



*44<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day of CIL*

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

## ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19



# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

## Introduction

The Ministry of Coal has the overall responsibility of determining policies and strategies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves, sanctioning of important projects of high value and for deciding all related issues. These key functions are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely Coal India Limited (CIL) and NLC India Limited (NLCIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), a joint sector undertaking of Government of Telangana and Government of India with equity capital in the ratio of 51:49.

## Vision

The core objectives of MoC are linked to its vision of securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sector of the economy in an eco-friendly and sustainable manner and the overall mission of augmenting production through Government companies as well as the captive mining route by adopting state-of-the-art clean-coal technologies; enhancing exploration efforts with thrust on increasing proven resources and developing the necessary infrastructure from evacuation of coal.

## Objectives

- Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, OBR removal, lignite production and lignite based power generation.
- Infrastructure development to augment coal and washed coal production.
- Leveraging technology to minimize environmental externalities.
- Cutting edge research and development initiative.
- Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- Quality and reliability in customer services.
- Expedient and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- Improving efficiency of Coal India.
- Attracting private investments.

- Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner.

## Functions of the Ministry of Coal

The Ministry of Coal is concerned with exploration, development and exploitation of coal and lignite reserves in India. The subjects allocated to the Ministry of Coal (includes Subordinate or other organizations including PSUs concerned with their subjects) under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, as amended from time to time as follows :-

- (i) Exploration and development of coking and non-coking coal and lignite deposits in India.
- (ii) All matters relating to production, supply, distribution and prices of coal.
- (iii) Development and operation of coal washeries other than those for which the Department of Steel is responsible.
- (iv) Low temperature carbonization of coal and production of synthetic oil from coal.
- (v) All work related to coal gasification.
- (vi) Administration of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974 (28 of 1974).
- (vii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization.
- (viii) Administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948).
- (ix) Rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection of duty of excise on coke and coal produced and dispatched from mines and administration of rescue fund.
- (x) Administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957(20 of 1957).
- (xi) Administration of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) and other Union Laws in so far the said Act and Laws relate to coal and lignite and sand for stowing, business incidental to such administration including questions concerning various States.

- (xii) Administration of Coal Mines Nationalization Act, 1973 (26 of 1973).
- (xiii) Administration of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

### Organisation Structure

The Secretariat of Ministry of Coal is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Additional Secretary, five Joint Secretaries (including the Financial Advisor and Nominated Authority), one Project Advisor, one Economic Advisor, twelve Directors/Deputy Secretaries/Joint Directors, twelve Under Secretaries, twenty four Section Officers, one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, one Controller of Accounts, one Deputy Controller of Accounts, two Senior Accounts Officers and three Assistant Accounts Officers and their supporting staff. Organization chart of Ministry of Coal as given at Annexure-I.

### Subordinate office and Autonomous Organization

The following subordinate office and autonomous organizations are under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal –

- (i) Office of the Coal Controller's Organization (CCO) – a subordinate office.
- (ii) Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO) – an autonomous body.

### Public Sector/Joint Sector Companies

#### Coal India Limited (CIL)

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with headquarters at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest corporate employers with manpower of 288687 (as on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2018). CIL operates through 82 mining areas spread over eight states of India. Coal India Limited has 369 mines (as on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2018) of which 174 are underground, 177 opencast and 18 mixed mines. CIL further operates 16 coal washeries, (12 coking coal and 4 non-coking coal) and also manages other establishments like workshops, hospitals, and so on. CIL has 27 training institutes. Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) is an excellent training center under the control of CIL and imparts multidisciplinary management development programmes to the executives. Coal India's major consumers are Power and Steel sectors. Others include cement, fertilizer, brick kilns and a host of other industries.

CIL has eight fully owned subsidiary companies:

- Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL),
- Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL),
- Central Coalfields Limited (CCL),
- Western Coalfields Limited (WCL),
- South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL),
- Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL),
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) and
- Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL).

In addition, CIL has a foreign subsidiary in Mozambique namely Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL). The mines in Assam i.e. North Eastern Coalfields is managed directly by CIL.

Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd is having one Subsidiary and three Joint Ventures, SECL has two Subsidiaries and CCL has one subsidiary.

Coal India's major consumers are Power and Steel sectors. Others include cement, fertilizer, brick kilns, and a host of other industries.

#### The Singareni Collieries Limited (SCCL)

- The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a Joint Venture of Govt. of Telangana and the Govt. of India with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. SCCL is having 10475 Million Tonne of Proved reserves in the Pranhita – Godavari Valley Coalfield. SCCL is producing around 9% of the total all India Production.
- SCCL is having the registered office in Kothagudem, Bhadrachri district of Telangana. SCCL is presently operating 18 Opencast Mines and 30 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana State with manpower of 48,942.
- Naini coal block was allotted to SCCL in August 2015 in the Angul district of Odisha for which pre-mining activities are in process. Penagaddppa coal block located in the Bhadrachri District of Telangana State was allotted to SCCL on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2016.

- Presently, 2X600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Station is in operation in the Mancheril district of Telangana. Gross Power Generation during 2018-19 is 8686 MU and net export to the grid is 8211 MU.
- SCCL has proposed to set up 229 MW Solar Power Plant at various locations in SCCL command area in Telangana.

### NLC India Limited (NLCIL)

NLC India Limited, a “Navratna” company with its registered office at Chennai and corporate office at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is a pioneer among the Public Sector Undertakings in the energy sector. NLC India Limited operates

- Three Opencast Lignite Mines of total capacity of 28.5 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) at Neyveli and one opencast lignite mine of capacity 2.1 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan.
- Four Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 2890 Mega Watt (MW) at Neyveli and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW.
- NLCIL has set its footprint in generation of renewable energy through its Wind power plant with an installed capacity of 51 MW in Kazhaneerkulam, Tirunelveli District, and Tamil Nadu. NLCIL has setup a 140 MW Solar Power plant, Roof top Solar Power Plant of 1 MW capacity was commissioned in September 2018, in the 500 MW Tamil Nadu Solar Power Project 300 MW and 200MW was dedicated to Nation by Hon’ble Minister of Railway & Coal, Government of India on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and 4<sup>th</sup> March 2019 respectively.
- 709 MW Solar Power Projects in Tamil Nadu are anticipated to be commissioned by September 2019.
- A coal based Thermal Power Plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu with two units of 500 MW capacity each (1000 MW) through NLC Tamil Nadu Power Limited (NTPL), a Joint Venture between NLC India Limited and TANGEDCO (equity participation in the ratio of 89:11) is in operation.
- Hence, the total power generating capacity of NLC India Limited as on March 2019 is 4834.5 MW.

Four Thermal Power Stations and the three Mines at Neyveli as well as the lignite Mines and Thermal Power Station in Barsingsar, Rajasthan are certified with ISO 14001 (Environment

Management System), ISO 9001 (Quality Management System) and OHSAS 18001(Occupational Health and Safety Management System). NLC India Limited’s growth is sustained and its contribution to India’s social and economic development is significant.

### Coal Controller’s Organization

The Coal Controller’s Organization is a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its headquarters at Kolkata and field Offices at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Kothagudem and Asansol.

This office is headed by Coal Controller, JS equivalent officer assisted by 9 other Group – A level gazetted officers, the details of which are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Level
1	Dy. Coal Controller	L-13
2	Director ( Indian Statistical Service )	L-13
3	Coal CCO Superintendent	L-12
4	Jt. Dy. Coal Controller	L-12
5	Dy. Director ( Indian Statistical Service )	L-11
6	Secretary to Coal Controller	L-11
7-9	Dy. Assistant Coal Controller	L-10

This office plays an important role in Quality matter, Opening permission, Monitoring of Captive Coal Blocks, Opening of Escrow Accounts, Dealing with Court Cases, Monitoring of the residual works of Collection of Stowing Excise Duty, CCDA, Works related to Commissioner of Payment, etc.

