

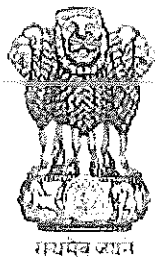
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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL, MINES AND STEEL
(2022-2023)
SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

MINISTRY OF COAL

**“IMPORT OF COAL – TRENDS AND
ISSUE OF SELF RELIANCE”**

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

DECEMBER, 2022 / PAUSHA, 1944 (SAKA)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.12.2022

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2022



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

DECEMBER, 2022 / PAUSHA, 1944 (SAKA)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022)

Chairperson - Shri Rakesh Singh

Lok Sabha

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

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Subrata Bakshi
23. Dr. Prashanta Nanda
24. Shri Samir Oraon
25. Shri Deepak Prakash
26. Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu
27. Shri Shibu Soren
28. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy
29. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav
30. Vacant*
31. Vacant*

#Nominated to the Committee w.e.f 07.02.2022 *vice* Dr. Lorho S. Pfoze

*Shri Ram Vichar Netam ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 29.6.2022 after his retirement from Rajya Sabha.

*Dr. Vikas Mahatme ceased to be a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 04.07.2022 after his retirement from Rajya Sabha.

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2022-23)

Chairperson- Shri Rakesh Singh

Lok Sabha

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

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Subrata Bakshi
23. Smt. Mahua Maji
24. Shri Rwngrwa 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

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 authorized by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Import of Coal – Trends and Issue of Self Reliance" relating to the Ministry of Coal.

2. The Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2021-22) had selected the subject for detailed examination and report to the Parliament. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Coal and Coal PSUs on 22nd August, 2022. However, due to paucity of time, the Committee in their previous term could not finalize the Report on the subject. The Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel (2022-23) have carried forward the unfinished work of the predecessor Committee and again selected the subject for examination. Based on the oral and written testimony submitted to the Committee, a report on the subject was prepared.

3. The Committee wish to express their sincere thanks to the predecessor Committee for the significant contribution made by them in examination of the subject.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 20.12.2022.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Coal and Coal PSUs for placing before them and in furnishing material/information from time to time as desired by the Committee.

6. The Committee place on record their profound appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

7. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;
20 December, 2022
29 Agrahayana, 1944(Saka)**

**RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel**

REPORT**PART - I****A. INTRODUCTORY**

1.1 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. Trend in coal imports in the country is given in the table below:-

Import of Coal (Million Tonne)					
Year		Coking	Non Coking	Total	Growth
2006-07	Actual	17.88	25.20	43.08	11.6
2007-08		22.03	27.77	49.80	15.6
2008-09		21.08	37.92	59.00	18.5
2009-10		24.63	48.63	73.26	24.2
2010-11		19.48	49.43	68.91	-5.9
2011-12		31.80	71.04	102.84	49.2
2012-13		35.56	110.23	145.79	41.8
2013-14		36.87	129.98	166.86	14.5
2014-15		43.72	168.39	212.11	27.1
2015-16		44.56	159.39	203.95	-6.8
2016-17		41.64	149.36	191.01	-6.4
2017-18		47.00	161.25	208.25	9.0
2018-19		51.84	183.51	235.35	13.0
2019-20		51.83	196.70	248.54	5.6
2020-21		51.20	164.05	215.25	-13.4
2021-22(P)		57.16	151.77	208.93	-2.9

Source: CCO

1.2 According to Ministry of Coal, the Coal Imports, gradually increased from 43.08 MT in 2006-07 and reached a peak of 212.11 MT in 2014-15, thereafter declined in the next two years to 203.95 MT in 2015-16 and further to 191.01 MT in 2016-17. The Import of coal has shown a rising trend since 2017-18 where it reached 208.25 MT in 2017-18 to 248.54 MT in 2019-20 and further 215.25 MT in 2020-21. Further in 2020-21, under the backdrop of the Government of India's ambitious 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' mandate and to promote usage of domestic coal in the country, Ministry of Coal/CIL took several steps to minimize the import of coal. These moves have helped reduce coal import to 215.25 MT in financial year 2020-21 and to 2021-22 at 208.93 MT with negative growth of 2.9%.

1.3 However, it is pertinent to note that on the supply side, all India coal production has increased from 609.18 MT in 2014-15 to 716.08 MT in 2020-21 and further increased to 778 MT in 2021-22 with positive growth of 8.7%. This increase in production has enabled contain coal imports to a large extent. Had coal imports grown at the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) registered between 2009 and 2014, it would have crossed 500 MT by 2019-20.

