# THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

# THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

## 1. Coal Reserves in India

The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal as on 01.04.2024 and up to a depth of 1200 m prepared by the Geological Survey of India on the basis of resources estimated by CMPDI, MECL, GSI, SCCL and others is 389421.34 MT. The resources have been found mainly in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra.

### Type-wise and category-wise resource an on 01.04.2024

*(Resource in million tonne)*

| Depth Range(m) | Measured (331) | Indicated (332) | Inferred (333) | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Exploration* | *Mapping* | |
| ***GONDWANA COAL*** | | | | | |
| **Coking** | | | | | |
| 0-300 | 8695.70 | 3899.63 | 36.02 | | 12631.35 |
| 0-600 | 9153.94 | 87.28 | 0.00 | | 9241.22 |
| 300-600 | 2611.27 | 5053.06 | 737.06 | | 8401.39 |
| 600-1200 | 2603.29 | 2760.96 | 1174.68 | | 6538.93 |
| ***0-1200*** | ***23064.20*** | ***11800.93*** | ***1947.76*** | | ***36812.89*** |
| **Non-coking** | | | | | |
| 0-300 | 131810.33 | 53840.06 | 6535.09 | | 192185.48 |
| 0-600 | 6075.22 | 66.65 | 29.63 | | 6171.50 |
| 300-600 | 43759.78 | 62153.77 | 13118.01 | | 119031.56 |
| 600-1200 | 6897.22 | 20733.81 | 5926.60 | | 33557.63 |
| ***0-1200*** | ***188542.55*** | ***136794.29*** | ***25609.33*** | | ***350946.17*** |
| ***TERTIARY COAL*** | | | | | |
| **High Sulphur** | | | | | |
| 0-300 | 414.56 | 105.16 | 190.64 | 749.92 | 1460.28 |
| 300-600 | 185.85 | 16.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 202.00 |
| ***0-600*** | ***600.41*** | ***121.31*** | ***190.64*** | ***749.92*** | ***1662.28*** |
| ***Total*** | ***212207.16*** | ***148716.53*** | ***27747.73*** | ***749.92*** | ***389421.34*** |

*Note: Figure is provisional.*

**Depth-wise and category-wise resource as on 01.04.2024**

*(Resource in million tonne)*

| Depth Range (m) | Coking | | | Non-coking | | | High Sulphur | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prime | Medium | Semi coking | Superior (G1-G6) | Inferior (G7-G17) | Ungraded | | |
| 0-300 | 2.21 | 12162.37 | 466.77 | 21623.72 | 164026.67 | 6535.09 | 1460.28 | 206277.11 |
| 0-600 | 4596.55 | 4644.67 | 0.00 | 449.38 | 5692.49 | 29.63 | 0.00 | 15412.72 |
| 300-600 | 0.34 | 7552.95 | 848.10 | 13913.54 | 92000.01 | 13118.01 | 202.00 | 127634.95 |
| 600-1200 | 844.31 | 5212.01 | 482.61 | 3885.19 | 23745.84 | 5926.60 | 0.00 | 40096.56 |
| ***0-1200*** | ***5443.41*** | ***29572*** | ***1797.48*** | ***39871.83*** | ***285465.01*** | ***25609.33*** | ***1662.28*** | ***389421.34*** |

