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CHAPTER



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

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Vision

The core objectives of MoC are linked to its vision of securing the availability of coal to meet the demand of different sectors 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 initiatives.
- Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- Quality and reliability in customer services.
- Expedious and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- Improving efficiency of Coal India.
- Attracting private investments.
- Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner.

Functions of Ministry of Coal

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

- (i) Facilitating exploration, development and exploitation of coking and non-coking coal and lignite deposits in India.
- (ii) All matters relating to production, supply, distribution and price 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), administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), rules under the Mines Act, 1952 (32 of 1952) for the levy and collection of duty of excise on coke and coal produced and despatched from mines and administration of rescue fund, administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), 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, administration of Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 (26 of 1973), administration of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 etc.

Organisation Structure

The secretariat of MoC is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Special Secretary, five Joint Secretaries (including the Financial Advisor), one Project Advisor, one Economic Advisor, Directors/Deputy Secretaries, one Director (Technical), ten Under Secretaries, twenty Section Officers, one Joint Director (Official Language), one Assistant Director (Official Language), one Assistant Director (IES), one Controller of Accounts, one Deputy Controller of Accounts, two Senior Accounts Officers and four Assistant Accounts Officers and their supporting staff.

Subordinate and autonomous organisation

Office of the Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) – a subordinate office and Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) – an autonomous are functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal.

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 its headquarter at Kolkata, West Bengal. CIL is the single largest coal producing company in the world and one of the largest employer with manpower of 3,26,032 as on 1st January 2016. CIL operates 227 underground, 175 opencast and 28 mixed mines.

Coal India is a holding company with seven wholly owned coal producing subsidiary companies and one mine planning & consultancy company. It encompasses the whole gamut of identification of coal reserves, detailed exploration followed by design and implementation and optimizing operations for coal extraction in its mines. The subsidiary companies of CIL are:

- Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Sanctoria, West Bengal
- Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), Dhanbad, Jharkhand
- Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), Ranchi, Jharkhand
- South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), Nagpur, Maharashtra
- Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh
- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), Sambalpur, Orissa
- The Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Ranchi, Jharkhand, a consultancy company

North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) a small coal producing unit operating in Margherita, Assam is under direct operational control of CIL.

CIL has also incorporated a company viz. Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) for development of 2 coal blocks acquired in Mozambique.

MCL has three subsidiaries, namely MNH Shakti Ltd, MJSJ Coal Ltd. and Mahanadi Basin Power Ltd.

SECL had incorporated two subsidiary companies viz. M/s Chhattisgarh East Railway Ltd. and M/s Chhattisgarh East-West Railway Ltd.

Coal India's major consumers are power and steel sectors in addition other consumers like cement, fertilizer, brick kilns, and small scale industries, etc.

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a joint venture of Government of Telangana and the Government of India with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively. SCCL is having 9806.52 MT of proved reserves in the Pranahita – Godavari Valley. SCCL is presently operating 16 Opencast Mines and 31 Underground Mines in the four districts of Telangana with manpower of 58,214. Naini coal block in the Angul district of Odisha was allotted to SCCL in August 2015 for which pre-mining activities are in progress.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, a "Navratna" company with its registered office at Chennai and corporate office at Neyveli in Tamilnadu is a pioneer among the public sector undertakings in the energy sector. NLC operates

- Three opencast lignite mines of total capacity of 28.5 MTPA at Neyveli and one open cast lignite mine of capacity 2.1 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan.
- Four Thermal Power Stations with a total installed capacity of 2990 MW at Neyveli and one Thermal Power Station at Barsingsar, Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 250 MW.
- 10 MW Solar power plant at Neyveli, commissioned on 28th September 2015. In the 51MW Wind power project in Kazhaneerkulam, Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu 14 WTGs (1.5MWx14) with a capacity of 21 MW have been commissioned till December 2015.
- A coal based thermal power project at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu with two units of 500 MW capacity each through NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited (NTPL), a joint venture between NLC and TANGEDCO (equity participation in the ratio of 89:11) has been commissioned. Unit-I was commissioned in 18th June 2015 and Unit-II was on 29th August 2015.

- The total power generating capacity of NLC as on December 2015 was 4271MW.

All the Mines of NLC are ISO certified for Quality Management System, Environmental Management System and Occupational Health & Safety Management System. All the power stations of NLC are also ISO Certified for Quality Management System and Environmental Management System.

Coal Controller's Organisation

The Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO) a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its headquarters at Kolkata and field offices at Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Kothagudem and Asansol. Each field office is headed by one GM/ DGM level executive supported by other technical officials. Apart from carrying out inspections for ascertaining quality in selected mines, the field officers also carry out regular inspections to ensure compliance with specific orders relating to coal and resolving statutory complaints. Besides looking after quality surveillance noted above, field officers are also entrusted with field assignments associated with CCDA assistance under Coal Mine (Conservation and Development) Rules 1975 (as amended in 2011); opening/ re-opening permission of seams of mines under Colliery Control Rules 2004 and coordination with the coal companies. In addition, four Officers-on-Special Duty are posted in the Coal Controller's Organisation, Kolkata for coordinating the field offices. This office also looks after the coal mines under NEC command area and renders assistance to Coal Controller on various issues.

