services, materials, plants, machinery, spares etc. will help the surrounding area development. SCCL is completing various works under CSR for the developments of the surrounding areas.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

SPECIAL SPOT E-AUCTION SCHEME

Recommendation Sl. No. 5

The Committee observe that the different e-auction windows of the coal companies including the Special Spot e-auction scheme for importers introduced by CIL in 2020 have now been clubbed and henceforth, e-auctions by the coal companies would be held under a single unified window. All the coal consumers' viz. power sector, Non-Regulated Sector (NRS), traders, etc. would now be participating under the single window of e-auction for procuring coal. According to Ministry of Coal, salient feature of the scheme includes, Eligibility for participation-Any Indian buyer including traders who imported coal at any point of time in the current year or/and any of the previous two financial years; Reserve price is fixed with or without adds-on over notified price of coal for non-regulated sector; and Longer Lifting period i.e. for 3/6/12 months. The Committee expect that this step will ensure coal supply to the user industries in an effective and transparent manner and give a chance to all consumers to procure coal at the right price.

The Committee would like to be apprised of the savings in forex due to increased participation of import-based industries in the country during the last 2 years.

ACTION TAKEN

The details of imported coal during last three years are given below: -

Year	Import of coal (MT)	Value in million USD
2019-20	248.54	21387.28
2020-21	215.25	15665.39
2021-22	208.93	30623.81

As can be seen in the above table, the import of coal has dropped from 248.54 MT in 2019-20 to 215.25 MT in 2020-21 and further to 208.93 MT in 2021-22. International price of coal also increased sharply in 2021-22 and continued to remain high in the current year as well. Generally, essentiality and domestic supply-demand gap determine the volume of coal to be imported. During covid year of 2020-21, total coal demand which dropped marginally was met by both reduced domestic supply of coal and reduced import. In 2021-22 while total coal demand increased by 13.4%, domestic supply of coal increased by 18.5%. This enhanced domestic coal supply in 2021-22 may be said to have been one of the determinants in reducing coal import. Hence, notionally, about 40-50MT worth of Foreign Exchange at increased international coal price may be said to have been saved.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

COMMERCIAL MINING OF COAL

Recommendation Sl. No. 6

The Committee note informed that to reduce dependence on coal import and to give a boost to domestic coal production, auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing mechanism was launched on 18.06.2020. Till date, auction process of 64 coal blocks has been completed and Vesting Order has been executed for 45 of these blocks. According to Ministry of Coal, the 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% FDI through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index. While appreciating the fact that under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50% on Final Offer would be allowed for the quantity of coal produced earlier than Scheduled Date of Production, the Committee also observe that Ministry have granted incentives on Coal Gasification or Liquefaction (Rebate of 50% on Final Offer). The Committee feel that these incentives will not only enthuse the allocatees to commence early production of coal, but when these steps are implemented sincerely they will also reduce import of coal due to massive increase in domestic production of coal. The Committee hope that the Ministry will auction more mines on revenue sharing basis and encourage public / private players in this sector during the coming years. The Committee will like to be apprised of the action plan of the Government in this regard.

ACTION TAKEN

Aution of coal mines is a continuous process. The 1st round of auction of coal mines for sale of coal on revenue sharing basis was launched on 18.06.2020. As of now 5 rounds of auction of coal mines on revenue sharing basis have been completed. The 6th round of commercial auctions was launched on 03.11.2022 for a total of 133 coal mines. Out of total 133 coal mines, 68 are partially explored coal mines and 65 are fully explored coal mines and 2 are coking mines and 131 are non-coking coal mines.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

MECHANIZATION OF MINES

Recommendation Sl. No. 7

The Committee observe that Coal companies have been transformed in a big way from manual method of mining to highly mechanized & semi-mechanized system of mining to increase its coal production which was just about 100 MT in 1975 increased to 778 MT in 2021-22. Coal companies have been adopting mechanisation of its mines, both Underground (UG) and Opencast (OC) mines in large scale to increase the productivity and ensure safety of miners. The Committee understand that mechanization of mining process will make it more cost effective and also increase productivity substantially. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should ensure that new mining techniques are available in all mines and wherever private companies are reluctant to introduce new technology, the Government should ensure that these Companies switch over to new techniques not only for safety of workers but also increased production.

