Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2023

- Short title and commencement : These rules are called the Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2023, and they came into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette (September 1, 2023).

- Amendment to Rule 5 : Rule 5 of the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, is amended to include a proviso that allows State Governments to use land details available in the Prime Minister Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity platform or land record portals for land classification.

- Amendment to Rule 9 : Rule 9 of the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, is amended as follows:

- In sub-rule (1), a proviso is added allowing the use of land details from specified sources for land classification.

- In sub-rule (2), a proviso is added allowing the use of land details from specified sources for land classification.

- New Rule 9B : A new rule, Rule 9B, is added, specifying the procedure for the Central Government to conduct auctions of mining leases under section 11D. It outlines the process for State Government and Central Government cooperation in this regard.

- New Rule 17B : A new rule, Rule 17B, is added, specifying the procedure for the Central Government to conduct auctions of composite licenses under section 11D. It outlines the process for State Government and Central Government cooperation in this regard.

Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2022

- Short title and commencement : These rules are called the Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2022, and they came into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette (April 11, 2022).

- Amendment to Schedule-I : In Form F1 and Form G1, the grades of ROM ore dispatched for Iron Ore are modified to include various specified iron ore grades.

- Amendment to Forms : The tables under the sub-heading "Grades of minerals to be reported" are amended for Iron Ore, specifying different grades for lumps, fines, concentrates, and calibrated lump ore. A note is added regarding the inclusion of Hematite Iron Ore below 45% Fe in the grade slab of "45% to below 51% Fe."

Acts Mentioned\*

- The rules and amendments are made under the authority of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957).

These extracts summarize the rules, regulations, and acts mentioned in the provided data.

Notification 1 - Dated 18th February, 2022

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015. These rules may be referred to as the Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2022. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, the following amendments shall be made:

(a) In rule 16, in sub-rule (2), the words "and the area so demarcated shall be classified into forests land, land owned by the State Government, and land not owned by the State Government" shall be substituted with the words ", or global positioning system".

(b) In rule 17, in sub-rule (1):

(i) In clause (b), in sub-clause (i), the words "divided into forest land, land owned by the State Government, and land not owned by the State Government" shall be substituted with the words ", or global positioning system".

(ii) In clause (c), for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:— "(ii) details of the area identified, demarcated using total station and differential global positioning system, or global positioning system".

Notification 2 - Dated 14th December, 2021

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015. These rules may be referred to as the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Second Amendment Rules, 2021. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015, in rule 7, after sub-rule (1), the following sub-rules shall be inserted:

"(1A) Any person intending to obtain composite licence in respect of an area may submit a proposal to the State Government in the format specified in Schedule III along with available geoscience data for notification of the area for auction to grant a composite licence.

(1B) In order to identify mineral potentiality of a block based on the available geoscience data where resources are yet to be established as referred in clause (a) of sub-rule (1), including in any block proposed by any person under the sub-rule (1A), the State Government shall place it before a committee consisting of the following members:

(a) Principal Secretary or Secretary in the Mining and Geology Department of State Government (by whatever name called) – Chairman;

(b) Deputy Director General of Geological Survey of India – Member;

(c) Director in the Mining and Geology Department of State Government (by whatever name called) – Member Secretary.

(1C) On being satisfied of mineral potentiality of the area, the committee may recommend the area for notification for auction with such alteration in it as may be required.

(1D) The committee shall recommend or reject the proposal within sixty days of its receipt in the State Government and thereafter the State Government shall notify recommended block for auction or reject the recommendation within sixty days of such recommendation."

In the said rules, after Schedule II, the following schedule shall be inserted:

"SCHEDULE III [See rule 7(1A)] FORMAT FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSAL FOR AUCTION OF AN AREA FOR GRANT OF COMPOSITE LICENCE".

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015. These rules may be referred to as the Mineral (Auction) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2021. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, in rule 9, in sub-rule (5), in clause (B), after the second proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:— “Provided also that in case the area proposed by a person under sub-rule (1A) of rule 7 of the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 is put up for auction to grant a composite licence, such person shall be required to submit the bid security of only fifty per cent. of the amount specified in this clause for participating in the auction for the said area.”

Note:- The Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 were published in the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 406(E), dated the 20th May, 2015 and lastly amended vide number G.S.R. 776(E), dated the 02.11.2021.

Rules: Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2021

- Name of the Rules: Mineral Conservation and Development (Amendment) Rules, 2021.

- Effective Date: These rules come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

Acts: Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957

- Act Name: Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957).

- Section: The amendments are made under the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Regulations: Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017

- Name of the Regulations: Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017.

- Principal Rules: Throughout the amendments, reference is made to the principal rules, which are the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017.

Key Amendments and Changes:

1. Change in Terminology: The amendments replace the term "prospecting licence-cum-mining lease" and "prospecting license-cum-mining lease" with "composite licence" wherever they occur, except for sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

2. Change in Authority: The powers, functions, or responsibilities of the Indian Bureau of Mines or its officers are transferred to the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research or its officers for minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Act with a grade equal to or above the threshold value limits declared under Schedule-A of the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.

3. Rule 4: Substitution of "prospecting license-cum-mining lease" with "composite licence or the preferred bidder selected for the grant of composite licence."

4. Rule 5: Removal of the words "and Regional Controller" from sub-rules (1) and (2).

5. Rule 6: Substitution of "the Controller General and Regional Controller" with "Controller General."

6. Rule 9: Various changes, including changes to timelines and terminology related to reconnaissance permits, prospecting licenses, and composite licenses.

7. Rule 11: Amendment related to the threshold value limits for minerals.

8. Rule 12: Detailed exploration requirements for existing mining leases.

9. Rule 18: Inclusion of "the authorised officer of Indian Bureau of Mines" after "Controller General."

10. Rule 24: Addition of provisions related to mine closure plans and financial assurance.

11. Rule 26: Addition of the requirement to submit an annual return.

12. Rule 27: Changes in the fee structure and provisions for certain mining leases.

13. Rule 31: Changes related to reporting and proposals for approved mining plans.

14. Rule 32: Inclusion of the requirement to submit an annual return.

15. Rule 33: Changes related to maintaining records under rule 32 and the annual return.

16. Rule 34: Addition of sub-rule (1A) related to survey methods.

17. Rule 34A: New rule related to digital aerial images of mining lease areas.

18. Rule 35: Amendments to star rating requirements and penalties for non-compliance.

19. Rule 45: Amendments to various provisions, including those related to penalties, fines, and violations.

20. Rule 49: Amendments related to changing the name of a mine.

21. Rule 55: Amendments related to the qualifications and appointment of mining engineers and geologists.

22. Rule 62: Changes to penalties for contravention.

23. Rule 71: Review of format, templates, and manuals.

24. Rule 71A: Clarification regarding the day of completion of requirements on public holidays.

These amendments provide detailed changes to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017, and the related provisions, terminology, and requirements.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 2nd November, 2021

G.S.R. 776(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015.

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the „said rules‟), in rule 6:

(i) In sub-rule (3), the following explanation shall be inserted:

"Explanation.— This sub-rule shall be applicable in all cases of auction, notwithstanding any order or direction to the contrary, passed by any court or authority, prior to the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021."

(ii) In sub-rule (4), the following explanation shall be inserted:

"Explanation.— This sub-rule shall be applicable in all leases where mineral is required to be used for captive consumption, notwithstanding any order or direction to the contrary, passed by any court or authority, prior to the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2021."

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, in rule 14:

(i) For the words “twenty-four” the words “twelve” shall be substituted.

(ii) The words, “sixty days from” shall be omitted.

[F. No. 16/97/2020-M.VI (Part)]

Dr. VEENA KUMARI DERMAL, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 were published in the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (i) vide number G.S.R. 406(E), dated the 20th May, 2015 and lastly amended vide number G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 18th June, 2021.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 18th June, 2021

G.S.R. 422(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015.

These rules may be called the Mineral (Auction) Second Amendment Rules, 2021. They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 2, in sub-rule (1):

(i) Clause (b) shall be omitted.

(ii) In clause (m), in sub-clause (ii), for the proviso, the following shall be substituted.

"Provided that if for any mineral or mineral grade, the average sale price in respect of the relevant State for any month is not published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, the average sale price for the latest month published for such mineral or mineral grade shall be deemed to be the average sale price for the said month for which average sale price is not published:

Provided further that if for any mineral or mineral grade, the average sale price in respect of the relevant State is not published for the entire period of the preceding twelve months, then the all India average sale price published for such mineral or mineral grade for the said twelve months shall be used:

Provided also that in case of auction of mineral block for composite licence for minerals and corresponding deposits as specified in Schedule II of the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015, the ‘estimated quantity of mineral resources’ shall be arrived in the following manner, namely:

(a) The estimated quantity of mineral resources as assessed under G4 level of exploration for the mineralized area in the block shall be considered the ‘estimated quantity of mineral resources’ of the block;

(b) In case the estimated quantity of mineral resources is not possible to be assessed under clause (a), then the same shall be arrived at by multiplying—

(i) the average of the estimated quantity of mineral resource per hectare for the same mineral available in the mineralized area of nearby mining leases or mineral blocks having similar geological features and explored upto G3 level in accordance with the said rules; and

(ii) the mineralized area of the mineral block, which is to be auctioned for composite licence.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this clause ‘nearby mining leases or mineral blocks’ shall mean mining leases or mineral blocks located in the same district or in any adjacent district.”

In the said rules, in rule 6:

(a) For sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be substituted:

“(3) The State Government shall not reserve any mine for captive purpose or any specific end use or partial specific end use in the auction.”;

(b) For sub-rule (4), the following sub-rule shall be substituted:

“(4) Where the State Government has auctioned a mine as a captive mine for any particular specified end use before the commencement of the Mineral (Auction) Second Amendment Rules, 2021, up to fifty per cent. of total mineral produced in such captive mine in a financial year may be sold in market while ensuring that not less than fifty per cent. of total mineral produced in such captive mine shall be used during the financial year for meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine and on payment of such additional amount as specified in the Sixth Schedule to the Act.”

In the said rules, in rule 9, in sub-rule (5), the following provisos shall be inserted:

"Provided that bid security shall be for an amount equivalent to 0.25 per cent. of the value of estimated resources or fifty crore rupees, whichever is lower, and shall be submitted in the form of a bank guarantee or through security deposit:

Provided further that in auction for composite licence for the mineral block having such type of deposit as specified in serial number I, II and III of Part III of Schedule I to the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 (except those covered under Schedule II of the said rules), whose estimated quantity of mineral resources is not possible to be assessed for calculating the value of estimated resources under clause (m) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2, but the mining potentiality of the block has been identified based on the existing geoscience data, the bid security shall be fifty lakh rupees."

In the said rules, after rule 9, the following rule shall be inserted:

"9A. Conduct of auction of mining lease by Central Government.—(1) The State Government shall intimate to the Central Government the details of all the areas or mines available with the State Government for auction of mining lease, including the mining leases expired under section 8A and cases covered under sub-section (2) of section 10A, within forty-five days of the commencement of the Mineral (Auction) Second Amendment Rules, 2021.

(2) The State Government shall intimate to the Central Government regarding the following namely:—

(a) receipt of any geological report in respect of any area or mine for auction of mining lease from Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited or any other Government or private entity, within a period of forty-five days of receiving it, along with a tentative schedule for notification of such area and conducting auction of such area under sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 10B, respectively;

(b) publication of notification under sub-section (3) of section 10B along with its copy, within fifteen days of publication of such notification;

(c) issue of notice inviting tender for auction for mining lease under rule 9 along with its copy, within fifteen days of issue of such notice;

(d) outcome of any auction for mining lease, within fifteen days of completion of auction; and

(e) termination of mining lease or lapsing of letter of intent for mining lease, within fifteen days from such termination or lapse.

(3) In case the Central Government decides to notify an area for auction or conduct auction for mining lease under the proviso to sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 10B, as the case may be, the provisions of rules 5 to 9, as applicable to a State Government, shall mutatis mutandis be also applicable to the Central Government.

(4) Upon successful completion of the auction, the Central Government shall intimate the details of the preferred bidder in the auction to the State Government and the State Government shall grant mining lease for such area to such preferred bidder in accordance with rule 10."

In the said rules, in rule 10:

(a) In sub-rule (1), for the words and figures “being ten per cent. of the upfront payment as per rule 11” the following shall be substituted:

"of the upfront payment as per rule 11 within fifteen days after being declared as preferred bidder:

Provided that the State Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing extend the period of fifteen days by further fifteen days."

(b) After sub-rule (1), the following sub-rule shall be inserted:

"(1A) In case the preferred bidder fails to submit the first instalment of the upfront amount within the period or extended period specified in sub-rule (1), the State Government shall,—

(a) forfeit the bid security of the preferred bidder; and

(b) offer the bidder who had submitted the second-highest price offer in the second round of auction to meet the highest final price offer and if the said bidder agree to the said offer in writing and submit the first instalment of upfront amount within fifteen days of receipt of offer, the State Government shall declare said bidder as the preferred bidder and issue letter of intent in accordance with sub-rule (2):

Provided that the State Government may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period of fifteen days referred to in this clause by further fifteen days."

(c) In sub-rule (2), after the words “preferred bidder”, the words “within fifteen days of receipt of first instalment of upfront payment” shall be inserted.

(d) In sub-rule (3), in clause (b), the words “ being ten per cent.” shall be omitted.

(e) In sub-rule (5), the words “being eighty per cent.” shall be omitted.

In the said rules, in rule 11, in sub-rule (2), for the words “ten per cent.; ten per cent.; and eighty per cent.”, the words “twenty per cent.; twenty per cent.; and sixty per cent.;” shall be substituted.

In the said rules, after rule 17, the following rule shall be inserted:

"17A. Conduct of auction of composite licence by Central Government.—(1) The State Government shall intimate to the Central Government the details of all the areas or mines available with the State Government for auction of composite licence, including the prospecting licence expired under section 7 and cases covered under sub-section (2) of section 10A, within forty-five days of the commencement of the Mineral (Auction) Second Amendment Rules, 2021.

