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STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022)  
SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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**MINISTRY OF MINES**

**[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/  
Recommendations contained in the Thirty-First Report (Seventeenth Lok  
Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject  
"Development of Aluminium and Copper Industries in the Country" of the  
Ministry of Mines (Seventeenth Lok Sabha)]**

**THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
AUGUST, 2022/SRAVANA, 1944(Saka)**

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COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-2022)**

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Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject  
“Development of Aluminium and Copper Industries in the Country” of the  
Ministry of Mines (Seventeenth Lok Sabha)]**

**Presented to Lok Sabha on 04.08.2022**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 04.08.2022**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI  
AUGUST, 2022/SRAVANA, 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<sup>#</sup>

**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\*

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<sup>#</sup>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.

## **Secretariat**

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Director
3. Shri Uttam Chand Bharadwaj - Additional Director
4. Shri Lalit Sharma - Executive Officer

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Fifth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on "Development of Aluminium and Copper Industries in the Country" relating to the Ministry of Mines.

2. The Thirty-First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel was presented to Lok Sabha on 22.03.2022. Replies of the Government to all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report were received on 30.06.2022.

3. The Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on 02.08.2022.

4. An analysis on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given at **Annexure-IV**.

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

**NEW DELHI;**  
**02, August, 2022**  
**11, Sravana, 1944 (Saka)**

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

## CHAPTER I REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty–First Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Coal, Mines and Steel on the subject “Development of Aluminium and Copper Industries in the Country” of the Ministry of Mines which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.03.2022.

2. The Report contained 16 Observations/Recommendations. The Action Taken Replies have been received from the Ministry of Mines on 30.06.2022 in respect of all the 12 observations/recommendations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as follows:

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

Sl. Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11,12	(Total: 11) (Chapter-II)
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(ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government :

Sl. No. Nil	(Total: NIL) (Chapter III)
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(iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:

Sl. No. Nil	(Total: NIL) (Chapter IV)
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(iv) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited :

Sl. No.8	(Total: 01) (Chapter V)
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3. **The Committee do hope and trust that utmost importance would be accorded to implementation of the Observations/Recommendations accepted by the Government. In case, where it is not feasible for the Ministry to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit for any reason, the matter must be reported to the Committee with reasons for non-implementation. The Committee desire that final Action Taken Notes on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in Chapters-I of this Report be furnished to them within three months.**

4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-First Report.

**COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR CLEARANCES FOR ENVIRONMENT / FOREST / WILDLIFE CLEARANCES**

**Recommendation (Serial No. 2)**

5. The Committee found that only 656 million tonne (17 %) bauxite (an aluminium ore) are under (proven & probable) category and balance 3240 million tonnes are yet to be fully explored out of 3896 million tonne bauxite resources. The Committee note that Grant of mining lease, environmental clearance, land acquisition and forest clearance have been the major constraints in development of new mines. As the wide availability of the minerals provides a base for the growth and development of the mining sector of the country, the Committee expect the Ministry to facilitate the development of more bauxite mines and ensure that the mining industry get a continuous support of the Government/ State Governments and other supporting agencies to ensure timely clearance of the environment and forest, land acquisition and consent to operate. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Government in this regard so that industries do not encounter any problem on these account.

6. In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Mines have stated as under:-

“The Ministry of Mines amended the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 with effect from 28.03.2021. The objectives of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 *inter alia* are increasing mineral production and time bound operationalization of mines, increasing employment and investment in the mining sector, maintaining continuity in mining operations after change of lessee and increasing the pace of exploration and auction of mineral resources. Section 8B(1) of the amended Act provides that all valid rights, approvals, clearances, licences and the like granted to a lessee in respect of a mine shall continue to be valid even after expiry or termination of lease and such rights, approvals, clearances, licences and the like shall be transferred to, and vested in the successful bidder of the mining lease selected through auction. Further, as per Section 8B(2) of the amended Act, it shall be lawful for the new lessee to continue mining operations on the land till expiry or termination of mining lease granted to it, in which mining operations were being carried out by the previous lessee. This will ensure continuity in mining operations even with change of lessee, conservation of mineral and avoid repetitive and redundant process of obtaining clearances again for the same mine. In pursuance of the above amendment, MoEF&CC has issued guidelines on 07.07.2021 under Forest (Conservation) Act (FCA), 1980 for transfer of approvals granted under the FCA, 1980 to mining leases allotted to new lessee as per the provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021. Notification has been issued by MoEF&CC on 13.07.2021 for transfer of prior Environmental Clearance to the successful bidder of the mining leases. Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), and Wildlife Clearance (WC) are administered by MoEF&CC. MoEF&CC has constituted an inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring committee for EC, FC and WL proposals requiring approval from MoEF&CC.”



7. The Committee note that in the pursuance of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 2021 (MMDR Amendment Act, 2021), the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Changes (MoEF&CC) have already issued guidelines on 07.07.2021 under Forest (Conservation) Act, (FCA) 1980 and notified them on 13.07.2021. Considering it a positive step in the right direction the Committee further note the MoEF&CC have constituted an inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring Committee for Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), and Wildlife Clearance (WC) proposal requiring approval from MoEF&CC. While welcoming this move by the MoEF&CC, the Committee recommend that meeting of this inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring Committee be held at regular intervals to consider the pending proposals of Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), and Wildlife Clearance (WC) , clear them through a single window system and in a time bound manner. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the projects cleared by this Coordination Committee since it's constitution.

**ACTION PLAN TO BRING UNAPPROVED BAUXITE RESERVES TO PROVEN CATEGORY**  
**Recommendation Serial No.3**

8. While appreciating the National Mineral Policy vision to double the mineral production in the country in the next 5 years, the Committee were of the considered view that the urgent measures should be taken for early clearances on procedural, administrative, legal and environmental fronts for the uninterrupted development of the bauxite mines in the country. The Committee also desired the Government to take concrete steps to bring the remaining 3240 million tonne of unproved bauxite reserves in different States under proven and probable category. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Government in this regard.

9. In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Mines have stated as under:-

"The MMDR Act was further amended with effect from 28.03.2021. As per Section 9C(5) of the amended Act, provision has been made in for funding of eligible private exploration agencies from National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). Enabling provisions have been made so that private entities may be notified under second proviso to Section 4(1) of the MMDR Act for conducting exploration without prospecting licence. Ministry of Mines issued guidelines on 12.08.2021 for notification of accredited private exploration agencies. Eight agencies have been notified under the second proviso to Section 4(1) of the MMDR Act:

- o M/s Natural Resources Division - Tata Steel Limited
- o M/s Indian Mine Planners and Consultants

- o M/s United Exploration India Private Limited
- o M/s Gemcokati Exploration Private Limited
- o M/s Geotechnical Mining Solutions
- o M/s GeoExpOre Private Limited
- o M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Brother Private Limited
- o M/s Geovale Services Private Limited

Ministry of Mines has introduced several reforms to promote exploration and auction of mineral blocks including mineral blocks of bauxite. The Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified on 18.06.2021. As per the amended rules limestone, iron ore, manganese and bauxite blocks having surficial deposits can be auctioned for mining lease at G3 level of exploration (earlier requirement was G2 level exploration). Further, auction for composite licence for all minerals has been allowed at G4 level of exploration (earlier requirement was G3 level exploration). The Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Second Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified on 14.12.2021 which provides that any person intending to obtain composite licence in respect of an area may submit a proposal to the State Government in the specified format along with available geoscience data for notification of the area for auction to grant a composite licence. The Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2022 were notified on 18.02.2022. In order to facilitate the auction of large area blocks, global positioning system has been allowed for identification and demarcation of the area where a composite licence is proposed to be granted through auction. Further, the requirement of classification of area to be auctioned, for composite licence, into forests land, land owned by the State Government, and land not owned by the State Government has been removed. Further, Rule 12(3) of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017 provides that the holder of a mining lease shall carry out detailed exploration (G1 level) over the entire potentially mineralised area under the mining lease, in the manner specified in the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 or the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, as the case may be, within a period of five years from the date of opening of the mine after execution of such mining lease. Rule 12(4) of the MCDR, 2017 provides that in the case of existing mining leases, detailed exploration (G1 level) over the entire potentially mineralised area under the mining lease shall be carried out in the manner specified in the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 or the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, as the case may be, within a period of five years from the date of commencement of MCDR Amendment Rules, 2021 i.e. 03.11.2021. These amendments are brought out with the objective of increasing the pace of exploration of minerals to identify more mineral blocks for auction. Geological Survey of India (GSI) has handed over 11 geological reports of bauxite blocks to various State Governments to facilitate auction of bauxite blocks viz. 4 blocks in Chhattisgarh, 4 blocks in Jharkhand, 2 blocks in Madhya Pradesh and 1 block in Kerala. MECL has also handed over 2 geological reports of bauxite blocks to State Government of Chhattisgarh.

The State-wise bauxite reserves & remaining resources in India are as follows:

**Figures in million tones**

<b>State</b>	<b>Reserves(proven &amp; probable)</b>	<b>Remaining Resources</b>	<b>Total</b>
Odisha	325	1669	1,994

Andhra Pradesh	0	615	615
Gujarat	185	165	350
Chhattisgarh	15	159	174
Madhya Pradesh	24	150	174
Jharkhand	63	176	239
Maharashtra	26	158	184
Goa	14	41	55
Others	4	107	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>3,896</b>

*(Source: Indian Mineral Year Book 2019 published by Indian Bureau of Mines)*

10. The Committee are happy to note that not only the nodal Ministry i.e. the Ministry of Mines have taken several legislative and administrative steps to facilitate the exploration of mineral ores particularly bauxite but the other Union Ministries like MOEF&CC have also taken many legislative and executive initiatives to help promotion and production of important minerals including bauxite throughout the Country. While appreciating such initiatives by the Government, the Committee recommend that to implement and execute these legislative and administrative decisions to achieve concrete and tangible results on the ground, focussed steps are required to be taken by administrative ministries. Therefore, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that steps should be taken to expedite the process of converting the remaining unproved bauxite resources of 3240 million tonne into proven and probable category. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Ministry to bring these unproved reserves into proven ones.

