

Minutes of the second meeting of the Committee constituted to review the National Mineral Policy 2008 held on 11.09.2017

1. The second meeting of the Committee constituted to review the National Mineral Policy 2008 was held on 11th September, 2017. The list of participants attending the meeting is placed as **Annexure**.
2. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary of the Committee welcomed the members of the Committee and placed the comments before the Committee for discussion, which were received from IBM, Cement Manufacturers' Association, Beach Minerals Producers Association (BMPA), Government of Telangana, ASSOCHAM, TATA Steel, Sponge Iron Manufacturers' Association, CII, and FIMI.
3. Thereafter, Dr K. Rajeswara Rao, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines and Chairman of the Committee welcomed the members of the Committee especially those who were attending for the first time. He thanked everyone for their enthusiastic response. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the Committee and the demonstration of sincerity and commitment shown towards the endeavor for making a meaningful and implementable policy which will direct the mining sector in the coming years. He once again stressed upon the importance of having the comments in a para wise format corresponding to the paragraphs of NMP 2008 for the sake of systematic comprehension, ease of examination and discussion. So far only IBM and CMA have given their comments in this format. He has requested all the State Governments and the others who are yet to give their comments to submit their comments in the format prescribing to NMP 2008; and also requested those who have given their comments to resubmit their comments in the NMP format. It was suggested that supporting data and other issues could be included as annexure. He requested the Associations representing the industry to mention the details of the members and stakeholders consulted.
4. Considering the importance of addressing the concerns of mining affected populations and the issues arising out of displacement and rehabilitation of project affected persons living in the Scheduled areas, Dr Rajeswara Rao, informed the Committee that suggestions and comments from M/o Panchayati Raj and M/o Tribal Welfare have been requested and that they have been invited to attend the deliberations of the Committee. Similarly, Dr Rao also stressed upon the need and importance of the Committee to deliberate the concerns of the 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group' which is a classification created by the Government of India with the purpose of enabling improvement in the conditions of certain identified tribal communities with particularly low development indices; and in this regard he informed the Committee that inputs and participation from Anthropological Survey of India would also be requested.
5. Dr Rajeswara Rao, conveyed his discussions held with Shri Arun Kumar, Secretary, Ministry of Mines with regard to the National Mineral Exploration Policy, 2016 (**NMEP 2016**); and in this regard he has requested the members of the Committee to give their considered opinion as to whether the NMEP 2016 should be subsumed in the National

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Mineral Policy. As the policy for the mineral sector is expected to be an overarching framework covering and encompassing the issues concerning exploration it was important for the Committee to seriously deliberate on the issue of subsuming the NMEP into the new policy framework. It was also required to be seen if the NMEP should remain as an independent policy document with references in the National Mineral Policy. Dr Rao requested the members of the Committee as well as the non-member State Governments for their comments in this regard.

6. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary reiterated the context of this Committee's constitution and referred to the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2nd August, 2017. He informed that the Ministry of Mines is shortly going to circulate the judgment to all the State Governments along with an advisory. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that by 31.12.2017 the National Mineral Policy 2008 should be revised to announce a fresh and more effective, meaningful and implementable policy. Shri Pathak informed the Committee that the real context of this revision while framing the policy/governance structure is to address the environmental concerns and concerns of intergenerational rights, sustainability, and other related issues. He was appreciative of the fact that many of the associations were aware of it and that their comments do flow in the perspective given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
7. Shri Surendra Kumar, Advisor, M/o Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MOEFCC) informed the Committee that they are in the process of collecting comments/suggestions from the stakeholders and that the consolidated comments of MOEFCC would be submitted shortly. He mentioned that mining plans should be approved keeping in mind the ceiling placed by MOEFCC with regard to conservation of the environment. He mentioned that presently the focus is on a few minerals like iron ore and manganese; and suggested that the policy should also incorporate concerns for placing limits on production of other minerals also like limestone especially as there is encroachment into agricultural land for mining. He informed the Committee about the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and the District Environment Impact Assessment Authority (DEIAA) at the district level; and that these should also find a mention in the policy document. Shri Surendra Kumar concluded his submissions by expressing his concerns for monitoring of illegal mining which should also be suitably incorporated in the policy.
8. A concern was raised about the number of boreholes required for completion of exploration in forest areas. Representative of GSI stated that though guidelines have been issued by MOEFCC in 2014 having special provisions for prospecting of minerals in forest areas which intends to facilitate drilling of 15-20 boreholes per square KM, the said guidelines lack clarity due to poor drafting as a result of which they are having issues in this regard with Govt. of Chhattisgarh. It was stressed upon the Committee to address the issue of facilitating exploration in forest areas with the requisite number of boreholes, to

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conform to the requirements laid down in Minerals Evidence Rules especially for geologically complex deposits where the requirement of drilling will be even higher.