(2) The State Government shall intimate to the Central Government regarding the following namely:—

(i) receipt of any geological report in respect of any area or mine for auction of composite licence from the Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited or any other Government or private entity, within a period of forth-five days of receiving it, along with a tentative schedule for notification of such area and conducting auction of such area under sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 11, respectively;

(ii) publication of notification under sub-section (4) of section 11 along with its copy, within fifteen days of publication of such notification;

(iii) issue of notice inviting tender for auction for composite licence along with its copy, within fifteen days of issue of such notice;

(iv) outcome of any auction for composite licence, within fifteen days of completion of auction; and

(v) termination of composite licence or lapsing of letter of intent for composite licence, within fifteen days from such termination or lapse.

(3) In case the Central Government decides to notify an area for auction or conduct auction for composite licence under the proviso to sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 11, as the case may be, the provisions of rules 16 and 17, as applicable to a State Government, shall mutatis mutandis be also applicable to the Central Government.

(4) Upon successful completion of the auction, the Central Government shall intimate the details of the preferred bidder in the auction to the State Government and the State Government shall grant composite licence for such area to such preferred bidder in accordance with rule 18."

In the said rules, in rule 18:

(a) In sub-rule (1),—

(i) After the word and figures “rule 19”, the words “within fifteen days after being declared as preferred bidder” shall be inserted;

(ii) For the words “to the preferred bidder” occurring at the end, the following shall be substituted, namely:

“to the preferred bidder within fifteen days of receipt of performance security:

Provided that the State Government may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period of fifteen days for submission of performance security by further fifteen days.”

(b) After sub-rule (1), the following sub-rule shall be inserted:

"(1A) In case the preferred bidder fails to submit the performance security within the period or extended period specified in sub-rule (1), the State Government shall,—

(a) forfeit the bid security of the preferred bidder; and

(b) offer the bidder who had submitted second-highest price offer in the second round of auction to meet the highest final price offer and if the said bidder agree to the said offer in writing and submit the performance security within fifteen days of receipt of offer, the State Government shall declare the said bidder as the preferred bidder and issue letter of intent in accordance with sub-rule (2):

Provided that the State Government may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, extend the period of fifteen days by further fifteen days."

(c) In sub-rule (3), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:

“Provided that on expiry of a period of one year from the date of the letter of intent, no Prospective Licence Deed of Composite Licence shall be executed and the letter of intent shall be invalidated leading to annulment of the entire process of auction:

Provided further that the State Government may allow a further period of six months for execution of the Prospective Licence Deed, if the reasons for delay were beyond the control of the preferred bidder.”

(d) In sub-rule (6),—

(i) In clause (a), the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (10) of section 11, and” shall be omitted;

(ii) For clause (b) and the provisos occurring thereafter, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(b) completes prospecting operations and submits to the State Government the result of the prospecting operations in the form of a geological report prepared in accordance with sub-section (10) of section 11 resulting in determination of evidence of mineral contents conforming to the Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015; specifying the area required for grant of a mining lease, accompanied with the first installment of the upfront payment as specified in rule 11, then the State Government shall issue a letter of intent for mining lease within a period of fifteen days:

Provided that any excess area shall be deemed to be surrendered by the holder of Composite Licence after completing its reclamation:

Provided further that after submission of the geological report prepared in accordance with the Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015, the holder of composite licence may relinquish the entire area and in such case the State Government shall, after being satisfied that the geological report has been prepared conforming to the said rules, return the performance security.”

(e) Sub-rule (7) shall be omitted;

(f) In sub-rule (8), in clause (b), for the words “ ten per cent.” , the words “ twenty per cent. ” shall be substituted;

(g) In sub-rule (9), for the words “eighty per cent. ” the words “ sixty per cent. ” shall be substituted.

In the said rules, in rule 19:

(a) In sub-rule (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

“Provided that for the mineral block having such type of deposit as specified in serial numbers I, II and III of Part III of Schedule I to the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 (except those covered under Schedule II of the said rules), whose estimated quantity of mineral resources is not possible to be assessed for calculating the value of estimated resources under clause (m) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2, but the mining potentiality of the block has been identified based on the existing geoscience data, the performance security shall be one crore and fifty lakh rupees.”

(b) In sub-rule (4),—

(i) In the proviso, the words, brackets and figures “sub-section (10) of section 11 of the Act, and” shall be omitted;

(ii) After the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

“Provided further that in case the holder of composite licence fails to complete prospecting operations in accordance with sub-section (9) of section 11, the performance security provided by it shall be forfeited.”

In the said rules, after rule 22, the following rule shall be inserted:

"23. When day of completion of any requirement is a public holiday.— When the day of completion of any requirement under these rules is falling due on a public holiday, the day of completion shall be deemed to be due on the next successive working day.

Explanation.— The expression “public holiday” includes Saturday, Sunday and any other day declared to be a public holiday by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be."

In the said rules, in Schedule I,—

(a) In paragraph (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:

“Provided that the net worth requirement shall not exceed two hundred crore rupees.”;

(b) In paragraph (2), the following provisos shall be inserted before the Explanation, namely:

“Provided that the net worth requirement shall not exceed one hundred crore rupees:

Provided further that for the mineral block having such type of deposit as specified in serial numbers I, II and III of Part III of Schedule I to the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 (except those covered under Schedule II of the said rules), whose estimated quantity of mineral resources is not possible to be assessed for calculating the value of estimated resources under clause (m) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2, but the mining potentiality of the block has been identified based on the existing geoscience data, the applicant shall have a net worth more than or equal to twenty-five crore rupees.”

In the said rules, Schedule II shall be omitted.

By this notification, the Central Government has made several amendments to the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015. These amendments cover various aspects of the auction process for mining leases and composite licences, including changes to bid security amounts, timelines for various stages of the auction process, and net worth requirements for applicants.

The provided text contains information about amendments to the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015, made by the Central Government of India under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Here's a summary of the rules and regulations extracted from the text:

1. Title and Commencement:

- The rules are called the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Amendment Rules, 2021.

- They come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Amendments to the 2015 Rules:

- The word "Schedule" in the 2015 rules is replaced with "Schedule-I" wherever it occurs (except in clause (f) of rule 3).

3. Changes in Rule 3:

- Clause (b) of rule 3 is omitted.

- In clause (d) of rule 3, the reference to "rule 4" is omitted.

4. Omission of Rule 4:

- Rule 4 of the 2015 rules is omitted.

5. Amendments to Rule 5:

- Rule 5 is amended to include the existence of mineral contents for the purpose of granting mining leases under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 5.

- Additional criteria are added for minerals specified in Schedule-II occurring in specific types of deposits.

6. Amendments to Rule 6:

- Rule 6 is amended to include the word "terminated" in addition to "surrendered."

- A proviso is added to state that detailed reassessment of resources may not be required in cases where the estimate of Mineral Resource required for auction can be assessed based on available reports or mining plans, adjusted for minerals already produced.

7. Amendments to Rule 7:

- Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 is amended to specify the requirements for Reconnaissance Survey (G4) and mineral potentiality identification.

- Sub-rule (2) of Rule 7 is substituted to include the preparation of Geological Study Reports for Probable Mineral Reserve conforming to Part V of Schedule-I.

8. Amendments to Schedule-I:

- Part I of Schedule-I is substituted to provide definitions and codes related to stages of exploration, feasibility study, and economic viability.

- Changes are made to terminology and definitions of mineral resources, mineral reserves, and modifying factors.

- Part II is amended to specify scale requirements for reconnaissance (G4) stage.

- Part III is amended to provide specific requirements for sampling and boreholes in G3 stage.

- Part IV-A is added to provide a standard template for a Geological Study Report, including details such as the executive summary, details of qualified persons, title and ownership, area under study, physiography and environment, infrastructure, and more.

These amendments provide detailed guidelines for the assessment and reporting of mineral resources and reserves at various stages of exploration and feasibility studies, aiming to ensure accuracy and transparency in the mining sector in India.

The text you provided contains information about rules and guidelines related to geological studies, exploration, and reporting of mineral resources in India. Here are the relevant rules and regulations along with their key points:

Rules and Regulations:

1. Title: The text mentions rules and regulations related to geological study reports and the estimation and reporting of mineral reserves in India.

2. Geological Study Reports: The rules outline the requirements for geological study reports, including the information that must be included in such reports.

3. Contents of Geological Study Report:

- Details on the regional geology of the area, including geological, stratigraphical, and structural information.

- Information on the local geological setting, common rock types, mineralization controls, and old workings.

- Structural details such as dip, strike, folds, and faults.

- Discussion on the type of deposit based on mineralization style.

- Suggestions for exploration plans, including spacing of sampling points and depth of exploration.

- Extent and variability of mineralization expressed in length, plan width, and depth.

4. Previous Exploration:

- Information about agencies involved in previous exploration.

- Details of exploration activities carried out by each agency.

- Reserves or resources estimated during previous exploration.

5. Aerial or Ground Geophysical or Geochemical Data: Information about geophysical and geochemical surveys conducted and their results.

6. Exploration Undertaken During Current Investigation:

- Details of pitting, trenching, and drilling, including spacing and distribution of sample points.

- Data spacing for reporting exploration results.

7. Location of Data Points: Information about survey accuracy and topographic control.

8. Sampling Technique: Details about the nature and quality of sampling methods.

9. Drilling Technique and Drill Sampling: Information about the type of drilling, core recovery, and logging.

10. Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation: Details about how core and non-core samples are prepared and sub-sampled.

11. Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests: Information about assaying procedures, quality control, and sample security.

12. Moisture: Information about how moisture content is determined for tonnage estimates.

13. Bulk Density: Information about assumed or determined bulk densities.

14. Beneficiation Studies: Details of beneficiation studies carried out.

15. Resource Estimation Techniques: Information about data density, estimation techniques, classification, and assumptions.

16. Reporting of Resources: Criteria for reporting mineral resources and quantities with grades.

17. Summary and Recommendations: Discussion on the outcome of exploration, resources, economic extraction, hindrances, and future plans.

18. Plates and Maps: Requirements for various maps, sections, and plans.

19. Annexures or Enclosures: Inclusion of relevant data, orders, and permissions.

20. Certificate from the Qualified Person: A certificate from a qualified person involved in the study.

21. Criteria for Prefeasibility or Feasibility Report: Additional criteria for prefeasibility and feasibility reports for mineral reserves.

22. Parameters for Establishing Mineral Content: Specific parameters for establishing the existence of mineral content in certain areas for certain minerals (limestone, iron ore, and bauxite).

These rules and regulations are designed to ensure comprehensive and accurate reporting of geological and mineral resource information in India, with a focus on transparency and data quality. They cover various aspects of geological studies, exploration, and reporting to support responsible mineral resource management.

Certainly! Here are the corrected sentences:

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 9, in sub-rule (2):

(i) In clause (a), the word “and” occurring at the end shall be omitted.

(ii) In clause (b), for the words “not owned by the State Government.”, the words “not owned by the State

Government; and” shall be substituted.

(iii) After clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

“(c) the scheduled date of commencement of production in case of auction of mining lease in respect of an area having

existence of mineral contents established in accordance with rule 5 of the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents)

Rules, 2015.”

In rule 13 of the said rules, in sub-rule (2), the following proviso shall be inserted:

"Provided that in case of auction of mining lease in respect of an area having existence of mineral

contents established in accordance with rule 5 of the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015,

the lessee shall pay only fifty per cent. of the amount quoted under rule 8, for the quantity of mineral

produced and dispatched earlier than the scheduled date of commencement of production as given in the

tender document:

Provided further that for such quantity of mineral produced and dispatched, other payments as

specified in sub-rules (1), (3) and (4) shall be payable in full and the successful bidder shall obtain all

necessary approvals, permissions, licences and the like as may be required under any law for the time being

in force for starting early production.

Explanation.— For the purposes of this sub-rule, it is clarified that the incentive specified in the first

proviso on payment of amount quoted under rule 8 shall be applicable on the quantity of mineral produced

and dispatched between actual date and the scheduled date of commencement of production.”

The provided text contains information related to rules and regulations for the grant of mining leases and composite licenses in the context of mineral resources in India. Here is an extraction of the rules and regulations along with relevant information:

### Rules for Grant of Mining Lease:

1. Eligibility Criteria:

- Applicants must meet certain net worth requirements based on the Value of Estimated Resources.

- Net worth requirements vary depending on the value of estimated resources.

2. Auction Process:

- Auctions are conducted to grant mining leases.

- The auction process includes multiple rounds.

- Initial price offers are submitted, and technically qualified bidders proceed to the second round.

- The highest initial price offer becomes the floor price for the second round.

- Qualified bidders are ranked based on their offers, with the top half or the top five qualifying for the second round.

- If there are identical offers, the number of qualified bidders may be adjusted.

3. Second Round of Auction:

- Qualified bidders can submit their final price offers, which must be higher than the floor price.

- The highest final price offer determines the preferred bidder.

4. Grant of Mining Lease:

- The preferred bidder must make an upfront payment.

- A letter of intent is issued upon receipt of the first installment.

- The successful bidder must meet various conditions to become the successful bidder.

- A Mine Development and Production Agreement is executed.

- The mining lease is granted upon meeting all conditions.

5. Payment Obligations:

- Lessees must pay royalties, dead rent, and other required amounts to the government.

6. Performance Security:

- Lessees must provide a performance security, adjusted periodically.

### Rules for Grant of Composite License:

1. Prerequisites for Auction:

- Composite Licenses may be granted through auctions.

- The area must meet certain requirements under the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015.

- Prior approval of the Central Government is required for notified minerals.

2. Auction for Composite License:

- Auctions for Composite Licenses follow rules similar to those for mining leases.

3. Grant of Composite License:

- The preferred bidder must provide performance security.

- The successful bidder must meet conditions, including obtaining necessary approvals.

4. Exploration Obligation:

- Holders of Composite Licenses must complete geological exploration of the area.

### Miscellaneous Rules:

1. Rectification of Mistakes:

- Mistakes in orders can be rectified by the government or relevant authorities, but not to the detriment of any party without a hearing.

2. Special Provisions for Specific Minerals:

- Special provisions apply to certain minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Act.

- Reporting of discovery of such minerals and obtaining separate licenses are required.

3. Performance Security for Mining Lease:

- The format of the performance security is specified.

4. Payment of Interest:

- Interest is charged on delayed payments to the government.