## **NEED TO INCREASE PER CAPITA ALUMINIUM CONSUMPTION**

### **Recommendation (Serial No.5 & 7)**

#### **Recommendation Serial No.5**

11. Appreciating the new initiatives like National Mineral Policy, 2019 and MMDR (Amendment) Act, 2021, the Committee hoped that the Ministry of Mines and aluminium companies would be able to achieve the requisite demand for the aluminium in view of the proposed rapid urbanization and growth in the manufacturing sector in India. They, however, are of the view that to achieve the desired growth potential, and to increase per capita consumption of aluminium in the country, the Government should prepare a plan to ensure year wise increase in consumption targets to achieve global per capita consumption average of 11kg and they be apprised of the same.

12. In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Mines have stated as under:-

“The per capita consumption of Aluminium in India is low and is about 2.5 kg (F Y 20-21) to 2.9 kg (F Y 18-19) only as compared to global average of 11kg (CY 2020). There is significant scope for increase in consumption of Aluminium in India and as the economy matures, it is expected that Aluminium consumption will increase significantly. It is predicted that the demand growth of Aluminium in the next few years is going to be subsequently higher due to projected high GDP growth in the coming years. Multiple initiatives of Government of India like Make in India, 100% Rural electrification, Housing for All, Smart cities, National Infrastructure pipeline of Rs.100 lakh crore, renewable energy and FAME (Faster adoption of manufacturing of Hybrid and EV) schemes for electric vehicles, increase in FDI etc. will boost the consumption of the metal in the country. The country is having substantial bauxite reserves and huge coal reserves. Availability of bauxite and coal will facilitate further capacity addition for production of Aluminium metal. Increasing urbanisation in the country will lead to increase in per-capita consumption of Aluminium in the country.”

#### **Recommendation Serial No.7**

13. In view of the fact that Aluminium is a recyclable and environment-friendly metal having a host of applications in a number of diverse sectors - power, transportation, building, construction, packaging and many more, the Committee do hoped that there is an urgent need that Aluminium manufacturing companies in the country identify newer aluminium value added products of mass consumption and achieve higher target of per capita aluminium usage in the country. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Mines, in coordination and collaboration with Ministries of Railways, Defence, Transport, Power and Civil Aviation, etc should vigorously identify and explore the areas where aluminium can replace other metals without compromising

quality, strength and cost. Acknowledging the significance of major steps taken by the Ministry for promoting aluminium industry to cater to the needs of different sectors of the economy, the Committee desire the Ministry of Mines/Aluminium Companies to have consultations/ deliberations with all the stakeholders/user industries to create the demand of aluminium for their projects. Simultaneously, the Committee endorse the view that mineral wealth of the country be used judiciously under the Prime 'Minister's Vision of 'Atma-nirbhar Bharat' and desire that increase in export of finished aluminium goods should also be explored and promoted. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry in this regard and progress made therein.”

14. In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Mines have stated as under:-

“The per capita consumption of Aluminium in India is low and is about 2.5 kg(FY20-21)to2.9kg (F Y 18-19) only as compared to global average of 11kg(CY2020).There is significant scope for increase in consumption of Aluminium in India and as the economy matures, it is expected that Aluminium consumption will increase significantly. It is predicted that the demand growth of Aluminium in the next few years is going to be subsequently higher due to projected high GDP growth in the coming years. Multiple initiatives of Government of India like Make in India, 100% Rural electrification, Housing for All, Smart cities, National Infrastructure pipeline of Rs.100 lakh crore, renewable energy and FAME (Faster adoption of manufacturing of Hybrid and EV) schemes for electric vehicles, increase in FDI etc. will boost the consumption of the metal in the country. The country is having substantial bauxite reserves and huge coal reserves. Availability of bauxite and coal will facilitate further capacity addition for production of Aluminium metal. Increasing urbanisation in the country will lead to increase in per-capita consumption of Aluminium in the country. As per the data available from Department of Commerce, the export of primary aluminium is already high vis-a-vis the domestic production. The export of primary aluminium is 2.3 Million Tonne in 2020-21 as compared to total aluminium production of 3.62MillionTonne(table below).The domestic consumption requirement is being met through import of primary aluminium (0.27 Million Tonne) and import of Aluminium waste and scrap (1.37 Million Tonne) to feed secondary aluminium producers.

**Production of Aluminium, Export and Import of Primary Aluminium (HS Code 7601) and Aluminium waste and Scrap (HS Code 7602)**

HS Code	Commodity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Feb)
<b>Production</b>				
76	Aluminium	3,656	3,616	3,664
<b>Export</b>				
7601	Unwrought aluminium- Ingots, Billets, Wire Rods, Wire Bars(Alloyed & not-alloyed)	1,961	2,324	2,654
7602	Aluminium waste and Scrap	6.11	5.43	8.47
<b>76</b>	<b>Aluminium and articles thereof.</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>3,126</b>
<b>Import</b>				

7601	Unwrought aluminium- Ingots, Billets, Wire Rods, Wire Bars(Alloyed & not-alloyed)	(Qu)	266	265	190
7602	Aluminium waste and Scrap	an	1,348	1,370	1521
<b>76</b>	<b>Aluminium and articles thereof.</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,130</b>

ty in 000' tonne)

15. The Committee in their original Report had observed that the extant per capita consumption of aluminium in the country at 2.5 kg is very low as compared to the global average consumption of 11 kg. They had also noted that there is significant scope for increase in aluminium consumption in the years to come particularly in view of the flagship schemes/programmes/projects like Atma-nirbar Bharat, Make in India,. and upcoming projects in the defence, railways, transport, power civil aviation etc. Although, the Ministry have admitted that the per capita consumption of aluminium will grow substantially in the country due to initiatives taken by the government, but the Committee would like the Ministry of Mines to take pro-active steps through taking concrete and decisive action with close coordination and association of other Ministries/State governments. Therefore, while reiterating their earlier recommendations to take up the average consumption growth of aluminium from 2.5 kg per capita to global average consumption of 11 Kg, the committee recommend that a year-wise strategic plan to increase per capita aluminium consumption in the country be prepared and they be apprised of the same.

## CONSUMPTION AND DEMAND OF COPPER

### **Recommendation Serial No.12**

16. The Committee noted that the total consumption of refined copper in the country in 2020 was around 6.60 lakh tonne. The Committee were informed that Copper demand in electrical segment is growing due to demand in infra sector as a result of affordable housing schemes, rural electrification and more urbanization. As regards consumption of copper in the country, the Committee think that per capita consumption of copper in the country is expected to increase from the current level of 0.6 Kg to 1 kg in coming years against world per capita consumption level of 3.2 kg. In view of targeted per capita consumption in India is expected to increase from the current level of 0.6 kg to 1 kg in the coming years, the Committee feel that the Ministry of Mines should pursue with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce to give more incentives to the domestic copper industries so that more and more capacity addition projects are commissioned under 'Make in India' campaign.

17. In their action taken reply, the Ministry of Mines have stated as under:-

“The above suggestion is noted. Also, the Ministry of Mines makes appropriate recommendation for the promotion and protection of the domestic Copper sector to the Department of Revenue as part of Union Budget proposals, and to the Department of Commerce in respect of negotiations for Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).”

**18. The Committee had noted in their original Report that the consumption of Copper is expected to increase from the current level of 0.6 kg to 1 kg per capita per year against the average global 3.2 kg per capita per year. To increase the consumption of domestically produced refined copper, the committee feel that Ministry of Mines should pursue with Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce to give more incentives to the domestic copper industries so that more and more capacity addition projects are commissioned under 'Make in India' campaign. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government that specific action plan be prepared to promote indigenous copper industry and some measures be taken to reduce dependency on import of refined copper/copper scrap.**

**CHAPTER-II**  
**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN**  
**ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT**

**Utilisation of Mineral Resources**

**Recommendation Sl. No. 1**

The Committee note that India is well endowed with natural resources, particularly minerals which serve as raw material for many industries, paving a path for rapid industrial, infrastructural and economic development. Minerals being valuable natural resources, constitute the vital raw materials for many basic industries. The wide availability of the minerals provides a base for the growth and development of the mining sector in India, which is an important segment of the Indian economy. The Committee also note that India produces as many as 95 minerals, which includes 4 fuels, 10 metallic, 23 non-metallic, 3 Atomic and 55 minor minerals (including building and other minerals).

The Committee further note that the Government has introduced important reforms to open up the mineral sector to ensure its contribution in achieving the national policy goals like: introduction of Right of First Refusal for RP/PL holders; encouraging the private sector to take up exploration; transfer of mining leases and creation of dedicated mineral corridors to boost private sector mining areas; proposes to make efforts to harmonize taxes, levies & royalty with world benchmarks to help private sector; etc. Major reforms included enactment of the Mines and Mineral (Development & Regulations) (Amendment) Act, 2021, which made the process of allocation of mineral concessions completely transparent by introducing public auctions with active participation of the State Governments. While appreciating the efforts of the Government to ensure contribution of Mineral Sector in achieving the national policy goals, the Committee recommend that greater transparency should be ensured in auction of mineral concessions with pre-embedded clearances to give fillip to auction process and to achieve optimal utilization of India's mineral resources for rapid industrial growth and socio-economic development of the country.

**ACTION TAKEN**

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 was amended on 12/1/2015. The most important feature of the said amendment was the provision for grant of mineral concessions through auction in order to bring in greater transparency and remove discretion at all levels in grant of mineral concessions. The method of auctions also ensure that the State Governments will collect revenue accruing from the auction premiums. Government of India (GoI) has already issued orders on 3/6/2020 and guidelines for auction of mining leases with pre- embedded clearances on pilot basis. The clearances will be transferred to the successful bidder seamlessly, so that mining operation can be started quickly. This will help in increasing mineral production in the country. Status of Mining lease auction alongwith operationalization is at Annexure -1.

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

**Reserves and Production**

**Recommendation Sl. No. 2**

The Committee find that only 656 million tonne (17%) bauxite (an aluminium ore) are under (proven & probable) category and balance 3240 million tones are yet to be fully explored out of 3896 million tonne bauxite resources. The Committee note that Grant of mining lease, environmental clearance, land acquisition and forest clearance have been the major constraints in development of new mines. As the wide availability of the minerals provides a



base for the growth and development of the mining sector of the Country, the Committee expect the Ministry to facilitate the development of more bauxite mines and ensure that the mining industry get a continuous support of the Government/State Governments and other supporting agencies to ensure timely clearance of the environment and forest, land acquisition and consent to operate. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Government in this regard so that industries do not encounter any problem on these account.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The Ministry of Mines amended the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 through MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 with effect from 28.03.2021. The objectives of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 *inter alia* are increasing mineral production and time bound operationalization of mines, increasing employment and investment in the mining sector, maintaining continuity in mining operations after change of lessee and increasing the pace of exploration and auction of mineral resources.