9. Shri Deepak Mohanty, Director, Govt. of Odisha, mentioned that exploration operations do not really sacrifice any greenery, forest area or tree growth; and therefore stressed upon the need for involvement of the MOEFCC in a serious manner to allow and facilitate geological exploration. He informed the Committee that several rounds of discussions/deliberations were held with MOEFCC prompting them to issue another circular in 2016 for relaxing the exploration norms. The circular empowered the DFO to allow exploration if the vegetation cover is less than 10%; and allowed the regional office of the concerned state to take a decision if the vegetation cover is upto 40%. Only in the case where the vegetation cover is more than 40% the circular required a proper forest clearance be required to be obtained. Shri Mohanty mentioned that despite the circular the State is facing problems in undertaking exploration activities in forest areas; and in this regard he mentioned that the DFOs in the State would not allow preparation of temporary pathways which are essential for taking drill machines to the site if exploration has to be taken up. He stressed upon the need for forest officers to interpret the circulars in the true spirit of the relaxation given by MOEFCC especially if the exploration activity does not actually sacrifice any forest growth. Shri Mohanty said that there is no point in having the circulars relaxing the provisions if there is no clarity and it is vulnerable for interpretation in a manner which will not allow exploration. He also mentioned that due to lack of clarity, civil groups like NGOs etc give their own interpretation to the circulars and then blame the State Government for not implementing them in the “proper” way. He stressed upon the need for MOEFCC to spell out everything clearly, without any ambiguity, so that the circulars translate into actually allowing exploration and that they are not interpreted by the field officers in a different manner. The Chairman assured Shri Mohanty that concerns expressed by him would be suitably incorporated in the policy.
10. Speaking in this context, Shri Rajender Kataria, Secretary Mines, Govt. of Karnataka, added that the policy framework should clearly define the roles and responsibility of officers at each level to prevent such confusion and arguments with DFOs and derailment of exploration activities. Shri. Mohanty shared his experience in dealing with DFOs to prevail upon them to allow MECL to conduct exploration at G2 level. He added that such confrontations can be avoided if the instructions are clear without any ambiguity for interpretation. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that any circular or instruction should be interpreted by the field officers using common sense and an application of mind for the purpose for which the circulars have been issued, and unless the officers are not sensitized to this there would be problems in implementation, howsoever correctly the circulars are worded. The need is for a balance in wording the circulars without any scope for ambiguity and interpretation at the field level.
11. Shri. Atulya Misra, Principal Secretary, Govt. of Tamilnadu mentioned that the basis of review of NMP 2008 is the judgment delivered by the Hon’ble Supreme Court on

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2.8.2017, and recounted certain aspects of the judgment for being considered by the Committee viz., sustainable mining, definition of illegal mining, consequences of illegal mining, and intergenerational equity. He mentioned that the National Mineral Exploration Policy 2016 is a very comprehensive document, and laid emphasis for bringing these two policies together. He also mentioned that emphasis ought to be given on utilizing mineral substitutes like 'M Sand', use of mineral waste, Star Rating, DMF, e-governance, mining surveillance system, and ease of doing business with provisions for fast tracking grant of EC and FC for inclusion in the policy document. The Chairman responded to Shri Atulya Misra's comments and said that the Committee would visualize the requirement of the next decade while framing the new policy. He mentioned that NMP 2008 is a very good policy formulated after a long as detailed deliberations by a Committee chaired by a member of the Planning Commission; and one which has been implemented through many reform changes like the amendment of MMDR Act in 2015 and the administrative measures introduced by the Ministry like Star Rating and MSS etc. He assured that the Committee will examine to see what areas of the NMP 2008 are required to be implemented and what changes are required to be made.

