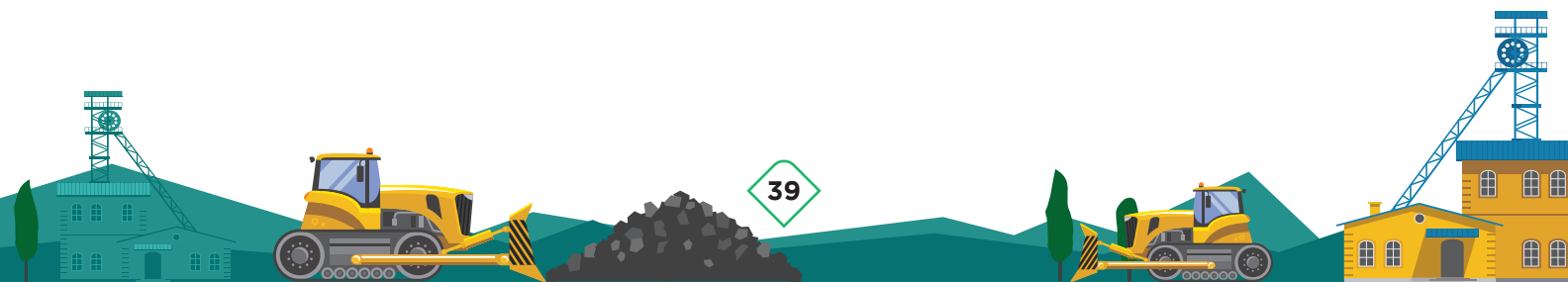


## POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

# 03

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## CHAPTER





# POLICY INITIATIVES AND REFORM MEASURES

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

CMPDI is the nodal agency for implementing the Plan Scheme of Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL blocks and for conducting Regional Exploration in Promotional blocks. CMPDI also plans and executes drilling and exploration work in CIL blocks. In addition, CMPDI undertakes exploration for blocks allotted to various allocates through auction, as well as projects funded under NMET. The exploration activities are carried out through CMPDI's departmental resources, through MECL under MoU, and through outsourced agencies engaged via open tendering.

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

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

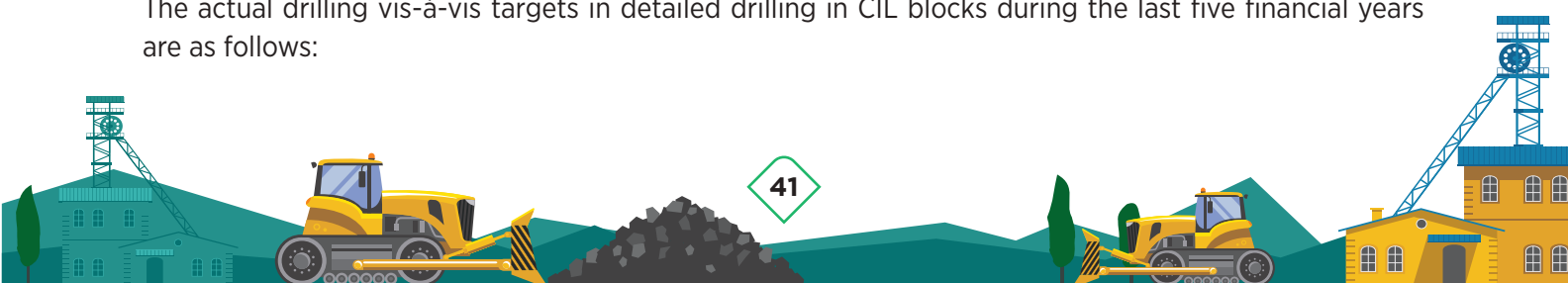
Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2020-21	1.15	1.26	9%
2021-22	1.40	1.69	34%
2022-23	0.65	0.77	-54%
2023-24	1.50	1.74	126%
2024-25	2.20	2.57	48%
2025-26	2.25	0.76 (till Nov'25)	-

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

(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2019-20	6.50	6.74	39%
2020-21	6.50	6.45	-4%
2021-22	2.00	2.59	-60%
2022-23	1.35	1.82	-30%
2023-24	1.60	2.55	40%
2024-25	4.30	4.46	75%
2025-26	4.50	4.11 (till Nov'25)	-

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



(Drilling in Lakh Metre)

Year	Target	Actual	Growth % w.r.t. Previous year
2019-20	6.30	5.83	-30%
2020-21	4.95	5.45	-6%
2021-22	4.35	3.98	-27%
2022-23	4.19	3.58	-10%
2023-24	3.70	3.80	6%
2024-25	3.40	2.81	-26%
2025-26	3.40	1.47 (till Nov'25)	-

In addition to the above, CMPDI has also carried out exploration in both coal and non-coal sectors through NMET and consultancy funding. During FY 2025-26, from April 2025 to November 2025, CMPDI completed 0.005 lakh metres of drilling under NMET funding and 0.155 lakh metres of drilling in coal blocks allotted to various allocates.

## 2. Completion of Projects and Expansion of Existing Projects.

### 2.1. Coal India Limited

During FY 2024-25, 10 mining projects have been sanctioned and 02 mining projects have been completed in CIL.

As on 30-11-2025, there are 123 ongoing coal projects (costing Rs. 20 Crs. and above) with total sanctioned capacity of 1047.27 Mty and with total sanctioned capital of Rs. 173468 Crores. These projects are under different stages of implementation.

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

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

- (a) Persistent persuasion with State Governments to expedite possession of land in states of West Bengal, Jharkhand,

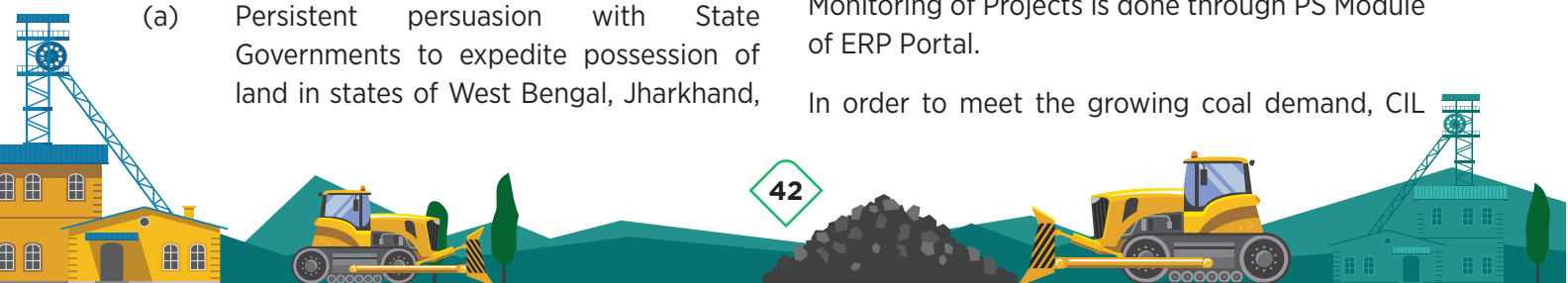
Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP, UP and Maharashtra. Further, landowners are being constantly persuaded to accept compensation and hand over land acquired by the company.

- (b) Constant coordination and liaising with the State Governments for expediting the process of grant of FC and EC.
- (c) Implementation status of projects is reviewed regularly at the subsidiary and CIL level. MoC reviews projects costing more than Rs. 500 Crs and above on monthly basis.
- (d) The Projects Monitoring Group (PMG) takes-up critical issues with the State Government at the highest level at regular intervals. Ministry of Coal follows up issues affecting implementation of projects with other Ministries & with State Govt. especially for facilitating Forestry Clearances and Physical possession of land.

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

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

In order to meet the growing coal demand, CIL



has already taken up new projects & OC patches. Further, capacity expansions of existing mines/ projects are being taken up through EC expansion or through EPRs wherever feasible.

## 2.2 Singareni Collieries Company Limited -

As on 30.11.2025, there are 10 Projects of SCCL, Costing Rs. 150 Crore and above are being monitored through IIG portal and are being updated monthly. The status of different milestones of ongoing Projects is being monitored through OCMS portal (MoSPI) (now through IIG-PMG) for resolving issues pending at State level & with the Central Ministries.

## 3. Measures being taken to increase coal production:

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

- i. Regular reviews by Ministry of Coal to expedite the development of coal blocks.
- ii. Enactment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021 [MMDR Act] for enabling captive mine owners (other than atomic minerals) to sell up to 50% of their annual mineral (including coal) production in the open market after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine.
- iii. Single Window Clearance portal for the coal sector to speed up operationalization of coal mines.
- iv. Project Management Unit (PMU) for handholding of coal block allottees for obtaining various approvals/ clearances for early operationalization of coal mines.
- v. Auction of commercial mining on revenue sharing basis was launched in 2020. Under commercial mining scheme, rebate of 50% on final offer has been allowed for the quantity of coal that is produced earlier than scheduled date of production. Further, incentives on coal gasification or

liquefaction (rebate of 50% on final offer) have been granted.