**State-wise Coal Resources-**

*(Coal Resources in million tonne)*

| State | Measured (331) | Indicated (332) | Inferred (333) | Resource |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ODISHA | 53799.43 | 39053.01 | 6351.39 | 99203.83 |
| JHARKHAND | 59876.88 | 27135.39 | 4799.30 | 91811.57 |
| CHHATTISGARH | 40078.14 | 41092.78 | 1495.44 | 82666.36 |
| WEST BENGAL | 18752.19 | 11432.59 | 3773.29 | 33958.07 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | 15425.17 | 12378.97 | 5010.99 | 32815.13 |
| TELANGANA | 11256.78 | 8496.57 | 3452.17 | 23205.52 |
| MAHARASHTRA | 8163.11 | 3371.82 | 1816.70 | 13351.63 |
| BIHAR | 2346.36 | 3014.65 | 36.66 | 5397.67 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | 1024.65 | 2368.94 | 778.17 | 4171.76 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | 884.04 | 177.76 | 0.00 | 1061.80 |
| MEGHALAYA | 95.64 | 16.65 | 470.93 | 583.22 |
| ASSAM | 464.78 | 57.21 | 3.02 | 525.01 |
| NAGALAND | 8.76 | 21.83 | 447.72 | 478.31 |
| SIKKIM | 0.00 | 58.25 | 42.98 | 101.23 |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 31.23 | 40.11 | 18.89 | 90.23 |
| **Total** | **212207.16** | **148716.53** | **28497.65** | **389421.34** |

## 2. Lignite Reserves in India

The Lignite reserves in the country are estimated at around 47295.61 million Tonne (as on 01.04.2024). The major deposits are located in the State of Tamil Nadu, followed by Rajasthan, Gujarat, Union Territory of Puducherry, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, and West Bengal.

**State-wise Lignite Resources-**

*(Lignite Resources in million tonne)*

| State | Measured (331) | Indicated (332) | Inferred (333) | Resource |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pondicherry | 0.00 | 405.61 | 11.00 | 416.61 |
| Tamilnadu | 5476.00 | 21412.16 | 10635.49 | 37523.65 |
| Rajasthan | 1203.85 | 3108.55 | 2273.84 | 6586.24 |
| Gujarat | 1278.65 | 283.70 | 1159.70 | 2722.05 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 0.00 | 20.25 | 7.30 | 27.55 |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.65 | 9.65 |
| West Bengal | 0.00 | 1.13 | 2.80 | 3.93 |
| Odisha | 5.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.93 |
| **Total** | **7964.43** | **25231.40** | **14099.78** | **47295.61** |