Section 8B(1) of the amended Act provides that all valid rights, approvals, clearances, licences and the like granted to a lessee in respect of a mine shall continue to be valid even after expiry or termination of lease and such rights, approvals, clearances, licences and the like shall be transferred to, and vested in the successful bidder of the mining lease selected through auction.

Further, as per Section 8B(2) of the amended Act, it shall be lawful for the new lessee to continue mining operations on the land till expiry or termination of mining lease granted to it, in which mining operations were being carried out by the previous lessee.

This will ensure continuity in mining operations even with change of lessee, conservation of mineral and avoid repetitive and redundant process of obtaining clearances again for the same mine.

In pursuance of the above amendment, MoEF&CC has issued guidelines on 07.07.2021 under Forest (Conservation) Act (FCA), 1980 for transfer of approvals granted under the FCA, 1980 to mining leases allotted to new lessee as per the provisions of the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021. Notification has been issued by MoEF&CC on 13.07.2021 for transfer of prior Environmental Clearance to the successful bidder of the mining leases. Environmental Clearance (EC), Forest Clearance (FC), and Wildlife Clearance (WC) are administered by MoEF&CC. MoEF&CC has constituted an inter-ministerial coordination and monitoring committee for EC, FC and WL proposals requiring approval from MoEF&CC.

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Comments of the Committee**

[Please see Para 7 of Chapter – I of the Report]

### **Recommendation Sl. No. 3**

While appreciating the National Mineral Policy vision to double the mineral production in the country in the next 5 years, the Committee are of the considered view that the urgent measures should be taken for early clearances on procedural, administrative, legal and environmental fronts for the uninterrupted development of the bauxite mines in the country. The Committee also desire the Government to take concrete steps to bring the remaining 3240 million tonne of unproved bauxite reserves in different States under proven and

probable category. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action plan of the Government in this regard.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The MMDR Act was further amended with effect from 28.03.2021. As per Section 9C(5) of the amended Act, provision has been made in for funding of eligible private exploration agencies from National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).

Enabling provisions have been made so that private entities may be notified under second proviso to Section 4(1) of the MMDR Act for conducting exploration without prospecting licence. Ministry of Mines issued guidelines on 12.08.2021 for notification of accredited private exploration agencies. Eight agencies have been notified under the second proviso to Section 4(1) of the MMDR Act:

- M/s Natural Resources Division - Tata Steel Limited
- M/s Indian Mine Planners and Consultants
- M/s United Exploration India Private Limited
- M/s Gemcokati Exploration Private Limited
- M/s Geotechnical Mining Solutions
- M/s GeoExpOre Private Limited
- M/s V. M. Salgaocar and Brother Private Limited
- M/s Geovale Services Private Limited

Ministry of Mines has introduced several reforms to promote exploration and auction of mineral blocks including mineral blocks of bauxite. The Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified on 18.06.2021. As per the amended rules limestone, iron ore, manganese and bauxite blocks having surficial deposits can be auctioned for mining lease at G3 level of exploration (earlier requirement was G2 level exploration). Further, auction for composite licence for all minerals has been allowed at G4 level of exploration (earlier requirement was G3 level exploration).

The Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Second Amendment Rules, 2021 were notified on 14.12.2021 which provides that any person intending to obtain composite licence in respect of an area may submit a proposal to the State Government in the specified format along with available geoscience data for notification of the area for auction to grant a composite licence.

The Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2022 were notified on 18.02.2022. In order to facilitate the auction of large area blocks, global positioning system has been allowed for identification and demarcation of the area where a composite licence is proposed to be granted through auction. Further, the requirement of classification of area to be auctioned, for composite licence, into forests land, land owned by the State Government, and land not owned by the State Government has been removed.

Further, Rule 12(3) of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017 provides that the holder of a mining lease shall carry out detailed exploration (G1 level) over the entire potentially mineralised area under the mining lease, in the manner specified in the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 or the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, as the case may be, within a period of five years from the date of opening of the mine after execution of such mining lease.

Rule 12(4) of the MCDR, 2017 provides that in the case of existing mining leases, detailed exploration (G1 level) over the entire potentially mineralised area under the mining

lease shall be carried out in the manner specified in the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 or the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, as the case may be, within a period of five years from the date of commencement of MCDR Amendment Rules, 2021 i.e. 03.11.2021.

These amendments are brought out with the objective of increasing the pace of exploration of minerals to identify more mineral blocks for auction.

Geological Survey of India (GSI) has handed over 11 geological reports of bauxite blocks to various State Governments to facilitate auction of bauxite blocks viz. 4 blocks in Chhattisgarh, 4 blocks in Jharkhand, 2 blocks in Madhya Pradesh and 1 block in Kerala. MECL has also handed over 2 geological reports of bauxite blocks to State Government of Chhattisgarh.

The State-wise bauxite reserves & remaining resources in India are as follows:

*Figures in million tonnes*

State	Reserves(proven & probable)	Remaining Resources	Total
Odisha	325	1669	1,994
AndhraPradesh	0	615	615
Gujarat	185	165	350
Chhattisgarh	15	159	174
MadhyaPradesh	24	150	174
Jharkhand	63	176	239
Maharashtra	26	158	184
Goa	14	41	55
Others	4	107	111
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>3240</b>	<b>3,896</b>

*(Source: Indian Mineral Year Book 2019 published by Indian Bureau of Mines)*

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Comments of the Committee**

[Please see Para 10 of Chapter – I of the Report]

## **Aluminium Production Capacity**

### **Recommendation SI. No. 4**

The Committee note that Aluminium represents the second largest metals market in the world after iron and steel. The aluminium industry encompasses the extraction of the ore (bauxite) as well as primary and secondary processing of the metal. The Committee also note that the Indian primary Aluminium industry consists of three major players i.e. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Hindalco Industries and Vedanta Ltd., having a total production capacity of about 4.0 million tonne. The total production of primary Aluminium metal during Financial Year 2019-20 was about 3.62 million tonne and in Financial Year 2020- 21, it was 3.56 million tonne. At present National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is the only Public Sector Enterprise engaged in production of alumina(bauxite) and primary aluminium in India. The other two primary producers i.e. M/s HINDALCO and M/s Vedanta Ltd. are in the private sector. Having holistic view of the performance of Aluminium Sector, which could not achieve production to the desired level of installed capacity, the

Committee feel that the Ministry should step up the extra efforts for overall improvement in its physical performance so as to make the country self reliant for Aluminium metal.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

Aluminium Metal is sold based on LME and not on cost plus basis of the producers. Hence production is regulated by the entities taking into consideration cost vs LME to prevent losses. However production is in increasing trend in the FY21-22. The total increase in production of Aluminium over 2020-21 is 11.56%. NALCO, the only CPSE in the Aluminium sector has achieved 100% production of installed capacity in the FY21-22 in its lifetime for the first time i.e.4.60 lakh tonnes. Over the period its production of aluminium metal has improved in the country in comparison to year 2018-19 to 2021-22. The production of Aluminium was on low side due to COVID 19 during in FY 2019-20 and 2020-21. HINDALCO and Vedanta Ltd has also achieved approximately 96% and 98% respectively of their installed capacity during the year 2021-22.

#### **Production of Aluminium in India (in lakh tonne)**

<b>Company</b>	<b>Installed Capacity</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
NALCO	4.60	4.40	4.18	4.18	4.60
HINDALCO	13.54	12.96	13.13	12.41	13.03
Vedanta Ltd.	23.15	19.59	18.88	19.55	22.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.29</b>	<b>36.95</b>	<b>36.19</b>	<b>36.14</b>	<b>40.32</b>

*Source: Primary Producers Data*

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Consumption and Demand**

#### **Recommendation Sl. No. 5**

The Committee observe that per capita consumption of Aluminium in the country is low at about 2.5 kg (Financial Year 2020-21) to 2.9 kg (Financial Year 2018-19) only as compared to global average of 11 kg. There is significant scope for increase in consumption of Aluminium in the country and as the economy matures, it is expected that Aluminium consumption will increase significantly. It has also been informed that the demand growth of Aluminium in the next few years is going to be substantially higher due to high GDP growth projected in the coming years. The Ministry has also informed that multiple initiatives have been taken by the Government like 'Make in India', 100% rural electrification, Housing for All, Smart Cities, National infrastructure pipeline of ₹ 100 lakh Crore, renewable energy and FAME (Faster adoption of manufacturing of Hybrid and EV) schemes for electric vehicles, increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), etc. which in the opinion of the Committee will certainly boost the consumption of the metal in the country.

Appreciating the new initiatives like National Mineral Policy, 2019 and MMDR (Amendment) Act, 2021, the Committee hope that the Ministry of Mines and aluminium companies would be able to achieve the requisite demand for the aluminium in view of the proposed rapid urbanization and growth in the manufacturing sector in India. They, however, are of the view that to achieve the desired growth potential, and to increase per capita consumption of aluminium in the country, the Government should prepare a plan to ensure year-wise

increase in consumption targets to achieve global per capita consumption average of 11 kg and they be apprised of the same.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The per capita consumption of Aluminium in India is low and is about 2.5 kg (F Y 20-21) to 2.9 kg (F Y 18-19) only as compared to global average of 11kg (CY 2020). There is significant scope for increase in consumption of Aluminium in India and as the economy matures, it is expected that Aluminium consumption will increase significantly.

It is predicted that the demand growth of Aluminium in the next few years is going to be subsequently higher due to projected high GDP growth in the coming years. Multiple initiatives of Government of India like Make in India, 100% Rural electrification, Housing for All, Smart cities, National Infrastructure pipeline of Rs.100 lakh crore, renewable energy and FAME (Faster adoption of manufacturing of Hybrid and EV) schemes for electric vehicles, increase in FDI etc. will boost the consumption of the metal in the country. The country is having substantial bauxite reserves and huge coal reserves. Availability of bauxite and coal will facilitate further capacity addition for production of Aluminium metal.

Increasing urbanisation in the country will lead to increase in per-capita consumption of Aluminium in the country.