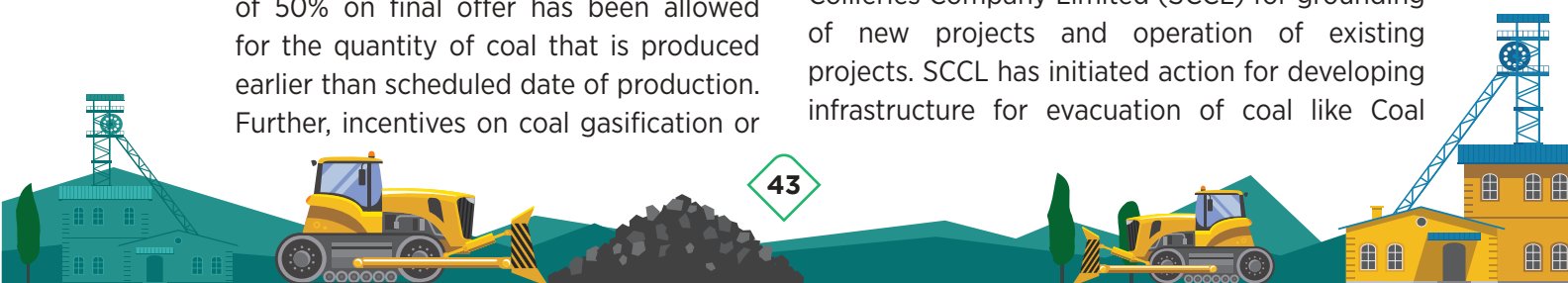
- vi. Terms and conditions of commercial coal mining are very liberal with no restriction on utilization of coal, allowing new companies to participate in the bidding process, reduced upfront amount, adjustment of upfront amount against monthly payment, liberal efficiency parameters to encourage flexibility to operationalize the coal mines, transparent bidding process, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route and revenue sharing model based on the National Coal Index

## 3.2 Measures being taken by CIL to increase coal production:

Coal India Limited (CIL) is in constant endeavour to enhance its coal production through expansion of mines (brownfield projects), opening of new mines (greenfield projects), mechanization and modernization of its mines, both Underground (UG) & Opencast (OC). CIL in its Underground (UG) mines, is adopting new and modern technologies like Mass Production Technologies (MPT) with the deployment of Continuous Miners (CMs), Longwall (LW) and Highwall (HW), wherever feasible. In its Opencast (OC) mines, CIL already has State-of-the-Art technology in its high-capacity Excavators and Dumpers. Standardization of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM) has been done in opencast mines. Surface Miners have also been deployed in opencast mines for efficient and eco-friendly mining. CIL has identified and initiated actions for fulfilling all the resources required like Environment Clearance / Forest Clearance, land acquisition, evacuation infrastructures such as mechanized loading through Coal Handling Plant (CHP) / SILO, Rail Projects etc.

## 3.3 Measure being taken by SCCL to increase coal production:

Regular liaison is being undertaken by Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for grounding of new projects and operation of existing projects. SCCL has initiated action for developing infrastructure for evacuation of coal like Coal





Handling Plants (CHPs), Crushers, Mobile Crushers, Pre-weigh-bins etc. Progress of activities of the new projects and operations of existing projects is regularly monitored.

### 3.4 Measures being taken by NLCIL to increase coal production:

NLC India Limited has adopted new mining technologies in the mining sector to increase the coal & lignite production.

## 4. Technology Development and Modernization of Mines in CIL

### 4.1 Underground Mine Mechanisation -

The Vision 2047 of the nation has highlighted a number of important would-be for the future. What evolved from the exercise clearly indicated that coal continues to remain a major player in the energy supply mix of the nation. Further, more and more energy should be sourced from environment friendly modes which include environmentally friendly mining methods thereby greatly enhancing the importance and relevance of underground mines. Therefore, CIL has prepared a UG Vision Plan and according to it, CIL has planned to produce 100 Mt by the year end 2034-35. The major thrust area to augment UG production is by introducing Continuous Miner (CM) in a big way as well as by implementing large number of Highwall mines to improve percentage of extraction. To increase coal production from UG and exploit the idle coal which otherwise would be lost forever in the batter of old/ discontinued/ running OC mines efforts have been made by re-opening the abandoned/ discontinued mines through MDO by revenue sharing model. At present, 42 nos. of Continuous Miners (CM) have been deployed in 23 UG mines of CIL with total production capacity of about 20.671 Mty and 2 longwall faces with production capacity of about 2.4 Mty.

As per UG Vision Plan, CIL has envisaged a plan for commissioning of another 37 Nos. of CMs in pipeline and balanced 61 are going to be projected by 2034-35. At present, 5 Highwall miners are running with a capacity of 2.5 Mt and additional 5 nos. of Highwall miners will be

commissioned by 2034-35. For the purpose of auctioning of abandoned/ discontinued mines on revenue sharing model through MDO, a total of 28 mines have been awarded so far having about 39.84 Mty of proposed capacity. Further, 46 man-riding system has been introduced in a number of underground mines with the objective of reducing unproductive travelling time of mine workers. Also, trackless transport system (five free-steered vehicles and seven multi-utility vehicles) have been introduced for men and material transportation.

### 4.2 Opencast Mine Mechanisation -

- CIL has introduced State-of-the-Art technology to improve work efficiency. High capacity HEMMs like 42 cum Shovel with 240T Rear Dumper are running in Gevra Expansion, Dipka & Kusmunda opencast mines while 20 cum Shovel with 190T/200T Rear Dumpers are running in Amlohri, Dudhichua, Jayant, Khadia & Nigahi of NCL, and in Rajmahal of ECL. Population of these high capacity HEMMs in CIL as on 30.11.2025 is 42 cum shovel - 8 numbers, 20 cum shovel - 26 numbers, 240T dumpers - 72 numbers and 190T/200T dumpers - 163 numbers.
- Surface Miners have been introduced in opencast mines in a big way to improve operational efficiency, customer satisfaction & to cater environmental needs. 54.84% of total coal production of CIL during 2023-24 was achieved through using Surface Miners and it has increased to 57.85% during 2024-25. As on 30.11.2025, 47 numbers of departmental Surface Miners in addition to the Surface Miners deployed through hiring mode are in operation in several opencast mines of CIL.

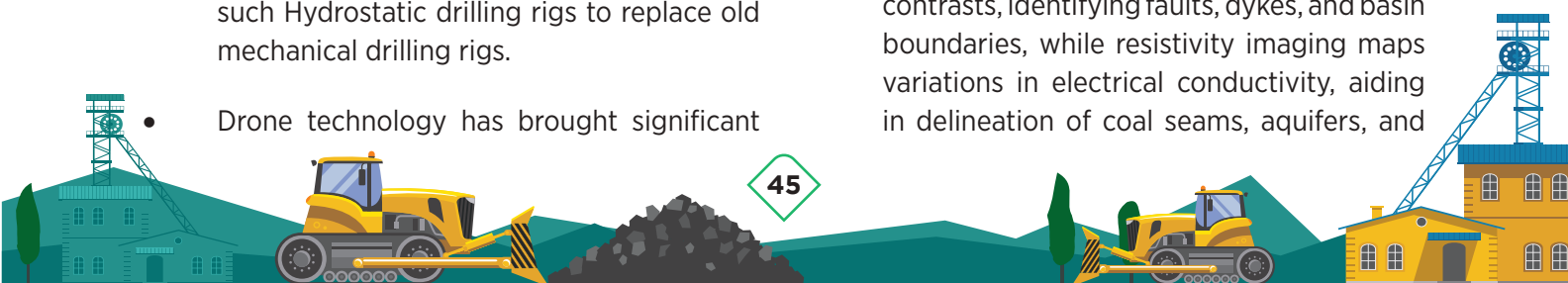
### 4.3 Surveying and Exploration -

- For precision of highest level, Total Station & 3D TLS survey instruments have already been introduced for survey & measurement work. High end survey grade Drone Technology equipped with Optical Sensor,



LIDAR and Thermal Sensors have been procured by CMPDI which are being used for different survey purposes such as, Volumetric measurement, Topographical survey, thermal mapping of mine fire zones, change detection, Soil Moisture Conservation (SMC) Studies and generation of digital terrain models & Fly-through videos. DGPS equipment is being used for Boundary surveys.

