



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

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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 matters. These key functions are exercised through its public sector undertakings, namely Coal India Limited (CIL), 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

Modern, sustainable and competitive coal sector enabling accelerated coal production for energy security and economic growth.

Objectives

- Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, Over Burden Removal (OBR), 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.
- Expeditious 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, one Deputy Director General, thirteen 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.

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 2,77,357 (as on 31st Dec'19). CIL operates through 83 mining areas spread over 8 provincial states of India. Coal India Limited has 364 mines of which 166 are underground, 180 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 centre operates under 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 four (4) Subsidiaries, South Eastern Coalfields Ltd has two (2) Subsidiaries and Central Coalfields Ltd has one (1) 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 10622 Million Tonnes 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 27 Underground Mines in the six districts of Telangana State with manpower of 47,178.
- Naini coal block is allotted to SCCL in August 2015 in the Angul district of Odisha for which pre-mining activities and proposals are in progress to obtain various permissions/ approvals. Penagaddppa coal block located in the Bhadrachri District of Telangana State is allotted to SCCL on 15th December, 2016. Exploration drilling is completed and GR is submitted. New Patrapara Coal

Block in Odisha State is allotted to SCCL on 30.10.2019. SCCL has initiated necessary steps for taking up the pre-mining activities as per schedule.

- Presently, 2X600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Station is in operation in the Mancherial district of Telangana. In 2018-19, total 8698 MU and in 2019-20 (upto Dec 2019) total 6755 MU of electricity is generated.
- SCCL proposed to set up 300 MW Solar Power Plant at various locations in SCCL command area in Telangana. 129 MW solar plants are under erection & will be completed by March 2020. In 2nd Phase, 90 MW solar plants are under erection and will be installed by 30.09.2020 and in 3rd Phase, for 81 MW solar plants land is identified.

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 Central Public Sector Enterprises in the energy sector. NLCIL has lined up a number of projects and spreading its wings in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Andaman States including expansion/augmentation of its existing mines and power plants, setting up of green-field mines & power plants, acquisition of power assets, setting up of wind and solar power plants across the country with Pan-India Foot Prints. NLCIL is an Energy Major utilising Lignite & Coal and harnessing Thermal Power and Green Energy. NLC India Limited operates.

Lignite Mines

Three Opencast Lignite Mines of total capacity of 28.5 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) at Neyveli Tamil Nadu and one opencast lignite mine of capacity 2.1 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan. The present installed capacity is 30.60 MTPA in lignite front.

Lignite based Thermal Power Station

Five Lignite based Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 3390 Mega Watt (MW) at Neyveli Tamil Nadu and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW. The Total Installed lignite based Thermal power generation capacity is 3640 MW.

Renewable Energy

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, Tamil Nadu. NLCIL has setup solar plants viz., 140 MW (130MW + 10MW) Solar Power plant at Neyveli, Roof top Solar Power Plant of 1.06 MW capacity in Neyveli, 500 MW Solar Power Plant in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar districts of Tamil Nadu was Commissioned in March 2019.

709 MW Solar Power Projects in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Tuticorin and Virudhunagar districts of Tamil Nadu was commissioned in September 2019 & COD declared in October 2019.

NLCIL has become the first PSU to install 1 GW Solar power project. The present installed capacity of solar projects is 1.35 GW.

Coal based Thermal power station:

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.

The total installed power generating capacity of NLC India Limited & its subsidiaries as on December 2019 is 6043.56 MW.

Lignite Based Neyveli New Thermal Power Project (NNTPP) 1000 MW of capacity at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu is expected to be commissioned by 2019-20. Out of which commissioning of Unit –I (500 MW) was completed on 19.12.2019. COD achieved on 28.12.2019.

Four Lignite Thermal Power Stations and the three Mines at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, as well as the lignite Mines and Lignite based 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.

Projects under pipeline/formulation

Talabira II & III Open Cast Coal Mine Project of 20.0 MTPA Capacity in Odisha is expected to be commencing its Coal production in FY 2019-20. Overburden removal has commenced from 11.12.2019.

2x10MW (20 MW) Solar Power Project at South Andaman work is under progress. Out of 20 MW 2.5 MW has been commissioned.

Balance 17.5 MW is expected to be commissioned by March 2020.