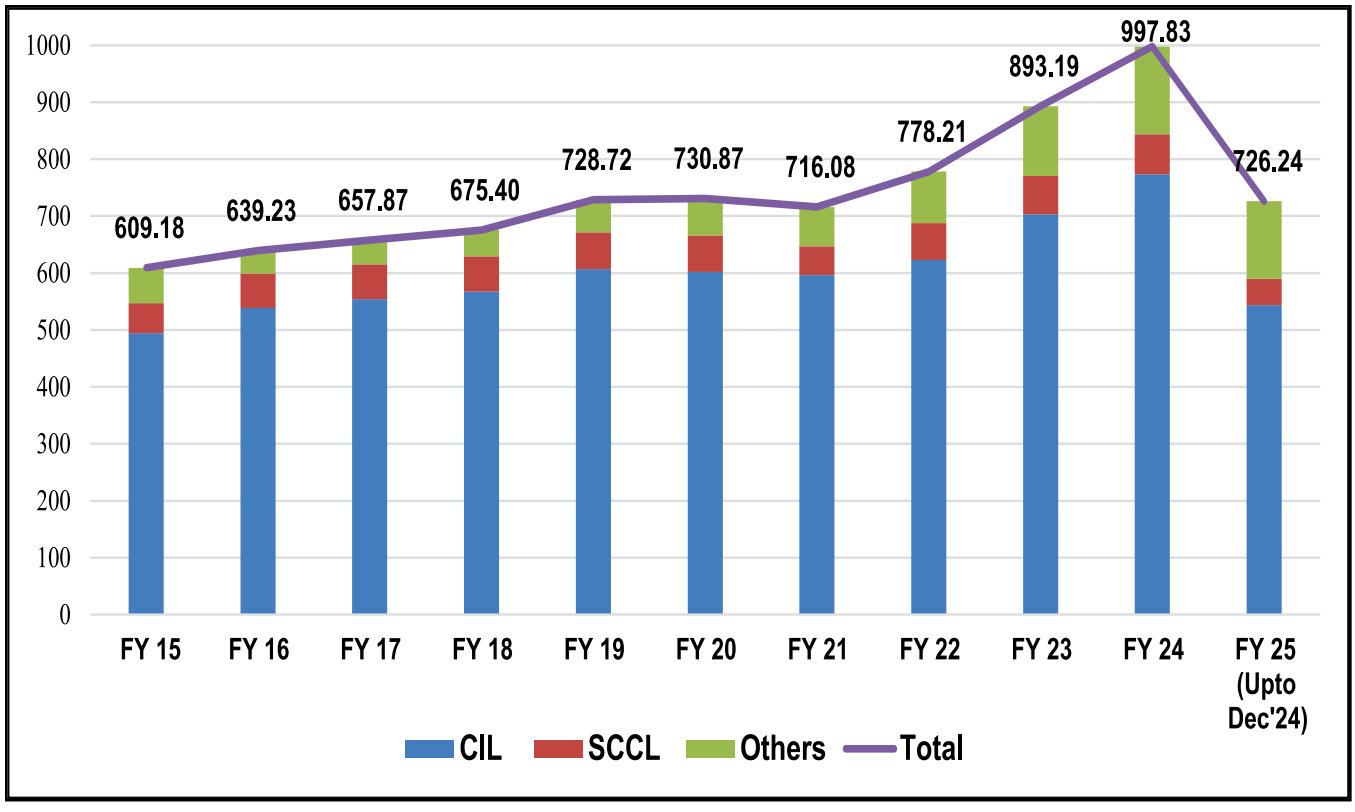
## 3. Coal Production

During 2023-24 actual Raw Coal Production is 997.83 Million Tonnes (MT) against the Annual production Target of 1012.34 MT. The Company-wise details of coal production from CIL, SCCL and Others are given below:

**COMPANY WISE COAL PRODUCTION**

**[in Million Tonne (MT)]**

| Company | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | | Achievement % | Growth % | (UPTO December 24) | | | Projected Production (Jan-Mar'25) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | Annual Target | Actual | | | Annual Target | Actual | Achievement % | |
| CIL | 703.20 | 780.20 | 773.65 | 99.16% | ▲ 10.02% | 575.42 | 543.36 | 94.43% | 294.84 |
| SCCL | 67.14 | 70.00 | 70.02 | 100.03% | ▲ 4.29% | 51.23 | 46.76 | 91.27% | 25.24 |
| Captive & Others | 122.85 | 162.14 | 154.16 | 95.08% | ▲ 25.49% | 124.62 | 136.12 | 109.23% | 33.88 |
| **Total** | **893.19** | **1012.34** | **997.83** | **98.57%** | **▲ 11.72%** | **751.27** | **726.24** | **96.67%** | **353.96** |