- Gati Shakti Cell created in Geomatics Division, CMPDI, is functioning for analysis of various Projects on the PM Gati Shakti Portal.
- GIS layers like Coalfield Boundaries, Coal / Lignite Blocks (CIL, CMSP, MMDR, SCCL, NLCIL), Coal Evacuation System, Location of Railway Sidings, Location of CHPs, Location of Washeries under CIL, FMC Projects, Land Asset Data (Acquired land, Revenue Plots, Forest Land, Non-Forest Land, Technical Reclamation, Plantation Sites, Mining Right Boundary), Coal Blocks under Auction, CBM Blocks, Borehole Locations, GSI Data, Drone Acquired Data, Eco-Parks, Solar parks, R&R Sites, Closed/ Abandoned mines are uploaded on PMGS-Portal as per requirement. Apart from these GIS Layers, various analytical tools are also developed for the users. Data uploading and updation is done on regular basis.
- Hydrostatic drilling rigs have enhanced exploration efficiency, enabling faster, deeper, and more precise drilling with improved core recovery and sampling quality. These rigs also provide greater mobility across various types of terrain, increasing operational hours. They are equipped with automation, GPS-guided positioning, and real-time monitoring, ensuring accurate and efficient drilling operations. This year, CMPDI is procuring 11 such Hydrostatic drilling rigs to replace old mechanical drilling rigs.
- Drone technology has brought significant improvements to exploration activities, particularly in regions with undulating terrain and difficult accessibility, such as the North-Eastern states. The use of drones enables rapid coverage of large areas and supports the generation of high-resolution datasets. Improvements in processing software also allow accurate geological, structural, and mineral body modeling across extensive areas.
- Seismic survey is a Geophysical survey conducted on the surface of ground in which acoustic waves are generated using vibrators (on the surface) / explosives (in the shot holes). The shock waves travel through the ground and get reflected from different geological formations like coal, sand stone, shale etc. The reflected waves are recorded over the surface on the ground using Geophones planted along a profile line typically at 5m to 10m distance apart.
- The data thus recorded is processed and interpreted using state of the art software like PARADIGM, LANDMARK and Pro-MAX etc. to know the continuity, lay and disposition of the formations lying beneath the surface e.g. Coal seams etc. It can also identify discontinuity in the formations by demarcating faults, Coal seam pinch outs, paleochannels & Dolerite dykes etc.
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is used in coal exploration for non-invasive subsurface imaging, allowing detection of shallow coal seams, voids, faults, and other geological discontinuities.
- Gravity, Magnetic, and Resistivity imaging are geophysical techniques used in coal exploration to investigate subsurface structures and variations in rock properties. Gravity and magnetic surveys help detect density and magnetic susceptibility contrasts, identifying faults, dykes, and basin boundaries, while resistivity imaging maps variations in electrical conductivity, aiding in delineation of coal seams, aquifers, and



overburden characteristics. These methods, combined with CMPDI's advanced data processing, improve accuracy in geological modeling and resource assessment.

- Aster Multispectral Data is used for Coalmine Fire and CMB detection in coal and other mineral exploration. Both Aster-Multi Spectral and Hyperion-Hyper Spectral Data is used for Mineral Exploration and Preliminary Survey in Coal Mining. For REE and other Non-Coal Mineralization, Multi Spectral and Hyper Spectral Data is analyzed in Alteration Zone Mapping and Mineralization Detection.
- CMPDI has developed machine models for automatic lithology identification, Predicting coal proximate parameters and Gross Calorific Value (GCV) from Geophysical logs such as Natural Gamma, Coal Density and Resistivity logs. Also, CMPDI has developed Dynamic Time Wrapping (DTW) technique based models to well correlation technique. Above developed ML models are tested and produced encouraging results in boreholes from blocks located in Talcher, IB Valley, Jharia and Bisampur Coalfields.
- Models can also be deployed for boreholes drilled in the other blocks located in Talcher, IB Valley, Jharia and Bisampur Coalfields. These ML models can produce faster, optimized and consistent interpretation of geophysical log datasets.
- Additionally, CMPDI has deployed its indigenously developed data processing software, C-Mind, which has markedly reduced data processing time and enhanced the efficiency of Geological Report (GR) preparation.

## 5. Technology Development and Modernisation of Mines:

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

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

### 5.1 NLCIL's, latest technological innovations:

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

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

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

#### iii. **Geographic information systems (GIS):**

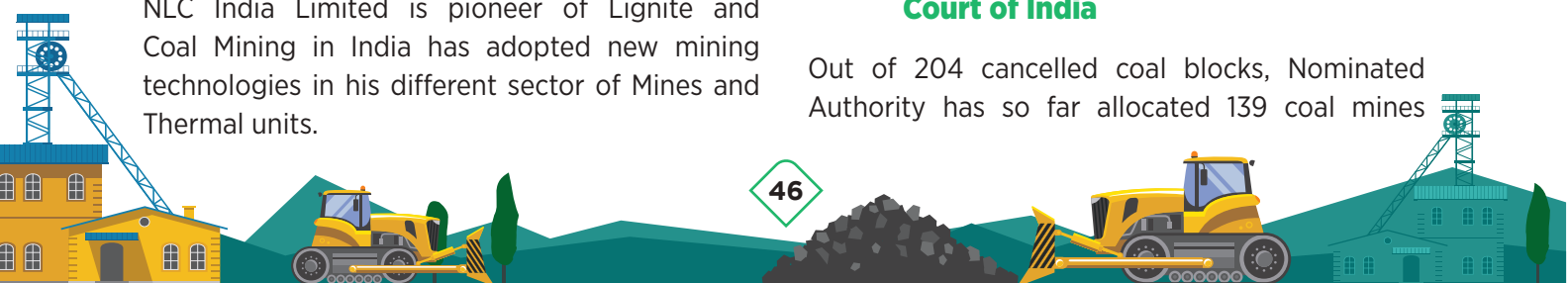
- Based on the Geo-referenced cadastral map the Land acquisition data base details are incorporated was several attributes by using GIS software.
- By same way these geospatial data which represents an object's location, size, and shape are also prepared for onward submission to authorities.

#### iv. **GIS is used for**

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

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

Out of 204 cancelled coal blocks, Nominated Authority has so far allocated 139 coal mines





under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, Out of which 70 coal mines have become operational while 60 coal blocks are under production.

During 2025-26 (till 31st December 2025), 10 coal blocks have been allocated under the provisions of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, out of the coal mines cancelled/de-allocated by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

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

So far 70 coal mines have been allocated under the provisions of MMDR Act. During 2025-26 (till 31st December 2025), 12 coal blocks have been allocated to under the provisions of MMDR Act.

Policy Reforms for allocation of coal/lignite blocks:

Commercial coal mining for sale of coal was launched for the first time in India on the 18th June 2020 to increase production of domestic coal and make India Atmanirbhar in Coal sector. Within a short span of 5.5 years, 12 rounds of auctions have been conducted successfully auctioning 133 coal mines having Peak Rated Capacity of ~293.43 MT. Commercial coal mining is a big boost for coal sector.

## **8. Quality and Third Party Sampling – Recent Decisions**

Highest importance is accorded by the Government on the issue of quality of coal supplied by Coal India Limited / SCCL. To address the concerns of consumers (Power Utilities) regarding coal quality, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Third Party Sampling of coal was introduced by Ministry of Coal in 2015 at the loading end to ensure the quality of coal supplied by the coal companies. Third Party Sampling was also extended to Non-Power Sector. Third Party Sampling Agencies (TPSAs) have been empanelled for collection, preparation, analysis and documentation of coal samples at different coal loading points in the country. The selection of TPSAs has been either through a process of nomination or tendering. New TPSAs are now being empanelled by Power Finance Corporation

(PFC), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Coal Controller Organisation (CCO). Besides this, in the meeting held on 02.11.2023 between Secretary (Coal) and Secretary (Power), it was decided that the Government Agencies, which have been carrying out Third Party Sampling assignments on the basis of nomination by Ministry of Power / Ministry of Coal / Coal India Limited may also be engaged as Third Party Sampling Agency at the market discovered L1 price as emerged in the PFC second round tender of empanelment of Third Party Sampling Agencies, if the same is agreeable to such sampling agencies. This arrangement is beside the empanelment of Third-Party Sampling Agencies by PFC, CCO and Coal India Limited. At present, about twelve TPSAs are empanelled. Coal consumers are free to choose the TPSAs as per their choice.

## **9. Rationalization of Coal linkages:**

Rationalization of coal linkages is a policy initiative of Ministry of Coal in order to reduce the distance in transportation of coal from the coal mines to the consumer. Coal linkage rationalization in power sector has resulted in decrease in transportation cost from the mines to the power plants leading to more efficient coal base power generation. The exercise helps in reducing the load on the transportation infrastructure, easing the evacuation constraints as well as reduction in landed cost of coal. The methodology for rationalization of coal for IPPs/Private sector plants was also issued on 15.05.2018. The past rationalization exercises were implemented only for the Power Sector. The new methodology formulated in 2020 on linkage rationalization covers the Power as well as Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) and coal swapping with imported coal has also been permitted.

So far, a total of about 102.88 Million Tonnes (including 0.48 MT of non-power) of coal has been rationalized with annual potential savings of around Rs.7500 crore.

## **10. Auction of coal linkages for non-regulated sector:**

Policy for Auction of Coal Linkages to Non-



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

A new Sub-sector 'Production of Syn-Gas leading to coal gasification' was created in 2022 under the NRS linkage auctions in order to encourage coal gasification technology so that new consumers requiring coal for coal gasification are incentivized. This will also mitigate the adverse impacts of the conventional use of coal on the environment. Auction of linkage under this subsector has been introduced from tranche VII.

Another new sub-sector under the NRS linkage auctions with the nomenclature of "Steel using Coking coal through WDO route" was created in March, 2024 in order to increase in the domestic Coking coal consumption and increase the availability of washed Coking coal in the country, thereby, reducing Coking coal imports.

So far, 8 tranches of linkage auctions have been concluded by CIL under the policy, wherein, a total of 191.30 MT of coal linkages have been booked by the successful bidders. 9th tranche of linkage auction is underway.

