

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

01 CHAPTER



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 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

The core objectives of Ministry of Coal 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

- i. Ensuring achievement of Annual Action Plan targets for coal production and off-take, OBR removal, lignite production and lignite based power generation.
- ii. Infrastructure development to augment coal and washed coal production.
- iii. Leveraging technology to minimize environmental externalities.
- iv. Cutting edge research and development

initiative.

- v. Enhancing exploration to augment resource base.
- vi. Quality and reliability in customer services.
- vii. Expedited and joint solutions to inter-ministerial issues.
- viii. Improving efficiency of Coal India.
- ix. Attracting private investments.
- x. Allocating coal blocks in a transparent manner.

Functions of the MINISTRY OF COAL (Koyal Mantralaya)

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 Organisations 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 carbonisation 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 Organisation.
- viii. The Coal Mines Welfare Organisation.
- ix. Administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947)
- x. Administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948 (46 of 1948).
- xi. Administration of Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973 (26 of 1973)
- xii. Administration of Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015
- xiii. 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.
- xiv. Administration of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957).
- xv. 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.

1. Organisation Structure

As on 31.12.2025, Secretariat of Ministry of Coal is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by (a) 2 (two) Additional Secretaries (one post of JS has been upgraded as Additional Secretary) (b) 3 (three) Joint Secretaries including one Financial Advisor, (c) 1 (One) Deputy Director General, (d) 1 (one) Economic Advisor (e) 2 (two) Director (Technical); (f) 11 (Eleven) Directors/Deputy Secretaries/ Joint Directors; (f) 14 (Fourteen)

Under Secretaries/Deputy Director (Stats.)/ Deputy Director (Eco), (h) 26 Section Officers/ AD(OL) (g) One Controller of Accounts; (h) One Deputy Controller of Accounts; and (i) 2 Senior Accounts Officers.

2. Subordinate office and Autonomous Organisation

The following subordinate office and autonomous Organisations are under the administrative control of Ministry of Coal-

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

Public Sector/Joint Sector Companies

- i. Coal India Limited
- ii. The Singareni Collieries Compnay Limited (SCCL)
- iii. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited

3. Coal India Limited (CIL)

Coal India Limited (CIL) is a 'Maharatna' company under the Ministry of Coal, Government of India with headquarter 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 214333 (as on 1st January, 2026). CIL operates through 85 mining areas spread over eight (8) states of India. Coal India Limited has 310 working mines (as on 1st April, 2025) of which 129 are underground, 168 opencast and 13 mixed mines.

CIL has eleven fully owned subsidiary companies viz.

- i. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL),
- ii. Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL),
- iii. Central Coalfields Limited (CCL),
- iv. Western Coalfields Limited (WCL),
- v. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL),



- vi. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL),
- vii. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL),
- viii. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL),
- ix. CIL Navikarniya Urja Limited
- x. CIL Solar PV Limited
- xi. Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) – Foreign Subsidiary

Further, CIL has three Subsidiaries which are not fully owned viz.

- i. Bharat Coal Gasification & Chemicals Limited (51 % holding),
- ii. Coal Gas India Limited (51 % holding),
- iii. CIL Rajasthan Akshay Urja Limited (74 % holding).

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, SECL has two (2) Subsidiaries and CCL has one (1) subsidiary.

CIL also has following Joint Venture Companies

- i. Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) amongst CIL, NTPC, IOCL, FCIL and HFCL in which CIL holds 29.67 % as on 31.3.25 for manufacture of Fertilizer (Ammonia, Urea and Neem Coated Urea) at Sindri, Barauni & Gorakhpur
- ii. Talcher Fertilizers limited (TFL) amongst RCF, CIL, GAIL and FCIL in which CIL holds 31.85 % as on 31.3.25 for Fertilizer projects and chemical manufacturing (Urea) Complex with Coal Gasification technology at Talcher, Odisha
- iii. CIL NTPC Urja Pvt. Ltd- between CIL and NTPC in which CIL holds 50% for solar

power projects.

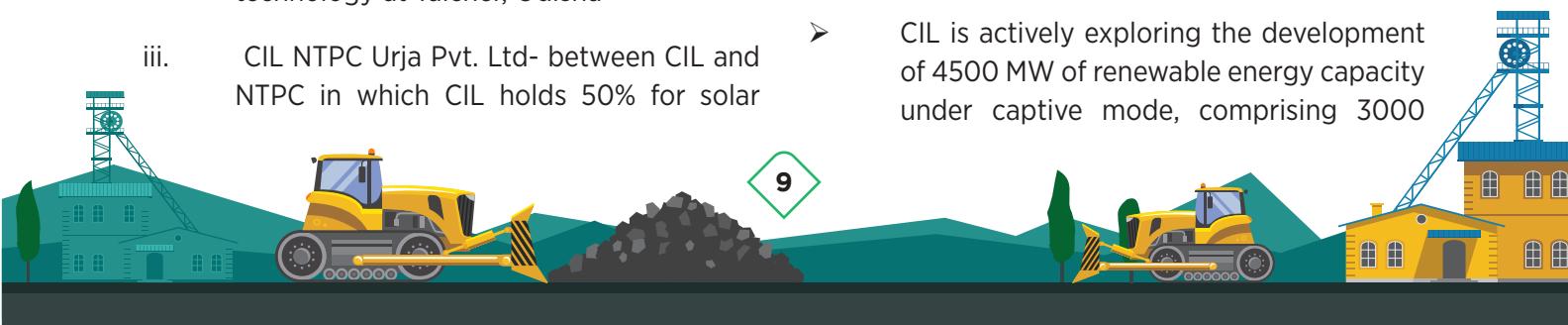
- iv. Coal Lignite Urja Vikas Private Limited- between CIL & NLC India Limited in which CIL holds 50% for creation of Power assets.
- v. International Coal Venture Private Limited.

Thermal Power Projects

As part of its foray into the thermal power sector, CIL has signed a Joint Venture Agreement with DVC on a 50:50 equity-sharing basis for the brownfield development of a 2x800 MW ultra-supercritical thermal power project at Chandrapura, Jharkhand. The plant is scheduled to be commissioned by FY 31-32. Approval of DIPAM has been obtained

Renewable Energy

- Solar power generation lists prominently in CIL's drive towards net zero emissions. Total 209.08 MW capacity was installed till FY 24-25. CIL has added another solar capacity of 23.42 MW at its subsidiaries till December, 25 and 638.5 MW Solar Capacity are under installation stage.
- Mega Solar projects of 300MW and 100 MW (in Gujarat) have been awarded and 875 MW – Rajasthan is under tendering stage. Solar Power generation stands at 150 Million units till November, 25 in FY 25-26.
- CIL through its incorporated JVC with RRVUNL (CIL Rajasthan Akshay Urja Limited) plans to develop around 2,100 MW of solar capacity in a phased manner, which includes 875 MW Solar plant in Pugal for which tender has already been floated.
- CIL has entered into a MoU with UPRVUNL (RRVUNL) for the collaborative development of 500 MW RE projects through a joint venture in UP state.
- CIL is actively exploring the development of 4500 MW of renewable energy capacity under captive mode, comprising 3000



MW of solar and 1500 MW of wind power. The power generated will be supplied to captive consumers through long-term Power Purchase Agreements.

4. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is the State level Public Enterprise with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 of Govt. of Telangana and Govt. of India respectively. SCCL is producing around 7.5% of the total all India coal production.

SCCL's registered office is in Kothagudem, Bhadravati District, Telangana. The company currently operates 17 Opencast (OC) mines and 21 Underground (UG) mines across six districts of Telangana, employing 40,186 personnel (as of 31.12.2025). A new mine, VK Opencast (5.3 MTPA rated capacity), commenced overburden removal in October 2025. Coal Production is expected from January 2026.

The Naini Coal Block (10 MTPA), allotted to SCCL in August 2015 in Angul District, Odisha, began coal production in July 2025, achieving an output of about 80,000 tonnes up to December 2025. Arrangements for coal transportation are currently underway.

Beyond coal mining, SCCL has diversified into thermal power generation, solar power, explosives manufacturing for captive use, and processed sand production from overburden.

Thermal Power: The 2x600 MW Singareni Thermal Power Plant (STPP) has been operating in Mancherial district since 2016. A new 1x800 MW Super Critical Thermal Power Plant (Phase-II) at the same site is under construction and is scheduled for commissioning by April 2029.

Solar Power: SCCL has planned 504.5 MW Solar projects. 245.50 MW has already been commissioned and generated 362 MU from 1st January 2025 to Dec 2025. Out of the total remaining capacity, 227 MW is under construction and 32 MW is under the tendering stage. Of the

227 MW under construction, 67.5 MW is expected to be commissioned by March 2026.

Roof-top solar projects: Totalling 32.75 MW are proposed across SCCL establishments and are expected to be commissioned by May 2026. So far, 0.15 MW commissioned and 21.5 MW expected by Mar-2026 and remaining 11.10 MW are expected to be commissioned by May 2026.

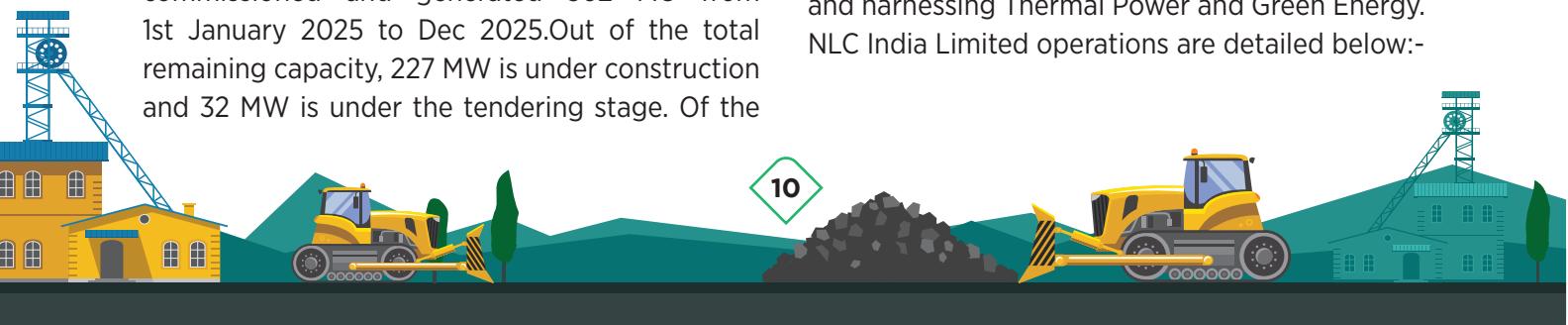
Critical Minerals:

SCCL participated in the Ministry of Mines' NIT for Exploration Licenses and successfully secured the Gold & Copper Exploration Block at Devadurga. The Lol was issued on 28.10.2025 by DMG, Karnataka. Forest clearance has been requested from local forest authorities, and exploration will begin once permissions are granted.

Other Strategic Initiatives: SCCL is pursuing several new projects including 500 MW Pumped Storage Plants, 800 MW Floating Solar Projects, CO₂-to-Methanol production facility, Coal-to-Ammonium Nitrate project, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Extraction of Rare Earth Elements from clay, shale, overburden, and fly ash within SCCL's operational areas.

5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited

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 the States of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands including expansion/augmentation of its existing mines and power plants, setting up of green-field mines & power plants, 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 operations are detailed below:-



Structure of NLCIL



Lignite Mines:

- Three Opencast Lignite Mines of total capacity of 28.0 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu and one opencast Lignite Mine of capacity 2.10 MTPA at Barsingsar, Rajasthan. The present installed capacity is 30.1 MTPA in lignite front.

Coal Mines:

- 20.00 MTPA Talabira II & III OC Mine Operation commenced on 11th December 2019 under MDO mode. The coal production from Talabira Mines commenced since 26th April 2020.

Lignite based Thermal Power Station:

- Four 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 at Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. NLCIL has also setup solar plants with an installed capacity of 151.06 MW at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, “1,209 MW” in southern districts of Tamil Nadu and “20 MW” solar power plant in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In addition, NLCIL has partly commissioned an 8.8 MW Solar Project in the Mined-out Area at Neyveli and a 158.83 MW Solar Project at Barsingsar, Rajasthan. With this, the total RE installed capacity of NLCIL is 1,598.69 MW.

Coal based Thermal power station:

- NLCIL presently operates 2,320 MW coal based thermal capacity with 2x500 MW in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu and 2x660 MW in Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh.
- 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.

- A coal-based thermal power plant at Ghatampur, Uttar Pradesh, with three units of 660 MW each (total 1,980 MW), is being developed through Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), a joint venture between NLC India Limited and UPRVUNL (equity participation in the ratio of 51:49). Of these, two units (1,320 MW) have been commissioned and are in operation.
- The total installed power generating capacity of NLC India Limited & its subsidiaries is 7,558.69 MW.
- Five 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 development:

- Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Limited (NUPPL), a joint venture between NLCIL & UPRVUNL is implementing the 3x660 MW Ghatampur Coal Based Thermal Power Project (GTPP) at Ghatampur U.P. at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,780.94 Cr. Unit-1 was commissioned on 12.12.2024 and Unit-2 on 09.12.2025 (each 660 MW). Unit-3 (660 MW) is expected to be commissioned in Feb-2026.
- 2400 MW pithead coal based Thermal Power Project at Odisha (NTTPP), is being developed by NLCIL as a greenfield project at Odisha and expected to be commissioned in FY 2029-30 wherein the Land Acquisition activities are ongoing

with possession of Main Plant area land almost completed. Approximately 52000 sq m area levelling has been completed and test piling works has commenced. Acquisition of Additional Land and land for Ash Dyke Area is in progress, with advance possession of Govt. Land already completed. EPC contract awarded to M/s. BHEL on 12.01.2024. Notice to Proceed (NTP) issued to M/s BHEL on 27.11.2024.

- PACHWARA SOUTH COAL BLOCK (PSCB) (9 MTPA), DUMKA, JHARKHAND: EC granted on 23.09.2024. FC (Stage-II) granted on 25.07.2025 for diversion of 455.1108 Ha of forest land. Mine Opening Permission granted by CCO, MoC on 22.10.2025 and Mining operations commenced on 19.12.2025.