B. Production of Coal

1.4 When asked about the total production of Coking and Non-Coking Coal during last 5 years, the Ministry of Coal has replied as under:

COAL PRODUCTION DURING LAST 5 YEARS			
(IN MILLION TONNE)			
Year	Production		
	Coking	Non-Coking	Total
2017-18	40.148	635.252	675.400
2018-19	41.132	687.586	728.718
2019-20	52.936	677.938	730.874
2020-21	44.787	671.296	716.083
2021-22	51.702	726.488	778.190

C. Demand and Supply of Coal

1.5 Asked about the total Coking and Non-Coking Coal demand and supply during last 5 years including import to bridge the domestic production gap, the Ministry of Coal has furnished the following information:-

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Year	Coal Demand			Domestic Supply			Gap
	Coking	Non-Coking	Total	Coking	Non-Coking	Total	
2017-18	59.73	838.52	898.25	12.73	677.28	690.01	208.25
2018-19	69.50	898.64	968.14	17.66	715.13	732.79	235.35
2019-20	68.98	886.73	955.71	17.15	690.03	707.18	248.53
2020-21	60.23	845.91	906.14	9.03	681.85	690.88	215.25

2021-22	65.39	962.54	1027.93	8.23	810.77	819.00	208.93
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Note: Gap in the demand and domestic supply was fulfilled by Import of Coal.

1.6 The Committee have desired to know about the sector-wise coal demand for the last 3 years in the country. In this regard, the Ministry in a written reply has informed 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 MT in 2014-15 to 1027.93 MT in 2021-22. The Coal demand for 2022-23 is likely to increase by 4-5%. The details of coal demand sector-wise for the last 3 years are given below:

Sl. No	Sector-wise Coal Demand in last 3 Years			
	Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(A)	Coking Coal	63.74	60.17	65.38
	(i) Steel Sector	63.74	60.17	65.38
(B)	Non-Coking Coal	892.17	846.16	962.55
	(i) Power (Utility)	518.30	535.45	671.70
	(ii) Power (Captive)	85.15	45.79	38.16
	(iii) Cement*	8.57	6.75	7.29
	(iv) Steel DRI*	10.40	9.57	8.67
	(v) Others	269.75	248.60	236.73
	Total Coal Demand (A+B)	955.91	906.33	1027.93

*Include only domestic supply and import is included in item (v) –others.

1.7 The Ministry of Coal in a written note furnished to the Committee have informed that in India, the supply of high quality coal (low-ash coal)/Coking coal is limited. Therefore, to bridge this demand-supply gap, there is no option but to resort to import of low-ash coal. It has also been observed that the requirement of steel sector is mainly concentrated towards low-ash coking coal which is not available at India. 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 washeries are being developed by CIL in partnership with Private Sector to adopt 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. This may partially substitute import of coking coal only. Therefore, as of now, substitution of import of coking coal is not feasible.

1.8 During evidence, the Secretary, Ministry of Coal further informed the Committee that sources of coking coal and Gross Calorific Value (GCV) coal are insufficient in the country. Further, power being a priority sector, it gets the maximum share of domestically produced non-coking coal. Hence, coal sector is compelled to import coking coal.

1.9 The Ministry has furnished a data showing detail of imported coal to power plants as under:-

(In Million Tonne)

Years	Coking Coal	Power		Total Power	Non-regulated Sector	Non-Coking	Total Import
		Imported Coal Based Plants	Blended Coal Based Plants				
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				(3+4)		(5+6)	(2+7)
2016-17	41.64	46.30	19.87	66.17	83.19	149.36	191.01
2017-18	47.00	39.37	17.04	56.41	104.84	161.25	208.25
2018-19	51.84	40.29	21.37	61.66	121.85	183.51	235.35
2019-20	51.83	45.47	23.75	69.22	127.48	196.70	248.54
2020-21	51.20	35.08	10.39	45.47	118.58	164.05	215.25
2021-22	57.16	18.89	8.11	27.00	124.77	151.77	208.93
2022-23 (Apr-May 2022)	9.88	4.73	4.92	9.65	20.40	30.05	39.93
2021-22 (Apr-May 2021)	9.15	6.13	1.83	7.96	24.95	32.91	42.06
Growth %	7.98	-22.81	169.07	21.25	-18.22	-8.68	-5.05
2020-21 (Apr-May 2020)	6.91	6.43	1.75	8.18	13.96	22.15	29.06
Growth % 2022-23 over 2020-21	42.98	-26.45	181.07	17.90	46.14	35.71	37.44

