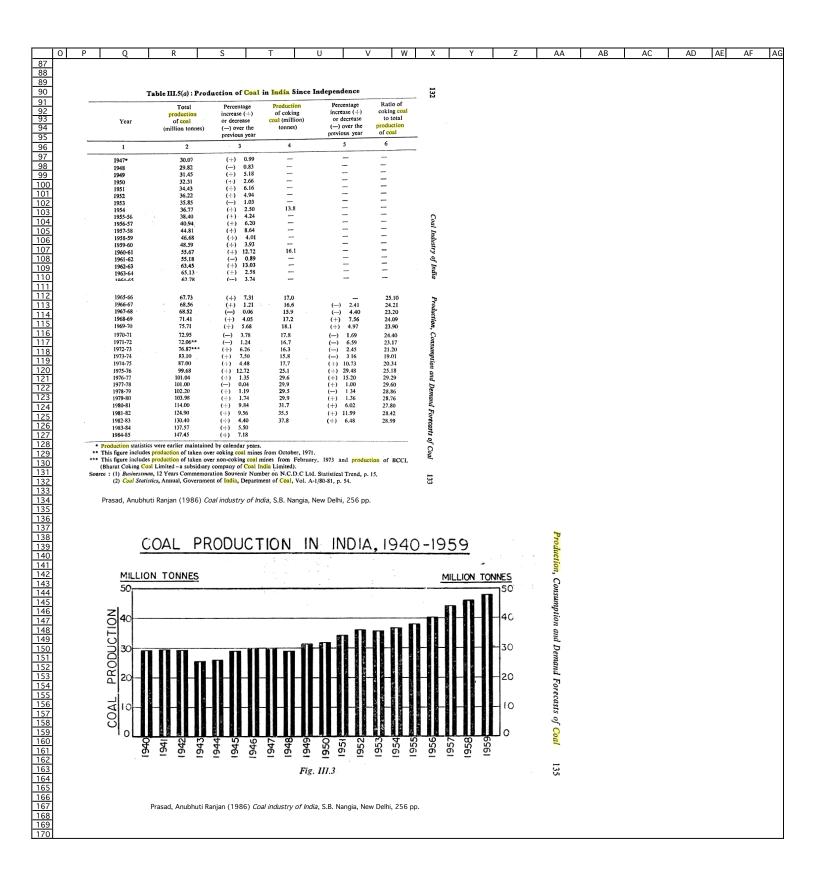


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87	A B	C	D	E	F G	Н	I J	K	L	М	
88											
<u>89</u> 90			EIA	"International	Energy Statistics"	1980 - 2010 for	India	1			
91			Lignite	Bituminous	anthracite	metallurgical coke					
92 93		tho	ousand short tons the		thousand short tons		otal excludes metallurgio				
94	1980 1981		5,526 7,249	120,319 135,699	-	12,502 12,978	125,845 142,948				
96	1982		7,713	141,651	-	12,920	149,364				
97	1983		7,319	148,572	-	12,798	155,891				
<u>98</u> 99	1984 1985		7,837 8,572	176,030 181,363	-	12,091 12,828	183,868 189,935				
100	1986		10,582	197,814	-	10,603	208,396				
101 102	1987 1988		12,423 13,867	198,306 212,538	-	9,409 11,941	210,729 226,405				
103	1989		13,933	219,852	-	11,841	233,785				
104 105	1990 1991		15,554	232,016	-	10,731	247,569				
106	1992		17,604 17,429	252,330 262,055		11,565 11,653	269,934 279,483				
107	1993		18,318	269,774	-	11,729	288,092				
108 109	1994 1995		21,319 24,405	279,489 296,151	-	11,945 12,070	300,808 320,557				
110	1996		24,846	290,007	-	13,081	314,853				
111 112	1997 1998		25,408 25,541	312,644 317,536	-	12,291 14,074	338,052 343,077				
113	1999		24,774	331,490	-	14,427	356,265				
114	2000 2001		26,728 27,352	343,291 361,323	-	14,750 14,945	370,018 388,675				
116	2002		28,680	366,945	-	15,341	395,625				
117 118	2003		30,818	389,707	-	14,463	420,525				
119	2004 2005		33,522 33,321	413,161 439,946		13,970 14,713	446,683 473,266				
120	2006		34,486	465,707	-	13,852	500,193				
121 122	2007 2008		37,457 35,738	494,065 532,710	-	13,825 13,910	531,521 568,448				
123	2009		38,241	573,203	-	13,779	611,444				
124 125	2010		39,197	587,533	-	-	626,731	_			
126								7			
127 128	subt. 198 percent o		675,759 6.25%	9,543,227 93.75%	-	387,025 100.00%	10,218,986				
129	% 1980-2		6.61%	93.39%	0%						
130											
1 1311											
131 132					0.						
132 133					0,						
132 133 134 135											
132 133 134 135 136				ecify the carbon o	ontent or calorific value		an "thermal coal," "coke ne)	," and "other."			
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Cell: G9