2400 MW pithead coal based Thermal Power Project at Odisha (NTTPP), is expected to be commissioned by 2024-25.

Thermal Power Station II Second Expansion (2X660 MW) in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, and the anticipated date of completion is 2024-25.

Ground Mounted 10 MW Solar Project in Neyveli – Evaluation of Technology to achieve higher CUF is in progress. Expected to be commissioned in 2020-21.

In order to meet the fuel requirement of Thermal Power Station-II Second Expansion NLCIL is proposed to develop Mine –III at Neyveli, (11.50 MTPA) Mining Plan and Feasibility Report have been submitted to MoC for approval. Environmental Appraisal Committee of MoEF&CC has approved the Terms of Reference (TOR). Public Hearing was held on 11th Dec- 2018 in Neyveli. Approved Minutes of meeting of Public hearing is published in TNPCB website on Sep 2019. Final EC application is uploaded in MoEF&CC website on Nov 2019.

Coal Controller’s Organization

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

This office is headed by Coal Controller, JS equivalent officer assisted by 5 other Group – A level gazetted officers, the details of which are given below,

Sr. No.	Name of the post	Level
1	Director (Indian Statistical Service)	L-13
2	Dy. Director (Indian Statistical Service)	L-11
3-5	Dy. Assistant Coal Controller (3)	L-10

Since most of the technical posts are lying vacant for a prolonged period, different officials from CIL/SCCL have been hired by CCO on loan basis to run the office in public interest.

Currently, each of the field offices is headed by one executive from CIL/SCCL working in the capacity of ‘Officer on Special Duty (OSD)’ being supported by other technical officials of CIL/SCCL.

In addition to these, there are four officials from CIL/SCCL who have been posted at CCO, Kolkata as ‘Officer-on-Special Duty’ and two mining officers and one finance officer (CA), all from CIL, to assist the jobs of Coal Controller.

This office plays an important role in approving the grades of Coal, Monitoring of Captive Coal Blocks, Nodal office for collection, compilation and dissemination of all the Statistical information on Coal, granting of Opening permission, Opening of Escrow Accounts and Reimbursement for mine closure, NOC for land acquisition under CBA (A&D), Act, 1957, 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:

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

The Coal Controller’s Organisation 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 1st April, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 are given as under :-

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

Coal Controller’s Organisation granted permission for opening and re-opening of 9 Coal mines/Lignite mines during 1st April, 2019 to 31st December, 2019.

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

During the period from 1st April, 2019 to 31st December, 2019, Coal Controller submitted reports to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 of CBA Act, 1957 in respect of 8 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 31.12.2019 – 27 nos. Action has been taken to resolve the cases.

For grade determination purposes during 2019-20, 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 1st April, 2019 to 31st December, 2019 is **1011 nos.**

(4) Collection of Excise Duty:-

There is no collection of Stowing Excise Duty during 1st April to 31st December, 2019 as through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017, the Stowing Excise Duty – SED, as per the Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 has been abolished w.e.f the date of GST roll out i.e., 01.07.2017.

Apart from excise duty, this office collects information on Royalty, GST, NMET, etc. and send to MoC regularly.

(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 2017-18 and Provisional Coal Statistics 2018-19 have already been published. Work of Coal Directory 2018-19 is under process.

(6) Monitoring and progress of Coal Blocks

Coal Controller's Office monitors the Bank Guarantee issue related to earlier allocated coal blocks and sends reports as and when required by Ministry. It also quantifies linkage quantity of coal through Bridge Linkage.

(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 7.1.2013 and 16.12.2019.

During 2019-20 till December, 2019, total 45 Tripartite Escrow Agreement (5 new and 40 amended) have been executed for 6 coal mines under CIL/ subsidiary companies, 37 mines under SCCL and 2 captive coal mine.

Up to 31st December, 2019, 559 tripartite Escrow Accounts agreements have been executed between the coal/lignite companies with scheduled banks and CCO covering 589 coal and lignite mines. The total amount deposited with interest upto 31st December, 2019 to the Escrow Account stands at ₹ 9765.4022 Crore (Provisional).

Up to 31st December, 2019, ₹ 978.077 Cr. has been reimbursed against progressive/final mine closure activities from Escrow Accounts of 37 different coal and lignite mines.

(8) Work as Commissioner of Payments-

Two offices of Commissioner of Payments (COP) were set up in pursuance of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) 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 wind 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 wind up

w.e.f. 6th 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.