12. Speaking on the judgment dated 2.8.2017 delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court Shri Ranjan Sahai, Controller General, IBM said that one aspect which was not covered in NMP 2008 is 'intergenerational equity' and the three principles relied upon by the petitioner in putting forth his arguments on the concept of intergenerational equity viz., (i) conservation of options, (ii) conservation of quality, and (iii) conservation of access. He said that intergenerational rights and its obligations and extent of the mining activity as the Hon'ble Court has observed should form the core issue before the Committee in undertaking the exercise of reviewing NMP 2008. He said that a comprehensive study should be undertaken to decide the limits on production of mining in a region considering various factors like the carrying capacity of the area and other relevant factors. He said that such studies have already been undertaken in Goa and Karnataka and probably one in Odisha is being undertaken by MOEFCC. He said that once it is known that a particular area can produce a particular quantity of minerals based on the carrying capacity of the area, it will help in finalizing/approving the mining plan and the approvals for EC and FC. He also emphasized the need for demarcation of forest areas into 'go' and 'no go' areas so that the States can plan and decide accordingly for mining or auctioning of the mineral blocks. These aspects he said are required to be incorporated into the policy.
13. Shri Sahai further said that another important aspect missing in NMP 2008 is the assessment of demand and supply of minerals; and in this regard he said that the new policy should address concerns for meeting the demand of minerals like copper, nickel, cobalt, lithium, potash, etc which are presently being imported. The new policy should stress on exploration for these minerals in a big way which will act as effective measures to substitute for the imports. Shri Sahai summed up his submission by saying that the new mineral policy should focus on sustainable mining and import substitution.

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14. Shri B R V Susheel Kumar, Director, Govt. of Telangana emphasized that there should be clarity with regard to whether exploration and exploitation of minerals can be undertaken in wildlife sanctuaries and eco-sensitive zones, so that if exploitation in any of these areas is not allowed the need for undertaking exploration can be obviated. He also said that the mining zone atlas prepared by GSI on the basis of the geological survey, should clearly demarcate such areas as 'no go' areas. He also emphasized for declaring mining as an industry, and further said that certain clear timelines should be stipulated for completing the exercise from exploration to exploitation. Responding to Shri Susheel Kumar, Shri Surendra Kumar, Advisor, MOEFCC clarified that mining is clearly not allowed in National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries, and that the Courts have held how much buffer zone is to be left around Wildlife Sanctuaries or National Parks before mining can be undertaken.
15. Para wise comment received from IBM and CMA were taken up for discussion. On the suggestion to recast the preamble it was suggested by Mining Engineers' Association that the preamble should negate the concept of how much to be produced in terms of intergenerational equity as this concept of intergenerational equity is not viable at all at this moment. Another suggestion was received for inclusion of a 'vision statement' before the preamble which describes the overarching perspective of the policy in a few words like 'efficient, transparent and technology driven globally competitive mining industry to be developed within the country'.
16. The next item for discussion was 'zero waste mining'. In this perspective, it was requested that members and especially FIMI representing the mining industry, to elaborate on what we mean by zero waste mining or to suggest wording it differently. The Chairman requested CII and FIMI to look up what the other policies of best mining countries have to say on this concept. Shri R K Sharma, Secretary General, FIMI said that 'zero waste mining' as a concept means that all grades of minerals should be utilized. He said that IBM fixes threshold value which is the cut-off grade for a particular mineral, which in the case of iron ore it is 45% Fe which requires that iron ore of grades 45% Fe plus should not be throw as dump. Iron ore of 48% Fe should be kept separately because the technology today allows changing the 45 % grade to 62% grade through a costly process. Even if the lessee cannot afford beneficiating low grade ores, unusable low grade ores above the threshold values cannot be dumped back as filler in the mine but has to be kept separately for use in the future. Shri R K Sharma proceeded to give the example of CODELCO to elucidate his point, which is the largest producer of copper in the world and said that when they started making copper the copper content in the ore was within 3 percent, but today they are still the largest producer of copper in the world using ore containing as little as 0.67 percent copper. He also gave the example of JSW in Karnataka – that when they fall short of ore they also used 45% Fe ore. He concluded his discussion on 'zero waste mining' by saying that what it really means is that when the ore has got metal content it has to be kept separately for use in the future. A suggestion was also made that this concept is mainly talking about the economic aspects of the mining. It was

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also suggested that the words ‘sustainable’, ‘equity’ and ‘transparency’ should figure in the preamble. Dr K Rajeswara Rao, Chairman suggested the word ‘responsible mining’. Shri Deepak Mohanty suggested ‘green mining’. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary expressed caution that use of words should be very carefully considered. Though the words may be innovative but unless they connote the meaning clearly there is bound to be some confusion.