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Comments of the Committee**

[Please see Para 15 of Chapter – I of the Report]

## **Research & Development in Aluminium Industry**

### **Recommendation Sl. No. 6**

The Committee find that the efforts are being made by the Government to promote R&D activities to create new applications of aluminium. The Ministry provide funds to Academic institutions, universities, national institutes and R&D institutions recognized with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India for implementing R&D projects under Science and Technology Programme of Ministry of Mines with the vision to promote research in applied geosciences, mineral exploration, mining and allied areas, mineral processing, optimum utilization and conservation of the mineral resources of the country, for the benefit of the nation and its people. The Committee have been informed that during the year 2019-20, 11 projects have been identified and approved for grant-in-aid by the Ministry under this Programme. The Committee have been further apprised that the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), an autonomous body, functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines is devoted to research in Aluminium Sector. The Committee appreciate the research work undertaken by JNARDDC which inter-alia include development of high speed extrusion alloys, indigenization and development of wrought Aluminium Alloys, development of Super Thermal Aluminium (STAL) Conductor, National Facility for R&D on Extrusion of Aluminium Alloys, production and certification of certified reference materials (CRMs), development of high strength and thermally stable aluminium alloys, indigenous development of lead free

Aluminium alloy, etc. NALCO has also undertaken R&D towards development of Aluminium Alloy & increasing its applications in various sectors. etc.

While appreciating the JNARDDC and NALCO for promoting R&D, the Committee desire that attention should also be paid for completion of the 11 and 3 projects for which grant-in-aid were approved by the Ministry of Mines under R&D programme during 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively. The Committee would therefore like to be apprised of the status of the said 14 Research and Development projects sponsored by them.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

JNARDDC is also conducting R&D activities in Aluminium application and finding new areas for increased use of Aluminium application to cater the needs of different sectors of the economy.

During 2019-20, 11 projects were approved under the Science and Technology Programme Scheme of Ministry of Mines out of which 5 were related to research in Aluminium sector. During 2020-21, 22 projects were approved under the said Scheme out of which 3 were related to research in Aluminium sector. The project proposals are of varying duration ranging from 1 to 3 years. Further, as per guidelines of the Scheme, the projects are reviewed and monitored by Project Evaluation and Review Committee (PERC), chaired by Joint Secretary, at least once in a year. The emphasis is placed on timely and successful completion of projects and also that how the projects can be useful for the Industry. The Aluminium related projects approved in 51<sup>st</sup> and 52<sup>nd</sup> SSAG Meeting under Science and Technology Programme Scheme of Ministry of Mines 2019-20 and 2020-21 are at **Annexure-II**.

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Future Scope and Expectations**

#### **Recommendation Sl. No. 7**

The Committee note that future growth prospects for aluminium in the country are seen in aerospace sector, products like beverage cans, alloy wheels, automobile bodies, railway coaches, etc. According to the Ministry, one of the major demand areas in the coming years would be in the high-end aluminium alloys which propelled huge scope and they also observe that the stimulus packages announced by the Union Government for economic uplift will increase aluminium demand in the near future. The other significant areas for consumption of aluminium are Railways, Transport, Power, Defence, Consumer Durables/Packaging, Aerospace & Civil Aviation, etc.

In view of the fact that Aluminium is a recyclable and environment-friendly metal having a host of applications in a number of diverse sectors - power, transportation building, construction, packaging and many more, the Committee do hope that there is an urgent need that Aluminium manufacturing companies in the country identify newer aluminium value added products of mass consumption and achieve higher target of per capita aluminium usage in the country. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Mines, in coordination and collaboration with Ministries of Railways, Defence, Transport, Power and Civil Aviation, etc should vigorously identify and explore the areas where aluminium can replace other metals without compromising quality, strength and cost. Acknowledging the significance of major steps taken by the Ministry for promoting aluminium industry to cater to the needs of different sectors of the economy, the Committee desire the Ministry of Mines/aluminium companies to have consultations/deliberations with all the stakeholders/user industries to create the demand of

aluminium for their projects. Simultaneously, the Committee endorse the view that mineral wealth of the country be used judiciously under the Prime Minister's Vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' and desire that increase in export of finished aluminium goods should also be explored and promoted. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry in this regard and progress made therein.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The per capita consumption of Aluminium in India is low and is about 2.5 kg (F Y 20-21) to 2.9 kg (F Y 18-19) only as compared to global average of 11kg (CY 2020). There is significant scope for increase in consumption of Aluminium in India and as the economy matures, it is expected that Aluminium consumption will increase significantly.

It is predicted that the demand growth of Aluminium in the next few years is going to be subsequently higher due to projected high GDP growth in the coming years. Multiple initiatives of Government of India like Make in India, 100% Rural electrification, Housing for All, Smart cities, National Infrastructure pipeline of Rs.100 lakh crore, renewable energy and FAME (Faster adoption of manufacturing of Hybrid and EV) schemes for electric vehicles, increase in FDI etc. will boost the consumption of the metal in the country. The country is having substantial bauxite reserves and huge coal reserves. Availability of bauxite and coal will facilitate further capacity addition for production of Aluminium metal.

Increasing urbanisation in the country will lead to increase in per-capita consumption of Aluminium in the country.

As per the data available from Department of Commerce, the export of primary aluminium is already high vis-a-vis the domestic production. The export of primary aluminium is 2.3 Million Tonne in 2020-21 as compared to total aluminium production of 3.62 Million Tonne (table below). The domestic consumption requirement is being met through import of primary aluminium (0.27 Million Tonne) and import of Aluminium waste and scrap (1.37 Million Tonne) to feed secondary aluminium producers.

**Production of Aluminium, Export and Import of Primary Aluminium (HS Code 7601) and Aluminium waste and Scrap (HS Code 7602)**

(Quantity in 000' tonne)

HS Code	Commodity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Apr-Feb)
<b>Production</b>				
76	Aluminium	3,656	3,616	3,664
<b>Export</b>				
7601	Unwrought aluminium- Ingots, Billets, Wire Rods, Wire Bars(Alloyed & not-alloyed)	1,961	2,324	2,654
7602	Aluminium waste and Scrap	6.11	5.43	8.47
<b>76</b>	<b>Aluminium and articles thereof.</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>3,126</b>
<b>Import</b>				
7601	Unwrought aluminium- Ingots, Billets, Wire Rods, Wire Bars(Alloyed & not-alloyed)	266	265	190
7602	Aluminium waste and Scrap	1,348	1,370	1521
<b>76</b>	<b>Aluminium and articles thereof.</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,130</b>

Source: Production: Ministry of Mines; Export and Import: Department of Commerce  
[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

**Comments of the Committee**

[Please see Para 15 of Chapter – I of the Report]

**Initiatives for Promotion of Aluminium**

**Recommendation SI. No. 9**

The Committee note that the total domestic production of aluminium metal during 2020-21 stayed at about the same level of 3.61 million tonnes as in 2019-20. According to the Ministry, due to the onset of Covid-19 pandemic and the resulted lockdown, there was a severe demand destruction for Aluminium in the country. They further note that total domestic consumption of Aluminium during FY 2020-21 has decreased to 3.40 million tonne as compared to FY 2019- 20 levels of 3.70 million tonne i.e. a fall of about 8%. For promoting aluminium industry, the Ministry of Mines has issued National Mineral Policy 2019 in February, 2019. This Policy inter- alia, provides that efforts shall be made to export minerals in value added form as far as possible and the indigenous mineral industry will be attuned to the international economic situation in order to derive maximum advantage from foreign trade by carefully anticipating technology and demand changes in the international market for minerals; making industry competitive with products worldwide, reducing the cost of critical raw materials and the custom duty on critical raw materials like Aluminium Fluoride, etc.

The Committee are of the view that this will assist the Aluminium Industry to plan its pricing and production strategy by providing advance and accurate import information.; improving ease of doing business and reducing compliance burden; issuing the guidelines for auction of mineral blocks with pre-embedded clearances for mining projects, directives for the implementation of these guidelines to promote the ease of doing business in the mining



sector and to expedite the auction process as well as operation of mining lease by the successful bidder; and preparing a Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Policy which focuses on developing a sustainable non-ferrous metal recycling ecosystem with special focus on recycling of scrap metal. The Committee would like to be apprised of the focussed steps taken by the Government to implement National Mineral Policy, 2019.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

Ministry of Mines announced the National Mineral Policy 2019 (“NMP 2019”) in March, 2019 which replaced the National Mineral Policy 2008. Subsequently, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act) 1957 was amended in the years 2020 and 2021. The objectives of Mineral Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020 is to allow State Governments to take advance action for auction mineral blocks before the expiry of lease period and to allow transfer of statutory clearances, permissions etc. to a new lessee facilitate seamless continuity of mining operations. Further, the MMDR Amendment Act, 2021 inter alia provides for increasing mineral production and time bound operationalization of mines, increasing employment and investment in the mining sector, maintaining continuity in mining operations after change. If lessee, increasing the pace of exploration and auction of mineral resources and resolving long pending issues that have slowed the growth of the sector. These reforms ensure self-sufficiency in minerals requirements of the country.

Ministry of Mines brought out National Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Framework, 2020 in January, 2021 to promote a formal and well-organized recycling ecosystem by adopting energy efficient processes for recycling leading to lower carbon footprints and to work towards sustainable development and intergenerational equity. Major objectives of the framework include: to minimize the effect of end-of –life products on landfills and environmental pollution by promoting an environmentally sound processing and recycling system for secondary industry; to work towards economic wealth creation, job creation and increased contribution to GDP through metal recycling; to shift towards a circular economy in the coming years for base metals, critical raw materials and other essential materials etc.

Actions as stipulated in the framework are being taken for giving effect to and timely implementation of the framework.

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

## **Reserves, Production and Development of Copper**

### **Recommendation Sl. No. 10**

The Committee observe that Copper is the second largest non-ferrous metal by usage. Against the global copper demand of about 25.04 million tonne in 2020, the growth rate as compared to 2018 declined by around 0.13%. According to United States Geological Survey (USGS), total global copper reserves amount to 870 million tonne of copper. The Ministry of Mines have informed that our country has very limited known reserves of exploitable copper ore and currently India's copper share of world's reserve is only 0.31%. The total resources of copper ore in the country as on 1.4.2015 were estimated at 2.73 million tonne of copper metal. Although, Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) is the only producer of copper ore in the country, the ore mined by it caters to its captive consumption. Copper ore production of HCL in last ten years has been in the range of about 4.0 million tonne per annum which is equivalent to 4.5% of the country's requirement. The Committee have been apprised that Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) has plans to increase its mining capacity from current level of 4.0 million tonne per annum to 12.2 million tonne per annum in phase-I (under implementation) and from 12.2 million tonne per annum to 20.2 million tonne per annum in phase-II through expansion of existing

mines, re-opening of closed mines and opening of new mines by investing Rs. 3434.00 crore for Phase-I and Rs. 2066.00 crore for Phase-II. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a holistic plan be prepared by Ministry of Mines and HCL ensuring proportionate increase in production of copper ore on yearly basis so that the target of production of 12.2 million tonne per annum in phase-I and 20.2 million tonne per annum proposed target in phase-II shall be achieved. They also recommend that requisite expenditure allocation for this enhanced production plan be ensured to realize the outcome of this proposal. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken and the yearly investment plan to increase production targets by the Company.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The yearly production plan & expenditure allocation of HCL for achieving the targeted production of 12.2 million tonne per annum in Phase -I with yearly plan of investment is given in table -1 and this is based on Corporate plan 2030 of the company. The detail phase -II plan will be prepared at a suitable time prior to achievement of targeted ore production as per phase -I mine expansion plan as follows.