Source: CCO and CEA. # Provisional & subject to be changed

The Committee have been informed that Coal is also being imported by Thermal Power Plants (TPP). There are two types of Power Plant (i) Imported Coal based Plant and (ii) Blending Coal based Plant. Power plants designed on imported coal imported 35.08 MT in 2020-21. 10.39 MT coal was imported by Power Plants for blending purpose. In the current

year 2022-23 (upto May, 2022), Power plants designed on imported coal imported 4.73 MT. These are generally coastal plants. 4.92 MT coal was imported by Power Plants for blending purpose. Both the above category of import by power plants is also non-substitutable. In the current year, as per DGCI&S report, the total import of coal during April-May, 2022 was 39.93 MT as compared to 42.06 MT during corresponding period of previous year (April-May, 2021). Import by power Sector was 9.65 MT as compared to 7.96 MT during corresponding period of previous year with a growth of 21%.

D. Steps taken for reduction of import of coal

1.10 The Committee have been informed that coal import substitution by domestic coal is one of the top priorities of the Government to save the precious foreign exchange. Coal import substitution of about 158 MT is planned for the year 2022-23. At present, as on 15.08.2022, Coal India Limited is having a coal stock of about 33.25 MT at its coal mines and power plants are also having about 31.27 MT coal stock with them. Thus, ample domestic coal availability is being ensured for the consumers.

(a) Inter - Ministerial Committee (IMC)

1.11 The Committee have been informed 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, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal Companies and Ports are members of this IMC. 9 meetings of the IMC have been held so far. 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 sector to eliminate imports of coal. On the directions of the IMC, an Import Data System has been developed by Ministry of Coal to track the imports of coal. Efforts are taken to ensure more domestic supplies of coal. To take the task of coal import substitution to the next level, Coal India Limited has been asked to plan Zero Coal Import Mission by 2023-24 for substitutable coal. Thus, the entire substitutable imported coal demand is planned to be met by the country and no import other than very essential should happen. Coal India Limited has been directed to prepare the action plan.

1.12 As regards Zero Coal Import Mission, the Secretary, Ministry of Coal further informed the Committee during evidence that Hon'ble Minister of Coal during Coal India Day in 2019 had announced that with 1 Billion Target of production of coal by 2024, the country will reduce the imported substitutable coal (the coal which is imported for power generation) to zero by that year.

1.13 Replying to a query of the Committee about the outcome of the meetings of IMC, the Ministry has submitted as under:-

- IMC had decided that the Administrative Ministries would engage with the coal importers of their Sector on a regular basis alongwith 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 sector to understand the reasons for coal imports and also to inform the consumers about the coal and logistic availability.
- In view of time-lag in immediate availability of coal import data and segregated information on imports of coal in the Non-Regulated Sector, which precludes substantive steps / timely corrective action for domestic supply arrangements, IMC had requested to Ministry of Commerce to provide timely data of coal imports by consumers for the purpose of analysis of coal imports and taking appropriate steps for import substitution.
- 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.
- The issue of GST/coal compensation cess was reported to be a hindrance in coal import substitution. This issue was discussed in the IMC where it was raised by Ministry of Steel and IMC had requested Ministry of Steel to take up the matter of GST Cess for suitable amendment in the provisions directly with Department of Revenue. Ministry of Steel had taken up the issue of GST Cess on coal with

Department of Revenue. Ministry of Coal had also taken up the issue of GST Cess with Ministry of Finance.

- Ministry of Steel had mentioned 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. In addition, it was also highlighted by Ministry of Steel that the reason for the coal imports by Sponge Iron Sector was consistency in quality of imported coal, as a result of which, the efficiency of their plant improves in terms of increased production of sponge iron.
- 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.
- As a consequence of the decision of IMC of engaging with the coal importers, Ministry of Power had conducted meetings with the power generators and many power plants had confirmed that they won't be importing coal.
- 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.
- 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.

- 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.