17. **Para 2.1** A suggestion was made to use the word ‘optimised’ as it was more appropriate than the word ‘maximised’ in Para 2.1 of NMP.

18. **Para 2.2** Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that strengthening of GSI, IBM, and the State Directorates of Mining & Geology with man power, equipment and skill sets upgraded to the level of state of the art is imperative and invited suggestions on this aspect. Shri R K Sharma, Secretary General, FIMI said that State DMGs have to strengthened with more manpower consequent to the growth of mining industry over the course of time. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that e-governance and latest technology should be imbibed in the State DMGs with more technology intervention rather than increasing the number of personnel. The focus should be on introduction of new technology, partnering or outsourcing some the technology.

19. Regarding the goal of achieving large scale prospecting it was remarked that large scale prospecting by private industries is not happening right now mainly because the auction blocks for composite licenses are small. It was suggested that auction block for large prospecting should be large. It was also said that NERP is not attractive because there is no right-of-first-refusal. ROFR is mentioned in the NMEP but it has not been translated into the rules. ROFR should be included in the rules to ensure that private industry can take up exploration of large blocks so as to attract investment in exploration. Shri R K Sharma, Secretary General, FIMI added that it is important to take up exploration/prospecting for minerals where the country is dependent on imports, like gold, diamond, platinum, nickel etc.

20. **Para 2.3** Member Secretary said that the para is related to forestry and environment issues which also mentions about development of a sustainable development framework which as a concept is also being followed in Court cases. He said that the Ministry has developed a Sustainable Development Framework based on which ‘Star Rating’ of mines in respect of major minerals has already been mandated as a statutory requirement under the Rules. He said that for the State Governments to take up Star Rating for minor minerals would depend on the capacity of the State DMFs. He expressed an opinion that it would be prudent for the States to take a graded approach in implementing Star Rating as the number of minor mineral leases are very large probably running into more than a hundred thousand; and it is very difficult to do Star Rating of all the minor mineral leases given the constraints of manpower in State DMGs. He however added that even within the minor minerals some of the minerals are very valuable so a graded approach may be

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adopted to take up such minerals in the first stage. Shri Pathak suggested that this item does not require any change as it clearly delineates all the relevant issues like special care for the tribal and indigenous populations; and the project affected persons will be protected through the comprehensive relief and rehabilitation measures in line with the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy 2007. He however invited suggestions. Dr Rajeswara Rao, Chairman suggested that the Committee will do good to examine how the rehabilitation policy is being implemented in some states to see if they are effectively ensuring the protection of interests of project affected persons. He said that it would be important to examine comments received from civil society groups, NGOs who focus on protection of environment, biodiversity, and protection of the indigenous people's interests. Shri Atulya Misra said that ensuring compliance of Star Rating will to a large extent take care of the concerns in the Para.

21. **Para 2.4** Shri R K Sharma, Secretary General, FIMI said that upto 62% of iron ore is not consumed in the domestic steel industry because the country is surplus in iron ore and can produce any amount of iron ore. He said that according to IBM as on 31st March 2017 there are 145 million tonnes of iron ore lying at the mine head 64% of which cannot be exported because of the 30% export duty. He said that the world is flush with iron ore - 5% of the earth's crust being Fe₂O₃ extending upto 75 Kms into the continental shelf. He said that the reserves/resources keep increasing with more and more exploration. To give an example he cited the case of Goa. When it was liberated in 1961, the total resources of iron were 350 million tonne. Accounting for the exports from Goa to the tune of 1 billion tonnes, even now as on 1.4.2013 Goa has 957 million tonnes of iron ore. Therefore he said a different approach needs to be taken with regard to minerals in which we are surplus - the grades which are not required domestically will keep lying at the mine head with the consequences of mines getting choked and other attendant problems like run-off in rainy season polluting the surrounding environment. He therefore emphasized that we have to encourage exports of grades which we don't require domestically. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that perhaps the policy should make a distinction with regard to bulk minerals.
22. **Para 2.5** Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that development of infrastructure which also requires considerable finances, has a bearing on the carrying capacity of a particular region. He said that road transport infrastructure and even railway infrastructure required for mining does utilize public private participation. Road infrastructure is of course heavily into the PPP mode of operation; and railway sidings are probably undertaken at the expense of the private miners themselves. He said that viability gap funding should be extended and where required the principle of user charges and PPP model should be the basis on which mining infrastructure is developed. Members also suggested that inland waterways be also used for transport of ore.
23. **Para 2.6** Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that this Para focuses on revenue to the mineral bearing states and the problem of illegal mining. Shri R K Sharma mentioned