Financial Year	Target of Copper ore production (in Million Tonne per Annum)	Yearly investment planto increase production (Rs. in Crore)
2022-23	3.94	350
2023-24	6.19	550
2024-25	7.53	681
2025-26	8.43	619
2026-27	10.31	556
2027-28	11.81	591
2028-29	12.20	339
2029-30	12.20	339

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Recommendation Sl. No. 11**

The Committee further note that Copper demand in India is expected to grow due to increased thrust of the Govt. towards "Make in India" and "Smart City" programmes, AatmaNirbhar Bharat in Defence, 100 GW targets for Renewable Energy by 2022, etc. The Committee note with satisfaction that Ministry of Mines has taken up a slew of measures like MMDR Amendment Act 2021, which will help increase in the pace and participation of private sector in exploration and will bring advance technology in exploration of minerals by giving level playing field for government and private agency. The Committee have also been informed that NMET is to be made Autonomous body to ramp up exploration by engaging public and private entities to increase Mineral production in the country. Further, under seamless prospecting license cum-mining lease, exploration activity is seamlessly integrated with mining; validity of statutory clearances of expired mining leases are continued even after expiry or termination of mining lease and shall be transferred to next lessee of the mine. This will ensure continuity in mining operations and production despite change in lessee.

There is no denying the fact that as the global demand for electrical and electronic products, building construction, industrial machinery and equipment, transportation equipment and consumer and general products will increase, the demand of copper will also increase. Due to progress of implementation of electric vehicle, the demand of copper will also be

derived in the country. To meet the enhanced demand of copper in the country, the Committee feel that more copper deposits needed to be exploited. Hence, the Committee desire the Ministry of Mines to take initiatives accordingly and have consultations/deliberations with all the user industries across major sectors to generate and meet the requisite demand of copper for their projects. The Committee desire the Ministry of Mines to plan and take initiatives accordingly and they be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The following initiatives have been taken by Ministry of Mines and HCL to increase the Copper production in the country subsequently meeting the future demand of copper:

- I. Ministry brought MMDR Amendment Act 2021 in March 2021
  - a. which will help to increase the pace and participation of private sector in exploration and will bring advance technology in exploration of mineral by giving level playing field for government and private agency.
  - b. NMET to be made Autonomous body to ramp up exploration by engaging public and private entities.
  - c. Under seamless prospecting licence cum-mining lease, exploration activity is seamlessly integrated with mining
  - d. Validity of statutory clearances of expired mining leases to continue even after expiry or termination of mining lease and shall be transferred to next lessee of the mine. This will ensure continuity in mining operations and production despite change in lessee.
- II. The National Mineral Policy 2019 was issued in February 2019 which, inter-alia, provides that efforts shall be made to export minerals in value added form as far as possible.
- III. Ministry of Mines has introduced Non-Ferrous Metal Import Monitoring System (NFMIMS) for Copper. NFMIMS will assist Copper industry to plan its pricing and production strategy by providing advance and accurate import information like exact quantity of material being imported etc.
- IV. Ministry is also working on improving ease of doing business and reducing compliance burden.
- V. Ministry has developed a Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap Recycling Framework which focuses on developing a sustainable non-ferrous metal recycling eco system with special focus on recycling of scrap metal.
- VI. Ministry is regularly following up with State Govt. at highest level for increasing auctions and thus increasing production of copper ore. Auction of two new copper mines (Thanewasana and Dubarpeth) for composite license in Maharashtra has already done. Recently exploration has started in Thanewasana.
- VII. HCL has chalked out an expansion plan to increase ore production from 3.6 million tonnes per annum to 20 million tonnes per annum. VIII. Likely operationalization of additional 1 MT copper plant in Gujarat by the private player to increase total refining capacity.

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

## **Consumption and Demand of Copper**

### **Recommendation Sl. No. 12**

The Committee note that the total consumption of refined copper in the country in 2020 was around 6.60 lakh tonne. The Committee were informed that Copper demand in electrical segment is growing due to demand in infra sector as a result of affordable housing schemes, rural electrification and more urbanization. As regards consumption of copper in the country, the Committee think that per capita consumption of copper in the country is expected to increase from the current level of 0.6 Kg to 1 kg in coming years against world per capita consumption level of 3.2 kg. In view of targeted per capita consumption in India is expected to increase from the current level of 0.6 kg to 1 kg in the coming years, the Committee feel that the Ministry of Mines should pursue with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce to give more incentives to the domestic copper industries so that more and more capacity addition projects are commissioned under 'Make in India' campaign.

### **ACTION TAKEN**

The above suggestion is noted. Also, the Ministry of Mines makes appropriate recommendation for the promotion and protection of the domestic Copper sector to the Department of Revenue as part of Union Budget proposals, and to the Department of Commerce in respect of negotiations for Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

### **Comments of the Committee**

[Please see Para 18 of Chapter – I of the Report]

**CHAPTER-III**

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

**-NIL-**

**CHAPTER-IV**

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

**-NIL-**

## CHAPTER-V

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

#### Import of Aluminium and Scrap Policy

#### **Recommendation Sl. No. 8**

The Committee observe that the imports have remained consistently high around 60% of the total domestic consumption in the year 2020-21 mostly dominated by import of scraps, constituting around 66% of total imports. The total aluminium imports including scrap during Financial Year 2020-21 was 2.06 million tonne as compared to 2.15 million tonne in previous year. The Committee note that Ministry has notified a National Non-Ferrous Metal Scrap recycling Framework on 31.3.2021 to enable indigeneous Scrap Recycling industry to be a formal and organized sector by cutting down scrap imports particularly non-quality and low graded/standard scrap. The Committee appreciate such innovative and indigenous growth oriented steps to cut cost and improve quantity of Aluminium being produced in the country.

The Committee further note that the development and promotion of aluminium can be ensured only by way of encouraging aluminium producers to produce more by providing enabling environment and protecting this Sector from flooding of imported aluminium. In this regard, the Committee think that the Ministry of Mines should endorse the demand of domestic Aluminium Industry to suitably enhance custom duty on imported aluminium to discourage the import which acts as a deterrent to boost indigeous production in the country. As the mandate to increase/decrease custom duty lies with the Ministry of Commerce, the Committee are of the considered opinion, the matter of increasing custom duty on imported aluminium be taken up at the highest level in the Government to protect this sector and made the Country 'Atam Nirbhar' in Aluminium Production. The Committee also desire that Ministry of Mines need to work out a viable mechanism with the Ministry of Commerce so that negotiations for Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) are undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce keeping in view the interests of domestic industry.

#### **ACTION TAKEN**

Ministry of Mines is seized of the above imperatives for the domestic Aluminium sector and in that respect it makes appropriate recommendations for the promotion and protection of the domestic Aluminium sector to the Department of Revenue as part of Union Budget proposals, and to the Department of Commerce in respect of negotiations for Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).

[Ministry of Mines OM No. 1/1/2022-Met.I Dated 30-06-2022]

**NEW DELHI;**  
**02, August, 2022**  
**11, Sravana, 1944 (Saka)**

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

## Status of Mining lease auction alongwith operationalization

S No	State	Name of the Block	Mineral	Date of auction	ML / CL	Area (in Ha)	Reserves in MT)	Final Bid (in %)	Preferred Bidder	Whether ML Executed	Operationalization Status	Production Status	Reason
1	Andhra Pradesh	Gudipadu block	Limestone	08.06.2016	ML	40.82	26.66	8.12	Penna Cements	Yes	Operational	Yes	
2	Andhra Pradesh	Erragudi-Hussainapuram –Yanakandla	Limestone	26.09.2017	ML	131.57	9.03	10.6	SreeJayajothi Cements Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
3	Andhra Pradesh	Nandavaram–Venkatapuram	Limestone	26.09.2017	ML	24.739	1.66	10.7	SreeJayajothi Cements Pvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
4	Andhra Pradesh	Chigargunta – Bisanatham	Gold	27.07.2018	ML	262.01	2.22	38.25	NMDC Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
5	Andhra Pradesh	Chintalayapalle-Abdullapuram-Korumanipalli (CAK)	Limestone	28.11.2018	ML	417.51	92.24	13.4	Adani Cementation Ltd (Surrendered)	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
6	Andhra Pradesh	Gorlagutta	Limestone	27.05.2021	ML	181.03	61.14	7.25	M/s. SreeJayajothi Cements Private	No	Non Operational	N.A.	