(b) Coal Consumers who have registered for import substitution

1.14 When asked about the details of the number of requests so far registered from coal consumers who are willing for import substitution, the Ministry has informed that for import of coal, the importers of coal have to compulsorily register in Coal Import Management System (CIMS) portal before 15 days of the expected date of arrival of the consignment which also offers an opportunity to track the importers belonging to different sectors/traders. However, no request has been received from any importer/industry for substitution of coal import.

1.15 The Committee desired to know that in view of the current geo political scenario of the world what efforts have been made by the Ministry/Coal Companies to become self-reliant in the production of coal and what effect is going to have on import of coal, the Ministry in a written reply has informed that the Government has taken following steps to increase domestic coal production and reduce the import of coal:

(i) **Regular Monitoring:** A Monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) with Chief Secretaries from respective Host States, Secretary (MoEF& CC), Coal Controller Organization (CCO) & CMPDIL as members of the Committee to conduct regular reviews and to expedite the development of coal blocks.

(ii) **Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021:** The Act provides that captive mines owners (other than atomic minerals) may 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 and on payment of such additional amount. This step is an attempt to stimulate the coal block allocattees to commence coal production early.

(iii) **Commercial Coal Mining Scheme:** Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing mechanism was launched on 18.06.2020 by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Till date,

auction process of total of 46 coal blocks have been completed and Vesting order have been executed for 27 of these blocks. 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 and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index.

(iv) **Early Commencement of Coal Production:** 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. Also, Ministry has granted incentives on Coal Gasification or Liquefaction (Rebate of 50% on Final Offer). These incentives are granted to enthruse the allocattees to commence early production.

(v) **Auction of abandoned mines in CIL:** CIL has offered 30 discontinued coal mines for re-opening on revenue sharing basis.

(c) Measures taken for import substitution for power Plants

1.16 The Committee have been informed that in the earlier regime of coal shortage, the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of power plants was restricted to 90% of the normative requirement and the plants were required to meet the balance requirement through import. Similarly, the ACQ of the domestic coal based coastal power plants was restricted to 70% of the normative requirement and these plants were required to meet the balance requirement through coal imports. In view of the sufficient coal availability, the ACQ has been increased upto 100% of the normative requirement, in the cases where the ACQ was either reduced to 90% of normative requirement (non-coastal) or where the ACQ was reduced to 70% of normative requirement (coastal power plants). There were about 79 power plants of 34,945 MW capacity which were having Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) of 125 MT (at 90% ACQ) and were made eligible to increase the FSA to 139 MT. Similarly, there were about 5 coastal power plants of 6600 MW capacity which were having FSA of about 19.7 MT (at 70% of normative requirement) and were eligible to increase it to nearly 29.5 MT. Thus, the requirement of the power plants having FSA, on imported coal was reduced.

(d) Steps taken by CIL towards import substitution

1.17 The Ministry has stated that CIL has implemented the following measures with an aim to increase domestic coal supplies to the consumers and reduce coal imports and the resulting dependence on domestic coal shall lead to achieving the goal of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

- i. Minimum assured level of supply under FSAs has been increased from 75% to 80% of ACQ: It has been decided to raise the minimum assured level of supplies for the year 2020-21 & 2021-22 from 75% of Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) to 80%. This shall assure higher level of domestic coal to the power plants working on higher levels of Plant Load Factor (PLF) and requiring more coal.
- ii. Enhancement in ACQ up to for the power plants 100% of the normative requirement issued LoA at 90% for hinterland plants & 70% for the coastal power plants.
- iii. Levy of Performance Incentive for Power Sector under FSAs waived off for financial year 2021-22 also: FSAs has a provision for payment of Performance Incentive (PI) to Coal Companies as an incentive for improved levels of supplies beyond 90% of ACQ.
- iv. Usance LC facility introduced for Power and Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) consumers: FSAs with the Power Sector and Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) consumers under linkage auction route had provisions for advance payment or payment through Irrevocable Revolving Letter of Credit (IRLC). In view of the difficult financial position faced by the coal consuming Sectors and to address the liquidity crunch, Usance LC mode of payment has also been allowed, which shall help the consumers to avail credit facility from their bankers.
- v. Flexibility to consumers for change of mode from Road to Rail and Rail to Road: consent has been granted to those consumers who have sought shifting of the mode of transportation from Road to Rail.
- vi. The coal 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.