➤ 150 MW Hybrid Renewable Energy projects from SECI:

For 50 MW Wind power project - Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone on 20.09.2025. Erection of 8 Nos. windmills and foundations for 12 Nos. completed. Construction and erection activities are currently in progress.

For 100 MW Solar PP, LoA issued to M/s Enerture Technologies Private Limited. Land measuring 460 acres identified and documents submitted for legal vetting. Land titles cleared for 433 acres and lease agreements covering 97.67 acres signed with landowners. The balance land details are awaited from the contractor.

➤ 510 MW Solar PV Power Project from IREDA:

10 MW Solar project under Smart City Conversion at Neyveli commissioned on 30.10.2023.

300 MW Solar project, Rajasthan: As on date 158.83 MW was commissioned. Construction/erection works are in progress for balance capacity.

200 MW Solar project, Gujarat: Activities



related to the procurement of PV modules and BoS are in progress. Out of total land requirement of 800 acres, contractor submitted documents for 445.83 acres, and lease agreements signed for 169.479 acres. Groundbreaking ceremony conducted at site on 27.08.2025 and work commenced.

- 600 MW Solar PV Project: NLCIL has won 300 MW Solar Power Project bid in the auction conducted by Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) under Green Shoe scheme to develop 600 MW solar project at Khavda Solar Park in Gujarat.

For BoS Works, LoA was issued to Bondada Engg. on 12.06.2024. For Module supply, LoA was issued to M/s Vikram Solar Ltd for the 1st lot (393.9 MWp). For the 2nd lot, LoA issued on 07.12.2024 to M/s Kosol.

Topography/Contour, Hydrology survey and Geotechnical investigation works completed. Receipt of modules commenced & piling works are under progress.

- 810 MW Solar in Rajasthan Area: NLCIL secured the Project under competitive bidding in the tender floated by RRVUNL, planned at Pugal Solar Park, Bikaner, Rajasthan. PPA signed with RRVUNL on 06.05.2025. Implementation and Support Agreement signed on 26.09.2025 between RRVUNL & NIRL. Tenders floated for both PV modules and BoS package. LoA placed on M/s Bondada Engineering limited for development of BoS package on 17.12.2025.

- 50 MW Solar at Mined out Area: LoA issued for module procurement & BoS package on 25.03.2024 and 26.02.2024 respectively. 8.8 MW synchronized & connected to Mine substation on 27.09.2025.

- Rooftop Solar: NLCIL has installed 1.06 MW of rooftop solar at Neyveli and is now implementing 4 MW rooftop solar projects across office buildings at NLCIL

& its JVs. LoA was issued to M/s Sun Industrial Automation & Solutions Pvt. Ltd. on 02.06.2025, and erection works have commenced with receipt of MMS and PV modules completed.

- Lignite to Methanol: As a diversification initiative, NLCIL has proposed to implement Lignite to Methanol gasification project with capacity of 1200 TPD of Methanol with Lignite feed rate of 2.28 MTPA at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu. As per the revised DFR, the estimated project cost is Rs. 16,220 crores which is four times of the initial estimated project cost and IRR values are negative. The revised DFR is being reviewed by NLCIL.
- OVERBURDEN to M-SAND: As part of the Green Initiatives and in line with sustainable practices being promoted by the Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India for maximising the 'Waste to Wealth Concept' in utilisation of natural sources and minimising the impact on environment and river eco-system, NLCIL Proposes to extract construction grade sand from its all three Mines overburden dump. NLCIL established 0.42 MTPA capacity plant at Mine-IA, Neyveli Tamil Nadu. Another OB to M-sand plant of capacity 1 MTPA is in progress at Mine-I, Neyveli Tamil Nadu.
- Critical Minerals: In Tranche-V, NLCIL emerged as preferred bidder for Raipura Phosphorite and Limestone Block (Revenue sharing - 8.60%) and Semhardih Phosphorite and Limestone Block (Revenue sharing - 11.05%). LoI issued by Govt of Chhattisgarh. For award of composite license, "Scheme of Prospecting" to be submitted by NLCIL and the same is under preparation.

Projects under pipeline/formulation:

- TPS-II 2nd Expansion (2X500 MW), a lignite based thermal power plant of capacity 1000 MW with two units of



500 MW capacity each proposed to be set up at Mudanai village (near Neyveli), Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu which is linked to Lignite Mines of Neyveli. For the revised configuration of 2x500 MW, revised power allocation obtained from MoP and obtaining amendment for the EC (already obtained for 2*660 MW configuration) is under progress. Land for the project is already in possession. The first unit of the project is scheduled to be commissioned in 50 months from the date of award of the Contract and the second unit with a phase shift of 6 months. Tender for award of Single Package EPC Contract was floated on 10.12.2025.

- Mine III: The project with a peak rated capacity of 11.5 MTPA encompassing a project area of 3893 Ha is proposed to be commissioned to fuel the requirement of TPS II 2nd Expansion. The block has a mineable reserve of 426.02 MT. Approval for Land Acquisition from Govt of Tamil Nadu is in initial stage.
- NORTH DHADU (WESTERN PART) (3 MTPA): NLCIL emerged as successful bidder for North Dhadu (Western part) in Latehar District of Jharkhand. LoA issued for development and operation of North Dhadu through MDO mode on 03.11.2025. NoC issued by Govt. of Jharkhand for additional area beyond the block boundary

POSITION OF MANPOWER AS ON 31.12.2025

Manpower	Group A		Group B		Group C	Total
	Gazetted	Gazetted	Non Gazetted	Non Gazetted		
Sanctioned	43		31		56	130
In Position	05		17		28	50

Strengthening of the Coal Controller Organisation:

Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) has approved 130 posts of CCO under cadre restructuring of CCO. The process for finalization

of new Recruitment Rules and filling up the vacant sanctioned posts are under process as MoC/CCO.

- MACHHAKATA COAL OCP (30 MTPA): NLCIL emerged as successful bidder for Machhakata(Revised) Coal Mine(30 MTPA) in Angul district of Odisha. Vesting Order issued by MoC on 05.09.2024. Geological Report approved on 26.03.2025.
- NEW PATRAPARA SOUTH (12 MTPA): NLCIL emerged as successful bidder for New Patrapara South (12 MTPA) in Angul district of Odisha. Vesting Order issued by MoC on 04.02.2025. Geological Report approved on 07.08.2025.

6. Coal Controller's Organisation:

The Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) is a subordinate Office of Ministry of Coal, having its Offices at Delhi, Kolkata Dhanbad, Ranchi, Bilaspur, Nagpur, Sambalpur and Kothagudem. Field offices, other than Delhi and Kolkata, are headed by OSDs being supported by other technical official.

The head of the Organisation is the Coal Controller being supported by Director (ISS), one Deputy Director (ISS) and two Deputy Assistant Coal Controllers and other Officials.

The present staff strength as on 31.12.2025 in CCO Delhi, CCO Kolkata and Dhanbad office is as follows:

of new Recruitment Rules and filling up the vacant sanctioned posts are under process as MoC/CCO.