									Limited				
7	Andhra Pradesh	Devada Block	Mangnese	04.10.2021	ML	81.95	6.52	7.3	Mahalakshmi Minerals	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
8	Andhra Pradesh	Gutupalli, Kurnool	Iron Ore	26.10.2021	ML	29.75	1.23	105.3	M/s Tejalnfratech	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
9	Andhra Pradesh	Veldurthy Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	15.03.2022	ML	22.044		41.6	M/s AMODA Iron & steel Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
10	Andhra Pradesh	Chinnabantupalli	Manganese	22.04.2022	ML	44.53		11.7	M/s Veerashiva Granites Exports pvt Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
11	Andhra Pradesh	Nanda	Manganese	21.04.2022	CL	204		12	M/s Andhra Mining Corporation	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
12	Andhra Pradesh	Mulagapadu	Manganese	21.04.2022	CL	402		11.1	M/s AZ Mining and Trading Enterprises	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
13	Andhra Pradesh	Garikapeta	Manganese	21.04.2022	CL	460		11	M/s MOR Metals and Minerals	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

14	Andhra Pradesh	Sivannadoraval	Manganese	21.04.2022	CL	420		11.2	M/s Hill Side Estates LLP	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
15	Andhra Pradesh	Budharayavalasa	Manganese	22.04.2022	CL	638		11.1	M/s MOR Metals and Minerals	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
16	Andhra Pradesh	Batuva	Manganese	22.04.2022	CL	243		11.1	M/s AZ Mining and Trading Enterprises	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
17	Andhra Pradesh	Peddalingalavalasa	Manganese	22.04.2022	CL	472		11	M/s Easterwood Estates LLP	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
18	Chhattisgarh	Karhi-Chandi	Limestone	18.02.2016	ML	242.13	155	58.95	Shree Cement	Yes	Operational	N.A.	
19	Chhattisgarh	Kesla	Limestone	19.02.2016	ML	108	67	10.15	Century Cement	Yes	Operational	N.A.	
20	Chhattisgarh	Baghmara	Gold	26.02.2016	CL	474.3	2.7	12.55	Vedanta Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
21	Chhattisgarh	Kesla II	Limestone	01.05.2017	ML	357.07	215	96.15	Dalmia (bharat) cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
22	Chhattisgarh	Guma Limestone block, Palari	Limestone	12.03.2018	ML	249.03	124	138.3	Ultratech Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	

23	Chhattisgarh	Mohra (Block A), Balodabazar, Balodabazar-Bhatapara	Limestone	08.09.2020	ML	127.05	56.847	5.45	State Govt to inform	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
24	Chhattisgarh	Parsabhadar, Balodabazar, Balodabazar-Bhatapara	Limestone	08.09.2020	ML	28.461	9.614	34.15	State Govt to inform	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
25	Chhattisgarh	Kathiya-Pachri Block	Limestone	11.10.2021	ML	323.332	190.59	150.1	Mangalam Cement Industries	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
26	Chhattisgarh	Nahardih-Maghaipur	Limestone	12.10.2021	ML	365.252	77.84	66.05	Nalwa Steel & Power Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
27	Chhattisgarh	Dallirajhara	Iron Ore	04.05.2022	ML	80	50.95	70.15	Staya Power & Ispat Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
28	Chhattisgarh	Serangdag Block	Bauxite	06.05.2022	ML	93.85	1.99	67	Balaji Marble and Tiles Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
29	Chhattisgarh	Kalwar Block	Iron Ore	06.05.2022	ML	23.72	0.332	62.26	M/s Pitambara Logistics & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
30	Chhattisgarh	KesadaEklamaChelikama	Iron Ore	10.05.2022	ML	755.039	60.074	117.55	M/s Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
31	Gujarat	Mudhvay Sub-block B	Limestone	25.05.2017	ML	233.5	301.5	20	Shree Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

32	Gujarat	Mudhvay Sub-block C	Limestone	26.05.2017	ML	251.9	325	30.05	Adani Cementation	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
33	Gujarat	Mudhvay Sub-block D	Limestone	30.05.2017	ML	107.1	125	35	JSW Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
34	Gujarat	Mudhvay - A	Limestone	31.01.2021	ML	198.9	264	7.01	J K Lakshmi Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
35	Gujarat	Dhank - A	Limestone	21.10.2020	ML	22.06	1.76	22.56	Mignesh Infrastructure Pvt	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
36	Gujarat	Dhank - C	Limestone	21.10.2020	ML	64.28	15.31	103.4	Shree Digvijay Cement Company	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
37	Gujarat	Sutrapada	Limestone	21.10.2020	ML	39.72	3.91	6.5	Gujarat Siddhi Cement Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
38	Gujarat	Mevasa	Bauxite	12.05.2021	ML	8.73	0.99	5.62	Patel Kaushik Kumar	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
39	Gujarat	Satpara	Bauxite	07.05.2021	ML	5.54	2.23	5.14	Karan PolabhaiGojiya	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
40	Gujarat	Lamba	Bauxite	11.05.2021	ML	6.63	2.33	5.14	RamsiMeramanbhai Barad	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

41	Jharkhand	Pahardia	Gold	26.10.2016	CL	279.09	1.162	28.1	Maithanlspat Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Period of composite license has expired. The preferred bidder has applied for extension of CL, which is under consideration
42	Jharkhand	Hariharpur-Lem-Bicha_Block-I	Limestone	12.02.2016	CL	180	0.424	12	Burnpur Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI has been revoked , Fresh tender process for auction of mineral block has been initiated.
43	Jharkhand	Hariharpur-Lem-Bicha_Block-II	Limestone	12.02.2016	CL	379	0.671	12	Burnpur Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI has been revoked , Fresh tender

													process for auction of mineral block has been initiated.
44	Jharkhand	Parasi Gold and Associated Minerals, Tamar Block	Gold	01.11.2017	ML	69.24	9.894	17	Rungta Mines Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Forest Clearance is pending
45	Jharkhand	Bhangaon Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	28.06.2018	ML	118	38.25	89	South West Mining Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Forest Clearance is pending
46	Jharkhand	Lesliganj	Graphite	01.08.2018	ML	94.521	0.6689	75	Team Geo Resources Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances are pending
47	Jharkhand	Dulsulma	Graphite	01.03.2019	ML	36.29	1.48	149.2	Team Geo Resources Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances are pending
48	Karnataka	ML No. 2621, Ramgad, Bellary	Iron Ore	01.10.2016	ML	33.8	31.53	90.82	JSW Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
49	Karnataka	ML No. 2487, Karadikolla, Bellary	Iron Ore	03.10.2016	ML	86.12	14.709	100.3	MSPL Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	

50	Karnataka	ML No. 2366, Ittanahalli, Bellary	Iron Ore	04.10.2016	ML	33.21	6.939	58.9	JSW Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
51	Karnataka	ML No. 2365, Ittanahalli, Bellary	Iron Ore	04.10.2016	ML	130.53	33.89	81.1	JSW Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
52	Karnataka	ML No. 2313, Malgolla, Bellary	Iron Ore	05.10.2016	ML	21.61	10.026	100.1	JSW Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
53	Karnataka	ML No. 2559, Swamimalai range, Bellary	Iron Ore	05.10.2016	ML	26.71	28.47	111.1	MSPL Ltd	MDPA and Lease deed yet to execute	Non Operational	N.A.	Temple and FC issue
54	Karnataka	ML No. 2290, Sandur, Bellary	Iron Ore	06.10.2016	ML	100.54	28.618	102.5	JSW Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
55	Karnataka	ML No. 2148	Iron Ore	06.09.2018	ML	60.66	63.33	129.9	MSPL Limited	MDPA and Lease deed yet to execute	Non Operational	N.A.	FC Clearance yet to submit
56	Karnataka	ML No. 2563	Iron Ore	05.09.2018	ML	30.09	9.26	111	MSPL Limited	MDPA and Lease deed yet to execute	Non Operational	N.A.	FC Clearance yet to submit
57	Karnataka	ML No. 995	Iron Ore	04.09.2018	ML	32.89	9.708	95.2	JSW Steel Ltd	Yes	Non Operational	N.A.	Stopped due to FC Expiry

58	Karnataka	ML No. 2433	Iron Ore	03.09.2018	ML	29.49	10.024	59.5	Minera Steel and Power Pvt Ltd	MDPA and Lease deed yet to execute	Non Operational	N.A.	FC Clearnace yet to submit
59	Karnataka	ML No. 2245,	Iron Ore	03.09.2018	ML	24.47	7.577	55.5	Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Ltd	Yes	Non Operational	N.A.	Stopped due to FC Expiry
60	Karnataka	ML No. 2566	Iron Ore	05.12.2018	ML	7.57	3.179	36.7	Kirloskar Ferrous Industries Ltd	MDPA and Lease deed yet to execute	Non Operational	N.A.	FC Clearnace yet to submit
61	Karnataka	ML No. 2185 A	Iron Ore	05.12.2018	ML	44.42	9.224	39.1	HothurlspatPvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
62	Karnataka	ML No. 2346	Iron Ore	24.07.2019	ML	93.6	60.67	67.1	JSW Steel Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
63	Karnataka	ML No. 2239	Iron Ore	24.07.2019	ML	43.58	12.207	97.5	JSW Steel Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
64	Karnataka	ML No. 2531	Iron Ore	25.07.2019	ML	56	3.567	72.1	MSPL Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
65	Karnataka	ML No. 1602	Iron Ore	25.07.2019	ML	107.51	22.266	102.7	JSW Steel Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
66	Karnataka	Kannur wadi Block	Limestone	19.12.2020	ML	550	376.51	35.15	ACC	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned



67	Karnataka	Hanamaneri	Limestone	10.12.2021	ML	730	708.2	52	JK Cement Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
68	Karnataka	Ravur	Limestone	09.12.2021	ML	430	147.9	50.2	Ultratech Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
69	Karnataka	ML No. 2584 M/s Auro Minerals	Iron Ore	21.02.2022	ML	32.05	6.72	107.5	Minra Steels	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
70	Karnataka	ML No. 2586 M/s GoggaGurushanthaiah and Brothers	Iron Ore	19.01.2022	ML	15025	0.562	60.1	M/s Baig Trading Company	Yes	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
71	Karnataka	Bommanalli	Limestone	14.01.2022	ML	500	463.925	25.1	M/s Ramco Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
72	Karnataka	AjjanahalliTumakuru	Gold	#####	CL	9.49	5.55	15.1	M/s Kundker Products	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
73	Karnataka	Diggaon	Limestone	#####	ML	786.32	812.67	23.34	M/s Ultratech Cements	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
74	Karnataka	Belagatta, Chitradurga	Gold	30.03.2022	CL	2501.58		13.1	M/s PM Granites	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

75	Madhya Pradesh	Hatupur Block, Brijpur	Diamond	05.10.2016	CL	133.5	0.604	22.31	Bansal Construction Company	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
76	Madhya Pradesh	Deora- Sitapuri-Udiyapura	Limestone	15.05.2018	ML	344.78	61.96	77.1	Ultratech Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
77	Madhya Pradesh	Hinauti- 1	Limestone	15.05.2018	ML	20.23	2.81	21.05	Digiana Industries Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
78	Madhya Pradesh	Hinauti- 2	Limestone	16.05.2018	ML	12.14	1.67	25.05	Digiana Industries Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
79	Madhya Pradesh	Gauthana-Tikari Graphite Block	Graphite	17.05.2018	ML	33.016	6.24	200.1	Urmila DilipChandan	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
80	Madhya Pradesh	Pratappura Iron-ore Block	Iron Ore	18.05.2018	ML	9.02	2.43	275	SwastikBuildmat India Pvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	N.A.	
81	Madhya Pradesh	Bunder	Diamond	10.12.2019	ML	364	34.20 Million Carats	30.05	Essel Mining & Industries Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
82	Madhya Pradesh	Gauthana	Graphite	23.12.2019	CL	9.993	4.69	97.55	Team Geo Resources Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	

