

1. Coal India's production grew by 7.9 per cent year-on-year to 189.3 million tonnes (MT) during the first quarter of this fiscal year from 175.5 MT in the same period last fiscal year.  
*Source: The Hindu Business Line, Dtd: 2nd July, 2024*
2. NLC India Ltd reported a 22.12 per cent increase in lignite production to 61.72 lakh tonnes (LT) in the first quarter of the current fiscal, up from 50.54 LT last year. Coal production also rose by 35.27 per cent to 28.46 LT. Gross power generation grew to 7,553.62 MU, including 546.63 MU of renewable power. Market capitalisation increased by 5.28 per cent to Rs 240.15 per share.  
*Source: www.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 2nd July, 2024*
3. Despite the UN's COP28 climate summit declaring "the beginning of the end" for fossil fuels, it did not go so far as to mandate the end of coal-fired power plants; rather, it called for an accelerated phase-down of unabated coal power. Despite still rising demand for coal in China, India, and other ASEAN countries, the IEA is forecasting China's coal consumption will fall in 2024 before plateauing through 2026. Overall coal consumption is forecast to peak this decade. It is the first time the agency has predicted a drop in coal consumption over its forecast period.  
*Source: www.coaljunction.in, Dtd: 3rd July, 2024*
4. India's peak power demand is expected to touch 260 gigawatt (Gw) in September this year, sharply up from 184 Gw registered in FY20. Power secretary said that the demand would "easily cross 400 Gw by 2031-32". The peak demand has risen by an average of 7% in the last five fiscal years, a steep 20% over the last two, and by 9% upon an elevated base in the first quarter of the current year. Since the trend is expected to continue, even the 900 Gw power capacity envisaged for 2031-32 would fall quite short.  

The government is likely to come up with a production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for underground mining equipment and heavy earth-moving machinery by 2025-26. The scheme, proposed to be implemented over a period of five years, is designed to bolster the largely unexplored underground coal mining in the country.

*Source: www.financialexpress.com, Dtd: 10th July, 2024*
5. In a strategic initiative aimed at environmental sustainability, the ministry of coal (MoC) has allocated a total of 19 coal mine voids to 13 thermal power plant (TPPs) for the disposal of fly ash. This move is part of the ministry's broader effort to mitigate the environmental impact of coal combustion and promote the reuse of fly ash in various applications.  
*Source: www.energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 11th July, 2024*
6. CIL has formalised its coal gasification/coal-to-chemical plans, marking its foray in a segment, which has been the topic on inter-ministerial tussle for decades. CIL partnered with BHEL to set up Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals (BCGCL), which aims to produce close to 660000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate from CIL's coal mines. The total project cost is estimated to be around Rs. 11782 crore, with Rs. 1350 crore allocated for the preparation of a detailed feasibility report.  
*Source: Business Standard, Dtd: 11th July, 2024*
7. Indian Railways has recorded a 59.6 million tons increase in its coal loading during the financial year 2023-24 to reach a record 787.58 million tons from the corresponding figure of 727.98 million tons in 2022-23. The Railway ministry informed that in FY 2023-24, the revenue generated was Rs. 86,838.35 crore. The growth in Indian Railways has continued into the current financial year with a total freight loading of 135.46 million tons in June this year which represent a robust 10.07 per cent increase over the corresponding figure of 123.06 million tonnes in the same month last year.  
*Source: www.energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 13th July, 2024*
8. The Indian government, in collaboration with the steel industry, aims to establish a unified "one nation, one buying coking-coal policy" to strengthen India's bargaining power over imported coking coal prices. Currently, individual steel manufacturers like SAIL and Jindal independently import coking coal, which limits their leverage with international miners. In FY23, India imported 56.04 million tonnes of coking coal worth ₹1.53 lakh crore, primarily from Australia and the US.  
*Source: www.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 13th July, 2024*
9. China is planning to increase financial support for projects to reduce emissions at coal power plants through methods including the burning of biomass and green ammonia. A first phase of projects next year will target a 20% reduction in emissions per unit of electricity generated. By 2027, such upgrades should be able to cut emission intensity by 50%, potentially putting the coal plants on a par with cleaner-burning natural gas.  
*Source: www.coaljunction.in, Dtd: 16th July, 2024*
10. NLC India acquired Machhakata coal mine in the Angul district in Odisha, under a 'revenue sharing' model, which could potentially double its lignite-cum-coal production. NLC India plans to invest approximately ₹12,000 crore in developing the mine. Production is expected to commence by 2030.  
*Source: www.coaljunction.in, Dtd: 16th July, 2024*



# XXI ICPC SOUTH AFRICA 2025

“ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE COAL PREPARATION:  
INNOVATIONS, CHALLENGES AND BEST  
PRACTICES”

12 - 17 October 2025

Sun City Conference Centre, North West Province



## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

## CONFERENCE DETAILS

The planned conference program will see three days of parallel sessions, providing the opportunity for around 100 papers.

Should there be sufficient interest some specialist panel sessions on plant operations may also be conducted.

More details regarding the conference are available from the [ICPC 2025 website](#).

Conference registration and links to the various accommodation options at Sun City will be made available once these are confirmed and the website will be continually updated as new information is made available.

Certain countries require visas, please ensure that you check the visa application information at <http://www.dha.gov.za>

The Conference Technical Committee invites authors to submit abstracts (maximum 500 words) on any aspect of coal preparation and utilisation to:

Attention: The Editor  
[technical@icpc2025.com](mailto:technical@icpc2025.com)

The number of papers will be limited and selected on merit and for the balance of the program. Papers will only be considered on the basis that at least one author will be attending the conference to present the paper. **Abstracts must be received by 30 September 2024.** If you have not received confirmation of receipt of your abstract within one week of submission, please re-send your abstract, attaching a copy of your original outgoing email. **Full papers need not be submitted with the abstract, these will be due by March 2025.**

The 2025 ICPC will attempt to increase the focus on operational excellence and improve the participation of coal preparation practitioners; to achieve this aspiration the following are proposed:

- Identify examples of the successful application of current best technology applied across the full spectrum of coal preparation.
- Assist in the dissemination of information regarding the development and implementation of new technologies which show demonstrable promise in advancing the efficiency and ease of operation of coal processing plants
- Support management, reporting and control techniques that ensure ongoing improvements in the maintenance and operation of the coal processing plant

The following broad topics are planned:

- Coal resources and industry overview
- Innovative coal preparation plant designs
- Coking coal processing
- Gravity concentration
- Dry coal processing
- Crushing, grinding, sizing and screening
- Fine coal treatment, flotation and dewatering
- Automation, control and IT
- Management of washery wastes and effluents
- Environmental impact, climate change and sustainable development
- Reprocessing of wastes
- New opportunities and developments in the coal market

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## GET IN TOUCH

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