E. Industries using Coking Coal/Non Coking Coal

1.18 On being asked which other industries are using imported non-coking coal and the steps taken by the Ministry/Coal companies to meet their demands, the Ministry in a written reply has informed that import of coal being under Open General License (OGL), coal consuming industries/power plants import coal as per their requirement on economic and logistic considerations. The major consuming industries which use imported coking/non-coking/thermal coal, are Iron & Steel, Power, Cement, Aluminum, Chemical & Fertilizers, etc. Apart from import of coal for ICB power plants, power sector also imports coal for blending purpose. Sectors like cement, steel, aluminium, etc. import high GCV coal.

For meeting the coal requirement of non-linked consumers, following steps are taken:

- CIL has granted linkages to power and non-power sector consumers under SHAKTI/NRS Linkage auction schemes to meet the requirements of end use plants.
- To ensure availability of coal across the country, regular e-auctions are conducted to cater the demand of the different sectors of the economy.
- Coking coal mission launched to enhance coking coal production through new mines exploration and production
- Further, conversion of ICB Power Plants to Indian coal will enable use of domestic coal.

1.19 When enquired whether import of low-ash coal/ coking coal is completely unavoidable or are there any alternatives available, the Ministry has informed that Steel sector mainly requires high grade coking coal having low-ash which is very limited in the country. There is also very little production of prime coking coal in the country thereby making import coking coal and prime coking coal non-substitutable. Though largely domestic washed coking coal/ metallurgical coking coal is supplied to the steel sector for blending purpose, the quantity is less compared to the demand. As regard to import of non-coking coal, thermal coal imported by import coal-based (ICB) power plants cannot be substituted due to the specific coal requirement of their boiler designed on imported coal. Apart from the above, many industries also import high GCV (more than 6000 GCV) & low ash coal for their plants, which is not substitutable due to inadequate availability of domestic production.

1.20 On being asked whether any R & D project has been taken up on low-ash coal/ coking coal by the Ministry and if so the detailed outcome of the project, the Ministry has replied that one R&D project titled "Effective utilization of low rank and low volatile high rank

Indian coking coals for Blast Furnace coke making" was taken up by CIL R&D Board in 2013.

- Under this project, Coal from Muraidih Area, seam V/VI/VII combined (Low Volatile Medium Coking coal) and North Urimari Area, Argada seam (poorly coking/non-coking) were found suitable to be used as blend upto 10% in coke making at different proportions.
- It was proposed that utilization of LVMC coals will reduce import of at least 3-4 Mt of coking coal.

F. Forex Savings due to declining Coal Imports

1.21 The Committee desired to know how much financial benefit can be incurred if maximum coal import substitution can be achieved, the Ministry has stated that in recent years, import of coal has shown a declining trend falling from 248.53 MT in 2019-20 to 208.93 MT in 2021-22. Further, the share of thermal power as percentage to total power generation has also increased by 1% in 2021-22 over the previous year which means increasing use of domestic coal. Thus, assuming the import differential between 2019-20 and 2021-22 as indicative of substitutability of import for current year, there will be saving of about USD 12488 million at average coal price remain effective during first quarter of 2022,

G. Special Spot e-auction scheme

1.22 When asked about the salient features of Special Spot e-auction scheme and how it will promote coal import substitution in the country, the Ministry has stated that Special Spot e-auction scheme for importers was introduced by CIL in the year of 2020. Salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- 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.
- Longer Lifting period i.e. for 3/6/12 months.

Auctions under the Special Spot e-auction scheme for importers were conducted by CIL/coal companies during 2021-22 & 2020-21 wherein 9.8 MT coal was booked by the bidders.

However, all the different e-auction windows of the coal companies including the above e-auction scheme have now been clubbed and henceforth, coal e-auctions of the coal companies would be held under a single unified window. All the coal consumers' viz. power sector, NRS, traders, etc. would now be participating under the single window of e-auction for procuring coal.

H. Commercial mining of Coal

1.23 The Committee have desired to know about the salient features of 'Commercial Mining' initiated by the Government in reducing the import of coal, as revenue generation and employment generation for States. In this regard, the Ministry in a written reply has informed that auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing mechanism was launched on 18.06.2020 by Hon'ble Prime Minister. Till date, auction process of total of 64 coal blocks has been completed and Vesting Order has been executed for 45 of these blocks. 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. Further, 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. Also, Ministry has granted incentives on Coal Gasification or Liquefaction (Rebate of 50% on Final Offer). These incentives are granted to enthuse the allocattees to commence early production. Production of coal from commercial mines has already started and with more coal blocks auctioned for commercial mining, coal production will further increase. The operation of commercial mines on revenue-sharing basis will generate revenue for the concerned states.