Status of fund under Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 (as on 01.04.2019)			
SI No.	Particulars	The Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972	The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973
1	Number of collieries nationalised 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, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to December, 2019) are given as under:-

Year	Amount disbursed in ₹
2016-17	944,69,37,538/-
2017-18	197,31,98,353/-
2018-19	2,47,41,088/-
2019-20 (up to December, 2019)	Nil

COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION (CMPFO)

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation 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, consisting of Central and State

Government's representatives, employers' representatives and employees' representatives.

The Organization renders services to 4,00,000 Provident Fund subscribers and about 5,35,000 pensioners approximately as on 31st March, 2020. The Headquarters of CMPFO is at Dhanbad and its 20 Regional Offices are spread in the Coal producing states in the Country.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

At the end of the financial year 2019-20 the total number of Coal mines & office units covered under the Scheme stood at 876 excluding coke plants operating in Private Sector. Live membership of the Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 as on 31.03.20 is 4,00,000 approx.

During 2019-20 i.e. (01.04.2019 to 30-11.2019) Coal Mines Provident Fund Contributions including voluntary contributions amounting to ₹ 4500 Crores approx and from 01.12.2019 to 31.03.2020 is ₹ **2250 Crore** approx were received in the Coal Mines Provident Fund raising thereby the total contributions upto ₹ 48000 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

upto 30-11- 2019 stood at ₹ 1,00,000 Crores approx (including SDS investment of ₹ 16522 Crore).The Incremental Investment (Face Value) from 01.04.2019 to 30.11.2019 is ₹ 3900 Crore approx and from 01.12.19 to 31.03.20 is ₹ 600 Crore approx.

During 2018-19, provisional interest has been allowed on members’ accumulation at rate of 8.00* % (proposed by BOT)

per annum. However BoT recommended at the rate of interest 8.6% (Subject to approval of Govt.)

*172nd BOT meeting held on 20-12-2019 for determine rate of interest 2018-19.

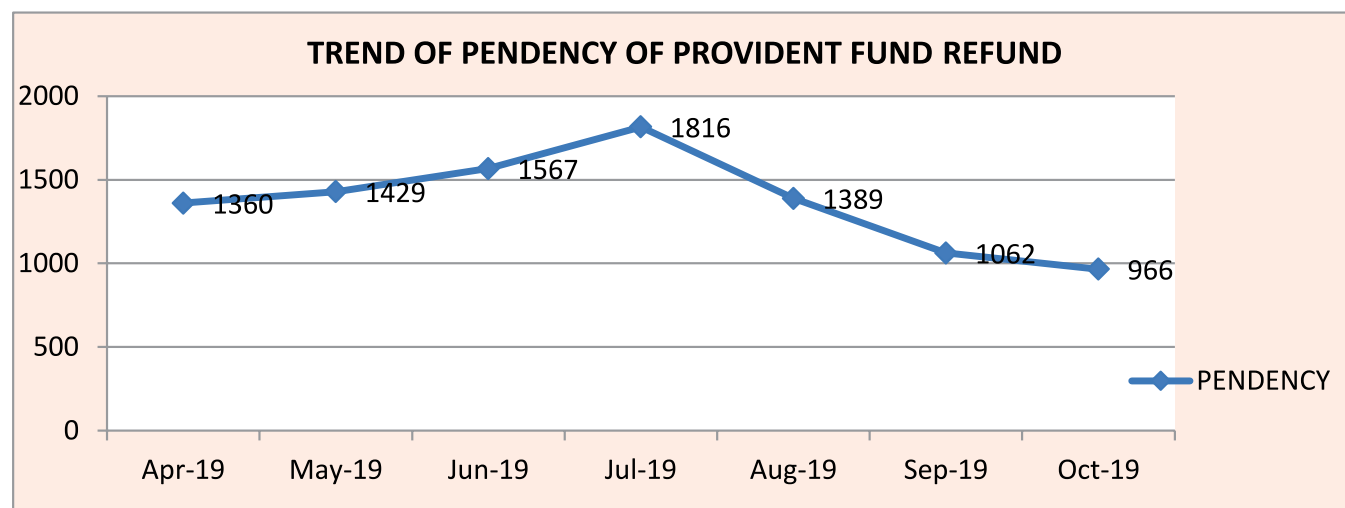
Refund from Provident Fund during 2019-20 (upto 31st Mar, 20) together with the advances paid is indicated below:-