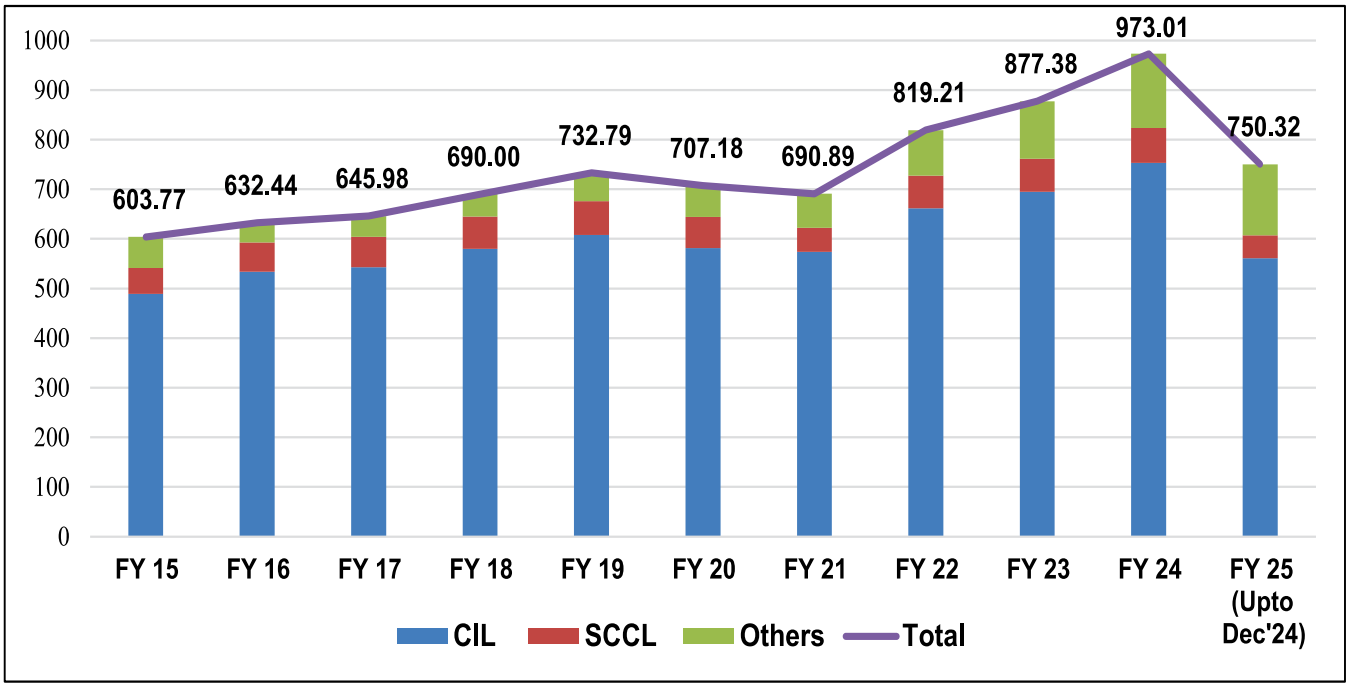



## 4. Coal Dispatch

During 2023-24 actual Raw Coal dispatched is 973.01 MT against the Annual Target of 1012.14 MT. The Company-wise details of coal production from CIL, SCCL and Captive & others are given below:

**COMPANY WISE COAL DISPATCH (APRIL TO MARCH)** [MT]

| Company | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | | Achieve-ment % | Growth % | UPTO December 24 | | | Projected Dispatch (Jan-Mar'25) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual | Annual Target | Actual | | | Annual Target | Actual | Achieve-ment % | |
| CIL | 692.22 | 780.00 | 753.54 | 96.58% | ▲ 8.46% | 618.37 | 560.63 | 90.66% | 278.19 |
| SCCL | 66.69 | 70.00 | 69.86 | 99.80% | ▲ 4.75% | 51.23 | 46.19 | 90.16% | 25.81 |
| Captive & Others | 118.46 | 162.14 | 149.81 | 92.40% | ▲ 29.00% | 124.62 | 143.51 | 115.16% | 26.49 |
| **Total** | **877.37** | **1012.14** | **973.01** | **96.13%** | **▲ 10.90%** | **794.22** | **750.32** | **94.47%** | **330.50** |