### Functions:

The Coal Controller’s Organization discharges various statutory functions derived from the following statutes:

- The Colliery Control Rules, 2004.
- The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 and The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975 (amended in 2011)
- The Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 and the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 2011.
- The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957)

The Coal Controller's Organization also discharges the following functions:-

- (a) Job of monitoring of coal production of the captive coal blocks (Vested & Allotted).
- (b) Job of monitoring of washeries.
- (c) Follow up of submission of Mine Closure Plan and act as the representative of Govt. of India for signing up Escrow agreement with different coal/ lignite companies.

A brief description of Coal Controller's Organization's performance during the period 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 are given as under :-

### **(1) Grant of Permission for opening and re-opening of coal mines:-**

Coal Controller's Organization granted permission for opening and re-opening of **29 Coal mines/Lignite mines during** 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019.

### **(2) Disposal of cases under Section 8 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957**

During the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, Coal Controller submitted reports to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 of CBA Act, 1957 in respect of **9 notifications**.

### **(3) Coal Samples collected & analyzed, Statutory Complaint Received & Settled:-**

Under the Colliery Control Rules, 2004, and under the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Amendment Rules, 2011, Coal Controller is to approve the quality of Coal dispatched from collieries and also settle quality complaints of consumers.

Statutory Complaints Received till 31.03.2019 – 23 nos. Action has been taken to resolve the cases.

For grade determination purposes during 2018-19, CCO carried out random sampling activities all through the year in different coal mines and sidings of all coal companies of India. Total number of coal samples (check) collected and analyzed from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 is **1580 nos.**

### **(4) Collection of Excise Duty:-**

1<sup>st</sup>.April, 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019= ₹ **1.78 Crore.**

Note; Through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017, the cess imposed on coal (Stowing Excise Duty - SED) as per the Coal

Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 has been subsumed w.e.f the date of GST role out i.e., 01.07.2017.

### **(5) Collection, Compilation and Publication of coal Statistics**

CCO being the sole agency for collection, compilation, publication and dissemination of data regarding different parameters of production and dispatch of coal and lignite, provides monthly data to Central Statistics Office, RBI, DIPP, Indian Bureau of Mines and other national and international organizations. It also publishes Annual Coal Directory and Provisional Coal Statistics. Coal Directory, 2016-17 and Provisional Coal Statistics, 2017-18 have already been published. Work of Coal Directory 2017-18 is under process.

### **(6) Monitoring and progress of Coal Blocks**

Coal Controller's Office collects information regarding Efficiency Parameters of captive coal blocks required to be submitted as per CMDPA and consolidate reports. It also monitors the Bank Guarantee issue related to earlier allocated coal blocks and sends reports as and when required by Ministry.

### **(7) Compliance of Mine Closure Plan and Escrow Account agreement.**

Coal Controller office has been entrusted to perform the implementation and monitoring of Mine closure activities of the mining areas as per approved Mine Closure plan (Progressive and Final) and certification of works done from Government Notified Institutes like CMPDIL/ NEERI, Nagpur/ISM, Dhanbad/ IIT KGP/ IEST, Shibpur regarding Environment protection, complete safety zone fencing, expenditure incurred for protective and reclamation, rehabilitation works and opening a fixed deposit Escrow Account with any scheduled Bank for depositing annual mine closure cost as per approved Mine Closure Plan where Coal Controller is an exclusive beneficiary under the provision of MOC's guidelines for preparation of Mine Closure Plan dated 07.01.2013.

During 2018-19 till Mar. 2019 there were total 28 Tripartite Escrow Agreement executed for opening an Escrow Account with Government and Private companies for 29 coal and lignite mines. Out of 29 mines, 6 coal mines are under CIL/ subsidiary companies, 13 mines under SCCL and 8 captive coal mines and 2 lignite mines.

The Escrow amount for annual mine closure cost with interest on deposited for 2017-18 period (realized from April 2018 to March 2019) to the Escrow Account of scheduled bank was ₹ 1160.74 Crore (Provisional).

Again up to 31st March, 2019 during the period 2018-19, 557

tripartite Escrow Accounts agreements have been executed between the coal/lignite companies with scheduled banks and CCO covering 583 coal and lignite mines. The total amount deposited with interest up to 31st March, 2019 to the Escrow Account stands at ₹ 7551.62 Crore (Provisional).