### 10.1. CoalSETU Window:

On 12.12.2025, the CCEA approved for the Policy for Auction of Coal Linkage for Seamless, Efficient & Transparent Utilisation (CoalSETU) by creation of new window named "CoalSETU window" in the Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) Linkage Policy, 2016 to utilise coal for any industrial use and export, enabling linkages for export of coal, or any other purpose (including coal washing) except resale in the country. The policy guidelines on the CoalSETU

Window have been issued by the Ministry of Coal on 19.12.2025.

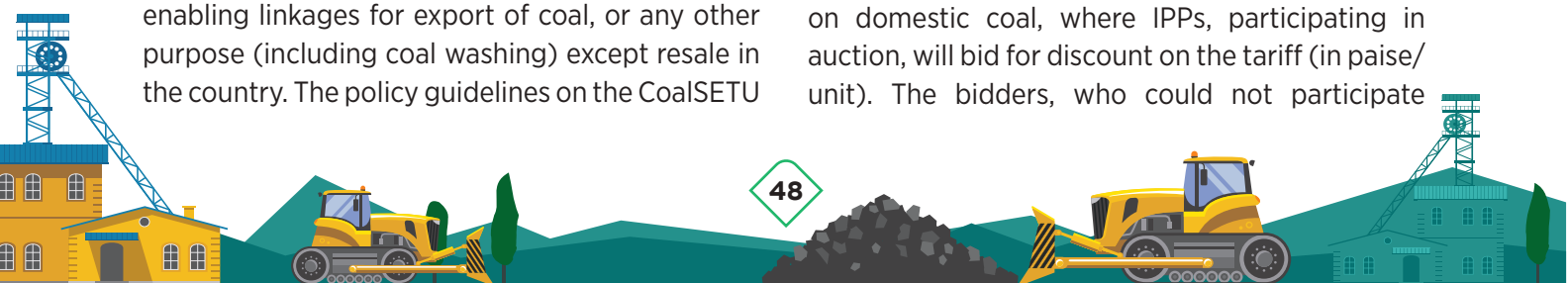
### 11. Coal Linkages to Power Sector under SHAKTI:

The Government approved the fading away of the existing Letter of Assurance (LoA) - Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) regime and introduced Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI), 2017, which was issued by the Ministry of Coal on 22.05.2017. Amendments to the said policy have also been introduced in year 2019 and 2023. The main features of the SHAKTI Policy (as detailed under its various Paras) are as under:

**Para A:** Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) may be signed with pending Letter of Assurance (LoA) holders after ensuring that the plants are commissioned, respective milestones met, all specified conditions of the LoA fulfilled within specified time frame and where nothing adverse is detected against the LoA holder. Further, it has allowed continuation of the existing coal supply to the capacities of about 68,000 MW at the rate of 75% of Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ), which may further be increased in future, based on coal availability. The policy has enabled coal supplies at 75% of ACQ against FSA to about 19,000 MW capacities, which have been delayed in commissioning, provided these plants are commissioned within 31.03.2022. The medium term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to be concluded in future against bids invited by DISCOMS have also been made eligible for linkage coal supply.

**Para B (i):** The Coal India Limited (CIL)/ the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) may grant coal linkages to State / Central Gencos / Joint Ventures at notified price on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power.

**Para B (ii):** Linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs), having Long Term PPAs based on domestic coal, where IPPs, participating in auction, will bid for discount on the tariff (in paise/unit). The bidders, who could not participate



in the linkage auction under B (ii) due to any reason, may be allowed to participate in the B (ii) auctions of this policy. Further, the bidders, who could not secure linkage for full ACQ, may obtain linkage for the balance quantity by participating in future auctions at a later stage under B (ii) after benchmarking discount.

**Para B (iii):** Linkages to IPPs/ Power Producers without PPAs shall be on auction basis.

**Para B (iv):** Coal linkages may also be earmarked for fresh PPAs, by pre-declaring the availability of coal linkage with description, to the States. The States may indicate these linkages to DISCOMS/ State Designated Agencies (SDAs).

**Para B (v):** Power requirement of group of States can also be aggregated and procurement of such aggregated power can be made by an agency, designated by the Ministry of Power or authorized by such States on the basis of tariff based bidding.

**Para B (vi):** Linkages shall be granted for full normative quantity to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated by nominated agency for setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) under Central Government initiative through tariff based competitive bidding under the guidelines for determination of tariff, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Power.

**Para B (vii):** The Ministry of Coal, in consultation with the Ministry of Power, may formulate a detailed methodology of a transparent bidding process for allocating coal linkages to IPPs, having PPAs, based on imported coal with full pass through of cost savings to the consumers.

**Para B (viii):**

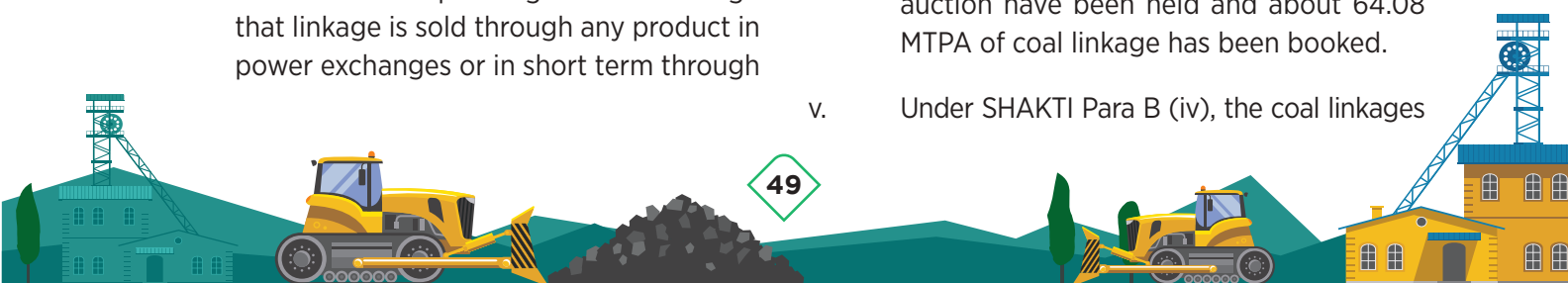
- (a) All such Power plants including private generators which do not have PPAs, shall be allowed coal linkage under SHAKTI Policy for a period of minimum 3 months and upto a maximum of 1 year, provided further that the power generated through that linkage is sold through any product in power exchanges or in short term through

a transparent bidding process through Discovery of Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) portal.

- (b) Use of the existing coal linkage for sale of power through short term PPAs using DEEP portal or power exchange by the generator, which terminates PPA in case of default in payment by the DISCOM, for a maximum period of 2 years or until they find another buyer of power under long / medium term PPA, whichever is earlier.
- (c) Coal linkage under B (v) is also applicable in cases, where the nodal agency designated by the Ministry of Power aggregates/ procures the power requirement for a group of States even without requisition from such States.
- (d) Central and State generating companies can act as an aggregator of power of stressed power assets.
- (e) Mechanism to ensure servicing of debt.

As of now, coal linkages to the following capacities have been granted under various Paras of the policy:

- i. Clearance has been given for signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to Letter of Assurance (LoA) holders with a total capacity of 8,780 MW under the provisions of Para A(i) of SHAKTI Policy.
- ii. 58 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 63,810 MW under the provisions of Para B (i) of SHAKTI policy.
- iii. Under SHAKTI B (ii), total six rounds of auction have been held in which total booked quantity of coal linkage is 38.90 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA).
- iv. Under SHAKTI Para B (iii), nine rounds of auction have been held and about 64.08 MTPA of coal linkage has been booked.
- v. Under SHAKTI Para B (iv), the coal linkages



have been earmarked to the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Bihar and Uttarakhand for a total capacity of 33659 MW.

- vi. Under Para B (v) of SHAKTI Policy, coal linkage has been earmarked for a capacity of 4500 MW.
- vii. 23 tranches of linkage auction have been conducted by Coal India Limited under Para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy and about 105.43 MT of coal has been booked by the successful bidders.

### 11.1 Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025:

The revised SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) Policy for Coal Allocation to the Power Sector was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on May 7, 2025. Policy guidelines on the Revised SHAKTI Policy have been issued by Ministry of Coal on 20.05.2025. Revised SHAKTI Policy ensures coal linkage to all power producers leading to generation of more power, cheaper tariffs and an overall positive impact on the economy. The increased availability of domestic coal, in a simplified manner facilitates the revival of remaining stressed power assets. The linkage coal can now be used for generating power from Un-requisitioned Surplus (URS) capacity, for sale in power markets, which will not only deepen power markets by increasing availability of power in power exchanges but will also ensure optimum utilization of generating stations. The policy encourages pit head thermal capacity addition and facilitates imported coal substitution in the Imported Coal Based (ICB) plants that can secure domestic coal thereby reducing their import coal dependency. Revised SHAKTI Policy thus maximizes domestic coal utilization, ensures seamless thermal capacity addition, reduces dependence for coal on global markets, and reinforces the nation's energy independence aligning with the Government's push for energy security for all.