I. Mechanisation of Coal production

1.24 On being asked how much production of coal will increase after adopting modern technology for coal production in the country and how it will help in reducing the demand for coal imports, the Ministry in a written reply has stated that Coal companies have been transformed in a big way from manual method of mining to highly mechanized & semi-mechanized system of mining so much so that its production has increased substantially. Coal production which was just a meagre figure of 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 safety of mining.

(i) Under Ground (UG) mines mechanisation:

Major chunk of UG mines are inherited from pre-nationalisation period which were mostly highly labour oriented. Since nationalization, UG mines were gradually converted into semi-mechanised mines and where ever feasible techno-economically into mechanised mines. Introduction of mechanized Mass Production Technology (MPT) is being done wherever geo-mining conditions are favourable & economically feasible. More of Powered Support Long Wall (PSLW) technology and Continuous Miners (CMs) are being deployed.

In underground mines, basic thrust is on mechanization of coal winning/loading system, drilling, strata support system, coal evacuation system etc. Coal producing companies are quickly phasing out manual drilling through introduction of Universal Drilling Machine & eliminating haulage system of transport in favour of conveyor system wherever feasible.

(ii) Open Cast (OC) mines mechanisation:

Following steps are initiated to improve mines productivity through introduction of mechanisation:

OC mines have adopted mechanized system of mining by using either shovel-dumper combination, dragline or using Surface Miners (SM)

Higher capacity mines (Capacities > 10 MTY) are adopting heavy mechanization to take advantage of economy of scale.

High capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240 T Rear Dumper have been introduced in the ultra-mega projects like Gevra Expn OC, Dipka OC & Kusmunda OC.

Surface Miners (SM) have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency & cater to environmental needs. At present, about 140 SMs are being used in about 41 mines of CIL across its subsidiaries. During 2021-22, about 50 % of the total production of CIL has been produced through Surface Miners and is likely to further increase during the subsequent years.

Further, digitization of operation is also initiated. As part of IT initiatives, CIL has already introduced ERP in two phases across its all subsidiaries.

J. Coking Coal Mission

1.25 The Committee have been informed that Coking Coal Mission has been launched by the Ministry for enhancement of coking coal Production from 45.00 MT in 2020-21 to production of 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. It is also planned 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. This 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.

K. Steps taken to control the quality of coal supplied

1.26 The Committee enquired about the steps being taken by coal companies to control the quality of coal supplied, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

- Adoption of blast free mining techniques.
- Adoption of mechanical coal handling from mines to the loading points in the First Mile Connectivity projects.
- Appointment for global level reputed third party agencies for quality assurance
- Out of 58 selected labs for National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accreditation across the subsidiaries, 57 labs are NABL accredited and accreditation of remaining 1 lab is under process.
- Close Quality Monitoring of 5 high productive mines of each subsidiary
- Deployment of continuous miners under permissible geo-mining conditions in UG mines.
- Increase in the use of surface miners for coal production in opencast mines entail blast free selective mining leading to better quality and consistent sized coal output.
- Use of mobile crushers for augmenting coal sizing capacity, wherever necessary.

L. Steps taken to control coal pricing

1.27 Replying to a query of the Committee about the steps taken to control coal pricing, the Ministry has informed that that Coal companies have been taking various measures to contain Coal prices within reasonable limits considering its impact on

inflation in economy, primarily 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.

M. Acquisition of Coal Blocks in overseas territory

1.28 The Committee enquired whether any effort towards acquisition of coal blocks abroad has been made so far, if so furnish details thereof, the Ministry has stated that Coal India Limited (CIL) had acquired prospecting licences for Coal Blocks in the Republic of Mozambique in the year 2009 through its wholly owned international subsidiary namely, Coal India Africana Limitada. However, after carrying out detailed exploration, the Geological Report and Mineability Report found that the quality of the coal in the allocated blocks was inferior and extraction was commercially unviable. Subsequently, on approval of the Board of Directors of CIL, the prospecting licences were surrendered to Government of the Republic of Mozambique in the year 2016. Currently, CIL is not pursuing any initiatives for acquisition of coal assets abroad.