### The status of opening and deposition of annual closure cost to Escrow Account up to March, 2019.

No. of Tripartite Escrow Agreement signed with CCO up to Sept. 2018	Number of Mines for which Escrow A/c has been signed.	Principal Amount deposited for 2017-18 to the Escrow Account during 2018-19 (till March, 2019) (₹ in Crore)	Total Amount deposited to the Escrow Account since starting to till 31.3.2019. (₹ in Crore)
557	583	1160.74	7551.62

Reimbursement of claims under Progressive and Final Mine Closure Plan.

As on March, 2019, CCO has received claims for reimbursement under Progressive/Final Mine Closure Plan in respect of 85 Nos. of Coal/ Lignite Mines out of which claims have been disbursed

so far in respect of 22 Nos. of Coal/Lignite Mines comprising an amount of ₹ 834.03 Crore which are given as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Name of Mines	Amount released under Progressive/ Final Mine Closure Plan (in ₹ )
1.	SECL	Gevra OCP	514721000.00
2.	SECL	Dipka OCP	332241000.00
3.	Sova Ispat Ltd	Ardhagram coal block	10827980.00
4.	NCL	Block-B OCP	184980903.00
5.	NCL	Khadia OCP	195383940.00
6.	NCL	Nigahi OCP	375150146.00
7.	SECL	Kusamunda OCP	228412000.00
8.	SECL	Churcha RO UG	43875000.00
9.	WCL	Pathakhera _II	50309193.00
10.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd	Mine-I (incl. Expn.)	1105471653.00
11.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd	Mine IA	195900707.00
12.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Ltd	Mine-II	1141927708.00
13.	NCL	Bina OCP	369634331.00
14.	MCL	Bhubaneswari OCP	18958300.00
15.	NLCIL	Barsingser	110995233.00
16.	NCL	Jayant OCP	1101425698.00
17.	NCL	Dudhichua OCP	571356570.00

18.	NCL	Amlohri OCP	332870674.00
19.	SECL	Rajnagar OC	261039900.00
20.	WCL	Sasti OCP	280974000.00
21.	WCL	Naveen Kunada OCP	1776450000.00
22.	WCL	Ghughus OCP	736227000.00
<b>Total</b>			8340300000.00

### (8) Work as Commissioner of Payments

Two offices of Commissioner of Payments (COP) were set up in pursuance of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973, one each at Dhanbad and Kolkata for the purpose of disbursement of amounts to settle the liabilities of the ex-owners of coal mines nationalized in 1972-73. After the work of Dhanbad Office had been disposed of substantially, that office was wound up and its residual work was transferred to the Office of Commissioner of Payment, Kolkata in 1987.

Subsequently, in compliance with the recommendations of the Economic Reforms Commission (ERC), the office of Commissioner of Payments, Kolkata has also been wound up w.e.f. 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2007. Residual work of the office of Commissioner of Payments, Kolkata has been transferred to the office of Coal Controller. At present, the Coal Controller is functioning as ex-officio Commissioner of Payments.

The performance of the COP is as under.

SI No.	Particulars	The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972	The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973
1	Number of collieries nationalized by the Central Government and corresponding colliery-accounts opened by the Commissioner of Payments	226	711
2	Number of colliery-accounts closed up to 31-03-2019	187	627
3	Number of colliery-accounts closed during 2018-19 (April, 2018 to March, 2019)	nil	nil
4	Number of colliery-accounts yet to close as on 31-03-2019	39	84
5	Compensation amount disbursed during 2018-19 (up to 31.03.2019)	Nil	Nil
6	Amount left for disbursement as on 31-03-2019	₹ 415.37 Lakh	₹ 848.61 Lac

By virtue of **The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015**, the Commissioner of Payments has been appointed to disburse the compensation amount payable to him by the Nominated Authority, Ministry of Coal, also appointed under this Act. The payments made for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to March, 2019) are given as under:-

Year	Amount disbursed in ₹
2016-17	944,69,37,538/-
2017-18	197,31,98,353/-
2018-19 (up to Mar'19)	2,47,41,088/-

### COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION (CMPFO)

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization is an Autonomous body established under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948, and is responsible for administering the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, and Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. These three schemes are administered by a tripartite Board of Trustees (BoT), consisting of Central and State Government's representatives, employers' representatives and employees' representatives.