The office of Coal Controller has a statistical wing consisting of two ISS officers and other supporting staff which is responsible for collection, compilation and publication of coal statistics on regular basis. CCO is the major source of coal statistics in Government of India.

The CCO is also supported by a Group of Deputy Assistant Coal Controllers and other Officials who assist the CCO in collection of stowing excise Duty and other technical and administrative works.

OSDs and Deputy Assistant Coal Controllers play an important role in monitoring of Captive Coal Blocks, Opening of Escrow Accounts, dealing with Court Cases, monitoring of the collection of stowing excise duty, CCDA, quality surveillance, works related to Commissioner of Payment, etc.

The Coal Controller's Organisation 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) etc.

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

- (a) Monitoring the progress of development of Captive coal/ lignite blocks
- (b) Monitoring of washeries
- (c) Monitoring in disposal of various coal products
- (d) Follow up of submission of mine closure plan and act as the exclusive representative of Government of India for signing up Escrow account agreement with different coal/ lignite companies

A brief description of Coal Controller's Organisation's performance during the period 1st April, 2015 to 31st December, 2015 and provisional for period from 1st January, 2016 to 31st March, 2016 are given as under :-

Grant of Permission for opening and re-opening of coal mines:-

Coal Controller's Organisation granted permission for opening and re-opening of 24 coal /lignite mines during 1st April, 2015 to 31st December, 2015 and expected to grant permission for 6 mines (provisional) for the period from 1st January, 2016 to 31st March, 2016

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

During the period from 1st April, 2015 to 31st December, 2015, Coal Controller submitted reports to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 of CBA Act, 1957 in respect of 07 notifications and provisional figure is 03 notifications for period from 1st January, 2016 to 31st March, 2016.

Coal samples collected & analyzed, statutory complaint received & settled

Under the Colliery Control Rules (CCR), 2004, Coal Controller is to monitor the quality of coal dispatched from collieries and also settle quality complaints of consumers.

Number of statutory complaints received till 31.12.2015 are 78 & action has been taken to resolve the cases. Sampling by M/s CIMFR are being conducted at different subsidiaries of CIL and SCCL.

Collection of Excise Duty:-

1st April, 2015 to 31st December, 2015 = Rs. 452.15 Crore.

1st January, 16 to 31st March, 16 expected to be collected = Rs.150 Crore.

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 despatch of coal and lignite, provides monthly data to Central Statistics Office, RBI, DIPP, Indian Bureau of Mines and other national and international organisations. It also publishes Annual Coal Directory and Provisional Coal Statistics. Coal Directory, 2013-14 and Provisional Coal Statistics, 2014-15 have already been published in 2015-16. Work of Coal Directory 2014-15 is under progress.

Monitoring and progress of Coal Blocks

Coal Controller's Office collects progress of captive coal /lignite blocks and consolidates reports. It also monitors the Bank Guarantee issue related to coal blocks and sends reports as and when required by Ministry for IMG and other meetings.

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/ISM regarding complete safety zone fencing, expenditure incurred for protective and reclamation works and opening a fixed deposit Escrow Account with any scheduled bank for depositing annual mine closure cost as per approved mine closure plan with Coal Controller as an exclusive beneficiary under the provision of MOC's guidelines for preparation of mine closure plan dated 7.1.2013.

During 2015-16 (till Dec, 2015) a total of 34 Tripartite Escrow Agreements executed for opening an Escrow Account with Government and Private Companies for 41 coal and lignite mines. Out of 41 mines, 3 coal mines are under CIL/ subsidiary companies, 21 mines under SCCL and 12 captive coal mines and 5 lignite mines.

The principal amount deposited to the Escrow Accounts of scheduled banks during 2015-16 (till 31st Dec. 2015) was Rs.1222.5415 Crore (Provisional).

Since inception to till 31st Dec. 2015, 472 tripartite Escrow Accounts Agreements have been executed between the coal/ lignite companies with scheduled banks and CCO covering 523 coal and lignite mines. The total amount deposited with interest, up to 31st Dec, 2015 to the Escrow Account stands at Rs. 3801.51 Crore (Provisional).

The status of opening and deposition of annual closure cost to Escrow Account (up to 31.12.2015) during 2015-16 :

S. No.	No. of Tripartite Escrow Agreements signed with CCO up to 31.12.2015	Number of Mines for which Escrow A/c has been signed.	Amount deposited to the Escrow Account for the period 2015-16 (till Dec. 2015) (Rs./- in Crore)	Total Amount deposited to the Escrow Account since starting to till 31.12.2015 .(Rs./- in Crore)
1.	472	523	1222.5415	3801.51

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 was 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. 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.

Coal Controller has also been designated as the Commissioner of Payments under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015.

The performance of the CoP is as under:

S.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 31-03-2014	187	627
3	Number of colliery-accounts closed during April, 2014 to March, 2015 (2014-15)	NIL	NIL
4	Number of colliery-accounts closed up to 31-03-2015	187	627
5	Number of colliery-accounts yet to close as on 31-03-2015	39	84
6	Compensation amount disbursed during 2014-15	Rs. 000.70 Lac	Rs. 038.59 Lac
7	Amount left for disbursement as on 31-03-2015	Rs. 348.74 Lac	Rs. 720.26 Lac