## 5. Company-wise Raw Coal Dispatch:

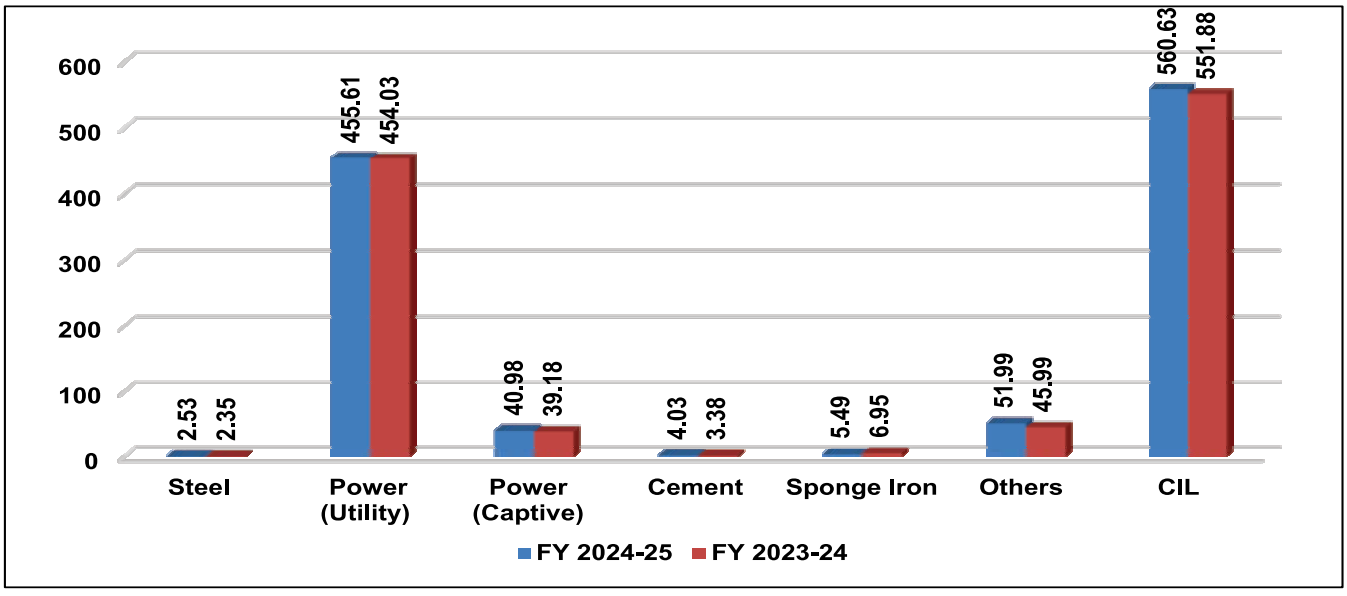
*(In MT)*

| Company | FY 2024-25 (Upto Dec24) | | | FY 2023-24 | % Growth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Target | Actual | % ach. | Actual | |
| **CIL** | 618.37 | 560.63 | 90.66% | 753.54 | ▲ 1.58% |
| **SCCL** | 51.23 | 46.19 | 90.16% | 69.86 | ▼ 9.49% |

## 6. Sector wise Raw Coal Dispatch-CIL (Provisional)

*(In MT)*

| Sector | Upto December | | % growth |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2024-25 | FY 2023-24 | |
| Steel | 2.53 | 2.35 | ▲ 7.66% |
| Power (Utility) | 455.61 | 454.03 | ▲ 0.35% |
| Power (Captive) | 40.98 | 39.18 | ▲ 4.59% |
| Cement | 4.03 | 3.38 | ▲ 19.23% |
| Sponge Iron | 5.49 | 6.95 | ▼ 21.01% |
| Others | 51.99 | 45.99 | ▲ 13.03% |
| **CIL** | **560.63** | **551.88** | **▲ 1.58%** |