83	Madhya Pradesh	Badarkha Limestone Block, Satna	Limestone	24.06.2020	ML	121.1	17.2	5.95	Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
84	Madhya Pradesh	Kosdana Limestone Block, Dhar	Limestone	24.06.2020	ML	44.293	14.21	100.7	Wonder Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
85	Madhya Pradesh	Baghrelisani Bauxite Block, Dindori	Bauxite	24.06.2020	ML	20.151	0.133	32	Yash Logistic Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
86	Madhya Pradesh	Imaliya Gold Block, Katni	Gold	24.06.2020	ML	6.51	0.35	6.5	Prospect Resources Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
87	Madhya Pradesh	Chakariya Gold Block, Singrauli	Gold	24.06.2020	ML	23.57	0.137	5.4	Garima Natural Resources Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
88	Madhya Pradesh	RamstahnGhunchihai Block	Limestone	13.07.2021	ML	1917.15	209.77	65.5	Ultratech Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
89	Madhya Pradesh	Jamuwantikala	Limestone	07.01.2022	ML	6.313	2.98	55.15	M/s Jitendra Kumar Kushwaha	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
90	Madhya Pradesh	Tikar, Distt. Rewa	Bauxite	04.01.2022	ML	26.77	1.04	52	Katni Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

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91	Madhya Pradesh	Mardeora, Distt. Chhatarpur	Rock Phosphate	05.01.2022	ML	9.951	3.59	320	Shobha Minerals	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
92	Madhya Pradesh	Jam	Manganese	19.04.2022	CL	6.81	0.02	45.5	M/s Jitendra Kumar Kushwaha	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
93	Madhya Pradesh	Pahari-Narora-Tiloura-TanajaBansipur	Limestone	19.04.2022	ML	256.998	52.13	70.05	Roadway Solutions India Infra Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
94	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya Mal	Bauxite	19.04.2022	ML	273.215	47.7	5.7	Anand Mining Corporation	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
95	Madhya Pradesh	Botejhari	Manganese	20.04.2022	CL	6.094	0.07	45.1	Om Sairam Steels & Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
96	Madhya Pradesh	Dhaukan-Dhaurra-Urdaurra	Iron Ore	20.04.2022	ML	153.031	40.12	120.5	Pacific Iron Manufacturing Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

97	Madhya Pradesh	Pahari, Narora, Tiloura	Limestone	20.04.2022	ML	227.55	24.35	132	Roadway Solutions India Infra Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
98	Madhya Pradesh	Baruyee	Bauxite	21.04.2022	ML	9.049	0.24	31.95	M/s Sanjay Rai	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
99	Madhya Pradesh	AtarharaParsokha	Limestone	21.04.2022	ML	349.172	41.47	40	Ultratech Cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
100	Madhya Pradesh	Kubri	Bauxite and Limestone	22.04.2022	CL	12.44	4.63	65.55	Yash Logistic Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
101	Madhya Pradesh	Jamuwanikala	Bauxite	26.04.2022	CL	6.313	0.12	26.6	Shri Krishan Stone Crusher	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned
102	Maharashtra	Chitale- watangi	Bauxite	20.06.2017	ML	75	2.86	55	Gamma Iron India Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
103	Maharashtra	NandgaonEkodi	Limestone	20.06.2017	ML	369.52	42.1	125.1	Ambuja Cements Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
104	Maharashtra	Guguldoh	Manganese	12.04.2018	ML	105	0.44	55.6	Shanti GD Ispat	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending

105	Maharashtra	Parli	Bauxite	08.05.2019	ML	7.12	0.64	51.6	Shree Malhar Minerals	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
106	Maharashtra	Humdara-Ghodepawadi	Bauxite	08.05.2019	ML	120.48	2.365	115.2	Gamma Iron India Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC Pending
107	Maharashtra	Parseoni	Manganese	08.05.2019	ML	44	0.159	92.1	Universal Impex	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC Pending
108	Maharashtra	Thanewasana	Copper	08.05.2019	CL	768.62	8.02	3.6	Vedanta Limited	Yes	Operational	N.A.	
109	Maharashtra	Lohardongri	Iron Ore	09.05.2019	ML	35.73	1.48	90.2	Sunflag Iron and Steel Company Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
110	Maharashtra	Ghungur- I	Bauxite	09.05.2019	ML	14.24	0.8	87.3	Shri Bhairavnat Earthmover and Company	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
111	Maharashtra	Dubarpeth	Copper	09.05.2019	CL	816.29	1.343	2.1	Vedanta Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Lolextension pending
112	Maharashtra	Nanar	Bauxite	10.05.2019	ML	144.95	7.94	25.1	Sociedade De Fomento Industrial Private Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending

113	Maharashtra	Ghungur- II	Bauxite	10.05.2019	ML	10.65	0.32	69.3	Shri Jugai Minerals	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
114	Maharashtra	Gojoli–Somanpalli–Dongargaon	Limestone	10.05.2019	ML	646.55	43.4	5.2	Dalmia Cement Bharat Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	EC and FC Pending
115	Maharashtra	Kurai	Limestone	11.01.2022	ML	480.8	89.14	185	ACC Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI issued by Govt on dt. 07.03.2022
116	Maharashtra	Hivra	Manganese	11.01.2022	ML	6.9	0.042	92.4	PM Granite Export Pvt	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI issued by Govt on dt. 07.03.2022
117	Maharashtra	Girola(Jamdi)	Kyanite	11.01.2022	ML	6.55	0.393	32.05	Shanti GD Ispat& Powers Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI issued by Govt on dt. 07.03.2022
118	Maharashtra	MandriPanchala	Manganese	11.01.2022	CL	44.77	0.213	111.1	PM Granite Export Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI issued by Govt on dt. 07.03.2022

119	Maharashtra	Dongargaon Block	Limestone	31.03.2022	ML	252.36	12.95	176	RCCPL Pvt. Ltd.	No		Non Operational	N.A.	Letter issued to preferred bidder for depositing 1st installment of upfront payment on dt 31.03.2022
120	Maharashtra	Chikhalgaon (West) Block	Bauxite	31.03.2022	ML	21.87	2.8	5.2	GNP Reality LLP	No		Non Operational	N.A.	1st Installment of upfront payment received on 11.04.2022
121	Maharashtra	Bidwadi Block	Graphite	31.03.2022	ML	157.02	3.58	5.1	Elegant Hospitality Services	No		Non Operational	N.A.	Letter issued to preferred bidder for depositing 1st installment of upfront payment on dt



													31.03.2022	
122	Maharashtra	Ajgaon Block	Iron Ore	31.03.2022	CL	8.4	NA	25	JSW Steel Ltd.	No		Non Operational	N.A.	Letter issued to preferred bidder for depositing 1st installment of upfront payment on dt 31.03.2022
123	Maharashtra	GhanpurMudholi (West)	Copper & Gold	31.03.2022	CL	917.42	NA	2.05	M/s Vedanta Ltd.	No		Non Operational	N.A.	Performance Security Bank Guarantee received on dated 18.04.2022

124	Maharashtra	Satarda	Iron Ore	01.04.2022	CL	12	NA	71.25	M/s Arcelor Mittal	No			Performance Security Bank Guarantee received on dated 18.04.2022
125	Maharashtra	Mauli	Iron Ore	06.04.2022	ML	24.26	0.98	96	M/s Sociedade De Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd.	No			Ist Installment of upfront payment received on 13.04.2022
126	Odisha	Ghoraburhani-Sagasahi	Iron Ore	02.03.2016	ML	139.2	99.59	44.35	Essar Steel	Yes	Operational	Yes	
127	Odisha	Lasarda-Pacheri	Manganese	27.12.2016	CL	256.3	11.16	44.65	Thriveni Earthmovers	No			Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee

128	Odisha	Kottameta	Limestone	27.12.2016	ML	801.17	98.69	12.05	Dalmia (bharat) cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
129	Odisha	Kalamang West (Northern part)	Iron Ore	18.05.2017	ML	92.875	92.85	100.1	Bhushan Steel Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
130	Odisha	Netrabandha	Iron Ore	19.05.2017	ML	139.22	81.973	87.15	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
131	Odisha	Khatkurbahal Block (North)	Limestone	25.10.2019	ML	156.01	47.308	25.6	Shiva Cements Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee

132	Odisha	Jagdarpur Block	Graphite	25.10.2019	ML	17.863	0.981	63.55	Kalinga Enterprises Pvt Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
133	Odisha	Kamarda Block	Chromite	25.10.2019	ML	107.24	2.375	96.8	T. S. Alloys Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
134	Odisha	Saruabil Block	Chromite	25.10.2019	ML	246.86	10.126	88.5	T. S. Alloys Ltd.	Yes	Operational	Yes	
135	Odisha	Nuagaon Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	31.01.2020	ML	776.97	789.05	95.2	JSW Steel Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
136	Odisha	Narayanposhi Iron Ore & Manganese Block	Iron Ore & Manganese	01.02.2020	ML	347.01	185.1	98.55	JSW Steel Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
137	Odisha	Thakurani Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	02.02.2020	ML	228.74	179.27	107.6	Arcelor Mittal India Pvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
138	Odisha	Balda Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	03.02.2020	ML	343.98	200.11	118.1	Serajuddin & Co.	Yes	Operational	Yes	
139	Odisha	Ganua Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	04.02.2020	ML	88.516	118.92	132	JSW Steel Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	

140	Odisha	Jilling - Langalota Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	05.02.2020	ML	456.04	72.84	135	Shyam Ores Jharkhand Pvt. Ltd(Reserved for OMC)	Yes	Operational	Yes	
141	Odisha	Jajang Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	06.02.2020	ML	669.08	39.42	110	JSW Steel Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
142	Odisha	Roida II Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	07.02.2020	ML	74.702	25.89	90.9	Narbheram Power and Steel Pvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
143	Odisha	Mahulsukha Iron Ore & Manganese Block	Iron Ore and Manganese	08.02.2020	ML	390.32	33.54	92.7	Patnaik Minerals Private Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
144	Odisha	Gorumahisani Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	10.02.2020	ML	348.05	17.6	115	Ghanshyam Mishra & Sons Private Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
145	Odisha	Nadidih Iron Ore and Manganese Block(Feegrade)	Iron Ore and Manganese	16.09.2021	ML	117.21	23.69	92.3	ESL Steel Ltd.	Yes	Operational	Yes	