5. Time Period:

- Time periods for compliance with rules are specified in the tender document.

Please note that the information provided here is a summary of the rules and regulations extracted from the text. The specific rules and regulations may contain more detailed provisions and should be referred to for comprehensive understanding and compliance.

Notification dated 20th March, 2020:

(1) These rules may be called the Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, in rule 10,-

(a) In sub-rule (3), in clause (d), for the words “plan; and”, the following shall be substituted, namely:

“plan:

Provided that, in case of auction of mining leases under sub-sections (5) and (6) of section 8A of the Act, the vesting order issued under rule 9A of the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 shall be applicable; and”;

(b) After sub-rule (6), the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely:

“(6A) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the mining lease shall be executed by the State Government within a period of fifteen days from –

(i) the date of issue of Letter of Intent to the new lessee to whom the vesting order has been issued under rule 9A of Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016; or

(ii) commencement of the Mineral Auction (Amendment) Rules, 2020; or

(iii) the expiry of the lease period of the previous lessee;

whichever is later.

(6B) The holder of the Letter of Intent shall comply with all the requirements to execute the mining lease within the period referred to in sub-rule (6A), failing which, the Letter of Intent shall be revoked and the bid security or the performance security, as the case may be, and any instalment of upfront payment paid shall be forfeited, and the preferred bidder or successful bidder may be debarred by the State Government from participating in the future auction of mineral blocks conducted under the provisions of these rules, for three years from the date of such debarment:

Provided that on receipt of an application from the holder of the Letter of Intent, the State Government, may extend the period for execution of the lease deed by a further period not exceeding fifteen days, on satisfaction that such delay is entirely for the reasons beyond the control of the holder of Letter of Intent.”.

Notification dated 20th March, 2020 (G.S.R. 191(E)):

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, after rule 9, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:

‘9A. Conditions for issuance of vesting order and for obtaining rights, approvals, clearances, licenses and like under section 8B of the Act.- ...

After rule 12 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:

“12A-Additional conditions for commencement and continuation of production as per section 4B of the Act.– ...

In the said rules, for rule 18, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

18. Auction of expiring mining lease.- ...

Notification dated 23rd August, 2019:

(1) These rules may be called the Offshore Areas Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2019.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006, after rule 3, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:

“3A. Prohibition on grant of permit, licence or lease in respect of atomic minerals.—No reconnaissance permit, exploration licence or production lease of atomic minerals shall be granted to any person, except the Government or a Government Company or a Corporation owned or controlled by the Government”.

From the provided text, I have extracted the rules, regulations, and acts along with their information:

Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016 (Last amended on 19th February 2019)

- Purpose: These rules govern the concession of atomic minerals.

- Authority: Issued under Section 11B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

- Amendment: The rules were last amended through the Atomic Minerals Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019.

- Schedule A: Specifies threshold values for various atomic minerals.

Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 (Amended on 30th November 2017)

- Purpose: These rules pertain to the auction of minerals.

- Authority: Issued under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

- Amendment: The rules were last amended through the Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2017.

- Applicability: These rules apply to all minerals except those specified as minor minerals, those in Part A of the First Schedule to the Act, and minerals in Part B of the First Schedule to the Act with a grade equal to or exceeding the threshold value specified in the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957

- Authority: The central government exercises powers under this act for the regulation and development of mines and minerals.

Please note that the provided information summarizes the key details of these rules, regulations, and acts based on the text you provided. Specific sections, provisions, and details within these documents have not been included in this summary.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 190(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, in rule 10,-

(a) in sub-rule (3), in clause (d), for the words “plan; and”, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“plan: Provided that, in case of auction of mining leases under sub-sections (5) and (6) of section 8A of the Act, the vesting order issued under rule 9A of the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 shall be applicable; and”;

(b) after sub-rule (6), the following sub-rules shall be inserted, namely:-

“(6A) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the mining lease shall be executed by the State Government within a period of fifteen days from –

whichever is later.

(6B) The holder of the Letter of Intent shall comply with all the requirements to execute the mining lease within the period referred to in sub-rule (6A), failing which, the Letter of Intent shall be revoked and the bid security or the performance security, as the case may be, and any instalment of upfront payment paid shall be forfeited, and the preferred bidder or successful bidder may be debarred by the State Government from participating in the future auction of mineral blocks conducted under the provisions of these rules, for three years from the date of such debarment:

Provided that on receipt of an application from the holder of the Letter of Intent, the State Government, may extend the period for execution of the lease deed by a further period not exceeding fifteen days, on satisfaction that such delay is entirely for the reasons beyond the control of the holder of Letter of Intent.”.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals Auction Rules, 2015 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 20th May, 2015.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 191(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), after rule 9, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:-

‘9A. Conditions for issuance of vesting order and for obtaining rights, approvals, clearances, licenses and like under section 8B of the Act.-

(1) The State Government shall nominate a Secretary level officer of that State as the nodal officer, in respect of leases expiring under the provisions of sub-sections (5) and (6) of section 8A of the Act, within one week from the date of the notification of the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) The nodal officer nominated under sub-rule (1) shall be authorised to collect all the valid rights, approvals, clearances, licences and the like vesting with the previous lessee and shall issue vesting order in favour of the new lessee alongwith the Letter of Intent.

(3) The vesting order issued under sub-rule (2) shall have the same terms and conditions of every rights, approvals, clearances, licenses and the like, which vested with the previous lessee:

Provided that any statutory payments or documents to be submitted for obtaining such rights, approvals, clearances, licenses and the like for the period for which vesting right is issued, shall be made or done when the new lessee applies for issuance of the fresh rights, approvals, clearances, licences and the like under this rule:

Provided further that mandatory payments towards certain statutory clearances shall be paid by the new lessee as specified by concerned authorities or the nodal officer.

(4) The vesting order issued under this rule shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of execution of new lease deed or till the date of getting all fresh approvals, clearances, licenses, permits, and the like, whichever is earlier.

(5) It shall be lawful for the new lessee to commence and continue mining operations on the land in which mining operations were being carried out by the previous lessee, after the execution of the lease deed for a period of two years as provided in section 8B of the Act:

Provided that in respect of any land not owned by the State Government, the new lessee shall have the right to operate the mine, notwithstanding any claim or dispute by the owner of such land or the previous lessee, as the case may be and such claim or dispute shall be decided by the State Government, as per the extant laws.

(6) The new lessee shall immediately, but not later than one hundred twenty days from the date of execution of mining lease, apply afresh for all necessary rights, approvals, clearances, licenses and the like under the applicable statutes, rules or regulations, as the case may be, for obtaining the necessary clearances to enable further continuance of the mining operations beyond two years, in accordance with the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 8B of the Act:

Provided that the new lessee shall continue mining operation as per the approved mining plan of the previous lessee till the new mining plan is prepared and submitted for approval.

(7) On submission of new mining plan, the State Government shall, within a period of one hundred eighty days, approve the new mining plan with or without modification or reject the new mining plan for valid reasons to be communicated in writing to the new lessee.

(8) The mining lease shall be executed by the State Government within a period of fifteen days from the date of issue of Letter of Intent to the new lessee to whom the vesting order has been issued under sub-rule (2) of this rule.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 10th March, 2016.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 192(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 33, for sub-rule (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“(6) Where the total number of technically qualified bidders is less than three, then no technically qualified bidder shall be considered to be a qualified bidder and the first attempt of auction shall be annulled.

(7) On annulment of the first attempt of auction, the State Government may decide to–

(a) commence the auction process de novo with a separate set of terms and conditions and reserve price as it may deem fit and necessary; or

(b) conduct the second attempt of auction.

(8) In case the State Government decides to conduct the second attempt of auction as per clause (b) of sub-rule (7), the terms and conditions of the second attempt of auction shall remain the same as in the first annulled attempt of auction:

Provided that the highest initial price offer of the technically qualified bidders if any in the first annulled attempt shall be the reserve price in the first round of the second attempt:

Provided further that the bidding shall continue to the second round even in case the number of technically qualified bidders is less than three.’.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 10th March, 2016.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 193(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for the words and figures “Mineral Concession Rules, 1960” wherever they occur, the words, brackets and figures “Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 10th March, 2016.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 194(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 11, in sub-rule (2), for the words, brackets and figures “adjusted in full against the amount paid under sub-rule (3) of rule 8 within the first five years of”, the words, brackets and figures “adjusted in full at the earliest against the amount to be paid under sub-rule (3) of rule 8 on” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 10th March, 2016.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 195(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 12, in sub-rule (1), –

(a) for the word “successful”, the word “preferred” shall be substituted; and

(b) after the words “reassessed value of estimated resources” occurring at the end, the words “including the value of any newly discovered mineral that may be included in the mining lease deed on its discovery” shall be inserted.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 10th March, 2016.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 196(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 19, –

(a) in sub-rule (2), after the words “value of estimated resources” occurring at the end, the words “established by the holder of the Composite Licence after completion of prospecting operations in accordance with sub-section (9) of section 11 of the Act resulting in determination of evidence of mineral contents conforming to the Mineral (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015” shall be inserted; and

(b) for sub-rule (4), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:–

“(4) The performance security shall be provided through bank guarantee in the format as specified in Schedule IV or through security deposit, which may be invoked as per the provisions of –

(i) the prospecting licence deed;

(ii) the Mine Development and Production Agreement;

(iii) the Mining Lease Deed:

Provided that the State Government on being satisfied that the holder of Composite Licence has completed prospecting operations in accordance with sub-section (9) of section 11 of the Act but is unable to establish the existence of mineral contents even after making all possible efforts in accordance with sub-section (10) of section 11 of the Act, and the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015, shall return the bank guarantee or the security deposit provided by the holder of the Composite Licence as performance security.”.

[F. No. 1/1/2020-M.VI]

ANIL KUMAR NAYAK, Jt. Secy.

Note: The Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 were published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), dated the 10th March, 2016.

MINISTRY OF MINES NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2020

G.S.R. 197(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016, namely:-

(1) These rules may be called the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

In the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), for Schedule I, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:–

“SCHEDULE I

Terms and conditions of eligibility

[See rules 6(1) and 6(2)]

The following net worth requirements shall be applicable for an auction of mining lease depending on the Value of Estimated Resources, namely:–

(a) If the Value of Estimated Resources is equal to or more than one thousand crore rupees, the applicant, including an individual, shall have a net worth more than 2 per cent. of Value of Estimated Resources.

(b) If the Value of Estimated Resources is less than one thousand crore rupees but more than one hundred crore rupees, the applicant, including an individual, shall have a net worth more than 1 per cent. of Value of Estimated Resources.

(c) If the Value of Estimated Resources is less than or equal to one hundred crore rupees, the applicant, including an individual, shall have a net worth more than 0.5 per cent. of Value of Estimated Resources.

In case of auction of Composite Licence, the applicant shall have a net worth of more than 1 per cent. of the Value of Estimated Resources and where the value of Estimated Resources is equal or less than one hundred crore rupees, the applicant must have a net worth more than 0.5 per cent. of Value of Estimated Resources.

Explanation.–

(1) In case an applicant is a subsidiary of another company incorporated in India, the net worth of such holding company may also be considered:

Provided that, in such case, the applicant shall continue to be a subsidiary of such holding company until such time the applicant meets the aforementioned net worth threshold.

(2) In case of a company, the net worth shall be the sum of paid up share capital and the free reserves as per the audited balance sheet of the financial year ended immediately preceding the date of issuance of notice inviting tender.

(3) In case the notice inviting tender is issued between 1st April to 30th September (both days inclusive) of a year, the audited balance sheet of the financial year before the immediately preceding financial year, from the date of issuance of notice inviting tender, may be submitted by the bidder, if the audited balance sheet of the immediately preceding financial year is not available.

(4) In case of an individual, the net worth shall be the closing cash balance on the last day of the financial year ended immediately preceding the date of issuance of notice inviting tender.

(5) In case of a Limited Liability Partnership, the net worth shall be the sum of paid up capital and the free reserves as per the audited balance sheet of the financial year ended immediately preceding the date of issuance of notice inviting tender.

(6) In case of a partnership firm, the net worth shall be the sum of the capital of the partners and the reserves as per the audited balance sheet of the financial year ended immediately preceding the date of issuance of notice inviting tender.

(7) In case of a body corporate, which is not a company as defined under clause (20) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), the net worth shall be the sum of paid up capital and the free reserves as per the audited balance sheet of the financial year ended immediately preceding the date of issuance of notice inviting tender.

The applicant shall also satisfy the following conditions of experience, namely:–

(a) The applicant must have a minimum of five years of relevant experience in the sector, prior to the date of issuance of notice inviting tender:

Provided that in case of an applicant being a company incorporated in India, it shall be sufficient if any of its subsidiary or a special purpose vehicle incorporated in India, has a minimum of five years of experience in the sector, prior to the date of issuance of notice inviting tender:

Provided further that, in such case, the applicant shall continue to be a subsidiary or special purpose vehicle of such holding company until such time the applicant meets the aforementioned experience threshold.

(b) The applicant shall have operated at least one mine of each of the identified mineral in India, prior to the date of issuance of notice inviting tender:

Provided that, in case of an applicant being a company incorporated in India, it shall be sufficient if any of its subsidiary or a special purpose vehicle incorporated in India, has operated at least one mine of each of the identified mineral in India, prior to the date of issuance of notice inviting tender:

Provided further that, in such case, the applicant shall continue to be a subsidiary or special purpose vehicle of such holding company until such time the applicant meets the aforementioned operational threshold.

(c) The applicant shall have at least one managerial person, who shall be engaged for the operation of the mine, having the qualifications and experience in the sector as specified in rule 6(4).

(d) The managerial person referred to in clause (c) shall not be less than forty years of age, as on the date of issuance of notice inviting tender.

The applicant shall have a satisfactory track record and standing in the business and financial world:

Provided that, the net worth of the applicant and its related parties shall not have been less than 1.5 times of the value of estimated resources.

The applicant shall have all the necessary clearances, permissions and approvals as may be required for carrying out mining operations, including consent to operate under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974).

The applicant shall have installed the Global Positioning System in all mobile equipment and the same shall be connected to the Server of the State Government concerned.