ACTION TAKEN

In view of the fact that there shall be increasing coal demand in near term , CIL, the major contributor to country's indigenous coal production/supply, has envisaged to enhance its production to reach the level of 1Bt coal by the year 2025-26 from its current production level of about 600 MT in order to meet demand of coal in the country through indigenous production and also to eliminate non-essential import of coal in the country.

For enhancement of coal production, it is essential to create sufficient capacities for both, coal & OB, so as to improve coal production. Further, CIL has shifted its operation from manual to mechanised system for enhancing its efficiency in its operation both in UG & OC mines through measures as below:

UG mines:

- Since nationalization, CIL's UG mines are slowly converted into semi-mechanized mines and mechanized mines wherever feasible techno-economically.
- Introduction of mechanized Mass Production Technology (MPT) is being done wherever geo-mining conditions are favourable & economically feasible. From the current level of 21 CMs, about 100 CMs are planned for deployment by 2027-28. In addition to already existing 2 LWs, CIL has planned to introduce 2 more LWs in its mines within 2-3 years.
- About 50 odd Highwall mines are envisaged in the next 5-6 years.
- Coal producing companies are gradually phasing manual drilling into UDM drilling, haulage system of transport to conveyor system wherever feasible.
- Large capacity UG mines are now being planned wherever possible and possibilities being explored below large OC mines where land is not an issue.

OC mines: CIL has taken following steps to enhance its OC production through introduction of mechanisation:

- CIL's and its subsidiaries are going for higher capacity mines (Capacities > 10 MTY) with heavy mechanization to take advantage of economy of scale.
- CIL has also introduced state-of-the-art technology to improve its work efficiency. High capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced in the ultra-mega projects like GevraExpn OC, Dipka OC & Kusmunda OC. Further, High capacity loading & transporting equipment like high capacity shovels & dumpers, Surface Miners etc are being continuously planned to be introduced in upcoming OC mines.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency & cater to environmental needs. During 2021-22, more than 50 % of the total production of CIL has been produced through Surface miners and is likely to further increase during the subsequent years.
- CIL intends to introduce blast free technology in way of introducing Vertical Ripper, Surface Miners for OB removal in nos. of its OC mines
- CIL has already introduced mechanisation in its operations to enhance safety standards by way of introducing Slope Stability Radar, Simulator based training platform, CAAQMS (Continuous Air Quality Monitoring System),
- More and more introduction of IT based initiatives are being undertaken by way of introducing OITDS, RFID based boom barrier system, CCTV based surveillance system, GPS/GPRS based Geo-fencing (VTS),

- Drone based survey being introduced in nos. of mines and more mines are being identified for that purpose in order to enhance efficiency in survey work.
- For mine planning, latest software like GEOVIA MINEX being introduced in nos. of mine.

Further, CIL has taken initiatives to enhance its production by enhancing efficiency of its mines with the introduction of Digitization of operation and introduction of ERP.

Regarding SCCL all the hand section (manual loading) UG mines are phased out with semi mechanization and mechanization. Blast free coal mining technology such as Surface miner (2mines), and Ripper Technology (2mines near habitats) in OC mines, and Continuous Miner Technology (4 mines 5 units), High capacity Longwall (1mine) and Bolter miner BM (2mines) in UG mines are already in operations. Around 10Mt of coal is being produced by Blast free Technology out of 65 Mt of coal.