PART- II**Observations/Recommendations of the Committee**

Promoting domestic coal production vis a vis import of coal.

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 to 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 the 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.

Coal washeries by CIL and Private Sector Companies

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.

Reducing import of substitutable Coal

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, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal Companies and Ports are members of this IMC. 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.

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.

Special Spot e-auction scheme

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 include, 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.

Commercial mining of coal

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.

Mechanization of Mines

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.

Coking Coal Mission

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.

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.

Coal Pricing

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 rationalisation 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.

Acquisition of Coal Blocks in overseas territory

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.

NEW DELHI;
20 December, 2022
29 Agrahayana, 1944(Saka)

RAKESH SINGH
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel

ANNEXURE-I

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022) HELD ON MONDAY, THE 22nd AUGUST, 2022 IN COMMITTEE ROOM No. '2', BLOCK-A, FIRST FLOOR, PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE EXTENSION, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1130 hrs. to 1300 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh- Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Saumitra Khan
3. Shri Ajay Nishad
4. Smt. Riti Pathak
5. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
6. Shri Arun Sao
7. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
8. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
9. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi

Rajya Sabha

10. Dr. Prashanta Nanda
11. Shri Deepak Prakash

SECRETARIAT

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

WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF COAL

1	Shri Anil Kumar Jain	Secretary
2	Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari	Additional Secretary
3	Shri M. Nagaraju	Additional Secretary
4	Smt. Vismita Tej	Joint Secretary
5	Shri H.K. Hajong	Economic Advisor
6	Shri Mukesh Chaudhary	Director

COAL PSUs

7	Shri B. Veera Reddy	Director
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2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry of Coal and its Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) to the sitting of the Committee convened to take oral evidence on the subject "Import of Coal-Trends and issue of Self Reliance". The Chairperson then drew their attention to Direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. Thereafter, the Secretary, Ministry of Coal briefed the Committee on vital issues relating to the subject. He explained that sources of coking coal and Gross Calorific Value (GCV) coal are insufficient in the country. Further, power being a priority sector, it gets the maximum share of domestically produced non-coking coal. Hence coal sector is compelled to import coking coal. He further elaborated that due to Covid-19 and Russia-Ukraine war, the coal industry is facing many upheavals. As regards, coal production, the Secretary informed the Committee that Coal India Ltd. is targeting a production of 700 Million Tonnes of coal this year and the country is slowly moving towards self-sufficiency in coal sector.

4. The Committee then sought clarifications on the issues like factors responsible for rising trend in import of coal, Action Plan of the Ministry to have a zero coal import mission by 2023-24, outcome of the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) meetings, illegal coal mining, theft of coal by transporters, making available list of blacklisted private coal companies, production of coal in the allocated Coal Blocks, other technologies to replace the usages of coal, etc.

5. The representatives of the Ministry of Coal and Coal India Ltd. replied to the queries of the Members. The Chairperson directed the representatives of the Ministry of Coal to furnish written replies to the queries raised by the Members which remained unanswered during the sitting of the Committee.

A copy of verbatim record of the sitting has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2022-2023) HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH DECEMBER, 2022 FROM 1530 HRS. TO 1600 HRS. IN HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO. '210', B-BLOCK, PHA EXTENSION BUILDING, NEW DELHI.

PRESENT

Shri Rakesh Singh - Chairperson

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Balubhau Narayanrao Dhanorkar alias Suresh
3. Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak
4. Shri Kunar Hembram
5. Shri S. Muniswamy
6. Shri S. R. Parthiban
7. Smt. Riti Pathak
8. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
9. Shri Arun Sao
10. Shri Khan Saumitra
11. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh
12. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
13. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
14. Dr. Tholkappiyan Thirumaavalavan
15. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri Samir Oraon
17. Shri Deepak Prakash
18. Shri Aditya Prasad

SECRETARIAT

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

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration the Draft Report on the subject "Import of Coal- Trends and Issue of Self-reliance" relating to the Ministry of Coal.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Report in the light of the factual verification received from the concerned Ministry and present/lay the same in both the Houses of Parliament.

5. The Committee also decided to undertake an on-the-spot study visit on the subjects selected for examination during the year 2022-23 in the month of December, 2022 /January, 2023.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