The applicant shall, within the period specified in rule 10, submit a mining plan prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and the rules made thereunder:

Provided that the mining plan shall be prepared by a recognised person authorised by the Indian Bureau of Mines under the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and the rules made thereunder.

The applicant shall submit an affidavit in the form specified in Schedule II to the effect that the applicant has not been convicted of any offence for which the punishment of imprisonment is prescribed by any law for the time being in force and that the applicant has not been found guilty of any professional misconduct by any statutory or regulatory authority established under any law.

The applicant shall have a minimum of fifty per cent. equity in the special purpose vehicle or consortium or joint venture, as the case may be, formed for the purpose of mining operations and shall be the lead member of such special purpose vehicle or consortium or joint venture.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the exploration and exploitation operations shall be carried out by the applicant, only by engaging manpower with prescribed qualification, skills and experience and using machinery and technology of prescribed standards.

The applicant shall submit a statement indicating the details of the minerals obtained in the past from the areas allotted to it or its subsidiaries or its special purpose vehicles, as the case may be.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall follow the mining plan approved by the State Government.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall comply with all the laws, including the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) and the rules made thereunder, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972) and the rules made thereunder, the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) and the rules made thereunder, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (14 of 1981) and the rules made thereunder and the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) and the rules made thereunder.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall carry out the reclamation and rehabilitation work in accordance with the approved mining plan and the extant guidelines of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall pay all the statutory dues, taxes, cess and royalty, as may be applicable.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall pay to the State Government, water charges at the rate specified by the concerned State Government from time to time.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall submit the half-yearly and annual returns as required under the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) and the rules made thereunder.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall abide by the terms and conditions specified by the State Government while executing the mining lease deed and any breach thereof shall be liable for action under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and the rules made thereunder.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall keep the mine records and shall allow inspection of the same by the officers of the Indian Bureau of Mines, the State Government, the District Magistrate, the concerned regulatory authority or any other person authorised by the State Government in this behalf.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall have all the requisite machinery, equipment, skilled and unskilled labour, including technicians and engineers, and shall maintain adequate safety measures and disaster management plan.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall provide for housing, medical, educational, recreational and transportation facilities to the employees.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, ensure that at least five per cent. of the net profit of the lease is ploughed back into the area affected by the mining operations.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall take adequate measures for the prevention of illegal mining and theft of minerals and shall also assist the State Government in the prevention of illegal mining and theft of minerals.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall allow State Government or any other person authorised by the State Government in this behalf, access to the site of mining operations, records, documents, data and other information in the custody or control of the holder of the mining lease, for the purpose of any audit, examination, verification and inspection.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall be liable for any damage caused to the environment or any third party due to mining operations and shall take all necessary measures to rectify such damage, including payment of compensation to the affected third party, as may be determined by the State Government.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall not discriminate in any manner against any person in the matter of employment, compensation, training, development and welfare amenities, on the grounds of race, religion, caste, creed, sex or any of them.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall establish a mechanism to resolve disputes and shall abide by the decision of the arbitrator, if any, appointed by the State Government.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall ensure the conservation of minerals and protection of the environment and shall take all necessary steps for sustainable development.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall make all efforts to explore for additional reserves of minerals by undertaking reconnaissance and detailed exploration as may be necessary.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall endeavour to progressively enhance the indigenous value addition in the minerals to be extracted from the mining area.

The applicant shall submit an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall take all necessary measures to prevent and control pollution in the mining area and shall comply with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.

The applicant shall have an undertaking that the holder of the mining lease shall promptly rectify the deficiencies pointed out by the regulatory authority or any other officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf.

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Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017\*

- Purpose: These rules are related to the conservation and development of minerals.

- Authority: Issued under section 18 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

- Supersession: Supersede the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 1988.

- Applicability: Apply to all minerals except petroleum and natural gas, coal, lignite, sand for stowing, and minor minerals.

- Definitions: Include various definitions related to mining, environmental terms, and authorities involved.

- Chapters: The rules are divided into chapters, covering various aspects of mining operations, prospecting, and conservation.

\*Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957\*

- Purpose: The central law that governs the development and regulation of mines and minerals in India.

- Authority: The act itself is the primary legal authority for the regulation of mining and mineral-related activities.

- Relevance: Referred to in the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017.

1. \*Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016:\* These rules specify regulations related to the exploration and mining of atomic minerals. They include provisions for mining plans, operations, and oversight by the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research.

2. \*Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbon Energy Minerals) Concession Rules, 2016:\* These rules govern the concessions for minerals other than atomic and hydrocarbon energy minerals. They include provisions for mining plans, exploration, and resource estimation.

3. \*Mining Plan:\* A mining plan is a key document that outlines the details of mining operations, including exploration, extraction, and closure.

4. \*Indian Bureau of Mines:\* The Indian Bureau of Mines is responsible for regulating and overseeing mining activities in India. It plays a role in reviewing and approving mining plans.

5. \*Environmental Protection:\* The rules emphasize the importance of systematic development of mineral deposits, conservation of minerals, and protection of the environment during mining operations.

6. \*Open Cast Working:\* Guidelines are provided for open-cast mining operations, including the separation of ore and overburden, orientation of workings, and simultaneous extraction of different ore grades.

7. \*Separate Stacking of Non-Saleable Minerals:\* Rules require the separate stacking of non-saleable or unusable minerals above specified threshold values, with special attention to beach sand mineral deposits.

8. \*Underground Mining Operations:\* Regulations for underground mining operations are outlined, including considerations for ore recovery, development, stability, and minimizing surface disturbance.

9. \*Sub-Grade Minerals:\* All sub-grade ore or minerals obtained from underground workings must be brought to the surface and stacked separately.

10. \*Beneficiation Studies:\* If sub-grade ore is believed to contain recoverable products, beneficiation studies must be conducted, and reports submitted to the authorities.

11. \*Machinery and Plant:\* Maintenance and reporting requirements for heavy earth-moving machinery used in mines are specified.

12. \*Mine Closure Plan:\* Mines are required to have both progressive and final mine closure plans that ensure proper reclamation and rehabilitation of the mining area after operations cease.

13. \*Financial Assurance:\* Mine operators must furnish financial assurance to cover the costs of implementing closure plans. The amount varies based on the size and category of the mine.

14. \*Temporary Discontinuance of Work:\* Rules for notifying authorities about temporary discontinuance of mining operations, with obligations to protect the mine during this period, are outlined.

15. \*Reopening of a Mine:\* Procedures for notifying authorities when reopening a mine after temporary discontinuance are specified.

16. \*Stoping of Vein:\* Permission and notification requirements for commencing stoping operations are detailed.

17. \*General Requirements about Plans and Sections:\* These include specifications for the accuracy, scale, and format of plans and sections submitted to regulatory authorities.

18. \*Surface Plan:\* A surface plan must show various surface features within the mining lease boundaries.

19. \*Surface Geological Plan:\* This plan includes information about lithological units, structural details, exploration limits, and more.

20. \*Transverse Section:\* Sections showing the strike, dip, and details of the vein, lode, or deposit are required.

Rules/Regulations/Acts:\*

\* \*Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Rules, 1960\*

\*Information:\*

These rules are issued under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. They govern the grant, renewal, and cancellation of mining leases, as well as the conduct of mining operations in India.

\*Specific rules/regulations from the above data:\*

\* \*Rule 32:\* The holder of a mining lease shall keep the following plans and sections:

\* Surface geological plans and sections

\* Underground plans

\* Key plan

\* Environment plan

\* \*Rule 33:\* The holder of a mining lease shall submit copies of the surface geological plans and sections to the authorized officer and the State Government on or before June 30th every year.

\* \*Rule 35:\* Every holder of a mining lease shall take all possible precautions for undertaking sustainable mining and submit an online self-assessment report to the Indian Bureau of Mines every year.

\*Additional information:\*

\* The competent authority may require the holder of a mining lease to prepare and maintain additional plans and sections, or to provide tracings of existing plans and sections.

\* All plans and sections must be suitably indexed and certified by the mining engineer or geologist.

\* The holder of a mining lease may be suspended if they do not achieve at least four star rating within two years of the notification of these rules or two years of the commencement of mining operations.

These rules and regulations are designed to ensure that mining operations are conducted in a safe and sustainable manner.

CHAPTER IV

Environmental Safeguards

Rule 40: Precaution against Air Pollution

Every holder of a prospecting license or a mining lease must take measures to limit air pollution resulting from prospecting, mining, beneficiation, or metallurgical activities within permissible limits.

Rule 41: Discharge of Toxic Liquid

Holders of licenses/leases must minimize the discharge of toxic effluents from mining, workshop, beneficiation, etc., into water bodies, aquifers, and usable lands.

Effluents must be treated, if necessary, to meet prescribed standards.

Rule 42: Precaution against Noise

Measures must be implemented to control or mitigate noise from prospecting, mining, beneficiation, or metallurgical operations to stay within permissible limits.

Rule 43: Permissible Limits and Standards

Standards for pollutants, toxins, and noise shall be notified by relevant authorities under current laws.

Rule 44: Restoration of Flora

Operations must minimize damage to flora in the licensed/leased area and neighboring regions.

CHAPTER V

Notices and Returns

Rule 45: Monthly and Annual Returns

Registration with the Indian Bureau of Mines is mandatory for mining lease holders and those involved in mineral trading, storage, end-use, or export.

Various types of returns (daily, monthly, annual) must be submitted electronically and, if required, in print form.

Rule 46: Notice of Certain Appointments

Notice must be given for new appointments or terminations of agents, mining engineers, geologists, etc.

Rule 47: Notice of Shaft Sinking and Boreholes

Notice must be provided for specified operations, such as sinking new shafts or boreholes.

Rule 48: Records of Shafts and Boreholes

Records of shafts and boreholes must be maintained and samples preserved for a minimum of twelve months.

Rule 49: Change in Name of Mine

Notice of any change in the name of the mine must be sent to the State Government and authorized officers.

Rule 50: Notice of Transfer of Mineral Concession

Notification of any transfer of mineral concession or related rights must be submitted within thirty days.

Rule 51: Notice of Amalgamation of Mining Lease

Notification of amalgamation of mining leases must be submitted within thirty days.

Rule 52: Transfer of Records to Transferees

Upon transfer of ownership, records must be handed over to the new owner within seven days.

Rule 53: Copies of Notices or Returns and Reports

Copies of all notices, returns, and reports must be provided to the State Government.

Rule 54: Copies of Notices and Returns and Reports to be Maintained

Various records, including labor attendance, production, royalty assessment, etc., must be maintained.

CHAPTER VI

Employment of Geologists and Mining Engineers

Rule 55: Employment of Geologists and Mining Engineers

Specifies the qualifications and requirements for employing geologists and mining engineers based on the type of mine.

Rule 56: Duties of Geologist

Outlines the responsibilities and tasks of a geologist in the mining operations.

Rule 57: Duties of Mining Engineer

Details the duties and responsibilities of a mining engineer in planning and conducting mining operations.

CHAPTER VII

Examination of Minerals and Issue of Directives

Rule 58: Power to Issue Directions

States that the holder of a mineral concession must comply with directions issued by relevant authorities for systematic development, conservation, and sustainable mining.

Rule 59: Examination of Mineral Deposits and Taking of Samples

Authorizes officers to examine mineral deposits and collect samples for regulatory purposes.

Rule 60: Prohibition of Deployment in Certain Cases

Allows regulatory authorities to issue orders prohibiting deployment in mines posing threats to conservation, environment, or sustainable development.

The provided text seems to be a legal document containing rules and regulations related to mining and mineral concessions. It is already well-structured in the form of numbered rules and sub-rules. If you're looking to format it for better readability, you can consider the following:

Chapter IX: Revision and Penalty

Rule 61: Revision

(1) Any person aggrieved by any order made or direction issued under these rules by any authorised officer excepting the State Government, as the case may be, may within thirty days of the communication of such order or direction, apply to the Controller General or the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, as the case may be, for a revision of the order or direction.

Provided that...

(2) Every order against which a revision application is preferred under sub-rule (1) shall be complied with pending receipt of the decision of the Controller General or the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research or the Chief Controller of Mines, as the case may be:

Provided that...

(3) On receipt of an application for revision under sub-rule (1), the Controller General or the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research or the Chief Controller of Mines, as the case may be, after giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the aggrieved person, may confirm, modify or set aside the impugned order.

...

(4) Any person aggrieved by any order made or direction issued by the Chief Controller of Mines may within thirty days of the communication of such order or direction, prefer an appeal to the Controller General as against the said order or direction:

Provided that...

(5) On receipt of any such appeal under sub-rule (4), the Controller General may confirm, modify or set aside the order or direction made or issued by the Chief Controller of Mines or may pass such orders in relation to the applicant, as it may deem fit and such decision shall be final.

...

Rule 62: Penalty

Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of these rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees, or with both, and in the case of a continuing contravention, with additional fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention:

Provided that...

(2) Any offence punishable under these rules may either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by the person authorised under section 22 of the Act to make a complaint to the court with respect to that offence, on payment to that person, for credit to the Government, of such sum specified in this regard by the Controller General or the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, in respect of minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Act where the grade of such atomic minerals is equal to or above the threshold value limits declared under Schedule-A of the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, as the case may be:

Chapter X: Miscellaneous

Rule 63: Preservation of Cores, etc.

(1) Every holder of a mineral concession and every agency authorised under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 shall preserve intact, until submission of the final geological report, all cores and specimens of different types of rocks and minerals obtained during drilling or sinking operations and shall arrange for them to be laid out in a serial order with identification marks, showing the progressive depth at which they are obtained.

Provided further that...

(2) The State Government or the authorised officer, as the case may be, may, by an order in writing, require the holder of the mineral concession or the agency authorised under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 to preserve the cores or specimens of rocks and minerals obtained from specific boreholes or shafts in a specific manner or for any specific period or relax the provisions of this rule to such an extent as they may deem fit.

...

(4) The Geological Survey of India shall be the nodal agency for archiving drill cores at the National Core Repository and at the Regional Drill Core Repositories with suitable indexing and cataloguing.

...

Rule 64: Facilities for Undertaking Research or Training

Every holder of a prospecting licence or a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease or a mining lease shall afford all reasonable facilities to persons authorised by the authorised officer for the purpose of undertaking research or training in matters relating to mining or geology.