Refund and Advance cases of Provident Fund	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2019 to 30-09-2019) and disbursed #	No of cases settled (from 01.10-2019 to 31.03.2020) and disbursed #
Provident Fund Refund Cases	15033	15000 approx.
Marriage Advance	2195	3000 approx
Education Advance	255	
House Building Advance	787	
The amount disbursed on P.F. and Advances	₹ 600 Crores approx. (wef 01-04-19 to 30-11-19)	₹ 2800 Crore approx. (wef 01-12-19 to 31-03-1920)

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.

The trend of pendency in Settlement of Provident Fund refunds is shown in the figure given below:



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 suppression 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 31st day of March, 1998.

The total pension claims settled and disbursed under the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 during 1.4.2019 to 31.9.2019 and 1.10.2019 to 31.3.2020(expected) are indicated below:

Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	No of cases settled (from 01.04.2019 to 31.09.2019) and disbursed	No of cases settled (from 01.10.2019 to 31.03.2020) and disbursed #
The number of new claims of Pension settled	15261	15000 approx.
The amount disbursed on Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998	₹ 2200.00 Crores approx.	₹ 1080.00 Crores approx.

all figures are provisional.

Corpus of the Fund and its Sustainability:-

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 31st day of March, 1996 and two percent of the notional salary of the employee from the 1st 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 2019-20 i.e. 01.04.2019 to 30.11.2019 ₹ 2450.00 crores approx and from 01.12.2019 to 31.03.2020 ₹ 1225.00 crore 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 31st Mar, 2020 (including Government Share and interest) is expected to be ₹ 4125.00 crores approx.

Coverage:-

- All employees who were members of the erstwhile Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 and were on rolls on 31st March, 1998.
- All such employees who are appointed on or after 31st 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.

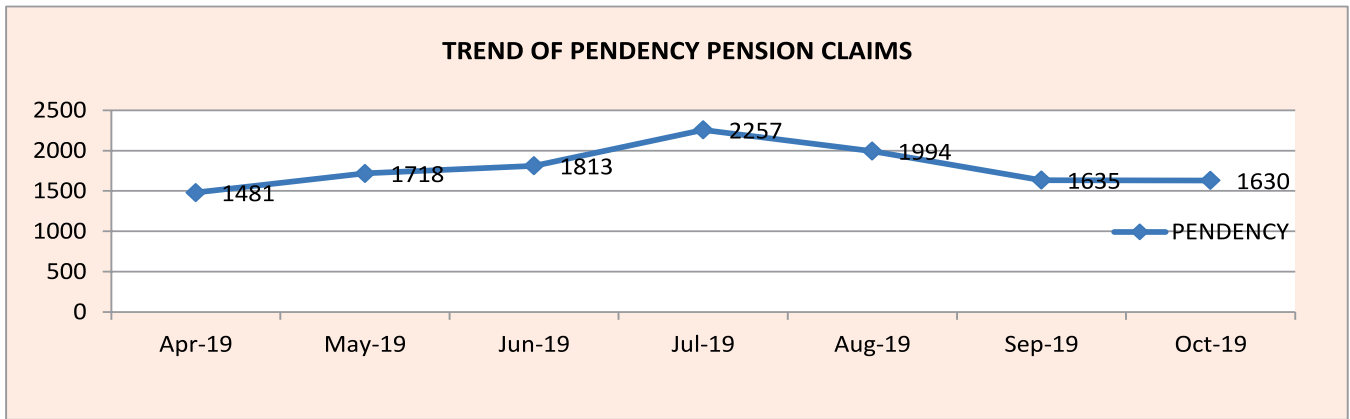
(d) All such employees who died while in service during the period 01.04.1994 to 31.03.1998 are treated as deemed optee of the scheme vide G.S.R. No. 521(E) dated 12.08.2004.

- (b) Disablement Pension;
- (c) Monthly widow or widower pension;
- (d) Children Pension;
- (e) Orphan Pension;
- (f) Ex-gratia Payment.

Benefits:-

(a) Monthly Pension. (Superannuation, Voluntary Retirement, exit from service);

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



Note: All figures provided in the material for Annual Report of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2019-20 are provisional (un-audited).