Functions:

The Coal Controller Organisation discharges various statutory functions derived from the

following statutes:

- (i) The Colliery Control Rules, 2004 (Amended in 2025).
- (ii) The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act, 1974 and The Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Rules, 1975 (Amended in 2011)
- (iii) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957)
- (iv) Act as Commissioner of Payment under CM (SP) Act, 2015

The Coal Controller Organisation discharges the following functions:

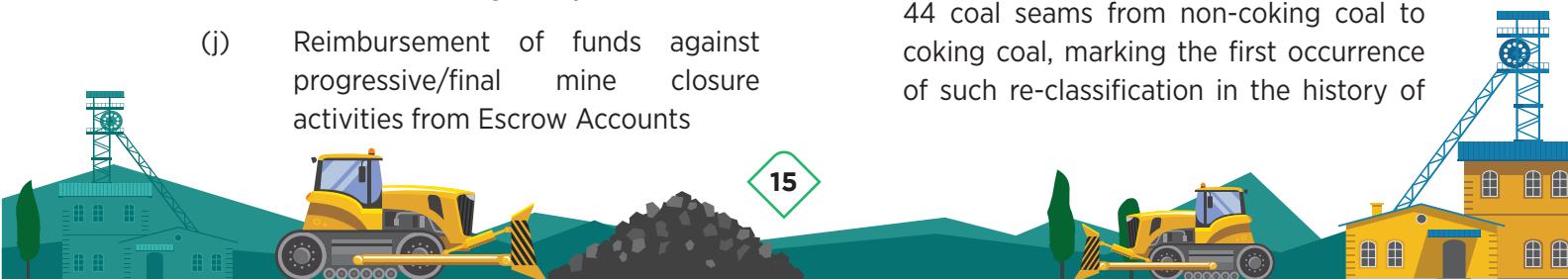
- (a) Inspection of collieries to ensure the correctness of the class, grade or size of coal.
- (b) To issue directives for the purpose of declaration and maintenance of grades of coal of a seam mined in a colliery.
- (c) To act as the appellate authority in case of dispute between consumers and owner arising out of declaration of grade of coal.
- (e) Quality surveillance with respect to maintenance of grade, loading of coal in wagons/trucks according to laid down procedures regarding grades and sizes.
- (f) To grant opening/re-opening permission of coal mine, seam or a section of seam or to sub-divide a mine.
- (g) Approval of Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan
- (h) Implementation of Washery Rejects Policy
- (i) Review/evaluations of mines under Star rating Policy
- (j) Reimbursement of funds against progressive/final mine closure activities from Escrow Accounts

- (k) Disbursement of sums of credit from Coal Mines Conservation and Development account:
- (l) To hear objections to the Central Government's Notification relating to acquisition of coal bearing land under Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 and to furnish his reports to Central Govt.
- (m) To facilitate field visits for prospective bidders for proposed coal blocks for auction
- (n) Parliament Query & RTI
- (o) Support of CSO, DPIIT, IBM, RBI, State Govt. & Niti Ayog etc.

Performance of Coal Controller Organisation office during the year 2025-26:

A brief description of Coal Controller Organisation's performance during the FY 2025-26 is given as under:

1. **Grant of Permission for opening and re-opening of seam/section in coal mines:**
In 2025-26 (Up to December 2025), Coal Controller Organisation has granted re-opening / opening permission for seam/section in 32 coal mines.
2. **Disposal of cases under Section 8 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957:** CCO has recommended 9 cases to the Ministry of Coal under section 8 of CBA Act, 1957 to issue NoC during FY 2025-26 (up to December 2025).
3. **Statutory Complaint regarding grade slippage:** Coal Controller has conducted hearings for 04 cases during the Financial Year 2025-26 (up to December 2025).
4. **Expanding India's Coking Coal Potential:**
In the grade declaration for F.Y. 2025-26, Coal Controller Organisation re-classified 44 coal seams from non-coking coal to coking coal, marking the first occurrence of such re-classification in the history of



coal grading. This significant milestone carried out in Eastern Coalfields Limited, covering the Mugma Area (10 mines, 32 seams) and the Salanpur Area (4 mines, 12 seams), contributes to enhanced resource optimization and national self-reliance in coking coal.

5. Approval of Mining Plan & Mine Closure Plan for all coal and lignite companies other than CIL:

As per the Office Memorandum No. 34011/28/2019-CPAM dated 31.01.2025 of MoC regarding Guidelines for preparation of Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan for Coal and Lignite blocks 2025, all Mining Plans are submitted online through SWCS portal of MoC. After necessary scrutiny and compliance of observations of the committee formed for purpose, committee recommends for approval of the Mining Plan to the Coal Controller.

In FY 2025-26 (up to December 2025), 23 Mining Plans & Mine Closure Plan were approved & 03 were rejected.

6. Reviewing of coal/lignite mines under Star rating Policy:

In order to evaluate the performance of Coal & Lignite Mines, Star rating policy is formulated and implementation of same policy for Coal & Lignite Mines

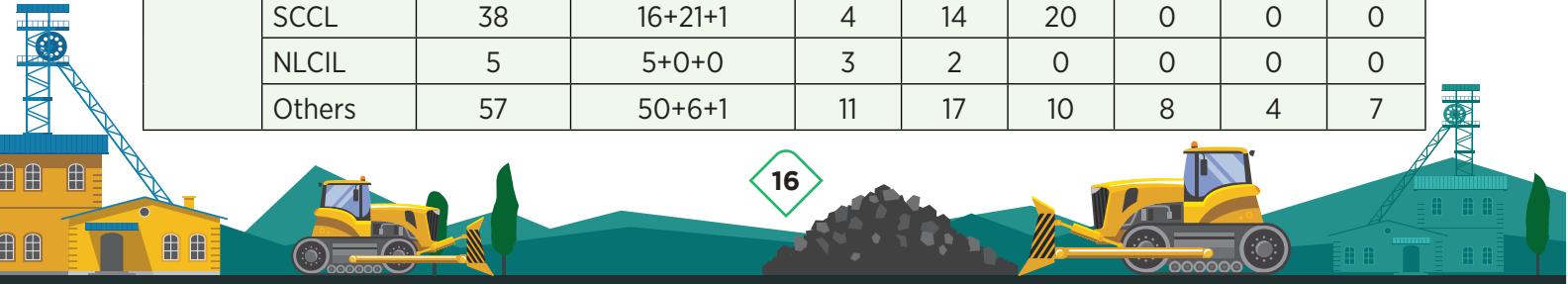
was approved by GoI with effect from 01.04.2019. As per star rating policy, it has been planned to implement a system of self-evaluation and subsequent validation by Coal controller's Organisation of all coal mines under various factors covered broadly in seven modules as follows:

- a. Mining Operations Related Parameters
- b. Environment related parameters
- c. Adoption of Technologies: Best Mining Practices
- d. Economic performance
- e. Rehabilitation & Resettlement related parameters
- f. Worker related Compliance
- g. Safety & Security related parameter

Total 50 evaluation parameters in Open cast Mines and 47 in Underground Mines are specified in these seven modules in the prescribed templates for self-evaluation for both UG mines and OC mines. In case of mixed mines having both UG and OC operations, the final rating of mines will be calculated on weighted average of coal production target of OC and UG sections of the mixed mine.