Rule 65: Submission of Records or Reports Regarding Research in Geology or Mining

(1) Any person, institution or agency carrying on prospecting or mining operations related to any research in geology or mining, shall inform the Controller General or the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, as the case may be, within a period of thirty days of commencement of such research related operations, indicating briefly the aspects proposed to be covered under such research together with the name and address of the person, institution, or agency carrying out such research work and the expected duration of the research related operations.

...

(4) The provisions of sub-rules (1) and (2) shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any agency of the Central Government or State Government carrying out the research work.

Rule 66: Territorial Jurisdiction of Controller of Mines and Regional Controller

The Controller General may by a notification in the Official Gazette, prescribe the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the Controller of Mines and the Regional Controller for purposes of these rules:

Provided that...

(2) The Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research in respect of minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Act, where the grade of such atomic minerals is equal to or above the threshold value limits declared under Schedule-A of the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016, may by a notification in the Official Gazette, prescribe the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the authorised officer of the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research for the purposes of these rules.

Chapter XI: Geological Reports

Rule 72: Geological Reports

(1) Every agency authorised under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4, shall submit a geological report and all geo-scientific data (geological, airborne geophysical, ground, geophysical and geochemical and any data collected for geological investigation purpose) collected during the course of the prospecting operations, to the Director General of the Geological Survey of India, the Controller General and the State Government before the thirtieth day of June of every year in respect of the work done during the previous year:

Provided that...

(2) The geological reports and geo-scientific data shall be submitted in hard copies and in digital form every year reckoned from the date of commencement of operations and shall include–

(a) geological data relating to exploration, such as raw data with location, geological map, structural data, sections, plans and anomaly maps;

(b) geophysical data (ground and aero-geophysical) relating to prospecting fields or engineering or ground water surveys, such as raw data with location, anomaly maps, sections, plans, contour maps and logging details;

(c) geochemical data relating to exploration, such as raw analytical data with location, anomaly and contour maps and sections; and

(d) detailed exploration results, style and nature of mineralisation, mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates and grade, and the necessary supporting documents relating to exploration results, mineral resources or mineral reserves of the area shall form a part of the report.

(3) The geological reports shall be prepared in a format to be specified by the Controller General or the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, as the case may be, so as to enable a complete assessment of the exploration progress and results and to ensure that the results of exploration are fully and clearly recorded for mineral development in the future.

(4) The geological reports under this Chapter shall be prepared by or under the direction of, and signed by a geologist under whose supervision exploration was carried out.

Chapter XII: Mining Regulation Portal

Rule 73: Mining Regulation Web Portal

The Indian Bureau of Mines, in consultation with the State Governments, shall prepare a mining regulation web portal to bring information together the different aspects of the regulatory functions being undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines and the State Government or the authorised officer of the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, as the case may be, for implementation and compliance of the provisions of these rules.

Rule 74: Recording of Regulatory Functions

All aspects of regulatory functions being undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines or the State Government or the authorised officer of the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, as the case may be, for implementation and compliance of the provisions of these rules shall be recorded in standard process sheets or templates developed for these purposes, and the information in this regard shall be made available on the portal referred to in rule 73:

Chapter XII: Mining Regulation Portal

Rule 74: Recording of Regulatory Functions

All aspects of regulatory functions being undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines or the State Government or the authorised officer of the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, as the case may be, for implementation and compliance of the provisions of these rules shall be recorded in standard process sheets or templates developed for these purposes, and the information in this regard shall be made available on the portal referred to in rule 73:

Provided that...

Rule 75: Information Source

(1) Each information source shall have a dedicated area on the page for displaying information (a portlet).

Explanation.–For the purposes of this rule...

(2) Identification of the different information sources, user categories, preparation of the standard process sheets or templates, configuring and customizing the presentation of the content and other details in this regard as well the role of the administrator for addition of information to the portal or deletion from the portal shall be decided by the Controller General in consultation with the Central Government.

The provided information contains instructions and details related to various forms and rules/regulations/acts related to mineral concessions and mining operations in India. Here's a summary of the rules and regulations mentioned in the provided data:

Form-A (Notice of Commencement of Reconnaissance or Prospecting Operations):

- This form is used to notify the authorities about the commencement of reconnaissance or prospecting operations for mineral concessions.

- It must be submitted within 15 days of the start of operations through online or email.

- It should be sent to the Regional Controller under the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

- The form should be digitally signed.

- The form includes information such as the type of mineral concession, IBM Registration Number, Unique IBM Concession Number, mineral details, location, and details of geologists and engineers involved.

Form-B (Progress Report of Reconnaissance or Prospecting Operations):

- This form is used to provide a progress report on reconnaissance or prospecting operations carried out during a specific year.

- It must be submitted within 45 days after 12 months from the date of execution of the relevant concession deed or within 30 days from the date of abandonment of operations.

- It should be sent to the Regional Controller under the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

- The form should be digitally signed.

- The report includes information about the status of operations, area covered, geological work, drilling, sampling, and abandonment details.

Form-C (Notice of Intimation of Opening-Reopening of Mine or Change in the Name of Mine):

- This form is used to notify authorities about the opening, reopening, or change in the name of a mine.

- It must be submitted within 15 days of opening or reopening and within 30 days in case of a name change.

- It should be sent to the Regional Controller under the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

- The form should be digitally signed.

- The form includes information about the mine, lessee-owner, dates of opening and discontinuation (if reopening), mining lease details, location, previous owner's details, agent's details, and details of employees involved.

The rules and regulations referenced in the provided data include the "Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016." These rules govern various aspects of mineral concessions, prospecting, and mining operations in India, and the forms mentioned are used for compliance with these rules.

The provided information contains details related to various forms and rules/regulations/acts related to mining operations in India. Here's a summary of the rules and regulations mentioned in the provided data:

Form-E (Notice of Temporary Discontinuance of Mine):

- This form is used to notify authorities about the temporary discontinuance of work in a mine.

- It must be submitted within 120 days of temporary discontinuance or within 15 days if the discontinuance is due to a natural calamity or government orders.

- It should be sent to the Regional Controller under the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

- The form should be digitally signed.

- The form includes information about the mine, lessee-owner, mining lease details, location, reasons for discontinuance, and the probable date of reopening.

Form-F (Notice of Commencement of Stoping):

- This form is used to notify authorities about the commencement of stoping operations in a mine.

- It must be submitted within 60 days before the commencement of stoping.

- It should be sent to the Regional Controller under the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

- The form should be digitally signed.

- The form includes information about the mine, lessee-owner, mining lease details, location, details of development in the mine, details of stoping blocks, and previous applications for stoping.

Form F1 (Monthly Return for Minerals Other Than Copper, Gold, Lead, Pyrites, Tin, Tungsten, Zinc, and Precious and Semi-Precious Stones):

- This form is used to provide a monthly return for mining operations for specific minerals.

- It is addressed to the Regional Controller of Mines and the State Government.

- Part I of the form includes general information about the mine, details of the lessee-owner, and information on rent, royalty, dead rent, DMF, and NMET payments.

- Part II of the form includes details on the working of the mine, including the number of days the mine worked and reasons for work stoppage.

The rules and regulations referenced in the provided data include the "Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988." These rules govern various aspects of mineral mining operations in India, and the forms mentioned are used for compliance with these rules.

To include all employees exclusive to the mine and attached factory, workshop or mineral dressing plant at the mine site

PART-II

(Production, Despatches And Stocks)

(To be submitted separately for each mineral)

(Unit of Quantity in Tonnes; indicate unit of quantity if not in tonnes)

Recoveries at Concentrator-Mill-Plant:

Opening stocks of the Ore at concentrator-plant

Ore received from the mine

Ore treated

Quantity | Metal content/ grade

Concentrates \* Obtained

Tailings

Closing stocks of concentrates at the concentrator-plant

Quantity | Metal content/ grade | Value (`)

\*In case of any leaching method adopted, give quantity recovered and grade contained separately.

Recovery at the Smelter-Mill-Plant:

Opening Stocks of the concentrates at the smelter -plant

Concentrates received from concentrator-plant

Concentrates received from other sources (specify)

Concentrates sold (if any)

Quantity | Metal content/ grade

Concentrates treated

Closing stocks of concentrate at the Smelter-Plant

Metals(\*) recovered (specify)

Other by-products, if any, recovered

Quantity | Metal content/ grade | Value (`)

(\*) Not applicable for Iron ore, Manganese ore, Bauxite, and Chromite.

Note: The form continues with grade-wise details for specific minerals like Iron ore, Manganese ore, Bauxite, Chromite, Asbestos, Fluorite-Fluorspar, Graphite, Kyanite, Limestone, and Rock Phosphate-Phosphorite.

The provided information includes data related to annual returns and various details about mining operations in India. However, it does not explicitly mention specific rules, regulations, or acts. To extract relevant rules and regulations, we need to interpret the data and identify the underlying regulations that apply to mining operations. Below are some interpretations:

PART – I (General):

1. Details of Mine:

- The registration number and mine code provided are likely assigned by the Indian Bureau of Mines, indicating that the mining operation is subject to regulations overseen by this bureau.

- The mention of "Name of the Mineral" suggests that different minerals may have specific regulations governing their extraction and sale.

2. Location of the Mine:

- The location details are important for jurisdiction and environmental considerations, which are often regulated.

3. Name and address of Lessee-Owner:

- This information identifies the responsible party for the mining operation.

4. Registered Office of the Lessee:

- This provides additional contact information for the lessee-owner.

PART – II (Production, Dispatches, and Stocks):

1. R.O.M production:

- This section likely pertains to the production of Run-of-Mine (R.O.M) materials.

2. Production, stocks, and dispatches:

- This section involves data related to the production, stocks, and dispatch of different types of minerals or products, including gem varieties, industrial minerals, and others.

- The mention of "Ex-mine Price" suggests that pricing regulations may be involved.

3. Details of deductions made from sale value for computation of Ex-mine price:

- This section outlines deductions made from the sale value, which may include transportation costs, handling charges, and other expenses that affect the ex-mine price.

4. Sales-Dispatches effected for Domestic Purposes and for Exports:

- This section records details of sales and dispatches, including information about buyers and quantities sold.

PART – III (Reasons for Increase- Decrease):

1. Give reasons for increase-decrease in production:

- This section asks for reasons behind changes in production levels compared to the previous month.

2. Give reasons for increase-decrease in grade-wise ex-mine price:

- This section asks for reasons behind changes in the ex-mine price compared to the previous month.

Based on this interpretation, the data suggests that the mining operation is subject to regulations overseen by the Indian Bureau of Mines and potentially other relevant government authorities. The data focuses on the reporting of production, pricing, and other relevant aspects of mining operations, which would be subject to regulations and guidelines provided by these authorities. Specific acts and rules would be referenced in the relevant mining legislation and regulations in India, which are not explicitly mentioned in the provided data.

PART-II (Employment and Wages)

Number of supervisory staff employed at the mine

Graduate Mining Engineer: [Wholly employed] [Partly employed]

Diploma Mining Engineer: [Wholly employed] [Partly employed]

Geologist: [Wholly employed] [Partly employed]

Surveyor: [Wholly employed] [Partly employed]

Other administrative and technical supervisory staff: [Wholly employed] [Partly employed]

Total:

Number of days the mine worked:

(i) Number of shifts per day:

(ii) Indicate reasons for work stoppage in the mine during the year (due to strike, lockout, heavy rain, non-availability of labour, transport bottleneck, lack of demand, uneconomic operations, etc.) and the number of days of work stoppage for each of the factors separately.

Employment and salary-wages paid:

Maximum number of persons employed on any one day during the year:

(i) In workings below ground on (date): (a) (number)

(ii) In all in the mine on (date): (a) (number)

Classification:

Total number of man days worked during the year

No. of days worked during the year

Average daily number of persons employed

Total Wages - Salary for the year (`)

Direct:

Male

Female

Contract:

Male

Female

Total

(Note: Include all employees exclusive to the mine and attached factory or mineral dressing plant at the mine site)

PART-II A (Capital Structure)

Value of Fixed Assets (`)

(in respect of the mine, beneficiation plant, mine workshop, power and water installation)

In case this information is furnished as combined information in another mine's return, please specify Mine Code-Mine Name.

Description:

At the beginning of the year (`)

Additions during the Year (`)

Sold or discarded during the year (`)

Depreciation during the year (`)

Net closing Balance (`) (2+3)-(4+5)

Estimated market value (`)

(i) Land \*:

(ii) Building:

Industrial

Residential

(iii) Plant and Machinery including transport equipment

(iv) Capitalized Expenditure such as pre-production exploration, development, major overhaul and repair to machinery etc. (As prescribed under Income Tax Act)

(Note: In case the fixed assets are common to more than one mine, furnish combined information for all such mines together in any one of the mine’s return. In the returns for other mines, give only a cross reference to the particular mine's return where-in the information is included. Optional market value information may be furnished in respect of items (i), (ii), and (iii) if the mine owner desires.)

Source of Finance (at the end of the year):

(i) Paid up Share Capital (`)

(ii) Own Capital (`)

(iii) Reserve and Surplus (All Types)( `)

(iv) Long Term loans outstanding (#)(`)

(#) Indicate the names of the lending institutions such as State Finance Corporation, Industrial Development and other Public Corporations, Co-operative Banks, Nationalised Banks and other sources along with the amount of loan from each source and the rate of interest at which loan has been taken.

Interest and Rent (`)

(i) Interest paid during the year

(ii) Rents (excluding surface rent) paid during the year

PART-III (Consumption of Materials)

Quantity and cost of material consumed during the year

(i) Fuel:

Coal: Tonnes

Diesel Oil: Litres

Petrol: Litres

Kerosene: Litres

Gas: Cu. M.

(ii) Lubricant:

Lubricant oil: Litres

Grease: Kgs.

(iii) Electricity:

Consumed: Kwh

Generated: Kwh

Sold: Kwh

(iv) Explosives (furnish full details in Part IV)

(v) Tyres: Nos.

(vi) Timber and Supports

(vii) Drill rods and kits: Nos.