Procurement of Radar in under process for monitoring of Dump/High wall stability. Below ground communication and tracking system with Wi-fi is in process in 10 UG mines for location of trapped miners. Further, latest advanced technology such as tube bundle Gas Monitoring, tele monitoring Systems area also adopted. Depending on the performance and requirement, suitable new mining technology is being adopted.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

COKING COAL MISSION

Recommendation Sl. No. 8

The Committee note that Coking Coal Mission has been launched by the Ministry of Coal for enhancement of coking coal Production from 45.00 MT in 2020-21 to 140 MT of coking coal in 2029-30 which includes 105 MT from CIL. Focus has been on exploration of coking coal Blocks by CMPDI. The Committee are glad to note that about 211% increase in production targets for coking coal has been setup by the Government under Coking Coal Mission within the next 6-7 years. The Committee would like to be apprised of the year-wise perspective plan prepared by the Government to achieve ambitious target of achieving 140 million tonne of Coking Coal by 2029-30.

ACTION TAKEN

The projected year-wise plan for coking coal production in Coal India Limited is given below:

Coking Coal Projection (Figures in Million Tonnes)								
Year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
CIL	50.88	72.40	85.49	88.31	94.33	97.62	102.38	105.05

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

COAL PRICING

Recommendation Sl. No. 10

The Committee observe that Coal companies have been taking various measures to contain Coal prices within reasonable limits considering its impact on inflation in economy, primarily the power sector. These measures include improved men and, machine utilization, quality, optimization of resources, technological advances as well as minimizing expenditure on non – essential items. While appreciating the Ministry's efforts, the Committee recommend the Ministry to take special efforts in this regard. The Committee also desire that the Government should pursue rationalization of railway freight charges and port handling charges with the concerned Ministries / Departments. The Committee would also like to be apprised of these steps taken by Ministry / Coal Companies to ensure lesser price of coal dispatched to power plants / other consumers in southern and western parts of the country.

ACTION TAKEN

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.

Ministry of Railways have also been requested to conduct economic assessment of cross subsidizing freight charges in a destination where freight charges are high by a destination where freight charges are low.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 13 of Chapter –I of the Report)

ACQUISITION COAL BLOCK IN OVERSEAS TERRITORY

Recommendation Sl. No. 11

The Committee note that at present, CIL is not pursuing acquisition of any overseas coal blocks. The Committee understand that acquisition of coal blocks in Mozambique were not cost effective and the prospecting licences were surrendered to Government of the Republic of Mozambique in the year 2016. But the Committee feel that CIL can still pursue overseas acquisition of coal blocks after detailed study and analysis of the blocks especially low ash coking coal which is not abundantly found in the country and import is the only option left. The Committee are of the firm opinion that this will not only reduce import but also open new avenues of mining abroad. Considering the existing coal resources in the country, the Committee would like the Ministry of Coal / CIL to explore acquisition of Coal blocks abroad. They would like to be apprised of any developments in this regard.

ACTION TAKEN

CIL has taken initiatives to acquire coking coal assets abroad, with particular focus in Australia and Canada, with a view to import the produce to India and enhance raw material security of the country. Certain assets have been identified for due diligence but, no acquisitions were made.

MOU with Russia: In the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Hon'ble President of the Russian Federation, a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed on 4-Sep-2019 between Coal India Limited and Far East Investment & Export Agency (FEIEA - a Russian Govt. agency). This relationship is aimed to leverage the bilateral relations to venture into the business of acquisition, development and operation of coking coal assets in the Far East Region of Russia.

It has been understood that the cooperation in coking coal between India and Russia is being steered by Indian Steel Companies under the aegis of Ministry of Steel.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 16 of Chapter –I of the Report)

CHAPTER-III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

-NIL-

CHAPTER-IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

NIL

CHAPTER-V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation Sl. No. 9

As regard plan of the Government to increase the supply of washed coking coal to the Steel sector from 4.42 MT in 2020-21 to 25.33 MT by 2029-30, the Committee find that it includes proposed 8.00 MT washed coal production from SAIL and Tata Steel. For achieving the target of washed coking coal, several coal washeries have been setup. The Committee recommend that trend of setting up Coal washeries should continue with other PSUs also like NMDC Ltd., KIOCL Ltd. and RINL, etc. so that the country may become self reliant in this field. The Committee would like to be apprised concerted efforts being made in this direction so far.