One of the key feature of this reform is the

simplification of the erstwhile linkage system from eight categories to just two Windows. For grant of fresh coal linkages to Thermal Power Plants of Central Sector/State Sector/ Independent Power Producers (IPPs), following two windows are there under the Revised SHAKTI policy:

- A. Coal Linkage to Central Gencos/States at Notified price: **Window-I**
- B. Coal Linkage to all Gencos at a Premium above Notified price: **Window-II**

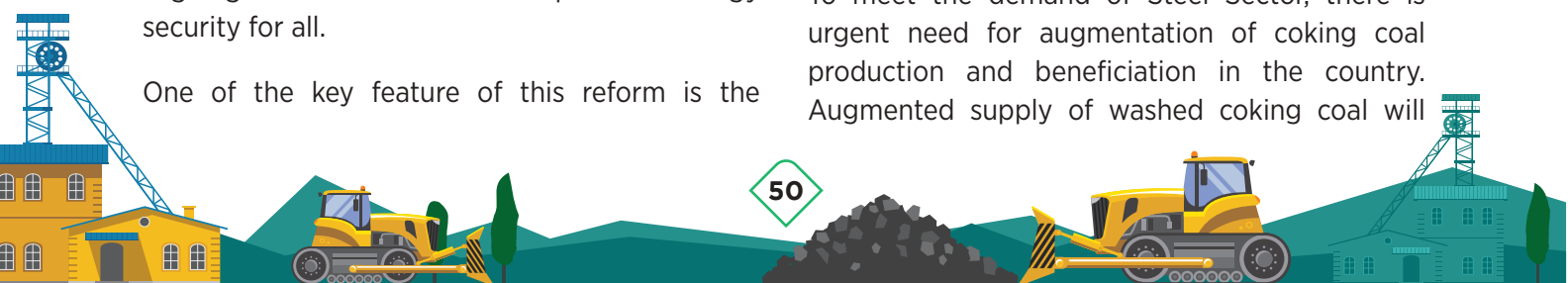
Coal linkages have been earmarked under Window-I of the Revised SHAKTI Policy to the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, West Bengal and Haryana for a total capacity of 11260 MW.

## 12. Policy on Bridge Linkage

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

## 13. Thrust on Washing of Coal

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





result in reduction in import of the country having direct impact on the FOREX of the country.

### 13.1 Coking Coal Sector:

At present, CIL operates 10 coking coal washeries with a total operable capacity of 18.35 MTPA, which includes three newly commissioned washeries having a combined capacity of 11.6 MTPA. During FY 2025-26 (up to November 2025), the total washed coking coal production from these washeries has been 1.4 MT against the annual target of 3.59 MT.

### 13.2 Non-coking coal Sector:

In order to supply desired quality coal to the Power plants, CIL is operating 3 Non-Coking coal washeries with capacity 21 Mtpa. Out of these 3 Non-coking coal washeries, Lakhanpur (10 Mtpa), MCL was commissioned on 15th April, 2024. Further CIL is planning to set up 7 non-coking de-shaling plants in different subsidiaries, these projects are in different stages of planning and implementation.

## 14. Disposal of Fly Ash -

Disposal of fly ash generated by Thermal Power Plants are essential for safeguarding the environment, protecting public health, adhering to regulations and optimizing resource utilization. The Ministry of Coal has set up a Central Level Working Group (CLWG) for allocation of abandoned/ nonworking mines for the purpose of disposal of fly ash from thermal power plants. Till date, 36 (Thirty Six) mines were allotted to 36 (thirty six) TPPs. Further SOPs have been issued to streamline the process of allocation of mines for fly ash disposal.

## 15. Master Plan to address Fire, Subsidence and Rehabilitation areas

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

activities and for Raniganj Coalfield (RCF) it was considered for 10 years as per approved Master Plan. The periods of implementation of Master Plan for JCF has expired on 11.08.2021 and that for RCF has expired on 11.08.2019.

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

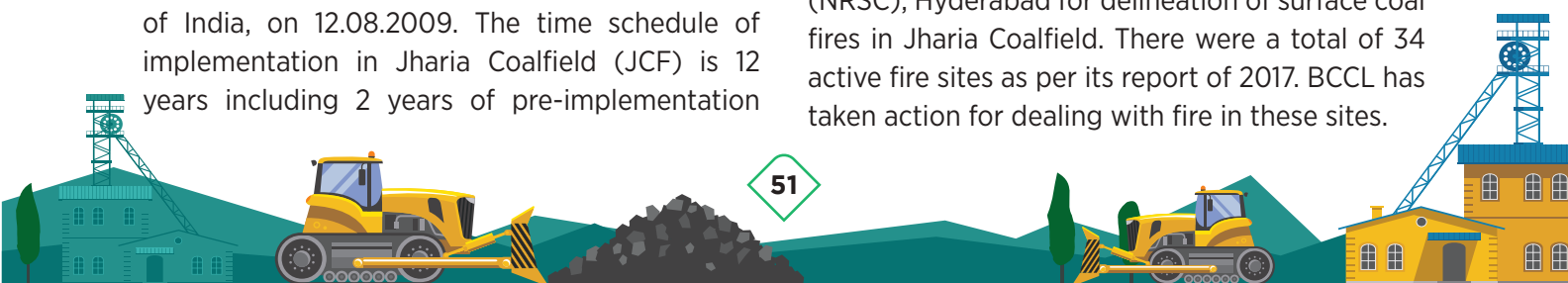
Both the comprehensive proposal have been discussed in the 21st HPCC meeting. As per the directive of the 21st HPCC meeting, revision of proposal is under finalization process at Govt of W.B.

The State Cabinet of West Bengal, in its meeting held on 11.08.2025, has approved the revised R&R package and the same has been sent to the Govt on 21.08.2025 for concurrence of revised plan. Two consecutive meetings on dated 15.09.2025 and 25.11.2025 were held under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal to take a view on the revised R&R package, finalized by Government of West Bengal on the principle of parity with the Jharia R&R package. Hon'ble Minister of Coal also took a review meeting on 18.12.2025 to oversee the financial benefits recommended by West Bengal Government in the revised R&R package compared to the earlier benefits of approved Master Plan'09 for expeditious implementation of this sensitive rehabilitation project in terms of relocation of houses for safety of the inhabitants.

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

### Fire dealing:

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





NRSC has conducted a survey of fire in 2020-21 and reported the presence of 27 fire sites. BCCL has taken action on 27 National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC) locations surveyed in 2020-21. Out of these 27 patches, 16 are economically viable. Work has been awarded and fire dealing through excavation has started at 15 locations. For 1 location project has been awarded on MDO mode and preparatory works are undergoing. Out of the 15 locations where work has started, fire has been dealt at 9 locations.

Out of balance 11 locations, as per latest report of NRSC (2021-22) at 10 locations fire has shown decreasing trend or marginal fire and overall surface fire area has been reduced to 1.8 sq km. Hence these locations are being dealt by surface blanketing. Out of these 10 locations blanketing has been completed at 8 locations. The process of digging out the fire at remaining 1 site is found to be economically unviable for which proposal has been initiated through Viability Gap Funding (VGF). As per the latest NRSC survey of 2024-25, fire area is further reduced to 1.53 Sq Km.

### Rehabilitation:

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

For rehabilitation of non-LTH families, 18272 houses have been taken up for construction out of which 16876 houses have been completed in Belgaria Rehabilitation Township “Jharia Vihar” in which 5350 houses have been allotted and 2876 families (Non-LTH) have been shifted in new houses from affected areas.

In order to shift BCCL employees residing in fire affected areas, 15713 houses were taken up for construction which has been completed and 4479 BCCL employees had shifted in these houses under JMP 2009.

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

### Revised Jharia Master Plan:

Due to the completion of the tenure of the Master Plan as per the directive of the Cabinet Secretary, a committee was constituted to review the Jharia Master Plan under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Coal) on 25th August 2021. The committee visited the affected areas and interacted with stakeholders. The committee submitted the report on “Way ahead of Jharia Master Plan” on 27.02.2023 to Ministry of Coal. Subsequently another committee, under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary (Coal) was constituted on 12th December 2024, for implementation of Jharia Master

Plan. Based on the recommendations of both committees, the revised Jharia

Master Plan for dealing with Subsidence & Rehabilitation of affected families of Jharia Coalfield, has been formulated and approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 25.06.2025 with an outlay of Rs. 5940.47 Cr.

As per the Revised JMP 2025, the total of 649 BCCL families, 1130 LTH families (subject to verification) & 13301 Non-LTH families (G.Total 15080 families) living in the danger area of Jharia Coal Field have been identified for shifting.

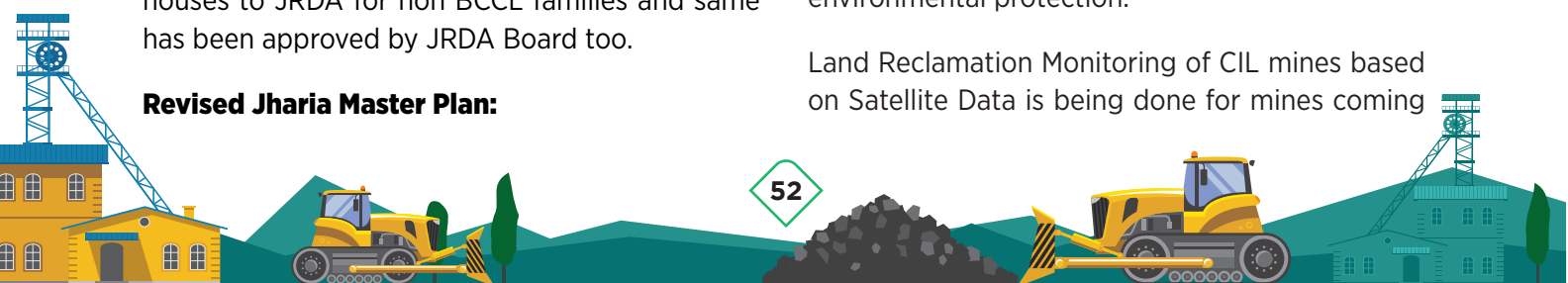
BCCL has completed the shifting of all its 649 employees, while 696 Non-LTH families have been shifted till 31.12.2025.

