

Executive Summary

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 deciding all related issues. These key functions are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely, Coal India Limited (CIL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), which is a joint sector undertaking of Government of *Telangana* and Government of India with equity capital in the ratio of 51:49 respectively.

The Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2015-16 begins with an overview of the vision, mission and objectives of the Ministry together with its functions and organizational structure. [Chapter 1]

The 2nd chapter of this document deals with financial outlays, projected physical outputs and the budgeted outcomes. This chapter also brings out the financial outlays/IEBR component of PSUs. An analytical component has been woven in with focus on the outcomes in 2014-15, and the expected outcomes in terms of the quantifiable deliverables in 2015-16. It has not been possible to disaggregate the data by gender, as in the case of coal/lignite sector, the delivery point is not the individual.

The 3rd chapter deals with some important reform measures and policy initiatives undertaken in recent times. These include:

- Renewed policy thrust and commitment to increase coal production and enhance underground mining, identification of additional Coal & lignite blocks; completion of ongoing projects and expansion of existing projects; technology development for modernization of mines; setting up of new washeries; reforming and strengthening of the Coal Controller's organization; addressing critical areas of the Master Plan for Jharia and Raniganj coalfields, encouraging innovative partnerships under the PPP model.
- In addition, new policy initiatives have been taken to expedite environmental and forest clearances and push critical rail-link projects. Coal exploration work has been put on fast track; productivity norms are being reviewed; supply and linkage of coal has been rationalized; stringent quality control measures as also supply of crushed coal have been ensured; land and rehabilitation related issues are being streamlined and allocation

of coal blocks and monitoring of development of captive coal blocks are being given a special thrust.

- For the management and reallocation of 204 coal blocks cancelled/de-allocated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Government has promulgated the 'Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 2014' on 21-10-2014, followed by the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Second Ordinance, 2014 on 26-12-2014. The Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Rules, 2014 have also been notified on 11-12-2014.

The 4th chapter reviews past performances in terms of targets, provides an analytical insight on the growth in coal and lignite production, and gives company and project wise status of ongoing projects of Rs.100 crores and above.

The 5th chapter reviews the overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates.

The 6th and the final chapter presents a concise and comprehensive review of the performance of Statutory and Autonomous bodies under the control of the Ministry. This chapter also documents important measures taken to increase transparency and accountability.