Performance of Star Rating for Base Year 2023-24 is as under:

Rating Year	Name of Company	No of Mines assessed	Type of Mine OC+UG+Mixed	No of mines declared star rating					
				5 star	4 star	3 star	2 star	1 star	No star
2023-24	Total	383	228+144+11	42	101	137	69	26	8
	BCCL	31	26+3+2	0	2	14	11	3	1
	CCL	35	32+3+0	2	2	19	8	4	0
	ECL	77	21+49+7	1	7	37	22	10	0
	MCL	19	16+3+0	9	9	1	0	0	0
	NCL	10	10+0+0	6	4	0	0	0	0
	SECL	61	20+41+0	2	14	23	17	5	0
	WCL	49	31+18+0	4	30	13	2	0	0
	NEC	1	1+0+0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	SCCL	38	16+21+1	4	14	20	0	0	0
	NLCIL	5	5+0+0	3	2	0	0	0	0
	Others	57	50+6+1	11	17	10	8	4	7



Star Rating for the FY 2024-25 is under process. 380 Mines have participated in the self-evaluation process. Out of 380 participating mines, physical inspection of top 10 % of highest scoring mines (43 Mines) have been carried out by validation committee for the validation of the self-evaluation marks.

Review of remaining 90% of mines by regional cross-team is under process. Final review by HQ will be done after completion of review and result is expected by 20th March 2026.

7. Collection, Compilation and Publication of Coal Statistics:

As per Gazette Notification S.O. 1682(E) dated 8 April 2025, issued under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, the Deputy Director General, Ministry of Coal, has been designated as the Statistics Officer and is authorised to collect, compile and publish statistical data relating to the coal sector.

8. Bank Guarantee related issue to earlier allocated coal blocks:

CCO sends reports to concerned prior allottee as per direction by Ministry as and when required. Out of 34 Coal block court cases:

- Bank Guarantee of 8 blocks has been returned in 2021-22
- Bank Guarantee of 7 blocks has been returned in 2022-23
- Bank Guarantee of 5 blocks has been returned in 2023-24
- Bank Guarantee of 2 blocks has been returned in 2024-25
- No Bank Guarantee was returned in 2025-26.

9. Quantification of linkage coal through Bridge Linkage:

CCO quantifies linkage quantity of coal through Bridge Linkage and 12 cases relating to linkage of coal sorted out as per directions of Standing Linkage Committee (SLC) in 2025-26 (up to December 2025).

10. Monitoring of the mine closure and operate the Escrow Account for mine closure activity:

Coal Controller office has been entrusted for implementation and monitoring of Mine closure activities of the mining areas as per approved Mine Closure plan (Progressive and Final) and to execute Tripartite Escrow Agreement to open an Escrow Account with any scheduled Bank for depositing annual mine closure cost as per approved Mine Closure Plan (O.M No. 34011/28/2019-CPIM dated 31.01.2025 of MoC regarding Guidelines for Preparation of Mining Plan and Mine Closure Plan for Coal and Lignite blocks 2025).

46 Tripartite Escrow Account Agreements have been executed between Coal/Lignite Companies with Scheduled Banks. The total amount deposited by coal and lignite companies towards annual mine closure costs (Provisional) to Escrow Accounts stands at Rs.17626.34 crs.

Up to 31st December 2025, Rs.3558.99 Cr has been approved for reimbursements against progressive/final mine closure activities from Escrow Accounts of different coal & lignite mines.

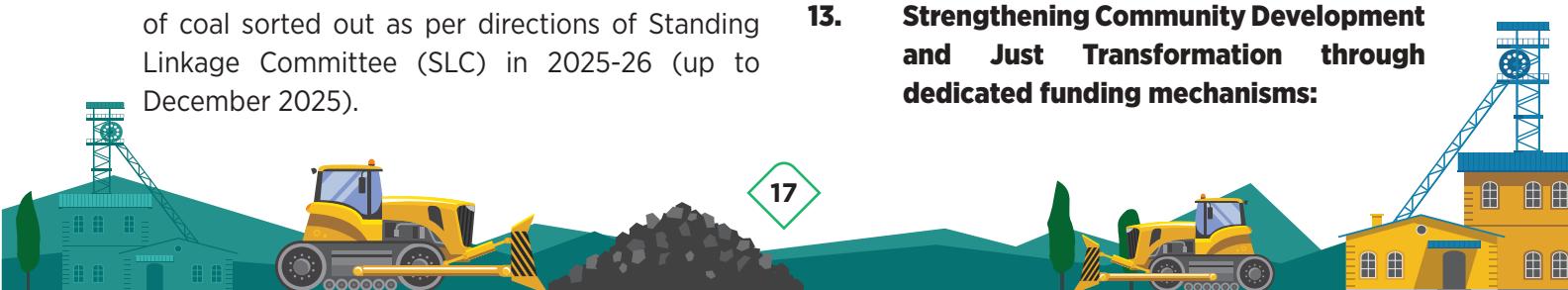
11. Landmark Achievement in Scientific Closure of Mines:

For the first time since independence, 15 mines have been scientifically closed in accordance with approved mine closure plans. Final Mine Closure Certificates have been issued by the Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) for these mines, ensuring that the mines were safely and scientifically closed.

12. Reimbursement of funds against progressive / final mine closure activities from Escrow Accounts:

For the year 2025-26, funds of Rs.363.26 Cr have been approved for reimbursements for 66 Coal/Lignite mines against progressive/final mine closure activities.

13. Strengthening Community Development and Just Transformation through dedicated funding mechanisms:



In continuation of its efforts to ensure socially responsible and people-centric mine closure, clear financial mandates have been introduced to support communities during and after the transition. Along with the requirement that 25% of five-yearly escrow funds be dedicated to community development and livelihood activities. It has also been mandated that 10% of escrow funds be earmarked specifically for just transformation. This ensures that affected communities receive structured support for skill development, alternative livelihood generation, social infrastructure, and transitional needs as mining operations phase out. Through these funding provisions, the government aims to foster equitable, resilient, and future-ready communities across mining regions.

14. Promoting Inclusive & Sustainable Mine Closure through Stakeholder engagement:

Four stakeholder consultations were successfully conducted involving coal and lignite mine owners, NGOs, and government organisations to advance sustainable mine closure practices. These consultations facilitated engagement with DARPAN-registered NGOs and mining companies to raise awareness on responsible mine closure, sharing of industry best practices and collaborative learning to better understand community perspectives. These engagements also supported partnerships by connecting NGOs with identified mines and companies to promote impactful community development initiatives.