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that with the present statutory mechanism, States are properly compensated. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary said that comments from FIMI mention that the incidence of taxation and levies on mining is the highest in our country. With premiums which will accrue to the States on account of auction, and royalty, DMF and NMET etc. he opined that the concerns regarding revenue to the States is well taken care of. Regarding the second aspect he said that the statutory reforms and administrative measures like mining surveillance system, the concerns regarding illegal mining have also been addressed to a great extent. He said that with MSS being extended to minor mineral leases and up-gradation for introduction of volumetric calculations, the issue of illegal mining has been fairly well addressed. Shri Atulya Mishra said that considering the import of the Supreme Court's judgment of 2.8.2017 illegal mining can be kept in a separate para with references about MSS. Ms Alarnelmangai, Director Geology & Mining, Chhattisgarh suggested that use of IT enabled tools and systematic audit can help in addressing the problem of illegal mining. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary welcomed the suggestion and said that illegal mining can be kept in a separate paragraph and technological interventions for tackling illegal mining will be included.

24. **Para 2.7** Member Secretary said that the Para focuses on use of state of the art exploration techniques, scientific mining and optimal use of minerals through addressing beneficiation technologies, research and development promotion, educational training facilities for HRD, man power requirement etc. He said that though they are all noble objectives, how far have we been able to implement is an issue which remains to be answered. State of the art exploration techniques is one thing we have not been able to adapt at all. State governments are probably using rudimentary techniques - even our State exploration agencies like GSI may have up-graded a little bit but might not have gone far. He said that the major research and development in the western countries for developing the state of the art techniques is undertaken by the private sector because the sector is more vibrant. Acquiring these technologies by agencies like GSI takes time and money and the system of the Government is such that by the time they are able to acquire a new technology, the world would have moved on with better technologies to another level. He said that we need to address this issue probably by elaborating as to how to get the state of art technology for the mining sector in the country. The Para is quiet generic and couched in general terms. The Para was drafted in general terms in 2008 and ten years since then we have not reached anywhere in this regard; and therefore it requires a little elaboration as to how go ahead with achieving it so that in the next ten years we are able to achieve something better.

25. A concern was voiced that unless the NMEP is appropriately revised to ensure security of tenure after exploration, no funding/technology will come from outside. Member Secretary said that the suggestion made by the Chairman for subsuming the NMEP with the National Mineral Policy will be a humongous task to implement. But however he requested the members for suggestions in this regard. Ms Alarnelmangai, Director Geology & Mining, Chhattisgarh suggested that we can think of undertaking exploration

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by outsourcing major explorations. Shri Rajender Kataria, Secretary, Mines, Karnataka emphasized that an analysis of demand before planning for exploration is required. Issues pertaining to the economy, environment, forest issues have to be factored to achieve those targets. Shri Deepak Mohanty, Director, Odisha said that merging both the policies can be a good proposition because exploration in any case has to be measurable and is another dimension to the inter-mineral policy. Shri B R V Susheel Kumar, Director, Talangana suggested that NMP 1993 could be studied to include some portions on exploration policy including investment.