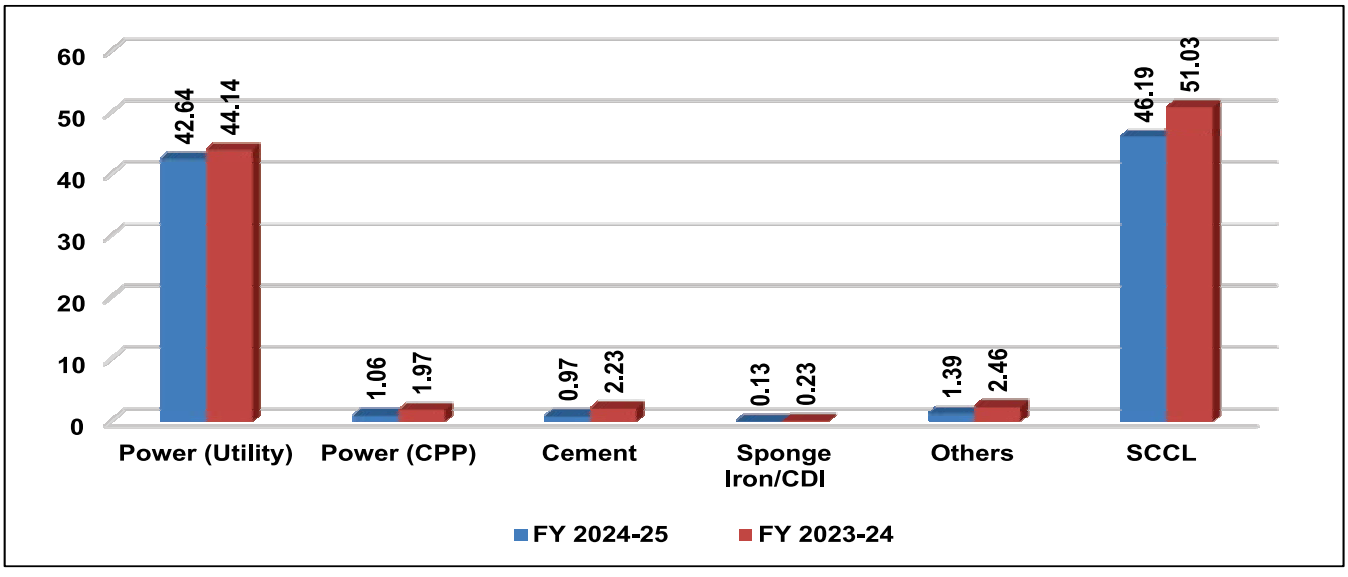



*Sector wise coal dispatch status of CIL*

## 7. Sector Wise Dispatch of SCCL

*(In MT)*

| Sector | Upto December | | Growth (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2024-25 | FY 2023-24 | |
| Power (Utility) | 42.64 | 44.14 | ▲ 3.40% |
| Power (CPP) | 1.06 | 1.97 | ▼ 46.19% |
| Cement | 0.97 | 2.23 | ▼ 56.50% |
| Sponge Iron/CDI | 0.13 | 0.23 | ▼ 43.48% |
| Others | 1.39 | 2.46 | ▼ 43.62% |
| **SCCL** | **46.19** | **51.03** | **▲ 9.49%** |




Sector wise coal dispatch status of SCCL

## 8. Lignite Production

*NLC India Limited (NLCIL) is an integrated mining cum Power Company with opencast lignite mines linked to Thermal Power Stations.* The Lignite production and Power Generation by NLCIL and its Joint Venture Company for the financial year (FY) 2024-25 (upto Dec'24): -

| Product | Unit | FY 2024-25 (Upto Dec 24) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Target | Actual |
| Overburden | Million meter cube ($MM^3$) | 127.81 | 123.56 |
| Lignite | MT | 19.34 | 17.14 |
| Coal | MT | 12.50 | 11.52 |
| Power Gross (NLCIL) | Million Unit (MU) | 20352.67 | 16178.36 |
| Power Export (NLCIL) | MU | 18275.59 | 14084.67 |
| Power Gross (NTPL) | MU | 5449.00 | 3992.16 |
| Power Export (NTPL) | MU | 5162.00 | 3693.87 |

### Company wise Lignite Production for the FY 2024-25

*(In MT)*

| Companies | FY 2024-25 (Upto Dec 24) |
|---|---|
| NLC | 17.15 |
| GMDCL | 5.83 |
| GIPCL | 2.11 |
| GPCL | 1.35 |
| RSMML | 0.68 |
| GHCL | 0.05 |
| VSLPPL | 0.59 |
| BLMCL | 4.43 |
| **All India** | **32.17** |

### Company wise Lignite Dispatch for the FY 2024-25

*(In MT)*

| Companies | FY 2024-25 (Upto Dec24) |
|---|---|
| NLC | 17.57 |
| GMDCL | 5.83 |
| GIPCL | 2.11 |
| GPCL | 1.18 |
| RSMML | 0.68 |
| GHCL | 0.05 |
| VSLPPL | 0.57 |
| BLMCL | 4.44 |
| **All India** | **32.42** |

## 9. Coal Linkage Policy implementation

**Policy for Auction of Coal Linkages to Non-Regulated Sector:** CIL has completed seven tranches of linkage auctions and 8th tranche is under progress so far, total 177.64 Million Tonne have been booked by the successful bidders.

**Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India (SHAKTI) Policy:** 495.72 Million Tonnes coal linkage have been booked / allocated under the different provisions of the SHAKTI Policy by CIL.