15. RECLAIM Framework: Practitioner's Handbook for Community Engagement and Development:

The Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) has developed the RECLAIM Framework, an acronym for Reach Out, Envision, Co-create, Localize, Act, Integrate, Maintain, to guide inclusive and sustainable mine closure through active community participation. The framework serves as a comprehensive guide for active community engagement during mine closure. It has already been piloted in seven mines, namely Dhanpuri

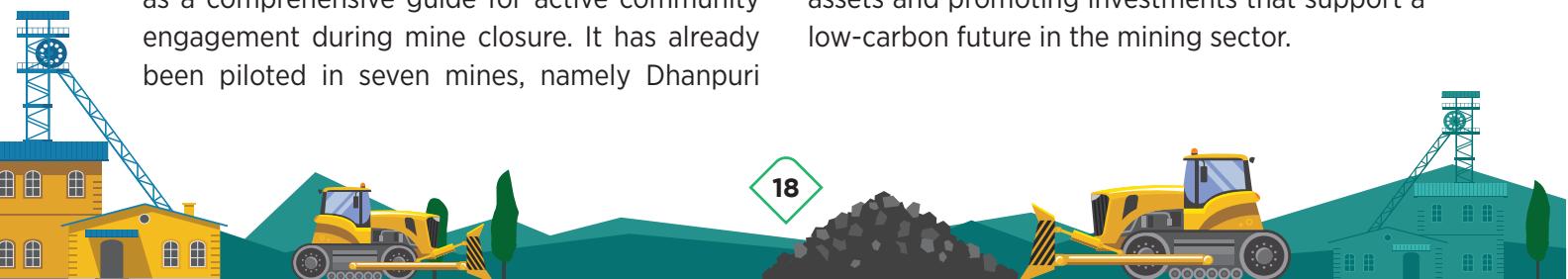
OC, Pinoura UG, Rajnagar OCP, South Balandia OC, Basundhara East, Datla OC, and Barkuhi OC. To support large-scale adoption, CCO has also conducted Training of Trainers (ToT) programs for 200 officials from CIL, NLCIL, and SCCL, equipping them with the necessary skills to implement the framework across their respective operations.

16. LIVES Framework Practitioner's Handbook for Sustainable Mine Closure:

The LIVES Framework (Land and technical reclamation, Integrated Community Engagement & Empowerment, Viable Post-Closure Development, Ecosystem Rehabilitation, Regenerative Environmental Restoration & Sustainability, and Stewardship) has been launched to provide a structured and forward-looking roadmap for repurposing mined lands, restoring ecosystems, and rebuilding resilient communities. The framework also provides 35 mine repurposing projects, allowing mine owners to assess and adopt the most viable post-closure alternatives aligned with local conditions and priorities. Alongside the framework, an interactive decision-support tool has been developed to recommend suitable mine repurposing projects by analysing key inputs such as geographical conditions, economic viability, climatic factors and socio-economic considerations. This tool enables stakeholders to make informed, data-driven decisions by tailoring project options to the unique characteristics and needs of each mining site, thereby promoting sustainable and effective repurposing solutions.

17. ARTHA Framework- Driving Green Financing and Carbon Management:

The ARTHA Framework (Align, Rank, Target, Harness, and Adapt) has been introduced to strategically map carbon credit opportunities and prioritize projects for green financing. This innovative framework is designed to accelerate environmentally sustainable mining practices by guiding the effective management of carbon assets and promoting investments that support a low-carbon future in the mining sector.



18. Driving Digital Transformation through Seamless Approvals & enhanced Transparency

In line with the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister for a Viksit Bharat and a digitally empowered governance ecosystem, the Single Window Clearance System, a seamless and faceless approval platform, was launched on 11 January 2021. A key component of this digital reform, the Mining Plan Module, facilitates online submission and approval of Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans. Since its inception, the portal has received 145 Mining Plan proposals, of which 133 have been processed, significantly reducing the average processing time to 4.5 months, compared to 9-12 months under the earlier offline regime.

During the financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26 (till date), the Coal Controller Organisation approved 24 and 23 mining plans respectively, with an average processing time not exceeding one month from the date of uploading the last compliance, that is, when mining plan is complete in all respects has been uploaded on SWCS.

Building on these digital reforms, the Mine Opening Permission (MOP) Module on SWCS was launched on 7 November 2024. The module replaces the traditional offline process with a fully digital system enabling online submission, real-time tracking, and prompt approvals. As a result, the average processing time has been reduced to just 17 days, compared to 2-3 months earlier. Since its launch, 32 mine opening permissions have been granted through the portal.

19. New Official Website with Dynamic Dashboard

CCO has launched a new website featuring an interactive dashboard integrated with the Mining Plan Module and Mine Opening Permission Module through the Single Window Clearance System. The platform also links to the Star Rating Portal and includes a digital Statistical Reporting System, offering categorized data for the coal and lignite sector through a dynamic statistics dashboard.

20. Work as Commissioner of Payments:

The Coal Controller also functions as the Commissioner of Payment to settle the claim cases for the Schedule-I Coal Mines as per the Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015. The performance of the COP is as under:

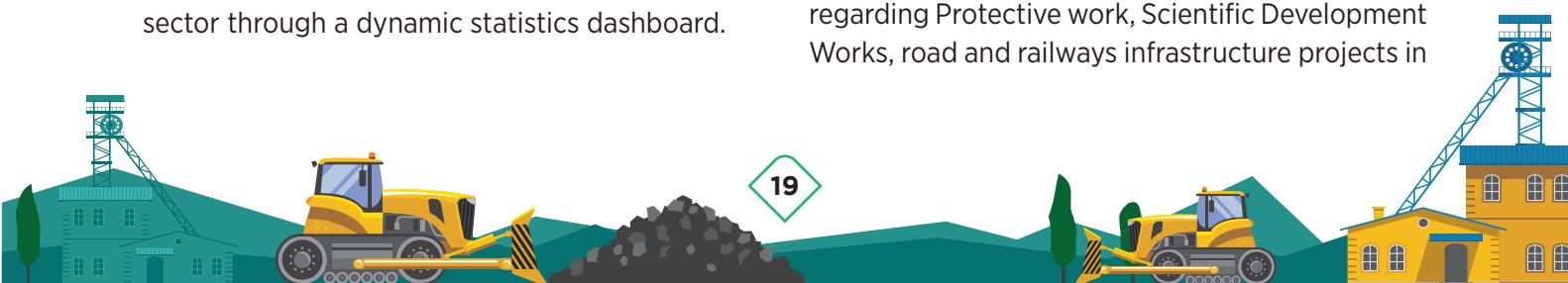
Year	Amount disbursed
2016-17	₹ 944,69,37,538/-
2017-18	₹ 197,31,98,353/-
2018-19	₹ 2,47,41,088/-
2019-20	Nil
2020-21	₹ 91,54,13,995/-
2021-22	₹ 36,09,59,649/-
2022-23	₹ 6,11,87,74,048/-
2023-24	₹ 5,53,30,48,350/-
2024-25	₹ 5,09,45,74,374/-
2025-26 (up to Dec 2025)	₹ 2,61,80,13,399/-

21. Permission for disposal of washery rejects:

33 washeries were issued permission for disposal of 9.37 Million Tones washery rejects and 110 applications were processed during F.Y.2025-26 (up to 16th December 2025) in accordance with "Policy for handling & disposal of washery rejects issued by MoC vide CCT-13011/3/2007-CA-I (Vol-III), dated 27-05-2021.

22. Disbursement of sums of credit from Coal Mines conservation and development account:

The Coal Controller acts as the Member Secretary for the Coal Conservation & Development Advisory Committee (CCDAC), constituted under Colliery Control (Amendment) rules 2021. The office of the Coal Controller receives processes and scrutinizes applications/claims from Coal Companies regarding Protective work, Scientific Development Works, road and railways infrastructure projects in



the coalfields areas to release of funds through CCDAC. Fund status is as under:

Status of disbursement of funds in 2025-26

Note: There has been no CCDA Committee Meeting Conducted so far during the current Financial Year.

Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines

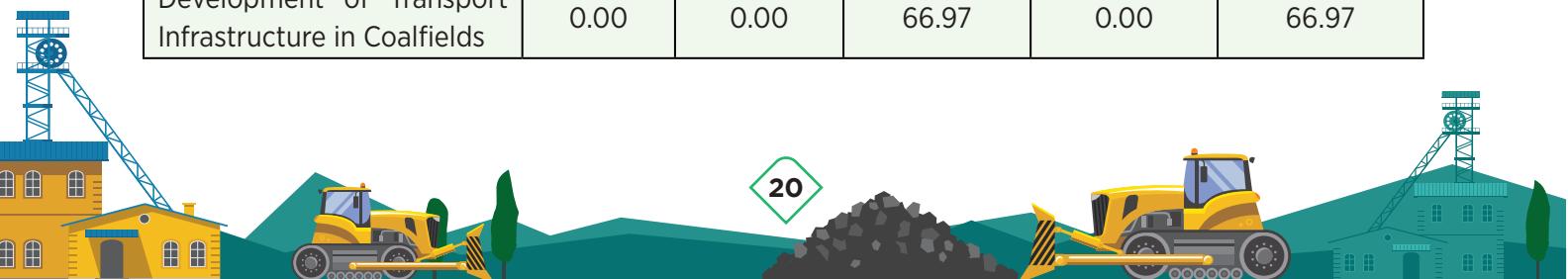
S No	Particulars	GN (73.10%)	NER (10%)	TSP (8.60%)	SC (8.30%)	Total (Crores)
1	Fund Allocated 2025-26 (BE)	14.62	2.00	1.72	1.66	20.00
2	Spill over approved claim amount from previous year	0	0	2.75	0.92	3.67
3	Claim amount approved in 2025-26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Total amount (2+3)	0.00	0.00	2.75	0.92	3.67
5	Disbursed in 2025-26 (up to December 2025)	0.00	0.00	1.72	0.92	2.64

Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields (DTIC)

S No	Particulars	GN (73.10%)	NER (10%)	TSP (8.60%)	SC (8.30%)	Total (Crores)
1	Fund Allocated 2025-26 (BE)	52.63	7.20	6.19	5.98	72.00
2	Spill over approved claim amount from previous year	19.70	0.00	91.16	0.00	110.86
3	Claim amount approved in 2025-26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Total amount (2+3)	19.70	0.00	91.16	0.00	110.86
5	Disbursed in 2025-26 (up to December 2025)	19.70	0.00	24.19	0.00	43.89

Spill over amount till date

Scheme	General (Crores)	NER (Crores)	ST (Crores)	SC (Crores)	Total (Crores)
Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Development of Transport Infrastructure in Coalfields	0.00	0.00	66.97	0.00	66.97



23. MoU signed with ICAR

The MoU signing on 20th November 2025 between the Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) marks a strategic collaboration to strengthen scientific and sustainable mine closure and post-mining land restoration efforts. The partnership seeks to integrate ICAR's agricultural research expertise with CCO's regulatory mandate to design and implement customised reclamation, ecological restoration, and community development initiatives, beginning with select pilot mine closure projects.

In the long term, this collaboration is expected to establish a scalable framework for environmentally sound mine closure across India, promote productive reuse of post-mining land, and generate sustainable livelihood opportunities for affected communities, thereby supporting responsible mining practices and inclusive regional development.

24. Coal Controller Organisation appointed as the Regulator for Coal Exchange

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the government has authorised Coal Controller Organisation to register and regulate coal exchanges for minerals listed in Part A of the First Schedule of the Act.

As the regulatory authority, CCO will oversee the authorisation, registration, and operations of coal exchanges, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards, promoting fair practices, and facilitating organised trading of coal.

These initiatives collectively reflect the Coal Controller Organisation's commitment to fostering a sustainable, technologically advanced, and community-focused coal sector. From scientific mine closures and inclusive community development to digital transformation, coal quality enhancement, and laying the groundwork for a transparent coal trading ecosystem, CCO continues to drive innovation, accountability, and resilience in India's coal industry, setting new

standards for responsible mining and resource management.

7. COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION (CMPFO)

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO) is an autonomous body established under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948. It is entrusted with the administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, the Coal Mines Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, and the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. These Schemes are administered by CMPFO under the guidance of a tripartite Board of Trustees comprising representatives of the Central Government, State Governments, employers, and employees.

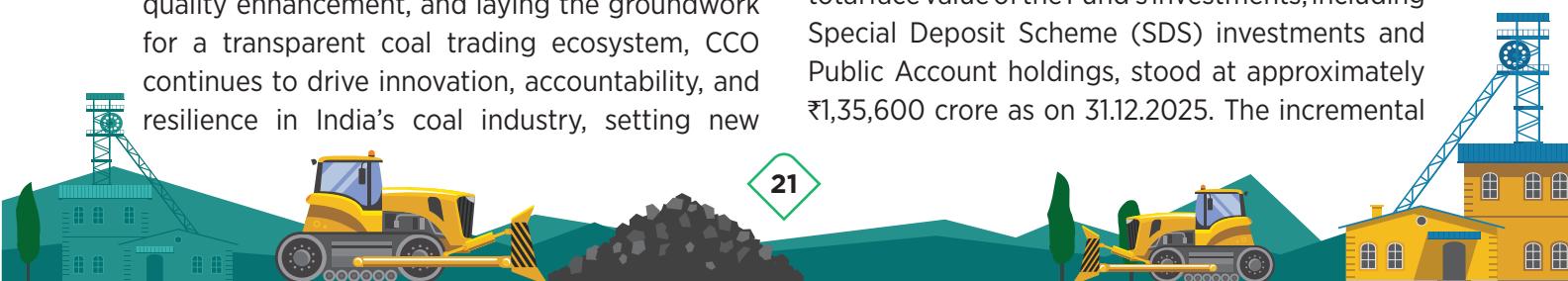
As on 31 December 2025, CMPFO is rendering services to approximately 3,27,262 Provident Fund subscribers and about 4,77,477 pensioners. The Headquarters of CMPFO is located at Dhanbad, with 20 Regional Offices functioning across the coal-producing States of the country.

7.1 Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

At the end of the financial year 2024-25, a total of 805 coal mines and office units were covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, excluding privately operated coke plants. The live membership of the Provident Fund Scheme, 1948, as on 31.03.2025 stood at approximately 3.32 lakh.

During the period 2025-26 (from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025), Provident Fund contributions, including voluntary contributions, amounting to approximately ₹6,220 crore were received. Further, contributions of approximately ₹1,260 crore are expected during the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026, thereby raising the total anticipated contributions for the year to about ₹7,480 crore.

The entire accumulation of the Fund is invested strictly in accordance with the investment guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance. The total face value of the Fund's investments, including Special Deposit Scheme (SDS) investments and Public Account holdings, stood at approximately ₹1,35,600 crore as on 31.12.2025. The incremental



investment (face value) during the period from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025 was approximately ₹6,600 crore, and a further investment of around ₹500 crore is anticipated during the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026.

