

1. India has successfully surpassed 100 million tons (MT) of coal output from its captive and commercial mines, reaching the milestone 100 days ahead of its target. This achievement is a significant boost to the country's coal production capacity, addressing rising demand in various sectors, including power generation, thus reducing dependency on imports.
Source: www.constructionworld.in, Dtd: 12th Nov. 2024
2. NCL is planning a huge rehabilitation and resettlement project and is working on relocating the residents from township in Madhya Pradesh's Singrauli, which has 600 million tons of mineable coal underneath. The township in Singrauli is spread across 927 hectares.
Source: www.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 17th Nov. 2024
3. The import of coal by non-regulated sectors (NRS) and domestic coal-based thermal power plants (for blending) declined by 9.83%, dropping to 63.28 MT during April to September 2024, from 70.18 MT in the same period last year, and by 8.59%, falling to 9.79 MT from 10.71 MT, respectively. This demonstrates an increased reliance on domestic coal supplies for these sectors. However, there has been a rise in the import of coking coal, essential for the steel industry, and coal for imported coal-based (ICB) power plants, which are not substitutable by domestic coal. The overall coal imports during April-September 2024 increased marginally by 1.36%, reaching 129.52 MT compared to 127.78 MT in the corresponding period of the previous year.
Source: www.bip.gov.in, Dtd: 20th Nov. 2024
4. Top thermal coal exporter Indonesia, one of the world's largest carbon emitters, is aiming to reduce coal-fired power to 33% in its energy mix by 2040 and increase the share of renewable energy production to 42%. With this Indonesia is planning to retire all coal and fossil fuel power plants within the next 15 years to help reach net zero emissions before 2050, a decade earlier than previously targeted.
Source: www.coaljunction.in, Dtd: 21st Nov. 2024
5. NLCIL, ACC Ltd, JSW Energy Utkal Ltd are among the five companies that have bagged five mines on the first day of the tenth round of commercial coal mine auction. ACC Ltd bagged a coal mine in Madhya Pradesh, NLCIL and JSW Energy Utkal Ltd won one block each in Odisha. Two other companies that won coal blocks are Mineware Advisors Pvt Ltd and Sheeji Nuravi Coal Mining and Trading Pvt Ltd.
Source: www.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 21st Nov. 2024
6. CIL has decided to supply coal beyond the annual contracted quantity (ACQ) to the non-regulated sector (NRS), including steel customers in long-term linkage auctions and this decision will be applicable tranche VIII linkage auction onwards. Earlier, in NRS linkage auctions, end user plants were allowed to obtain linkages up to their normative requirement. The standard norm to calculate the requirement is the quantity of coal that a plant will need if it operated at 85 per cent of its installed capacity for a whole year. The actual supply of coal through linkage auctions was up to this determined quantity.
Source: www.business-standard.com, Dtd: 21st Nov. 2024
7. NITI Aayog, through a report (NIAS report: NIAS/NSE/EECP/U/RR/01/2024) recommends Government of India (GOI) to include 'Coking Coal' in the list of 'Critical Minerals' since coking coal constitutes approximately 42% of the cost of steel. The report also indicates that The European Union has declared coking coal to be a critical raw material along with 29 other raw materials which include 'green energy' minerals like lithium, cobalt, and rare earths. India's import dependence on coking coal is about 85% which is much higher than that of the EU (approximately 62%). Since the declaration of coking coal as a critical mineral is amply justified in India, GOI can provide a special dispensation to enhance its domestic production to provide coking coal security for India's steel sector.
Source: www.indianexpress.com, Dtd: 22nd Nov. 2024
8. As per a report by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air, Coal-fired thermal power plants in West Bengal annually emit 18 times more SO₂ than that generated by stubble-burning in Punjab and Haryana. The findings underscore the need to curb the emissions, with experts advocating the installation of Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) system. India accounted for over 20% of human-made SO₂ emission, showed the study. In 2023, India produced 6,807 kilotonnes of SO₂ while generating power, surpassing nations, like Turkey and Indonesia.
Source: www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 23rd Nov. 2024
9. Coal & Mines minister said, CIL has plans to develop 36 new mining projects in the next five years which includes seven new mines by SCCL. In this row, NLCIL is expected to open two new coal blocks.
Source: www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 28th Nov. 2024
10. Coal will remain a crucial source of electricity generation for the next 8-10 years in India as the country will add 40-50 GW of coal-based capacity over the next five to six years to meet its growing power demand. It is expected that the power demand in India will rise by 5-6% annually during this period. The utilisation rate for coal-based power capacity is likely to be high at 65-70% despite additions.
Source: www.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 28th Nov. 2024
11. The coal Logistics Policy and Plan aims to achieve annual savings of Rs 21,000 crore through a strategic shift towards rail-based transportation, reducing rail logistics costs by 14%. The plan also seeks to reduce road transportation dependency, optimise logistics costs, and lower CO₂ emissions by FY2030. The ministry of coal has identified critical railway projects and undertaken measures to integrate coal transportation to end-use plants. Implementation of the plan is being done in coordination with other ministries and stakeholders.
Source: www.energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com, Dtd: 28th Nov. 2024
12. During the COP29 summit in Baku, 25 countries along with the European Union have pledged for a 'no new coal' commitment. Australia, which is the world's second-largest coal exporter after Indonesia, for the first time committed to not building new coal power plants. Appealing for phasing out coal from their energy systems, the pledge has asked all countries to include "no new coal" commitments in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which need to be updated before COP30 next year.
Source: www.coaljunction.in, Dtd: 28th Nov. 2024