ACTION TAKEN

Ministry of Coal has launched Mission Coking Coal. To strategize augmentation of coking coal production in India, the Government is working on following recommendation under Mission Coking Coal:

i. Identification of additional coking coal blocks for production by Coal India Ltd (CIL) and private sector and auction of CBM overlap coking coal blocks.

ii. Adopting existing advance technology for beneficiation of coking coal, developing policy framework for disposal of washery rejects and middlings may be reviewed and made more elaborate.

iii. Allocation of coking coal linkages by CIL to private washeries, setting up of coking coal washeries on aggregator model basis.

iv. Suggested formulating import parity based pricing mechanism for domestic coking coal factoring the quality parameters.

v. Suggested having an incentive based framework to encourage steel sector for utilisation of stamp charging technology and invest into R&D initiatives for redesigning blast furnaces for utilisation of domestic coking coal.

vi. Recommended that CIL should publish mine-wise/seam-wise details of coking properties of coal on its website and purchaser may be allowed to choose from specific source.

In line with the above strategies, CIL has planned as under:

- Coking Coal production of CIL is projected to show an increase of 70.98% till FY 2025 and 110 % in FY 2030 from present level of ~50 MT.

- CIL has planned to increase coal production from existing Mines as well as opening 10 new coking coal mines having PRC of 22.64 MTY.
- CIL has offered 6 discontinued mines on a new innovative model of revenue sharing with the private sector with PRC of 2 MT.
- CIL has 11 existing washeries and planned to construct 9 new washeries.
- CIL is planning to renovate its old Moonidih Washery through Turnkey method.CIL is also planning to monetise 4 old and inefficient Washeries through private sector
- It has also proposed to allow private sector to set up washeries on CBA land
- 8 Coking coal mines have been auctioned under captive/commercial mining.

[Ministry of Coal OM No. 54011/4/2922-EA Dated 02-03-2023]

Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para 10 of Chapter –I of the Report)

NEW DELHI;
31 **, July, 2023**
09 **, Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel

ANNEXURE-I

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2022-23) HELD ON 27 JULY, 2023 FROM 1530 HRS TO 1640 HRS IN HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO. '210', B-BLOCK, PHA EXTENSION BUILDING, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1530 hrs. to 1640 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh - Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Dr. Venkata Satyavathi Beesetti
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Shri Kunar Hembram
5. Smt. Kavitha Maloth
6. Shri S. Muniswamy
7. Shri S. R. Parthiban
8. Smt. Riti Pathak
9. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
10. Shri Arun Sao
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
14. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav

Rajya Sabha

15. Smt. Mahua Maji
16. Shri Rwngwra Narzary
17. Shri Samir Oraon
18. Ms. Saroj Pandey
19. Shri Deepak Prakash
20. Shri Aditya Prasad
21. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri J.M. Baisakh	-	Joint Secretary
2.	Shri Arvind Sharma	-	Director
3.	Smt. Savita Bhatia	-	Deputy Secretary
4.	Smt. Sunanda Chatterjee	-	Deputy Secretary

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee, thereafter, considered and adopted the following draft Reports without any amendments/changes:-

(i) **** **** **** **** ****

(ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 37th Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Import of Coal – Trends and Issue of Self Reliance" relating to the Ministry of Coal;

(iii) **** **** **** **** ****

(iv) **** **** **** **** ****

(v) **** **** **** **** ****

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

4. **** **** **** **** ****

The Committee then adjourned.

***Not related to the Report.**

ANNEXURE-II

(Vide Para IV of Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY SEVENTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made:	**11**
II.	Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government (*vide* recommendation at Sl. Nos. 1, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10 and 11):	**10**
	Percentage of total	**90.90%**
III.	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	
	(*vide* Recommendation at Sl. No. Nil):	**00**
	Percentage of total	**0%**
IV.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	
	(*vide* recommendation at Sl. No. Nil):	**00**
	Percentage of total	**0%**
V.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited	
	(*vide* recommendation at Sl. No. 09):	**01**
	Percentage of total	**9.10%**