## 16. Satellite Surveillance for land reclamation

### 16.1 Coal India Limited -

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

Land Reclamation Monitoring of CIL mines based on Satellite Data is being done for mines coming



under two categories:

- (a) Mines producing more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) mcm per annum: The mines / cluster coming under more than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum are monitored on annual basis.
- (b) **Mines/ Clusters producing less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) mcm per annum:** The mines / clusters coming under less than 5 mcm (Coal+OB) per annum category are monitored at an interval of three years in phase-wise manner based on Satellite Data. The Digital Image Processing of Satellite Data and the report preparation are completed as per schedule and the reports are submitted to respective subsidiary/ CIL.

#### Drone based Surveys -

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

- CMPDI has taken up the job of Drone based topographical survey for coal blocks to be auctioned to prepare Fly through Videos of the coal blocks, as per the directive of Ministry of Coal. This provides a bird's eye view of the entire block area to the prospective bidders for their better understanding of the area and planning for development of the block in the earliest possible time.
- Preparation of High resolution ortho-photo mosaic image and topographical map using photogrammetry technique.
- Infrastructure mapping.

- Topography & volumetric survey at old OB dump using photogrammetry technique.
- As per directive of Niti Aayog, Drone Survey in abandoned mines of CCL was successfully completed.
- High resolution ortho-photo mosaic image and associated DGPS survey in connection with preparation of mine dossier for submission to MoC for auction.

#### 16.2 NLC India Limited -

- **Safety and surveillance in hazardous areas:** NLCIL has 259 Sq. Km leased hold area and have old dump and afforestation area that need surveillance for safety of mankind. NLCIL is started doing regular surveillance this area periodically with UAV and LIDAR combination
- **Time-lapse photography** Started using RGB as payloads with Drones for getting orthomosaic photographs of NLCIL mines

#### Other initiatives -

- **Measuring stockpile inventory:**

NLCIL started using LIDAR/RGB RTK/PPK enabled Drones as an experimental one for Lignite/coal stock measurements.

- **Site mapping:**

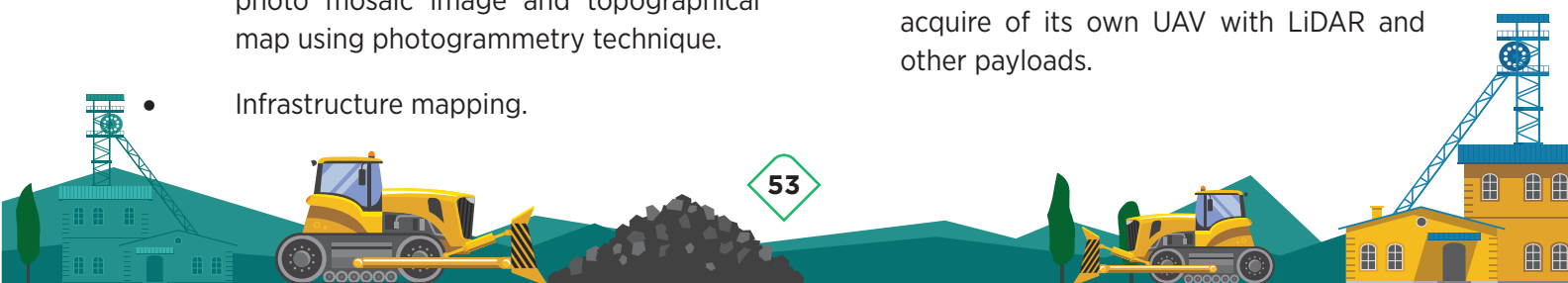
Drones are being used for mapping of mines and old dumps

Recently Mine II in Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) and BLMP (Rajasthan), the Drone mapping are carried out in the month of May 2022 and June 2022 respectively.

In a large scale, about 1600 Ha external dump survey by Drone with LiDAR is going to start during January 2024.

- **Acquisition of own UAVs:**

NLCIL is on the procurement track to acquire of its own UAV with LiDAR and other payloads.



- **As an one more step of initiative:**

Planned to implement AI technologies/ sensors in Geofencing, face mapping/ wall mapping of high walls in OB as well as Lignite/Coal.

- **Minex Software:** In pace with the acquisition of commercial coal block as a part of increasing its coal production target, “Minex”, a software tool for Mine Planning & Designing is procured for the Planning Division.

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

(In Tonnes)

Year	Coal India Limited			Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.		
	UG	OC	Overall	UG	OC	Overall
2017-18	0.86	14.10	7.71	1.08	13.73	4.89
2018-19	0.95	14.68	8.51	1.39	16.95	6.22
2019-20	0.99	14.25	8.53	1.44	16.57	6.37
2020-21	0.93	15.09	9.02	0.92	13.80	5.61
2021-22	0.98	15.23	9.53	1.19	15.15	6.09
2022-23	1.05	22.04	12.80	1.27	13.94	5.31
2023-24	1.18	25.57	13.44	1.19	13.24	5.42
2024-25	1.31	24.07	12.30	0.98	14.88	5.79
2025-26 Till Nov-2025 (Provisional)	1.35	24.65	11.73	0.84	15.69	6.98

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

The CSR policies of the CPSEs under Ministry of Coal have been formulated within the policy directives provided under the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (CSR Policy) Rules, 2014 and guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

Details of CSR activities undertaken during 2025-26 are as under:

### 18.1 Coal India Ltd. (CIL):

During the current financial year, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies have undertaken different developmental projects/ activities under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per their CSR policy which has been framed in accordance with the extant guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) and provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The details of CSR fund and expenditure by CIL and its subsidiaries during FY 25-26 and the preceding three years are as under:

CSR Budget and Expenditure (Fig. in Rs. Crores) for CIL and subsidiaries during last three years and current year									
Company	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		
	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked	Stat. Req.	Exp. Booked (Apr. – Dec.) (Provisional)	(Projected) (Jan -Mar)
ECL	0.00	6.92	0.00	7.33	0.17	4.41	7.51	4.03	4.00
BCCL	0.00	11.42	0.00	7.77	18.75	22.15	28.83	4.65	17.50
CCL	46.27	36.12	51.68	61.91	62.26	81.11	74.25	50.03	23.00
WCL	8.44	11.62	11.75	13.97	36.99	52.51	55.94	20.66	35.28
SECL	44.69	59.28	51.41	53.07	97.71	48.09	127.06	20.15	85.00
MCL	195.86	207.97	142.31	162.89	286.56	228.08	323.69	197.19	126.50
NCL	132.14	133.64	148.92	157.87	172.97	192.19	201.80	128.40	73.50
CMPDIL	7.30	8.92	7.66	8.81	7.01	9.33	10.91	3.55	8.60
CIL	7.10	42.04	11.30	98.56	16.25	95.73	17.60	112.78	43.44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>441.80</b>	<b>517.93</b>	<b>425.03</b>	<b>572.18</b>	<b>698.67</b>	<b>733.60</b>	<b>847.59</b>	<b>541.44</b>	<b>416.82</b>

The major CSR activities/projects undertaken during FY 25-26 are as under:

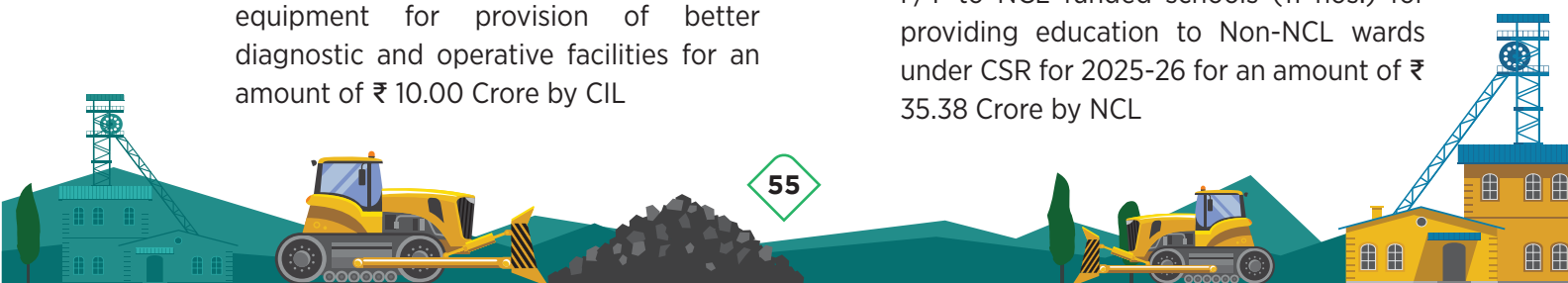
#### Healthcare, Sanitation & Nutrition

- Robotic Assisted intervention for Surgical excellence (R.A.I.S.E) at All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), Bhopal for an amount of ₹ 30.00 Crore by NCL
- Procurement of 3.0 Tesla MRI (Magnetic resonance imaging) Machine and providing to Late Bisahu Das Mahant Memorial Government Medical College, Korba, Chhattisgarh for an amount of ₹ 28.08 Crore by SECL
- Centralized Kitchen, Ramgarh for an amount of ₹ 22.09 Crore by CCL
- Financial assistance towards part funding for procurement of Gamma Knife medical equipment for provision of better diagnostic and operative facilities for an amount of ₹ 10.00 Crore by CIL