The organization renders services to 4.18 lakh Provident Fund subscribers and about 5.19 lakh pensioners approximately as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2019. The headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 20 Regional Offices are spread all over the coal producing states in the country.

### Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

At the end of the financial year 2018-19 the total number of Coal mines & office units covered under the Scheme stood at 879 excluding coke plants operating in Private Sector. Live membership of the Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 as on 31.03.19 is 4.18 lakh approx.

During 2018-19 i.e. (01.04.2018 to 28.02.2019) Coal Mines Provident Fund Contributions including voluntary contributions amounting to ₹ 7000.00 Crores approx. and from 01.03.2019 to 31.03.2019 is ₹ 550.00 Crores approx. were received in the Coal

Mines Provident Fund raising thereby the total contributions up to ₹ 50000.00 Crores approx. The entire accumulation in the fund is invested in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Ministry of Finance. The total Face value of the fund's investment up to 31<sup>st</sup> Feb, 2019 stood at ₹ 80,000.00 Crores approx. (including SDS investment of ₹ 16522.00 Crores). The Incremental Investment (Face Value) from 01.04.2018 to 28.02.2019 is ₹ 3000.00 Crores approx. and from 01.03.19 to 31.03.19 is ₹ 500.00 Crores approx.

During 2018-19, provisional interest has been allowed on members' accumulation at the rate of (NIL) % (proposed by BoT) per annum. No BoT meeting was held to determine rate of interest for 2018-19.

Refund from Provident Fund during 2018-19 (up to 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 19) together with the advances paid is indicated below:-

Refund and Advance cases of Provident Fund	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2018 to 31.01.2019) and disbursed #	No of cases expected to be settled (from 01.02.2019 to 31.03.2019) and disbursed #
Provident Fund Refund Cases	27926	6000 approx.
Marriage Advance	3898	1000 approx.}
Education Advance	607	
House Building Advance	1441	
	} 5946	
The amount disbursed on P.F. and Advances	₹ 6700.00 Crores approx. (w.e.f. 01-04-18 to 28.02.19)	₹ 650.00 Crores approx. (w.e.f. 01-03-19 to 31-03-19)

# all figures are provisional.

The cost of administration of CMPF Scheme is met out of the administrative Charge @3% paid by the Coal companies to the CMPFO.

As a result of emphasis on extending social security benefits to all workers of Coal Mines, the coverage of contractor's worker under the provisions of CMPF/EPF Act decrease from 87570 (31.12.2017) to 85873(31.01.2019).

### Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme

In the event of death of an employee in harness who was a member of Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, his/her nominee was entitled to receive in addition to the Provident Fund, an amount equal to the average balance, in the account of the deceased during the preceding 3 years, subject to a maximum of ₹ 10,000/-.

In accordance with the Scheme, the employers were required to contribute at the rate of 0.5% of the aggregate wages of covered workers. The Central Government was also required to pay half of the amount contributed by the employers under the Scheme. Currently, for meeting the cost of administration of this scheme, Private Sector employers contribute @ 0.1% of aggregate wages and the Central Government contribute 50% thereof i.e. 0.05% of aggregate wage.

The executive cadre employees of CIL were exempted from operation of the said Scheme vide Gazette Notification No. S.O.822 (E) dated 24.03.2009. The workers of the CIL and its subsidiaries were exempted earlier from the operations of the Scheme by Ministry of Coal.

### Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3E of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 (46 of 1948) and in supersession of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971, except in respect of things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government has

framed the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. The Coal Mines Pension Scheme has come into force with effect from the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1998.

The total pension claims settled and disbursed under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 during 1.4.2018 to 31.12.2018 and 1.1.2019 to 31.3.2019 (expected) are indicated below:

Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	No. of cases settled (from 01.04.2018 to 31.01.2019) and disbursed	No. of cases settled (from 01.02.2019 to 31.03.2019) and disbursed #
The number of new claims of Pension settled	29125	6000 approx.
The amount disbursed on Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	₹ 2700.00 Crores approx.	₹ 260.00 Crores approx.