26. **Para 3.2** Member Secretary said that the para focuses on mineral administration across the country and said that the thought process at that point of time was to have as far as possible uniformity of mineral administration across the country; but he said that under our federal structure I think it may be very difficult to achieve. Orissa must be managing in a different way probably as compare to Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu - they have their own legislations also which are different from each others' legislations for minor minerals. But for major minerals there is uniformity of legislation. He said that the para might not require any change. Dr Rao suggested that it would be worthwhile to consider making a few corrections to strengthen the State mining administrative infrastructure – to strengthen the mining administration at the district level, block level, and state level.
27. **Para 3.3** Shri R K Sharma, Secretary General, FIMI said that it is an important para for attracting investment and latest technology in the mining sector. He said that exploration is the key to mineral development and the level of exploration in the country is the indication of level of development of mineral resources in that country; and that can come only through private investments. Involvement of junior exploration companies who are the repositories of knowledge and the latest technology is imperative with regard to minerals like gold, diamond, nickel, platinum group of minerals. Copper, lead, zinc we have sufficient for the present but we have to import over the course of time. He said that no country in the world has spent tax payer's money on exploration. It is only private exploration which has contributed to the development of resources whether iron-ore or these minerals and the level of exploration also depends on the market situation. For eg: almost 50% of the world exploration expenditure goes in gold; 33% goes in base metals like lead, zinc, copper, nickel; 8% goes in the exploration of diamond. Exploring companies bring their own venture capital. Toronto Stock Exchange takes 80% of the world mineral expenditure and the balance 20% is contributed by New York, London, stock exchanges and now the Perth stock exchange. He concluded by saying that if country has to be self-sufficient in resources in which we are deficient, we have to involve private investments. Shri Deepak Gupta, MEAI added to Shri Sharma's concern by saying that certification of resource evaluation before auction is also important so that the bidder is assured of the correctness or accuracy of the resource evaluation. Exploration agencies should have a separate QA/QC division which can certify the accuracy of the information possibly through a peer review mechanism. CII expressed its concerns with regard to security of tenure guaranteed to the concessioners and said that

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the rules should be aligned to allow retention of the lease till exhaustion of the mineral reserves.

28. **Para 5.1** Member Secretary said that there is already a strategic shift in that from next year onwards GSI probably will be focusing on the minerals which FIMI has mentioned. Ms Alarmelmangai. D, Director Geology & Mining, Chhattisgarh said that GSI should focus on upgrading their orientations and strategy for undertaking exploration from G3 and G4 levels to higher levels.
29. **Para 5.5** FIMI suggested that the Mineral Advisory Council which represented the state governments, associations and concerned ministries should be revived.
30. **Paras 6.1 & 6.2** Member Secretary said that the Mining Tenement System being developed by IBM will fulfil the requirements of Paras 6.1 and 6.2 when it becomes operational.
31. **Paras 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7** Member Secretary said that the Committee has already deliberated on most of the topics like strategy of mineral development, scientific methods of mining, mining equipment and machinery, manpower development, and infrastructure development. He said that the concept of intergenerational equity in the context of conservation of mineral development was discussed and will be incorporated appropriately. A suggestion was made for increasing the carrying capacity. Member Secretary said that carrying capacity ought to be increased with a fusion of e-governance and technology.
32. **Para 7.8** Shri Atulya Mishra, Principal Secretary, Tamilnadu said that the concept of viability gap funding which was discussed earlier may be added to this para. In this context concerns were reemphasized on the need for a certification system to validate the claims of exploration results to attract financial support. Member Secretary said that unless third party certification is a robust mechanism, it will not gain the trust to attract foreign investment.
33. **Para 7.9** Member Secretary said that comments received on small deposits will be examined. Shri Atulya Mishra, Principal Secretary, Tamilnadu said that it is more of an implementation issue and clarity should be provided to deal with situations where small deposits occur along with major minerals. Shri R. Saravana Bharvan, Senior Research Officer NITI Aayog said that small scale mining and cluster approach face many problems due to e-governance, which should be properly addressed.
34. **Paras 7.10, 7.11, 7.12** Shri B R V Susheel Kumar, Director, Telangana reemphasized on declaring mining as an industry. Member Secretary assured that the issue will be taken up with the Ministry of Finance separately.