- CCL's Nanha Sa Dil for an amount of ₹ 9.54 Crore by CCL

#### Education, Skilling & Livelihood

- State Library, Ranchi for an amount of ₹ 65.25 Crore by CCL
- Construction of Centenary Building at IIT ISM Dhanbad campus for an amount of ₹ 57.06 Crore by CIL
- Financial assistance for construction of Institute of Mining Technology in Singrauli for an amount of ₹ 53.72 Crore by NCL
- Establish a 'Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Integrated Engineering & management' at Anhul, Odisha for an amount of ₹ 50.00 Crore by CIL
- Financial assistance Cost based on last F/Y to NCL funded schools (11 nos.) for providing education to Non-NCL wards under CSR for 2025-26 for an amount of ₹ 35.38 Crore by NCL



## Rural Development

- Financial Assistance for electrification of 10253 nos. households in Chitrangi, Singrauli for an amount of ₹ 45.52 Crore by NCL
- FA for different road development projects of Lakhanpur block for an amount of ₹ 22.43 Crore by MCL
- Four laning of existing road with PQC (Pavement quality concrete) from Kantar More to Circuit House, Shukla More to RUB and extension of culvert between Shukla and Circuit House turning along with provision of comprehensive maintenance for 5 years (2 KM approx) for an amount of ₹ 19.95 Crore by NCL
- Development of Adarsh Pokhra at Narkatiaganj, West Champaran, Bihar for an amount of ₹ 5.86 Crore by CIL
- Integrated Community Development Project at 9 villages of Churchu block for an amount of ₹ 5.41 Crore by CCL

## Other Themes

- Development of Kelo River Front from old Jindal bridge to Kayaghat bridge for an amount of ₹ 44.66 Crore by SECL
- CSR Projects approved for 10 Areas of WCL for an amount of ₹ 26.54 Crore by WCL
- Dynamic Illumination of Howrah Bridge, Kolkata for an amount of ₹ 10.00 Crore by CIL
- Biodiversity Conservation and wildlife management plan of Jiwavan forest range, Singrauli Forest division 2024-25 for an amount of ₹ 6.41 Crore by NCL
- Projects Monitoring Application for the CSR works undertaken by SECL, through the vendor 'The Dreamer Design' on nomination basis for an amount of ₹ 5.31 Crore by SECL

## Events, Awards and accolades

- I. MCL organized the 4th CSR conclave on 9th Oct. 2025 at Gopalpur, Odisha as a platform for knowledge sharing among CSR officers of the company and to learn from domain experts.
- II. CIL organized a celebration of 700 Bone Marrow Transplants (BMTs) under the Thalassemia Bal Sewa Yojana of CIL at New Delhi on 8th May 2025. The event was graced by Hon'ble Union Minister of Coal & Mines and Hon'ble Minister of State for Coal & Mines, Govt. of India. The Honourable Ministers highlighted CIL's role in Healthcare through its CSR efforts and also felicitated beneficiaries of the CIL scheme.
- III. CIL received the Golden Peacock Award for CSR 2024 (presented in Feb. 2025) at Mumbai.

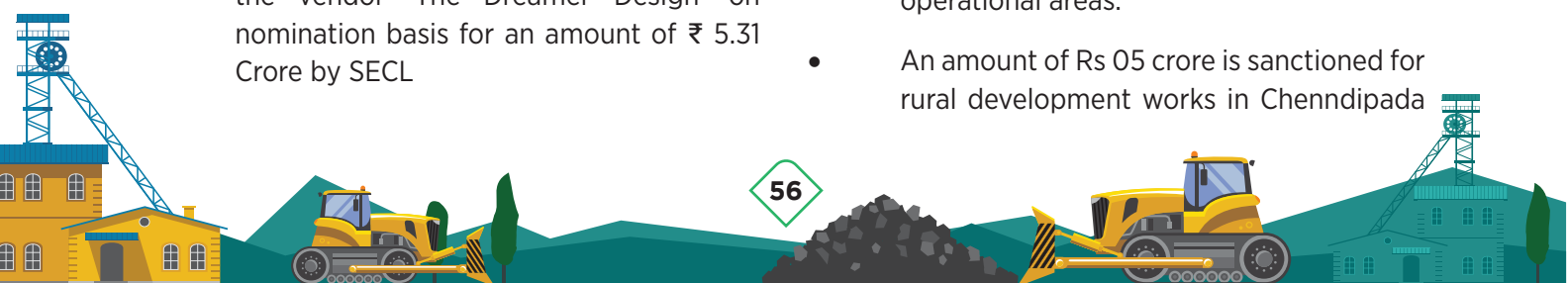
CIL received the 19th Exceed CSR Awards at Bhubaneswar (Oct. 2025) and the Greentech CSR Award at New Delhi (June 2025) for its exemplary CSR efforts.

## 18.2 Singareni Collieries Company Limited

SCCL has been taking up various developmental activities under CSR for the benefit of communities and society at large in the sectors of health care, drinking water, sanitation, promoting education, skill development among unemployed youth, supporting orphan homes and old age homes, encouraging sports, plantation, rural development works such as laying roads, drains, construction of community halls, providing street lighting, etc.

SCCL has allocated a budget of Rs.156 crore for the CSR activities during FY 2025-26 of which Rs 41.97 crore has been sanctioned for various CSR projects up to December 2025, as detailed below:-

- An amount of Rs 21 crore under CSR for the rural development works in SCCL operational areas.
- An amount of Rs 05 crore is sanctioned for rural development works in Chenndipada





village of Angul District in Orissa State.

- An amount of Rs 3 crore has been sanctioned for assisting Civil Services aspirants in Telangana State who have passed the UPSC Preliminary exam.
- An amount of Rs 01 crore is sanctioned to Osmania University, Hyderabad for providing scholarship to PhD Scholars.
- An amount of Rs 50 lakh is sanctioned for providing bicycles to girl students in Karimnagar district to reduce the dropout rate in schools and colleges among girl students.
- An amount of Rs 08 crore is sanctioned for all the operational areas of SCCL for desilting and rejuvenation of old water bodies for conservation of water resources.
- An amount of Rs 2.5 crore is sanctioned

for conducting job fairs in all Districts of SCCL operational Areas for promoting employment opportunities to youth.

- An amount of Rs 20 lakh has been sanctioned for skill development training in Ramagundam.
- An amount of Rs 1.25 crore is sanctioned for construction of Government junior College at Luxettipet Mancherial district.

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

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

(Rs. Crore)

Company	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		
	Statutory (2%)	Actual Expenditure	Statutory (2%)	Actual Expenditure	Statutory (2%)	Actual Expenditure	Statutory (2%)	Actual Expenditure - Dec'25	Projected Expenditure Jan-Mar
NLC India Limited	39.65	43.07	40.27	47.36	43.89	48.63	44.87	20.20	24.80

#### The major CSR activities/projects undertaken by NLCIL during FY 25-26 are as under:

1. **Medical Services through NLCIL General Hospital:** NLCIL provides quality medical treatment and occupational health services through its General Hospital to all inhabitants of the Neyveli and its surrounding villages. Every year, around 1.20 Lakh patients from the periphery villages of Neyveli are benefitting from the free medical services of NLCIL GH under CSR.
2. **Community Medical Camps:** Free medical consultation and vitamin supplementation has been extended to school children in operating areas. Every year, around 20 Camps (Medical Camps, Blood Donation camps, Hb levels checking camps) are being conducted in peripheral villages located in the area surrounding Barsingsar

project area in Rajasthan and Talabira project area in Odisha. On an average around 15000 people living in the NLCIL vicinity have been benefitting.

3. **Jal Dhara - buttermilk distribution:** The welfare of society is always at the forefront of NLCIL's considerations, with aiding those in need being a fundamental duty. In line with this, NLCIL has been hosting free buttermilk distribution Stalls (NLCIL JAL DHARA) as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility Scheme to provide relief from the scorching summer temperatures for the local community in Neyveli and its vicinity since 2015. The company under CSR, provides buttermilk to the public for 60 days during the peak summer season, every year. Around 45000 people avail this facility per day.





4. **Provision of Medical Equipment:** NLCIL as a part of its CSR initiatives, support medical specialty hospitals to equip with advanced technology equipment to offer better treatment to the needy patients. The provided medical equipment “Holmium Laser 30 Watts – Litho/Quanta Italy make” to the Kanchi Kamakoti CHILDS Trust Hospital Chennai for procurement for the CHILDS Trust Hospital, Chennai to provide

timely and quality healthcare services, particularly in rural and underserved regions. The initiative reflects NLCIL’s continued commitment to community welfare and sustainable development. By investing in healthcare infrastructure, the company contributes to the broader vision of “Healthy India” and supports national priorities in improving public health outcomes.