(viii) Other spares and stores

Royalty, Rents and Payments made to DMF and NMET (`)

(X Paid for current year, Paid towards past arrears)

(a) Royalty

(b) Dead rent

(c) Surface rent

(d) Payment made to DMF

(e) Payment made to NMET

Compensation paid for felling trees during the year (`)

Depreciation on fixed assets (`)

Taxes and cesses

(X Amount in Rupees paid during the year to: Central Govt., State Govt.)

(i) Sales Tax

(ii) Welfare cess

(iii) Other taxes and cesses:

(a) Mineral cess

(b) Cess on dead rent

(c) Others (please specify)

Other expenses (`)

(i) Overheads

(ii) Maintenance

(iii) Money value of other benefits paid to workmen

(iv) Payment made to professional agencies

Part –IV (Consumption of Explosives)

Licensed capacity of magazine: (specify unit separately in kg-tonne, numbers, metres)

Item Unit Capacity

Classification of Explosives

Small dia. (upto 32 mm)

Large dia. (above 32 mm)

Small dia. (upto 32 mm)

Large dia. (above 32 mm)

Gun Powder Kg.

Nitrate Mixture Kg.

a. Loose ammonium nitrate

b. Ammonium nitrate in cartridged form

Nitro compound Kg.

Liquid Oxygen soaked cartridges Kg.

Slurry explosives (Mention different trade names) Kg.

Detonators No.s

i) Ordinary

ii) Electrical

a. Ordinary

b. Delay

Fuse Mts

a. Safety Fuse

b. Detonating Fuse

Plastic ignition cord Mts

Others (specify) (Mention the unit)

The provided data appears to be a structured format for annual returns for mining operations, particularly for minerals such as Copper, Gold, Lead, Pyrites, Tin, Tungsten, and Zinc. The information is collected to ensure that mining activities are compliant with relevant rules, regulations, and acts. Here's an interpretation of the data and the potential rules and regulations involved:

1. Expenditure on Exploration (`) :

- This section captures information about the expenditure incurred on exploration activities. Regulations related to exploration activities, including environmental clearances and permissions, may apply.

2. Reserves and Resources Estimated :

- This section deals with the estimation of mineral reserves and resources. Rules governing the classification and reporting of mineral reserves and resources would apply. These may include guidelines from the Indian Bureau of Mines.

3. Subgrade-Mineral Reject and Overburden and Waste :

- This section tracks information about subgrade-mineral reject and overburden and waste. Environmental regulations for waste disposal and reclamation could apply.

4. Trees Planted - Survival Rate :

- This information pertains to environmental compliance, including afforestation and maintaining green cover. Environmental laws and regulations might be relevant.

5. Type of Machinery :

- Regulations regarding machinery safety, emissions, and operating standards may apply.

6. Details of Mineral Treatment Plant :

- Environmental clearances, safety standards, and process efficiency regulations may apply to mineral treatment plants.

7. Production, Despatches, and Stocks :

- Various regulations may apply here, including mineral-specific extraction and export regulations, as well as environmental compliance.

8. Details of Deductions Made for Ex-Mine Price :

- Regulations and guidelines for pricing minerals, including deductions for transportation and handling, may be involved.

9. Sales-Despatches Effected for Domestic Purposes and Exports :

- Export and trade regulations would apply here, including documentation and reporting requirements.

10. Cost of Production :

- Regulations related to cost calculation for royalties, taxes, and payments to DMF (District Mineral Foundation) and NMET (National Mineral Exploration Trust) would be applicable.

11. Verification :

- Certifications and declarations of correctness imply compliance with relevant rules and regulations.

12. Grades and Types of Minerals :

- The data mentions specific mineral grades. Regulations for mineral classification, valuation, and royalties may apply.

PIN (Postal Index Number): (Please address to Regional Controller of Mines in whose territorial jurisdiction the mine falls as notified from time to time by the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines under rule 62 of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988)

ii) The State Government

PART – I (General)

1. Details of Mine:

(a) Registration number allotted by Indian Bureau of Mines (to give registration number of the Lessee-Owner)

(b) Mine Code (allotted by Indian Bureau of Mines)

(c) Name of the Mineral

(d) Name of Mine

(e) Name(s) of other mineral(s), if any, produced from the same mine

2. Location of the Mine:

Village

Post Office

Tahsil-Taluk

District

State

PIN Code

Fax No.: [Fax Number]

E-mail: [E-mail Address]

Phone No.: [Phone Number]

Mobile: [Mobile Number]

3. Name and address of Lessee-Owner (along with fax no. and e-mail):

Name of Lessee-Owner

Address

District

State

PIN Code

Fax No.: [Fax Number]

E-mail: [E-mail Address]

Phone No.: [Phone Number]

Mobile: [Mobile Number]

4. Registered Office of the Lessee:

5. Director in-charge:

6. Agent:

7. Manager:

8. Mining Engineer in-charge:

9. Geologist in-charge:

10. Transferor (previous owner), if any, and date of transfer:

11. Particulars of area operated-Lease

(i) Lease number allotted by the State Government…

(ii) Area under lease (hectares):

Under Forest

Outside Forest

Total

(iii) Date of execution of mining lease deed

(iv) Period of lease

(v) Area for which surface rights are held (hectares)

Under Forest

Outside Forest

Total

(vi) Date and period of renewal (if applicable)

(vii) In case there is more than one mine in the same lease area, indicate the name of mine and mineral produced

12. Lease area (surface area) utilization as at the end of year (hectares):

Under forest

Outside forest

Total

(i) Already exploited and abandoned by opencast (O-C) mining

(ii) Covered under current (O-C) Workings

(iii) Reclaimed-rehabilitated

(iv) Used for waste disposal

(v) Occupied by plant, buildings, residential, welfare buildings and roads

(vi) Used for any other purpose (specify)

(vii) Work done under progressive mine closure plan during the year

13. Ownership-exploiting Agency of the mine: (Public Sector-Private Sector-Joint Sector)

PART-II (Employment and Wages)

1. Number of supervisory staff employed at the mine:

(i) Graduate Mining Engineer: Wholly employed, Partly employed

(ii) Diploma Mining Engineer: Wholly employed, Partly employed

(iii) Geologist: Wholly employed, Partly employed

(iv) Surveyor: Wholly employed, Partly employed

(v) Other administrative and technical supervisory staff: Wholly employed, Partly employed

Total:

2. Number of days the mine worked:

(i) Number of shifts per day:

(ii) Indicate reasons for work stoppage in the mine during the year (due to strike, lockout, heavy rain, non-availability of labour, transport bottleneck, lack of demand, uneconomic operations, etc.) and the number of days of work stoppage for each of the factors separately.

3. Employment and salary-wages paid #:

Maximum number of persons employed on any one day during the year:

(i) In workings below ground on (date)................(a) (number)..............

(ii) In all in the mine on (date)................(a) (number)..............

Classification:

Total number of man days worked during the year

No. of days worked during the year

Average daily number of persons employed

Total Wages - Salary for the year (`)

Direct:

Male

Female

Contract:

Male

Female

Total

# To include all employees exclusive to the mine and attached factory, workshop or mineral dressing plant at the mine site

PART-II A (Capital Structure)

1. Value of Fixed Assets (in respect of the mine, beneficiation plant, mine work-shop, power and water installation):\*

Description

At the beginning of the year (`)

Additions during the Year (`)

Sold or discarded during the year (`)

Depreciation during the year (`)

Net closing Balance (`) (2+3)-(4+5)

Estimated market value (`)

Land \*

Building:

Industrial

Residential

Plant and Machinery including transport equipment

Capitalized Expenditure such as pre-production exploration, development, major overhaul and repair to machinery etc. (As prescribed under Income Tax Act)

Total

2. Source of Finance (at the end of the year):

(i) Paid up Share Capital (`)

(ii) Own Capital (`)

(iii) Reserve and Surplus (All Types) (`)

(iv) Long Term loans outstanding (#) (`)

Name of the Institution-Source

Amount of Loan (`)

Rate of Interest

(#) Indicate the names of the lending institutions such as State Finance Corporation, Industrial Development and other Public Corporations, Co-operative Banks, Nationalised Banks and other sources along with the amount of loan from each source and the rate of interest at which loan has been taken.

3. Interest and Rent (`)

(i) Interest paid during the year

(ii) Rents (excluding surface rent) paid during the year

PART-III (Consumption of Materials)

1. Quantity and cost of material consumed during the year:

Description

Unit

Quantity

Value (`)

(i) Fuel

(a) Coal: Tonnes

(b) Diesel Oil: Liters

(c) Petrol: Liters

(d) Kerosene: Liters

(e) Gas: Cubic Meters

(ii) Lubricant

(a) Lubricant oil: Liters

(b) Grease: Kilograms

(iii) Electricity

(a) Consumed: Kilowatt-hours

(b) Generated: Kilowatt-hours

(c) Sold: Kilowatt-hours

(iv) Explosives (furnish full details in Part IV)

(v) Tyres: Number

(vi) Timber and Supports

(vii) Drill rods and kits: Number

(viii) Other spares and stores

2. Royalty, Rents and Payments made to DMF and NMET (`):

X Paid for current year

Paid towards past arrears

(a) Royalty

(b) Dead rent

(c) Surface rent

(d) Payment made to DMF

(e) Payment made to NMET

3. Compensation paid for felling trees during the year (`)

4. Depreciation on fixed assets (`)

5. Taxes and cesses:

X Amount in Rupees paid during the year to:

X Central Govt.

State Govt.

(i) Sales Tax

(ii) Welfare cess

(iii) Other taxes and cesses:

(a) Mineral cess

(b) Cess on dead rent

(c) Others (please specify)

6. Other expenses (`):

(i) Overheads

(ii) Maintenance

(iii) Money value of other benefits paid to workmen

(iv) Payment made to professional agencies

Part –IV (Consumption of Explosives)

Licensed capacity of magazine (specify unit separately in kg-tonne, numbers, meters):

Item

Unit

Capacity

Classification of Explosives

Unit

Quantity consumed during the year

Estimated requirement during the next year

Small dia. (upto 32 mm)

Large dia. (above 32 mm)

Small dia. (upto 32 mm)

Large dia. (above 32 mm)

Gun Powder: Kilograms

Nitrate Mixture: Kilograms

a. Loose ammonium nitrate

b. Ammonium nitrate in cartridged form

Nitro compound: Kilograms

Liquid Oxygen soaked cartridges: Kilograms

Slurry explosives (Mention different trade names): Kilograms

Detonators

Ordinary: Number

Electrical

Ordinary: Number

Delay: Number

Fuse: Meters

Safety Fuse

Detonating Fuse

Plastic ignition cord: Meters

Others (specify) (Mention the unit)

PART – V (General Geology and Mining)

1. Exploration

1(i) Exploration activities during the year:

At the beginning of the year

During the year

Cumulative

Grid spacing - Dimension

Drilling

Number of holes

Metrage

Pitting

Number of pits

Excavation (in cubic meters)

Trenching

Number of trenches

Excavation (in cubic meters)

Length covered (in meters)

The provided data is part of an annual return for mines, specifically for precious and semi-precious stones. It covers various aspects of mine operations, including mine details, employment, wages, capital structure, and more. Below are the details extracted from the data and the potential rules/regulations/acts relevant to each section:

PART – I (General):

1. Details of Mine : This section captures basic information about the mine, including its location, mineral type, owner details, and registration numbers.

- Relevant Acts: The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and state-specific mining regulations.

2. Location of the Mine : Details the geographical location of the mine.

- Relevant Acts: Local land and environmental regulations.

3. Name and Address of Lessee-Owner : Provides information about the mine's lessee or owner.

- Relevant Acts: Ownership and lease agreements, state-specific mining regulations.

4. Registered Office of the Lessee : The registered office address of the mine owner.

5. Director in Charge, Agent, Manager, etc. : Information about key personnel responsible for the mine's operation.

- Relevant Acts: Employment and labor laws, safety regulations.

6. Transferor (Previous Owner) : If there was a change in ownership, details of the previous owner and date of transfer.

7. Particulars of Area Operated-Lease : Information regarding the mining lease, including lease number, area, and period.

- Relevant Acts: Mining lease agreements and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

8. Lease Area Utilization : How the lease area is being utilized, including areas exploited, reclaimed, or used for waste disposal.

- Relevant Acts: Environmental regulations, mine closure plans.

9. Ownership-Exploiting Agency : Specifies whether the mine is operated by a public, private, or joint sector entity.

PART-II (Employment and Wages):

1. Number of Supervisory Staff : Details about supervisory staff employed at the mine.

- Relevant Acts: Labor laws and regulations.

2. Number of Days the Mine Worked : Indicates the number of working days and shifts per day.

- Relevant Acts: Labor laws, mining safety regulations.

3. Employment and Salary-Wages Paid : Provides data on employment and wages, including the number of persons employed, days worked, and wages paid.

- Relevant Acts: Labor laws, minimum wage laws.

PART-II A (Capital Structure):

1. Value of Fixed Assets : The value of fixed assets related to the mine, including infrastructure and machinery.

- Relevant Acts: Asset valuation, accounting standards.

The provided data contains detailed information related to mining operations, including financial data, exploration activities, reserves and resources, machinery, and production details. Below are potential rules, regulations, or acts relevant to each section:

PART-III (Consumption of Materials):

1. Quantity and Cost of Material Consumed : This section provides data on the quantity and cost of materials consumed during the year, including fuel, lubricants, electricity, explosives, and other materials.

- Relevant Regulations/Acts : Environmental regulations, safety regulations, and mining industry standards.

2. Royalty, Rents, and Payments : This part includes details of royalty, dead rent, surface rent, payments made to District Mineral Foundation (DMF), and payments made to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET).

- Relevant Regulations/Acts : The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and state-specific mining regulations.

3. Compensation Paid for Felling Trees : This part mentions compensation paid for felling trees during the year, which may be governed by environmental and forestry regulations.

- Relevant Regulations/Acts : Environmental laws, forestry regulations.

4. Depreciation on Fixed Assets : Depreciation on fixed assets is an accounting measure. It should adhere to accounting standards, such as the Companies Act and applicable accounting principles.

5. Taxes and Cesses : This section includes information on various taxes and cesses paid during the year.

- Relevant Regulations/Acts : Taxation laws and state-specific regulations.