Refunds from the Provident Fund during 2025-26 (up to 31 December 2025), along with advances paid, are indicated below:

	No. of cases settled and disbursed (01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025) #	No. of cases likely to be settled and disbursed (01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026) #
Provident Fund Refund Cases	19063	6300 approx.
Marriage Advance	1451	
Education Advance	130	
House Building Advance	839	2420
Total amount disbursed on PF refunds and advances	Approximately ₹10,000 crore (01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025)	Approximately ₹2,900 crore (01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026)

All figures are provisional.

The cost of administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) Scheme is met out of an administrative charge levied at the rate of 3 per cent of the Provident Fund contributions (both employer's and employee's shares), which is paid by the coal companies to CMPFO.

7.2 Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme

Under the Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, in the event of the death of an employee while in service who was a member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, the nominee is entitled to receive, in addition to the Provident Fund accumulations, an amount equal to the average balance in the account of the deceased during the preceding three years, subject to a maximum of ₹10,000.

In accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, employers were originally required to contribute at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the aggregate wages of the covered workers, and the Central Government was required to contribute an amount equal to 50 per cent of the employer's contribution. At present, for meeting the cost of administration of the Scheme, employers contribute at the rate of 0.1 per cent of the aggregate wages, while the

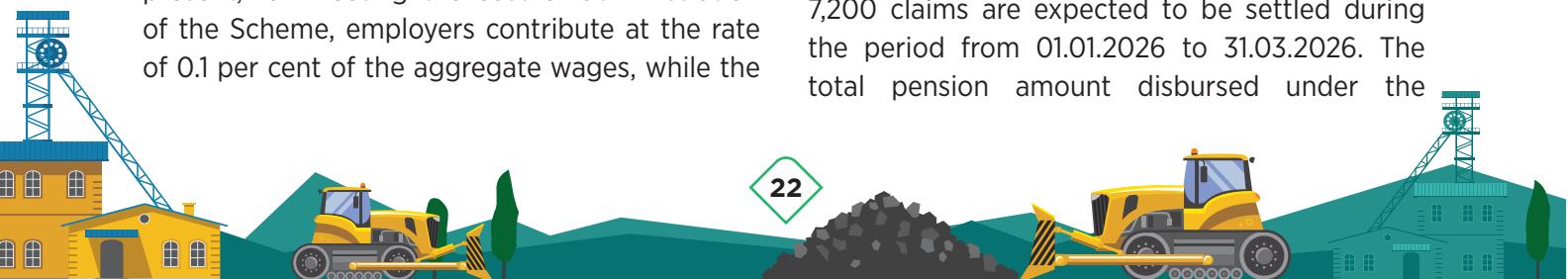
Central Government contributes 0.05 per cent of the aggregate wages, being 50 per cent of the employer's contribution.

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

7.3 Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3E of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 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 framed the Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998. The Scheme came into force with effect from 31 March 1998.

During the year 2025-26, a total of 21,660 new pension claims were settled during the period from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025, and approximately 7,200 claims are expected to be settled during the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026. The total pension amount disbursed under the



Scheme during the period from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025 was approximately ₹4,790 crore, while disbursement of approximately ₹1,700 crore is estimated for the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026.

Corpus of the Fund and its sustainability

The Pension Fund consists of the following components:

- (a) Net assets of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971, as on the appointed day;
- (b) An amount equivalent to two and one-third per cent of the salary of the employee, being the aggregate of equal shares of the employee and the employer, transferred from the Provident Fund from the appointed day;
- (c) An amount equivalent to two per cent of basic wages and dearness allowance paid to the employee from 01.04.1989 or the date of joining, whichever is later, up to 31.03.1996, and two per cent of the notional salary from 01.04.1996 or the date of joining, whichever is later;
- (d) An amount equivalent to one increment, calculated on the basis of the salary as on 01.07.1995 or the date of joining, whichever is later;
- (e) An amount equivalent to one and two-thirds per cent of the salary of the employee contributed by the Central Government from the appointed day, subject to the condition that where the salary exceeds ₹1,600 per month, the Central Government's contribution shall

Clauses (b) to (d) were omitted and clause (g) was inserted providing for contribution at the rate of 7 per cent of payable basic wages and dearness allowance by both the employee and the employer, vide G.S.R. No. 540(E) dated 08.06.2018, with effect from 01.10.2017;

be limited to the amount payable on a salary of ₹1,600 per month;

- (f) Amounts deposited by pension members, including new optees, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme.

During the year 2025-26, no diversion of funds from the Provident Fund to the Pension Fund is required, as pension contributions are deposited in a separate account. The pension contributions of in-service members during the period from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025 amounted to approximately ₹4,200 crore, and contributions of approximately ₹1,400 crore are estimated for the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026, inclusive of the Government's share and interest.

Coverage

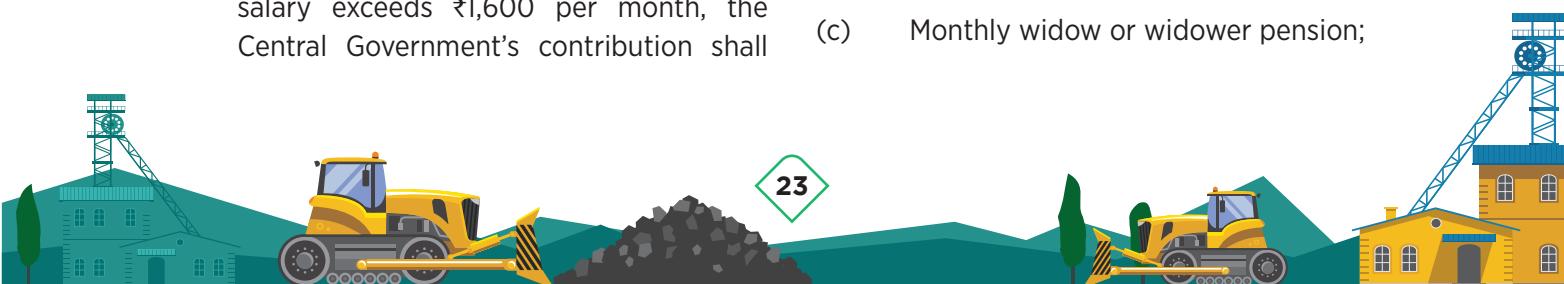
The Scheme covers the following categories of employees:

- (a) Employees who were members of the erstwhile Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971, and were on the rolls as on 31.03.1998;
- (b) Employees appointed on or after 31.03.1998;
- (c) Optee members who exercised their option in Forms PS-1 and PS-2, as applicable, subject to the conditions laid down under the Scheme;
- (d) Employees who died while in service during the period from 01.04.1994 to 31.03.1998, who are treated as deemed optees of the Scheme vide G.S.R. No. 521(E) dated 12.08.2004.

Benefits

The benefits admissible under the Scheme include:

- (a) Monthly pension (superannuation, voluntary retirement, or exit from service);
- (b) Disablement pension;
- (c) Monthly widow or widower pension;



- (d) Children pension;
- (e) Orphan pension; and
- (f) Ex-gratia payment.

Note: All figures furnished in the material for the Annual Report of the Ministry of Coal for the year 2025-26 are provisional for the period from 01.04.2025 to 31.12.2025 and are estimated for the period from 01.01.2026 to 31.03.2026