### 9.1 New Policy Initiatives:

(i) **New sub-sector under the Policy for Auction of coal linkages of Non-Regulated Sector (NRS):-** A new Sub-sector under the NRS

linkage auctions with the nomenclature of "Steel using Coking coal through WDO route" has been created in Mar' 2024 expecting that it will lead to enhanced domestic coking coal consumption in the steel Industry in the country.

**(ii) Amendment in para B (viii) (a) of SHAKTI Policy:** Amended para B (viii) (a) is as under:

"All such power plants including private generators which do not have PPAs shall be allowed coal linkage under SHAKTI Policy for a period of 3 months and up to a maximum of 1 year, provided further that the power generated through that linkage is sold through any product in power exchanges or in short term through a transparent bidding process through Discovery of 3 Efficient Energy Price (DEEP) portal. A methodology in this regard shall be formulated by Ministry of Power, in consultation with Ministry of Coal".

## 9.2. Ensuring Coal quality by Third Party Sampling:

Highest importance is accorded by the Government on the issue of quality of coal supplied by Coal India Limited / SCCL. To address the concerns of consumers (Power Utilities) rcgarding coal quality, a Standard operating procedure (SOP) for Third Party Sampling of coal was introduced in 2015 at the loading end tt› ensure the quality of coal supplied by the coal companies. Third Party Sampling Agencies (TPSAs) has been empanelled for collection, preparation, analysis and documentation of coal samples at different coal loading points in the country. The progress of the Third Party Sampling is being reviewed jointly by Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power.

Third Party sampling has also been extended to Non-Power consumers taking coal under different FSAs and e-auction on optional basis.

The selection of TPSAs has been either through a process of nomination or tendering. New TPSAs are now being empanelled by PFCL, Coal India Limited and Coal Controller Organization and at present total twelve TPSAs are empanelled.

It is aimed to ensure the delivery of right quality coal to our customers and therefore, follow stringent quality control measures from mining to dispatch of coal.

The improvement in grade conformity of the CIL since 2017-18 to 2024-25 (till Dec'24) is given below:

### Quality Performance of CIL

*(In MT)*

| Companies | FY 2024-25 (Upto Dec 24) |
|---|---|
| 2017-18 | 58 |
| 2018-19 | 66 |
| 2019-20 | 65 |
| 2020-21 | 68 |
| 2021-22 | 71 |
| 2022-23 | 75 |
| 2023-24 | 81 |
| **2024-25 (Till Dec'2024)** | **81** |

## 10. Mission Coking Coal

Coking coal, a scarce commodity in the country, is mainly used in manufacturing of coke for subsequent use in steel making through blast furnace route. Domestic coking coal is high ash coal (mostly between 18%-49%) and not suitable for direct use in the blast furnace. Domestic Coking coal is washed to reduce the ash percentage (<18 % ash) and is blended with imported coking coal (<9% ash) before utilization in the blast furnace. To meet the demand of Steel Sector, there is urgent need for augmentation of coking coal production and beneficiation in the country. Augmented supply of washed coking coal will result in reduction in import of the country having direct impact on the FOREX of the country.

CIL is operating 10 Coking coal washeries with a total operable capacity of 18.35 MTPA including 03 (11.6 Mtpa) newly constructed washeries. The total washed coking coal production from the existing coking coal washeries during 2023-24 was about 2.258 MT. CIL had planned to set up additional 08 coking coal washeries by 2029-30, with a capacity of 21.5 MTPA. CIL is also in the process of monetization of 04 old washeries which are in different stages of Implementation. CIL is targeted to achieve the total washed coking coal production of 15.77 Mtpa by 2029-30.

## 11. Unlocking Value of discontinued mines of CIL offered on Revenue-Sharing

Coal PSUs have a significant number of discontinued/ abandoned mines that may have sufficient mineable reserves at suitable depths, which are currently discontinued or closed for safety reasons and/ or unprofitable operations. The Ministry of Coal endeavored to engage with the private sector for the operationalization of discontinued/abandoned mines to unlock its potential and contribute to increasing domestic coal production.