6. Other Expenses : These expenses may include overheads, maintenance costs, and benefits paid to workers.

PART-IV (Consumption of Explosives):

This section requires information related to the consumption of explosives, detonators, fuses, and other blasting materials. Explosives handling and usage are typically governed by strict safety regulations, and the licensing and handling of explosives are subject to local explosive laws and regulations.

PART-V (General Geology and Mining):

1. Exploration Activities : Information about exploration activities, including drilling, pitting, excavation, and associated expenditures, may be subject to state-specific mining exploration regulations.

2. Reserves and Resources Estimated : Reporting reserves and resources involves compliance with classification standards, which are often established by industry organizations and may be referenced in mining regulations.

PART-VI (Production, Dispatches, and Stocks):

This section covers production, dispatches, and stocks of minerals, gemstones, and other materials. Reporting production and stock data is essential for tax and royalty calculations and may be governed by state mining regulations and tax laws.

Deductions for Ex-mine Price Calculation : Deductions from the sale value for ex-mine price calculation should be compliant with accounting standards and tax laws. These deductions may include transportation costs, loading/unloading charges, and other expenses.

The provided forms and data relate to the registration and reporting requirements for mining and mineral-related activities in India. Below are some potential rules, regulations, and acts associated with the information provided in these forms:

FORM-H (Notice of Certain Appointments, Resignations, Termination, Change of Address):

- Mines Act, 1952: The Mines Act, 1952, is the central legislation that governs various aspects of mining operations, including the appointment of key personnel like Agents, Mining Engineers, Geologists, and Managers. It outlines their qualifications and responsibilities.

FORM-I (Notice of Sinking Shafts and Boreholes):

- The Mines Act, 1952: This act regulates various aspects of mining, including safety measures, and requires the notification of shaft and borehole sinking activities.

FORM-J (Particulars of Each Borehole, Pit, or Shaft):

- Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017: These rules prescribe detailed reporting requirements for mining activities, including borehole and pit details.

FORM-K (Application for Registration under Rule 45 of MCDR):

- Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017: These rules govern the registration and reporting requirements for mining, prospecting, reconnaissance, trading, storage, end-use, and export of minerals in India.

General Regulations and Acts Relevant to Mining Activities in India:

- Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957: This is the central legislation governing the regulation of mines and mineral development in India.

- Mineral Auction Rules: Rules governing the process of mineral auctions in India.

- Environmental Laws: Various environmental laws and regulations apply to mining operations to ensure environmental protection.

- State Mining Regulations: Each state in India may have its specific mining regulations and acts that mining companies must comply with.

- Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) Guidelines: The IBM issues guidelines and instructions for mineral-related activities, and compliance with these guidelines is mandatory.

- Companies Act, 2013: Relevant for companies engaged in mining activities as they need to adhere to corporate governance and reporting standards.

- Income Tax Act: Applicable for taxation aspects related to mining operations.

- Customs Act: Relevant for the export of minerals.

- Labor Laws: Various labor laws, such as the Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act, and others, apply to mining operations regarding labor rights and safety.

- Forest Conservation Act: Relevant if mining operations impact forested areas.

- Land Acquisition Act: Relevant for acquiring land for mining purposes.

FORM L

[See rule 45(6)(a)]

For the month of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20

MONTHLY RETURN

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE FORM

This Form, duly filled in must reach the concerned authorities as prescribed within the rule, before the tenth day of every month in respect of the preceding month, through online.

This should be sent to the Regional Controller in whose territorial jurisdiction the mineral concession falls as notified from time to time by the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines, under rule 66 of the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

The form should be digitally signed by the concerned person.

Quantity to be reported in tonnes. If not please specify the unit.

1. GENERAL PARTICULARS

Mineral-Ore Grade of mineral-ore

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE FORM

This Form, duly filled in must reach the concerned authorities as prescribed within the rule, before the first day of July of each year for the preceding financial year, through online.

This should be sent to the Regional Controller in whose territorial jurisdiction the mineral concession falls as notified from time to time by the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines, under rule 66 of the Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2016.

The form should be digitally signed by the concerned person.

Quantity to be reported in tonnes. If not please specify the unit.

Value to be reported in rupees only.

Registration number means the registration number allotted by Indian Bureau of Mines to the lessee-owner or to a trader- stockist - end-use mineral based industry - exporter.

Ore grade for various minerals, as given in the form, to be strictly used while reporting.

Item 5 related to raw materials consumed may be filled up by all end use industry and iron and steel industry

The provided form appears to be related to reporting requirements for various activities related to minerals, ores, and mining operations in India. While it does not explicitly mention specific rules, regulations, or acts, the information gathered through this form can be related to several regulations and acts governing mineral-related activities in India. Here is an analysis of the potential regulations and acts:

General Regulations and Acts:

1. Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 2017: These rules govern the registration and reporting requirements for various mineral-related activities, including trading, export, end-use, and storage. The form likely aligns with reporting requirements outlined in these rules.

2. Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957: This is the central legislation governing the regulation of mines and mineral development in India. It may have provisions related to reporting and recording mineral-related activities.

3. Customs Act: This act may be relevant for reporting export activities and customs-related matters associated with mineral exports.

4. State Mining Regulations: Each state in India may have its specific mining regulations and acts that mining companies must comply with. The form could be aligned with state-specific reporting requirements.

Specific Sections of the Form and Related Regulations:

- Section 2 (Details of the Activity): This section relates to the type of mineral-related activities being reported, such as trading, export, end-use, and storage, aligning with the categories outlined in MCDR.

- Sections 3 to 6 (Information Regarding End-Use Mineral Based Industries and Iron and Steel Industry): These sections require detailed information about industries, products, capacities, production, expansion plans, and research and development programs. They are likely aligned with requirements under MCDR and other industry-specific regulations.

- Section 5 (Details of Raw Materials Consumed in Production): This section pertains to the consumption of raw materials in production, including minerals and ores. It aligns with reporting requirements for tracking raw material usage as per MCDR.

- Section 6 (Source of Supply): This section requires information about the source of mineral supplies, both indigenous and imported, along with transportation costs. It aligns with the need to track and report the source of minerals as per MCDR.

Please note that while the form aligns with various regulations and acts, the specific regulatory framework may evolve over time. Therefore, mining companies should ensure compliance with the most up-to-date regulations and acts applicable to their operations. Additionally, it's advisable to consult legal experts or regulatory authorities for precise guidance on compliance.

Title: Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016

Chapter I: Preliminary

Short title and commencement

These rules may be called the Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.

They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

Definitions

(a) "Act" means the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957).

(b) "atomic minerals" means minerals specified in Part B of the First Schedule to the Act.

...

Chapter II: Discovery and Grant of Mineral Concessions

Applicability

(1) These rules shall apply only to mineral concessions relating to atomic minerals occurring as such or in association with one or more other minerals, provided the grade of such atomic minerals is equal to or more than the threshold value.

(2) Mineral concessions relating to atomic minerals where the grade of atomic mineral contained in the ore is less than the threshold value will be governed...

...

Prospecting for Atomic Minerals under Second Proviso to Section 4

(1) The agencies permitted under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Act may carry out prospecting operations for atomic minerals without a prospecting licence and such prospecting operations shall be carried out in compliance with Schedule B...

...

Grant of Mining Lease at the Instance of Department

(1) Where on an examination of a prospecting report prepared in conformity with the parameters specified in Schedule B by the Directorate, indicates the grade of atomic minerals to be equal to or above the threshold value, the State Government shall...

...

Mining by a Government Company or Corporation Owned or Controlled by the Government

(1) In response to the request made by the State Government under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 5, the Department shall intimate to the State Government in writing of the prospective lessee, along with a confirmation regarding grade of atomic minerals in such area being equal to or above the threshold value...

...

Discovery of Atomic Minerals by Holder of a Mineral Concession

(1) If a holder of a mineral concession which has been granted pursuant to the rules made under section 13 discovers any atomic mineral, then he shall report the findings to the Directorate and the State Government in a format as may be prescribed by the Department...

...

Certainly! Here's the continuation of the structured information:

(Continuation) Discovery of Atomic Minerals by Holder of a Mineral Concession

(2) Upon receipt of a report under sub-rule (1), the Directorate shall compare the grade of atomic minerals in the concession area with the threshold value and,

(a) if the grade of atomic minerals is less than the threshold value, the mineral concession may continue its operations; or

(b) if the grade of atomic minerals is equal to or above the threshold value, then,

(i) in case of a reconnaissance permit which was granted prior to 12th January, 2015, the holder of such reconnaissance permit shall be eligible to receive a prospecting licence followed by a mining lease, only if it is a Government company or corporation approved by the Department;

(ii) in case of a prospecting licence, including a prospecting licence-cum-mining lease under section 10A, the holder of such prospecting licence shall be eligible to receive a mining lease, only if it is a Government company or corporation approved by the Department; or

(iii) in case of a mining lease, the lessee shall continue mining for that particular mineral for which the mining lease was granted with the prior approval of the Department and in case of refusal by the Department the mining lease shall be terminated by the State Government as soon as the communication to this effect is received by the State Government:

Provided that the atomic minerals so discovered during the mining operations, shall be handled and disposed of in accordance with the directives issued by the Department regarding conservation of atomic minerals and the directives issued by the Board regarding radiological safety:

Provided further that in case the State Government terminates the reconnaissance permit or the prospecting licence or in case the State Government terminates the mining lease on grounds of refusal by the Department, the State Government shall pay the holder of the reconnaissance permit or the prospecting licence or the mining lease, as the case may be, such sum as in its opinion would represent a fair estimate of the expenditure incurred on such reconnaissance or prospecting or mining operations, as the case may be.

(Continuation) Discovery and Grant of Mineral Concessions

(13) The State Government shall not include any new minerals found in an existing mining lease area granted to a Government company or corporation owned or controlled by the Government:

Provided that for such inclusion of a new mineral, the lessee shall obtain the permission from the Department through the concerned State Government, and after receipt of the permission from the Department, modify the mining plan including the new minerals and get the approval from the Directorate:

Provided further that where subsequent to grant of a mining lease, one or more mineral is found in an area and such minerals are included in the mining lease or a separate mining lease is granted for such minerals, the periods of lease for all minerals shall be co-terminus with that for which the first lease was originally granted.

Rules and Regulations:

1. Mining Plan for Atomic Minerals: This section outlines the requirements for submitting a mining plan for atomic minerals, including its contents and format.

2. Preparation of Mining Plan: Specifies the qualifications and experience required for individuals preparing mining plans.

3. Conditions of a Mining Lease: Lists various conditions that mining lease holders must adhere to, including compliance with laws, reporting mineral discoveries, payment of rent and royalties, safety measures, boundary markings, and more.

4. Grant of Mining Lease by State Government over Areas Containing Atomic Minerals: Describes the process for granting mining leases in areas containing atomic minerals, which involves assessments and approvals by the Directorate.

5. Action for Contravention or Non-Fulfillment of Obligations: Outlines the actions that may be taken in case of non-compliance with lease obligations, including termination of the lease, forfeiture of performance security, and more.

6. Lapse, Surrender, or Termination of Mining Lease: Explains the conditions and procedures related to the lapsing, surrendering, or termination of mining leases, including the circumstances under which these actions can occur.

Acts:

1. Atomic Energy Act, 1962: Mentioned under the Conditions of a Mining Lease section, lessees are required to comply with this act.

Other Key Points:

- The Directorate is mentioned as the governing body responsible for various aspects of mining leases.

- There are specific requirements for the format and content of mining plans, which must be followed.

- Procedures for addressing lapses, surrenders, and terminations of mining leases are detailed.

Chapter II: Lapsing of Mining Lease

- Rule 2: Mining lease lapsing is recorded through an order issued by the State Government and communicated to the lessee.

- Rule 3: Lessees must commence mining operations within two years from the lease execution date. If they cannot, they can apply for an extension due to reasons beyond their control.

- Rule 4: Application for extension must detail reasons for non-commencement or discontinuation, steps taken to mitigate issues, and a fee of one lakh rupees.

- Rule 5: State Government must examine reasons and either grant or reject the extension request within three months.

- Rule 6: If the lessee fails to undertake mining operations within six months of the State Government's order, the lease will lapse.

- Rule 7: Mining leases may be revived if the lessee can prove genuine reasons for non-commencement or discontinuation.

- Rule 8: Application for revival must detail reasons, steps taken to mitigate issues, and a fee of one lakh rupees.

- Rule 9: No mining lease can be revived more than twice during its term.

- Rule 10: State Government can enforce performance security for reclamation and rehabilitation if a mining lease lapses.

- Rule 11: Lessees must pay for any expenses exceeding the performance security for protective, reclamation, and rehabilitation measures.

Chapter III: Surrendering Mining Lease

- Rule 14: Lessees can apply to surrender a mining lease with 12 months' notice. If unable to comply with lease conditions, they can surrender a part of the area.

- Rule 15: Conditions for surrendering a mining lease are specified, including submitting a mine closure plan and settling all dues.

Chapter IV: Termination

- Rule 15: Termination of a mining lease grants the State Government the right to enforce performance security for protective, reclamation, and rehabilitation measures.

- Rule 15: Lessees must pay for any expenses exceeding the performance security for these measures.

Chapter VI: Compensation

- Rule 16: Compensation must be paid to the owner of surface rights.

- Rule 17: Assessment of compensation for damage must be done within one year of the termination of a mineral concession.

Chapter VII: Payments

- Rule 18: Details the manner of making payments under the Act or rules.

- Rule 19: State Government can charge interest on overdue payments.

- Rule 20: Specifies payment of royalties and dead rent.

- Rule 21: States that the holder of a mining lease must also pay monies to the District Mineral Foundation and the National Mineral Exploration Trust.

Chapter VIII: Charging of Royalty

- Rule 22: Specifies when royalty is chargeable on processed minerals and unprocessed minerals removed from the leased area.

Chapter VIII: Manner of Payment of Royalty on Minerals on Ad Valorem Basis

- Rule 23: Specifies the formula for computing royalty on minerals charged on an ad valorem basis.

Chapter IX: Miscellaneous

- Rule 24: Outlines the process for applying for revision of orders passed by State Governments.