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35. **Para 8** Shri Atulya Mishra, Principal Secretary, Tamilnadu said that the issue of dumping should be addressed. Member Secretary added by saying that it is a problem. Dumps keep lying at the mine head as a result of which states do not get royalty. Incentives should be provided for export of grades which do not have domestic demand.
36. **Para 9** AS (Mines) said that the para needs a slight modification to update it with the new GST regime.
37. **Para 10** CII said that the para needs to be aligned with goals of NMEP. A suggestion was also received that data sharing or knowledge sharing is the mantra of the UN and until the data sharing adopted, sustainable development cannot be achieved. Dr Rajeswara Rao said that if States feel research and development is required to be given emphasis to increase the capacity of the state machinery, comments may be sent in this regard. Member Secretary said that ONGC should share data on exploration done in the offshore areas with other agencies like GSI; and data with states or universities also need to be shared. He said that this requirement of data sharing should be mandated in this Para and invited comments in this regard. Shri B R V Susheel Kumar, Director, Telangana said that in order to revamp the exploration activities to be in line with the national goals, the country should think of having MoUs with developed countries USA and Canada for technology transfer for undertaking exploration of strategic minerals. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary seconded this suggestion and emphasized moving forward in this direction. He said that suggestion needs to be incorporated. MOUs with other countries should be reflected in the NMP. A suggestion was also received for including a special thrust on mining manpower and skill development.
38. Shri Bipul Pathak, Member Secretary requested all the members and especially the industry associations - FIMI, CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI to have a relook at the items discussed and to send their comments/suggestions after consulting the stakeholders in the parawise format.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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ANNEXURE

List of participants who attended the second meeting of the Committee constituted to review NMP 2008 held on 11.09.2017

1.	Dr. K Rajeswara Rao, Additional Secretary	Ministry of Mines
2.	Shri Bipul Pathak, Joint Secretary	-do-
3.	Ms. Veena Kumari. D, Director	-do-
4.	Shri P. Vinay Kumar, Under Secretary	-do-
5.	Shri Atulya Misra, Principal Secretary	D/o Mining & Industries,
6.	Shri Rajender Kataria, Secretary, Mines	Govt. of Karnataka
7.	Shri Deepak Mohanty, Director	Director of Mines, Odisha
8.	Shri Ranjan Sahai, Controller General	Indian Bureau of Mines
9.	Shri Vivek Bharadwaj, Joint Secretary	Ministry of Coal
10.	Ms. Alarmelmangai. D, Director Geology & Mining	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
11.	Shri J S Bindra	M/o Coal
12.	Shri B R V Susheel Kumar, Director	D/o Mines & Geology,
13.	Shri Aboobaker Siddique P, Mines Commissioner	Govt. of Jharkhand
14.	Dr. P.K. Jain, Chief Mineral Economist	IBM, Nagpur
15.	Shri Suresh Narayan Meshram, ADG	Mission-II, GSI, Nagpur
16.	Shri D. Mohan Raj, DDG	DDG, Mission-II, GSI,
17.	Shri Virendra Singh Khaira, Superintending Engineer	M/o Road Transport and
18.	Shri R. Saravanabhavan, Senior Research Officer	NITI Ayog
19.	Shri D. Nagaraju, Joint Director	DMG, Andhra Pradesh
20.	Shri D. Mahesh Babu , Joint Director	DGM, Chhattisgarh
21.	Shri S. Sudarsanam, Deputy Director	DMG, Tamilnadu
22.	Shri R. K. Nalwaya, Additional Director	Department of Mines, Govt
23.	Shri Surendra Kumar, Advisor	MoEF&CC
24.	Shri Pushpender Gaur	Indian Bureau of Mines,
25.	Shri Amit Kumar Singh	D/o Revenue
26.	Shri S. D. Kaushik, Consultant	Ministry of Shipping
27.	Shri Priyadarshi Sidhanta, Advisor	CII
28.	Shri Rajesh Gopinathan, Director	-do-
29.	Shri Manish Mishra	Tata Steel, CII
30.	Shri R. K. Sharma, Secretary General	FIMI
31.	Shri G Karunakar	FICCI
32.	Shri Shivam Mohaley, RA-FICCI	-do-
33.	Shri Arpan Gupta, Dy. Director	-do-
34.	Shri Kumar Ankit	-do-
35.	Shri Shantanu Dubey	ASSOCHAM
36.	Shri Sherry Thomas	-do-
37.	Shri Deepak Gupta	MEAI
38.	Shri M. Mahadevan	GM (RP & S), NMDC Ltd