146	Odisha	Kolmong Iron Ore and Manganese Block	Iron Ore and Manganese	12.02.2020	ML	218.48	Fe-1.4, Mn-3.69	100	Yazdani Steel & Power Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
147	Odisha	Siljora-Kalimati Block	Iron Ore and Manganese	13.02.2020	ML	713.51	Fe-0.72, Mn-3.79	154	DebabrataBehera	Yes	Operational	Yes	
148	Odisha	Jaribahal Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	14.02.2020	ML	107.44	7.15	150	Kashvi International Pvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
149	Odisha	Teherai Iron Ore and Manganese Block	Iron Ore and Manganese	15.02.2020	ML	135.08	Fe-8.90, Mn-0.06	93.06	TaramaAppartmentPvt Ltd(Forefeited)	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
150	Odisha	Jururi Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	16.02.2020	ML	73.413	2.7	126.3	Jagat Janani Services Private Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
151	Odisha	Katasahi Manganese Block	Manganese	17.02.2020	ML	200.51	0.65	130.3	Agrasen Sponge Pvt Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	

152	Odisha	Kanther - Koira Manganese Block	Manganese	18.02.2020	ML	73.301	0.62	110.1	P.M. Granite Export Private Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
153	Odisha	Guali Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	17.03.2020	ML	365.03	194.94	144	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd(Reserved for OMC)	Yes	Operational	Yes	
154	Odisha	Sukinda Chromite Block	Chromite Ore	18.03.2020	ML	406	92.548	93.75	T S Alloys Limited	Yes	Operational	Yes	
155	Odisha	Badampahar Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	01.07.2020	ML	128.43	4.484	95.15	GM Iron & Steel Company Ltd	Yes	Operational	Yes	
156	Odisha	Kasia Iron Ore & Dolomite Block	Iron Ore & Dolomite	16.09.2021	ML	194.19	278.04	118.1	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Yes	Operational	Yes	
157	Odisha	Nadidih Iron Ore Block (BICO)	Iron Ore	16.09.2021	ML	74.5	27.04	95.6	ESL Steel Ltd.	Yes	Operational	Yes	
158	Odisha	Chandiposhi Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	16.09.2021	ML	131.58	47.07	113.1	Rungta Mines Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee

159	Odisha	JumkaPathiriposhiPahar Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	16.09.2021	ML	158.509	140.28	110.15	Rungta Mines Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
160	Odisha	Dholtapahar Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	16.09.2021	ML	60.51	23.92	126.55	Kashvi Power & Steel Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
161	Odisha	Gandhalpada Iron Ore Block	Iron Ore	16.09.2021	ML	241.1	314.37	141.25	TATA Steel Mining Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
162	Odisha	NetrabandhaPahar (West)	Iron Ore	16.09.2021	ML	74.37	17.265	139.5	Raga Tradecon Pvt. Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee



163	Odisha	Pureibahal Block	Iron Ore	04.10.2021	ML	64.337	46.8	124	Rungta Mines Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Statutory clearances yet to be obtained by the lessee
164	Rajasthan	3B1- (b) Deh	Limestone	22.09.2016	ML	247.87	168.84	60.09	Emami Cement	Yes	Operational	Yes	
165	Rajasthan	Sindwari, Ramakhera, Satkhanda Block - B	Limestone	05.01.2017	ML	474.5	174.45	48.05	Dalmia (bharat) cement	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI Issued, EC & Grazing Land NoC are due
166	Rajasthan	3B1- (a) Deh	Limestone	06.01.2017	ML	267.63	126.95	67.94	Emami Cement	Yes	Operational	Yes	
167	Rajasthan	3D1, Harima-Pithsar	Limestone	26.09.2017	ML	357.09	199.154	41.6	JSW Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Litigation
168	Rajasthan	3B2, Sarasani	Limestone	05.02.2018	ML	470	205.537	60.1	JSW Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI Issued, Grazing Land NoC are due
169	Rajasthan	Rata-Mandha-1A (RM-1A)	Limestone	25.06.2018	ML	420	209.265	10.4	Shree Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	
170	Rajasthan	3D-2, Harima-Pithasar	Limestone	26.08.2019	ML	434.08	142.579	24.54	Adani Cementation	No	Non Operational	N.A.	

									Ltd		al		
171	Rajasthan	Block No. 13 of 4GIIA	Limestone	04.09.2019	ML	16.28	10.40834	25.6	Sigma Minerals Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI Issued, EC & Grazing Land NoC are due
172	Rajasthan	Rata-Mandha-1A(RM-1A)	Limestone	16.12.2021	ML	420	209.715	15.25	Deccan Cements Limited Deccan Chambers SomajiGuda,	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be issued
173	Rajasthan	Harima PithasarNagaur, Blocks 3D2	Limestone	20.12.2021	ML	424.086	142.579	37	Ambuja Cements Limited	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be issued
174	Rajasthan	Gothra-Parasrampura West block	Limestone	24.01.2022	ML	287.754	163.165	192	ACC Cement Ltd	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be issued
175	Rajasthan	Block- 3C-1 n/v Deh-Harima	Limestone	27.01.2022	ML	300.75	183.258	130.1	JSW Cement Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be issued
176	Rajasthan	Block- 3C-2 n/v Deh-Harima	Limestone	28.01.2022	ML	386.02	150.7603	50.05	JSW Cement Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be issued
177	Rajasthan	Gothra-Parasrampura East block	Limestone	25.01.2022	ML	460.4	158.39	192.05	Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be issued
178	Rajasthan	SindwariChariya Block A	Limestone	16.02.2022	ML	203.55	156.596	130	JK Cements Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	LoI yet to be

											al		issued
179	Rajasthan	4GI-a Nagaur	Limestone	11.04.2022	ML	610.86	182.43	45.32	JK Laxmi Cement Ltd.	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Lot yet to be issued
180	Uttar Pradesh	Sonrai Phosphate Block V	Phosphate	08.04.2022	CL			38.48	M/s HSM Holdings	No	Non Operational	N.A.	Recently Auctioned

**Annexure-II****Aluminium related projects approved in 51<sup>st</sup> SSAG Meeting under Science and Technology Programme Scheme of Ministry of Mines (2019-20)**

S.No.	Project Title	Implementing Institute	Duration	Project start date	Status
1	Process Feasibility studies for the development of High Purity Aluminium through segregation process	Nonferrous Materials Technology Development Centre	1 Year	8/11/2019	Completed
2	Production and certification of certified reference materials (CRMs) for the analysis of aluminium alloy.	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre	2 Years	20/11/2019	Ongoing  (Time extension upto December 2022)
3	Optimization of digestion efficiency in Bayer process by ascertaining the ideal size fraction of bauxite feed.	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre	1 Year	22/11/2019	Completed
4	Utilization of aluminium dross to achieve zero waste – A bench scale study	Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre, Wadi, Nagpur and  CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	2 Years	22/11/2019	Ongoing  (Time extension upto June 2022)
5	Value addition of calcined bauxite for possible use as abrasives in waterjet cutting applications	SSN College of Engineering	18 months	24/1/2020	Completed

**Aluminium related projects approved in 52<sup>nd</sup> SSAG Meeting under Science and Technology Programme Scheme of Ministry of Mines (2020-21)**

S.No.	Project Title	Implementing Institute	Duration	Project start date	Status
1	Design, analysis and development of Rheo gravity diecast Al-15 Mg 2Si-4.5Si composite based light weight Bucket links for Mining Excavators	CSIR Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	2 years	20/7/2021	Ongoing
2	Bio-electro chemical reclamation of titanium and other rare earth metals from red mud waste using a modified microbial fuel cell approach	PSG Institute of Advanced Studies	1year	1/12/2021	Ongoing
3	Development of Alternative flux Material from Red Mud for Steel Dephosphorization	CSIR Central Electrochemical Research Institute	1year	7/12/2021	Ongoing

**ANNEXURE-III**

**MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL (2021-22) HELD ON 02 AUGUST, 2022 FROM 1530 HRS TO 1620 HRS IN HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON'S CHAMBER, ROOM NO. '210', B-BLOCK, PHA EXTENSION BUILDING, NEW DELHI**

**PRESENT**

**Shri Sunil Kumar Singh - In the Chair**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Kunar Hembram
3. Shri Chandra Prakash Joshi
4. Shri Saumitra Khan
5. Shri C. Lalrosanga
6. Shri S. Muniswamy
7. Shri Ajay Nishad
8. Smt. Riti Pathak
9. Shri S.R. Parthiban
10. Shri Chunni Lal Sahu
11. Shri Arun Sao
12. Shri Pashupati Nath Singh
13. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
14. Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi
15. Shri Ashok Kumar Yadav

**Rajya Sabha**

16. Shri Samir Oraon
17. Shri Deepak Prakash
18. Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy
19. Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri J.M. Baisakh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Arvind Sharma - Director
3. Shri Uttam Chand Bharadwaj - Additional Director

In the absence of Hon'ble Chairperson, the Committee chose Shri Sunil Kumar Singh, MP to preside over the sitting of the Committee under rule 258(3) of the 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha'.

2. The Committee, thereafter, considered and adopted the following draft Reports without any amendments/changes:-

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

(ii) \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*

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

(iv) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 31st Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Development of Aluminium and Copper Industries in the Country" relating to the Ministry of Mines.

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

3. \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*

4. The Committee also authorised the Chairperson to finalise other 4 Action Taken Reports and present/lay all the five Reports in both the Houses of Parliament.

5. \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*

*The Committee, then, adjourned.*

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**\*Not related to the Report.**

## ANNEXURE-IV

(Vide Para IV of Introduction)

### ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY-FIRST REPORT ON THE SUBJECT "DEVELOPMENT OF ALUMINIUM AND COPPER INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTRY " OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL, MINES AND STEEL

I.	Total No. of Recommendations made:	<b>12</b>
II.	Observations/Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11 and 12):	<b>11</b>
	Percentage of total	<b>92%</b>
III.	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies ( <i>vide</i> Recommendation at Sl. No. Nil):	<b>00</b>
	Percentage of total	<b>0%</b>
IV.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee ( <i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. No. Nil):	<b>00</b>
	Percentage of total	<b>0%</b>
V.	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited ( <i>vide</i> recommendation at Sl. No. 8):	<b>01</b>
	Percentage of total	<b>08%</b>