CIL identified 34 discontinued mines for offering to private mining companies on revenue-sharing model. Out of these, 24 discontinued mines have been awarded for operationalization, 3 are in tendering stage and 7 mines are to be re-tendered.

## 12. Revitalizing Mining: Public-Private Collaboration via MDO

Mine Developer cum Operators (MDOs) are engaged by coal PSUs under the Ministry of Coal through transparent global open tenders to ramp up domestic coal production and reduce coal import dependency. MDOs would bring technology infusion, economically viable operations, and increased production to the table.

CIL has identified 28 projects with an estimated coal production capacity of 253 MTPA for implementation through MDO mode. This partnership with the private sector will bring investment in coal sector. Of the identified projects, 14 projects have been awarded to MDOs. Out of 14 projects, 6 projects with a capacity of 68 MTPA have started production.

## 13. First Mile Connectivity Projects

Ministry of Coal has formulated an integrated approach to eliminate road transportation of coal from mines and has initiated steps to upgrade mechanized coal transportation and loading systems under the 'First Mile Connectivity' projects.

Coal Handling Plants (CHPs) and SILOs with Rapid Loading Systems offer benefits such as coal crushing, sizing, and speedy computer-aided loading. With reduced manual intervention, precise pre-weighed quantity and better quality of coal can be loaded. Improved loading time will bring down the wagon idling increasing their availability. Easing the load on road networks promotes cleaner environment and savings on diesel. It will be an all-round win-win situation for the company, railways and the consumers.

CIL has planned total 94 First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects for mechanized loading of coal. 20 projects were established prior to August 2019 having 151 MTY capacity. 74 projects having 837.5 MTY capacity were planned after August'2019. Out of these, 17 projects are commissioned till date, 24 projects are under construction and 31 projects are under different stages of approval.

Thus, as on date, 37 FMC projects are commissioned and remaining projects will be commissioned by FY2028-29.

SCCL panned to establish 5 FMC projects with a capacity of 34.50MT. Out of 5 FMC projects, two First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects with 13.50 MTPA are completed and 3 projects with capacity of 21 MTPA are under various stage.

It leads to a cleaner & healthier environment, cost (diesel) savings, and reduced loading time thereby reducing turnaround time and increased wagon availability.

*Kusmunda FMC*

## 14. Commercial Mining

10th Tranche and second attempt of 9th tranche was launched on June 21,2024 offering 61 coal mines and 6 coal mines respectively. A total of 9 coal mines with PRC of 14.1 MTPA has been successfully auctioned under these two tranches.

As of now total 113 coal mines have successfully been auctioned under commercial mining having PRC of 257.60 MTPA. Once fully operational these mines will generate employment potential of more than of 3.4 lakh persons and would attract capital investment of more than 38,600 Crores.

## 15. Ek Ped Maa ke Naam


Ministry of Coal conducted a plantation drive at Millennium Park under the "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" initiative. This event was a part of the Swachhata Hi Seva campaign, aimed at promoting a clean and green environment. Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Shri V.L. Kantha Rao led the plantation drive and planted a sapling, with senior officers and staff present at the event. The active participation of the Coal Ministry officials reflected their collective dedication to environmental preservation. This involvement reaffirms the Ministry's commitment to integrating sustainable practices into its mining operations and highlights the importance of such initiatives in supporting the nation's clean and green mission.

*SECL Kusmunda Area undertook the simultaneous plantation of 501 saplings in the mine as part of the Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam - Vriksharopan Abhiyan.*

## 16. Waste To Art:-

During the "Swachhata Hi Seva" campaign, a "Waste to Art" sculpture initiative was organized to promote environmental sustainability and creativity. The event involved transforming waste materials, such as discarded plastics, metals, and other recyclables, into artistic sculptures. This initiative aimed to raise awareness about recycling, waste reduction, and the importance of reusing materials in an innovative and artistic way. The sculptures served as both a creative expression and a reminder of the value of sustainable practices, highlighting the importance of managing waste responsibly while encouraging community participation in environmental conservation.