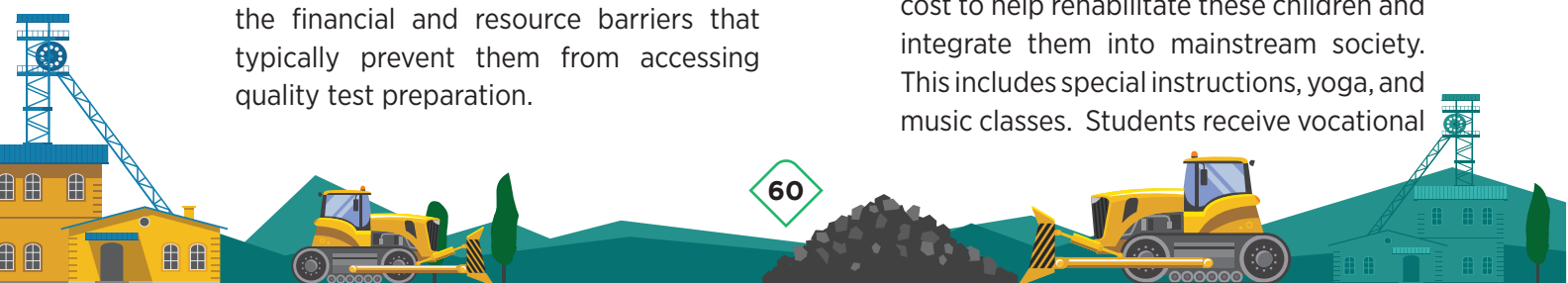
5. **Eradication of TB – 100 Days Campaign:** NLC India Limited is intensifying its fight against tuberculosis with a 100-day campaign, aligning with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's "TB Free India" initiative. The company is committed to supporting government's efforts to combat tuberculosis and achieve a TB-free India. As part of this campaign, on 27.01.2025, NLC India administered the "Ni-kshay Shapath" oath, pledging to eliminate tuberculosis. The Digital screen on the "Ni-kshay VAHAN" vehicle will display the precautions to be taken against the TB and the messages from doctors. NLCIL is also providing consultation, medicines and investigations at free of cost during this campaign related to TB. In partnership with Gol, and Govt of TN, NLCIL largely focuses on strengthening national response towards TB elimination.
6. **Inauguration of Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Kendra:** The Inauguration Ceremony of the Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya

Janaushadhi Kendra (PMBJK) was held at Amaravathi Complex premises, Block-16 in Neyveli township marking a significant milestone in improving access to affordable healthcare in the region. The Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Kendra established under the Pradhan Mantri Bharatiya Janaushadhi Scheme aims to provide generic medicines at prices 50-90% lower than their branded pharmacists, ensuring accessibility and affordability for all, particularly low-income households. The scheme aligns with India's healthcare goals of universal affordability and significantly reduces out-of-pocket medical expenses for the public.

NLC India Limited has supported the inauguration of PMBJK Outlet Neyveli Township in Cuddalore district under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to empower PAPs (Project Affected Persons) and local communities providing immediate access to affordable drugs for local residents and general public.



7. **Swachhta Pakhawada:** NLCIL is conducting Swachhta programmes benefiting around 5500 persons/SHGs/students every year. Awareness creation on Personal hygiene, Environmental hygiene, Campaign and creating awareness in nearby village schools, ODF measures, Lecture programmes by doctors on “Personnel Hygiene & Environmental Hygiene”, Street plays on cleanliness, quiz programmes, competitions, cleanliness drives, removal of plastics and garbage, hospitals & dispensaries cleaning, etc. are undertaken.
8. **NLCIL Schools:** The Company runs 10 schools – 3 Higher Secondary Schools, 2 High Schools, 3 Middle Schools and 2 Elementary Schools for the students from surrounding villages and also for the wards of employees. On an average around 5200 school children avail quality education from these schools every year.
9. **Nutritive breakfast for school children:** NLCIL has been extending breakfast scheme for students of Std.X, XI & XII of 3 NLCIL Higher Secondary Schools to enable students to attend the morning special classes, to improve the attendance and performance in the public examinations benefitting around 2000 students every year. The breakfast schemes have a significant positive impact on student attendance, nutrition, health, and academic performance.
10. **NEET Coaching for the student in the operating Region of NLCIL, Neyveli:** Every year, NLCIL under CSR is extending financial assistance of around Rs 45.00 lakh for giving NEET coaching for the benefit of 40 students residing in the operating region of NLCIL, Neyveli. The coaching program provides substantial benefit to students from economically weaker sections by directly addressing the financial and resource barriers that typically prevent them from accessing quality test preparation.
11. **Education assistance:** NLCIL has been contributing tuition fees for SC & ST and OBC students of Jawahar Science College, Neyveli every year. More than 900 students avail this scholarship facility every year. The support of tuition fee has significantly increased student enrolment in degree and postgraduate programmes. The project has positively impacted the socio-economic status of students' families by providing access to valuable undergraduate and postgraduate opportunities.
12. **Provision of Education Infrastructure in neighboring villages:** As part of promoting quality education, NLCIL extends its support to the Govt. schools located in Neyveli and surrounding villages in Cuddalore District. NLCIL fulfils infrastructure requirement through construction of classrooms, levelling of school grounds, construction of toilets, drinking water facilities, establishment of science labs, school libraries and Digital classrooms, etc.
13. **Sneha Opportunity Services at Neyveli** runs a day care, education and training centre for special children of the region. Sneha School imparts education and training to mentally challenged children (around 75 children - 49 Boys & 26 Girls) at a cost of around Rs 20 Lakhs, every year. Services are provided completely free of cost to help rehabilitate these children and integrate them into mainstream society. This includes special instructions, yoga, and music classes. Students receive vocational





training in a variety of skills to enhance livelihood and employability opportunities, including tailoring, carpentry, cookery, and making paper products and doormats. A computer laboratory was also established to impart soft skills. The company provides

infrastructure support, school grants, and amenities. Recent additions have included a free bus transport facility for students from peripheral villages and a mid-day meal scheme.



14. **Free Transport Facility:** NLCIL embodies this spirit, extending unwavering support to the intellectually impaired children of Sneha Opportunity School in Neyveli. Under the aegis of NLCIL, Sneha Opportunity School offers a diverse range of educational programmes tailored to the unique needs of its students.
15. **Rural Sports:** NLCIL under CSR organised a Rural Sports meet for the youth of village communities as per directives of Ministry of Coal. The sports meet comprises youth from the 65 villages in Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu. Total 75 matches were organised with the active participation of over 2000 youth. The event features competitions in Cricket, volleyball, kabaddi for men and throw-ball for women.
16. **Development of Community Infrastructure:** NLCIL has been extending financial assistance to District Administration/ DRDA towards strengthening public infrastructure in the rural areas in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu. The interventions include renovation of iconic town hall in Cuddalore, construction of overhead tanks for supply of drinking water, construction of preschool/ anganwadi buildings for the welfare and development of women and children, construction of hospital buildings, rejuvenation of community water ponds/ lakes, laying of approach roads, etc. The CSR interventions will benefit around 3.5 lakh people including SC, ST, OBC and vulnerable sections in Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu.



### Awards & Recognitions:

NLCIL received following awards/recognition during 2025-26 for the CSR activities:

- National Green Environment CSR Award 2025- in recognition of Water Management initiatives under CSR.
- CSR Times Award 2025- in recognition of construction of Check dam at Sirumalai village in Cuddalore District in Tamil Nadu
- NLCIL CSR initiatives featured in National CSR Focus Magazine.
- “Shiksha Vibhushan” Award for Excellence in CSR in Education conferred by the Government of Rajasthan.

### 19. Reforms at CMPFO

- 1) Version 2.0 of C-CARES portal for Online settlement of PF& Pension claims has been launched in June 2025, enabling direct disbursement of provident fund money and pension into the account of the members of CMPFO. The C-CARES Version 2.0 also has a mobile application for the members where a member can view his own profile, employment profile, can track claims, raise grievances and will also be able to view his updated PF balance. The mobile app

comes with a Chat-bot assistant which helps the member in getting the desired information. The Mobile App is available to all CMPF Members. With the introduction of the Financial Module (C CARES 2.0) the Provident Fund dues is disbursed into members' accounts instantly on the same day compared to an average time of 7 days earlier.

- 2) To achieve zero pendency in pension settlements & timely access to social security and Door-step PF & Pension settlement services in Colliery areas, Mission PRAYAAS (Prompt Resolution for Assured Access to Social Security) has been launched in June 2025. The Mission aims to reach out to the Coal workers for faster settlement of their PF/Pension claims. For each Regional Offices PRAYAAS Coordinators are nominated to review and resolve the pendency of various Regional Offices.

- 3) To address complaints on delays, corruption/bribery & pending claims, settlement delays, issues related to PPO, pension revision, etc. a Hotline number in CMPFO has been launched on 18th July 2025.