- Rule 25: Details the orders on revision applications and the possibility of staying the execution of orders.

- Rule 26: Allows for rectification of apparent mistakes in orders.

- Rule 27: Requires the supply of copies of mining leases and annual returns to relevant authorities.

- Rule 28: Lessees must notify the authorities of any changes in their name or address.

- Rule 29: States that prior approval of the Central Government is required through the State Government in certain cases.

Certainly! Here's the formatted and structured information:

28. Change of Name and Address

The holder of a mining lease shall intimate to the Department and State Government within sixty days any change that may take place in his name and other particulars in the format specified in Schedule F.

Additional fine which may extend to rupees fifty thousand for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

29. Prior Approval of Central Government through State Government

Where in any case, prior approval of the Central Government is required under the Act or these rules, the application for such approval shall be made to the Central Government through the State Government.

30. Facilities for Training of Students

Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall permit researchers or students of mining, geological and mineral processing institutions approved by the Department or the Central Government to conduct research or acquire practical training of the mines and plants operated by them and provide all necessary facilities required for the training of such students.

The applications for research or training from students of institutions teaching mining, geology or mineral processing shall be forwarded to the owner, agent or manager of a mine through the Principal or Head of the Institution.

The cases of refusal to provide facilities for research or practical training by any owner, agent or manager of a mine shall be referred to the Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy, Mumbai, for his decision within a period of thirty days.

31. Geophysical Data to be Supplied to Department

A holder of mining lease or a person conducting prospecting operations, as the case may be, shall furnish all information pertaining to investigations of atomic minerals collected by him during the course of exploration and mining operations to the Director, Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Hyderabad, Director General, Geological Survey of India, and to the Director of Geology and Mining of the State, in which the mining operations are carried on.

The data or information referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be furnished every year reckoned from the date of commencement of the period of the mining lease.

32. Registers

A register of mining leases granted under these rules shall be maintained by the State Government in the format specified in Schedule G, which shall be accessed by the Directorate, the Department and the Board, whenever required, for the purpose of ensuring conservation of atomic minerals, and enforcing radiological safety regulations, respectively.

33. Amalgamation of Leases

The State Government may, in the interest of mineral development, and with reasons to be recorded in writing, permit amalgamation of two or more adjoining leases held by a lessee.

An application for the amalgamation of mining leases pending at the commencement of these rules shall be disposed of in accordance with these rules.

34. Boundaries Below Surface

The boundaries of the area covered by a mining lease shall run vertically downwards below the surface towards the centre of the earth.

35. Pending Applications

An application pending at the commencement of these rules, which is not inconsistent with the Act and these rules shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

36. Power of the Department to Amend Schedule A

The Department may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend Schedule A so as to amend the threshold value, as may be specified in the notification.

Schedule B - Parameters for Establishing the Existence of Mineralization for Atomic Minerals

Schedule C - Parameters for Assessment of Economic Viability of Atomic Mineral Deposits

Schedule D - Procedure for Approval of Mining Plan

Schedule E - Form of Reconnaissance Permit

Schedule F - Intimation of Change in Name and other Particulars

Schedule G - Register of Mining Leases

Based on the provided information, I can help you extract the rules and regulations related to geological reporting, mineral resource estimation, and mining lease deeds, along with their relevant details:

Rules and Regulations for Geological Reporting and Mineral Resource Estimation:

1. Title and Ownership (Rule 1): The geological report must include the name, address, email ID, and telephone number of the prospector.

2. Details of the Area (Rule 2): Provide details about the prospecting period, location (village, district, state), Survey of India Toposheet No., geo-coordinates, cadaster details, and the minerals under investigation.

3. Infrastructure and Environment (Rule 3): Include information about local infrastructure, population, historical sites, forests, sanctuaries, and national parks in the area.

4. Previous Exploration (Rule 4): Describe previous exploration activities conducted by other agencies/parties, and if the area was part of earlier exploration.

5. Geology (Rule 5): Provide information on regional geology, deposit type, geological setting, dip, strike, old workings, and geological maps with lithological units, structural features, mineralization extent, and cross sections.

6. Aerial/Ground Geophysical/Geochemical Data (Rule 6): Detail any aerial, geophysical, and geochemical survey results.

7. Technological Investigation (Rule 7): Describe technological investigation methods, data spacing, and distribution for exploration results.

8. Sampling Technique (Rule 8): Explain the nature and quality of sampling, measures for sample representativity, and drilling techniques.

9. Drilling Technique (Rule 9): Provide information on drill types, core, and chip sample recoveries, measures to maximize sample recovery, and sample logging.

10. Sub-sampling Techniques and Sample Preparation (Rule 10): Detail core and non-core sampling methods, sample preparation, quality control, and measures for representative sampling.

11. Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests (Rule 11): Describe the nature and quality of assaying and laboratory procedures, quality control procedures, and accuracy/precision levels.

12. Moisture (Rule 12): Specify whether tonnages are estimated with or without natural moisture and the method of moisture determination.

13. Bulk Density (Rule 13): Explain the basis for assumed or determined bulk density, the method used, and the size and representativeness of samples.

14. Resource Estimation Techniques (Rule 14): Discuss data density, estimation techniques, assumptions, classification, and geological interpretation.

15. Further Work (Rule 15): Outline the nature and scale of planned further work, such as drilling for extensions.

16. Annexures/Enclosures to the Report (Rule 16): Include relevant data, maps, sections, logs, analysis reports, photographs, and other supporting materials.

17. Any Other Information (Rule 17): Include any additional information required by relevant authorities.

Rules and Regulations for Mining Lease Deed:

1. Grant of Lease (Clause 2): Specify the lease area, duration, and the minerals covered by the lease.

2. Rights and Obligations (Clause 3): Define the rights and obligations of both the State Government and the lessee, including compliance with the Act, rules, and agreements.

3. Additional Details (Background): Mention that the lessee has completed the requirements under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, and these rules for grant of a mining lease.

1. Prompt Payment of Royalty and Other Payments (Section 3(i)):

- Lessees are required to make prompt payment of royalty and any other payments as mandated by the lease agreement.

2. Compensation for Damage, Injury, or Disturbance (Section 3(iii)):

- Lessees must pay compensation for any damage, injury, or disturbance caused by their mining operations.

- They are obligated to indemnify the State Government against claims related to such damage or disturbance.

3. Environmental Protection Measures (Section 3(iv)):

- Lessees are responsible for environmental protection, which includes tree planting, land reclamation, and using pollution control devices.

- They must adhere to environmental measures prescribed by the Central or State Government.

4. Reporting Accidents (Section 3(v)):

- Lessees are required to promptly report accidents, including those causing death, serious bodily injury, property damage, or risks to life or property during mining operations.

5. Measuring and Reporting Minerals (Section 3(vi)):

- Lessees must measure or weigh minerals extracted from the lease area.

- They should provide advance notice to authorities to witness the measurement or weighing.

6. Reporting on Geological and Mineral Resources (Section 3(vii)):

- Lessees are obligated to submit comprehensive reports to the State Government and relevant authorities regarding geological and mineral resources in the leased area.

7. Payment of Stamp Duty and Registration Charges (Section 3(viii)):

- Lessees must pay applicable stamp duty and registration charges for the lease agreement.

8. State Government's Rights (Section 3(b)):

- The State Government has the right to appropriate performance security provided by the lessee and may require the lessee to replenish it.

- The State Government can perform any work or tasks that the lessee is required to do but has not completed within the specified timeframe. The lessee must reimburse the State Government for these expenses.

9. State of War or Emergency (Section 3.3):

- In the event of a state of war or emergency, the State Government, with Central Government consent, can take immediate possession and control of the mining operations and related assets. The lessee must comply with all directions provided by the government during this time.

10. Notice Requirements (Section 3.4):

- All notices required to be given to the lessee must be in writing and sent to the nominated person or address. If no nomination is made, notices will be sent to the address in the lease application.

11. Governing Law (Section 4):

- The lease agreement and any disputes will be governed by Indian law.

- Any suits or petitions related to the lease agreement or the relationship between the lessee and the State Government must be filed in specified civil courts.

12. Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015:

- These rules apply to various minerals except petroleum, natural gas, coal, lignite, and minor minerals.

- They define terms related to exploration, mineral resources, and reserves.

- The rules specify exploration parameters, including aerial reconnaissance, geological surveys, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and laboratory tests.

Part I: General Guidelines for Geological Studies

Provides an overview of different types of mineral deposits and recommends exploration techniques based on the type of deposit.

Part II: Guidelines for Geological Studies for Different Types of Deposits

Provides specific exploration methods for different types of deposits including bedded stratiform deposits, lenticular bodies, gemstones, and placer deposits.

Part III: Grid Spacing for Different Types of Deposits

Specifies recommended grid spacings for scout drilling based on deposit type and regularity/irregularity of the habit.

Part IV-A: Reporting of Mineral Resources

Outlines the information that should be included in a Geological Study Report for the estimation and reporting of Mineral Resources. This includes details about the area, infrastructure, previous exploration, geology, surveys, sampling techniques, drilling, sub-sampling, assay data, moisture content, bulk density, resource estimation techniques, and further work.

Part IV-B: Estimation and Reporting of Diamonds and other Gemstones

Specifies additional criteria for the reporting of diamond and gemstone exploration results. This includes the reporting of indicator minerals and the source of diamonds

Chapter I - Preliminary:

1. Title: The rules are named "Reimbursement of Exploration Expenditure Rules, 2022."

2. Definitions: It provides definitions for terms used in the rules, such as "Act," "Claim," "Claimant," "Date of Lapse," and "Form."

Chapter II - Claim Process:

4. Claims for Exploration Expenditure:

- Claimants can submit reimbursement claims for exploration expenses.

- Claimants must submit claims within specific timeframes based on the date of lapse or other criteria.

- Required documentation includes proof of payments and a chartered accountant's certificate.

5. Verification by the State Government:

- State Governments will verify claimant eligibility and compliance with exploration activities.

- State Governments will assess whether the claimant has adhered to the terms and conditions of their permits or licenses.

Chapter III - Payment of Reimbursement and Recoupment:

8. Reimbursement:

- The State Government will forward claim assessment reports to the National Mineral Exploration Trust.

- The Trust will finalize reimbursement amounts, including interest.

- Reimbursement will be released to the claimant via the State Government.

9. Recoupment:

- The State Government will process mineral concessions for areas even if reimbursement claims are pending.

- Specific conditions regarding reimbursement amounts must be met by successful bidders in mining lease auctions.

- Amounts reimbursed or to be reimbursed towards exploration expenditure will be deposited in the National Mineral Exploration Trust Fund.

- Additional grants may be requested from the Central Government for disbursal of reimbursements.

\*Chapter IV - Revision:

10. Revision:

- Provisions for revision are provided, allowing individuals to appeal assessment, verification, or orders made by relevant authorities.

Chapter I: Definitions and Commencement

Title:

Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 20XX

Commencement:

These rules come into force on the date of commencement of the Offshore Areas Mineral Development and Regulation Act, 2002 (Act No. 7 of 2003).

Definitions:

(a) "Act": Offshore Areas Mineral Development and Regulation Act, 2002

(b) "Form": A form attached to these rules.

(c) "Schedule": A schedule appended to these rules.

(d) "Section": A section of the Act.

(e) Expressions used in these rules, which are not defined herein, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Chapter II: Identification of Areas for Grant of Permits, Licenses, or Leases

No offshore area shall be available for grant unless its availability is notified by the administering authority in the Official Gazette, specifying the period during which such area shall be available for grant, as per Section 10 of the Act.

Chapter III: Grant of Reconnaissance Permits and their Renewal

Application for Reconnaissance Permit and its Renewal:

An application for a reconnaissance permit and its renewal in respect of the offshore area shall be made to the administering authority in Form A and Form B respectively.

Every application under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a valid clearance certificate in Form Y regarding payment of mining dues, such as royalty or fixed rent or contribution towards International Seabed Authority payable under the Act or the rules made thereunder, from Central Government or any officer or authority authorized by the Central Government in this behalf.

Status of grant on death of the applicant for reconnaissance permit:

Where an applicant for the grant of permit dies before the order granting him a reconnaissance permit is the application for the grant of reconnaissance permit shall be deemed to have been made by his legal representative, in case such legal representative is otherwise eligible for the grant of permit.

Note:

The grant of a clearance certificate under sub-rule (2) will not discharge the holder of such certificate from the liability to pay dues which may subsequently be found to be payable by him under the rules made thereunder.

The applicant must have filed up-to-date income-tax returns.

The applicant must have paid the tax assessed on him.

The applicant must have paid the income tax on the basis of self-assessment as provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961).

Additionally, an affidavit must be submitted stating the particulars of offshore areas mineral-wise, which the applicant, either individually or jointly with others:

Already holds under an exploration license.

Has applied for but not been granted.

Is currently applying for simultaneously.

(h) The lessee is required to pay a wage...

(i) The lessee must comply with the directions

(j) In the event that equipment or machinery

(k) The lessee is obligated to ensure

(l) The lessee is responsible for ensuring

(m) The lessee must adhere to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), and the rules made thereunder.

(n) The lessee must follow all safety guidelines and regulations prescribed by the Directorate General of Mines Safety or any other relevant authority.

(o) The lessee is required to comply with the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(p) The lessee must ensure that all activities are carried out in accordance with the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 (42 of 1981).

(q) The lessee is obligated to obtain all necessary permits and clearances from the relevant authorities for any activities related to the offshore area.

(r) The lessee must submit regular reports on the progress of reconnaissance operations, exploration activities, or production operations to the administering authority.

(s) The lessee is required to submit an annual report on the production of minerals, including details of quantity and grade.

(t) The lessee is obligated to submit a final report within 90 days from the date of expiry, abandonment, or termination of the reconnaissance permit or prospecting license.

(u) The lessee must maintain accurate and up-to-date records of all operations and activities conducted in the offshore area.

(v) The lessee is responsible for conducting periodic environmental impact assessments and submitting the reports to the relevant authorities.

(w) The lessee is obligated to allow authorized officers to inspect and monitor activities in the offshore area at any time.

(x) The lessee must pay any compensation or damages as determined by the Central Government for any harm caused to the environment or marine life due to operations in the offshore area.