# all figures are provisional.

The Pension Fund consists of the following:-

- Net assets of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 as on the appointed day;
- An amount equivalent to two and one-third percent of the salary of the employee, being the aggregate of equal shares of the employee and the employer from their respective contributions to the fund, to be transferred from the appointed day from the Fund of the employee.
- An amount equivalent to two percent of the Basic and dearness allowance paid of the employee from the first day of April, 1989 or the date of joining, whichever is later, up to the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1996 and two percent of the notional salary of the employee from the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 1996 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from his salary.
- An amount equivalent to one increment to be calculated on the basis of the salary of the employee as on the first day of July, 1995 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from the first day of July, 1995 or the date of joining, whichever is later, to be transferred from the salary of the employee.
- An amount equivalent to one and two-third percent of the salary of the employee to be contributed by the Central Government from the appointed day;

Provided that in the case of an employee whose salary exceeds rupees one thousand six hundred per month, the contribution

payable by the Central Government shall be equal to the maximum of the amount payable on the salary of rupees one thousand six hundred per month only;

- Amounts to be deposited by Pension members including new optee in terms of the provisions of the Scheme:

During 2018-19 i.e. 01.04.2018 to 28-02-2019 is ₹ 3300.00 crores approx. and from 01.03.2019 to 31.03.2019 is ₹ 200.00 crores approx. was diverted to Pension Fund from Provident Fund as mandatory pension contributions of in-service members. The pension contribution of in-service members as on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2019 (including Government Share and interest) is ₹ 4800.00 crores approx.

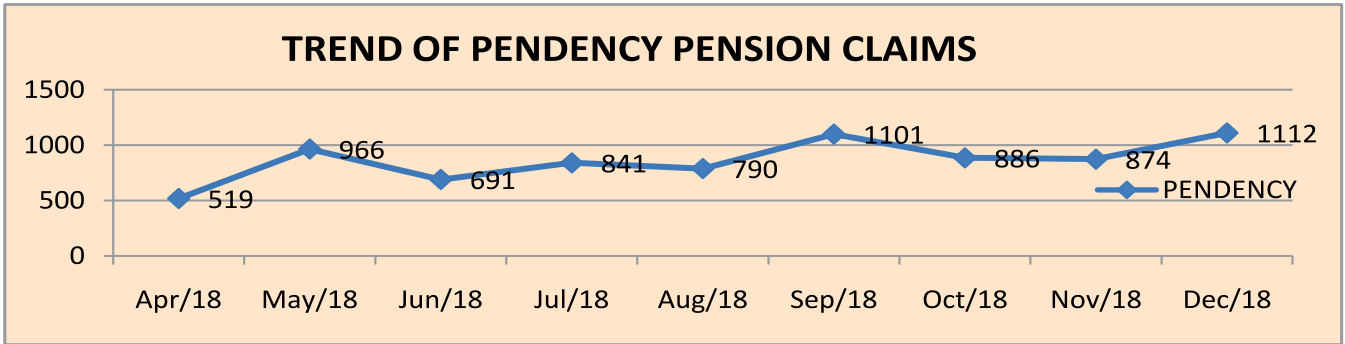
#### Coverage:-

- All employees who were members of the erstwhile Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and were on rolls on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998.
- All such employees who are appointed on or after 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1998.
- All such optee members who opted for membership of the Pension Fund in form PS-1 and PS-2 as the case may be with the condition specified under the Scheme.
- All such employees who died while in service during the period 01.04.1994 to 31.03.1998 are treated as deemed optee of the scheme vide G.S.R. No. 521(E) dated 12.08.2004.

**Benefits :-**

- (a) Monthly Pension. (Superannuation, Voluntary Retirement, exit from service)
- (b) Disablement Pension.
- (c) Monthly widow or widower pension.
- (d) Children Pension
- (e) Orphan Pension.
- (f) Ex-gratia Payment.

The trend of pendency in settlement of Pension cases is shown in the figure given below:



**Note:** All figures are provisional (un-audited).