Comment: Rick Heede:

The Ministry of Coal has under its administrative control the Coal India Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, with its 8 subsidiary companies. The Coal India Limited with its headquarters at Calcutta is the Holding company in respect of its subsidiaries. It is also the apex body in coal industry and is responsible for laying down the policy guidelines and coordination work of subsidiaries. It also does the invesment, planning, manpower, management, purchase of heavy machineries, financial budgeting etc on behalf of all its subsidiaries. The Ministry of Coal has also under its administrative control the Neyveli Lignite Corporation(NLC) with Registered Office at Chennai and Corporate Office at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu. The company is engaged in the explication of lignite deposits.

MBendi.co.za quote: "About 88% of the total coal production in India is produced by various subsidiaries (a total of 390 mines) of Coal India Ltd. which is the largest supplier of coal (and one of the largest taxpayers) in the country. Although Coal India is currently State controlled, although efforts are being made to open the industry to Indian private investors. At present all private mines are allowed to operate only if they are producing coal to supply a specific industry (e.g. power station, industry). Coal India has seven coal producing subsidiary companies; viz. Central Coalfields, Eastern Coalfields (Sanctoria), Bharat Coking Coal (Dhanbad), Northern Coalfields (Nagpur), Western Coalfields, Southern Eastern Coalfields (Bilaspur), Mahanandi Coalfields (Sambalpur) and the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) at Ranchi Bihar, which is entrusted with the job of providing total research and consultancy support to the industry. South Eastern Coalfields are planning to increase production from two of its operations, the Gevra and Dipka mines that supply coal to power stations. The only other major producer outside of CIL, is the Singareni Collieries Company that is located in Andhra Pradesh. Singareni contributes about 7-8 % of India's overall coal production, amounting to approximately 20 Mt each year."

Through its six coal producing subsidiary companies, CIL is the country's largest coal producer. CIL has a share in: Bharat Coking Coal Ltd - Dhanbad, India has a share in: Central Coalfields Ltd - Bihar, India has a share in: Eastern Coalfields Ltd - West Bengal, India has a share in: Morthern Coalfields Ltd, India has a share in: South Eastern Coalfields Ltd - Bihar, India has a share in: Western Coalfields Ltd - Maharashtra, India has shareholder: Government of India, India.

CMS attributes 88 percent of total Indian coal production to Coal India Ltd.

See also: Prasad, Anubhuti Ranjan (1986) Coal Industry of India, S.B. Nangia, New Delhi, 256 pp.

Cell: J9

Comment: Rick Heede:

90% owned by Govt of India, 10% public. Coal India IPO for \$3.5 billion 20 Oct 2010. Reuters story. Coal demand to grow 11 percent/yr. Still listed as a "Govt of India Undertaking." Wiki: "In 2010, CIL's initial public offering (IPO) got subscribed 15.28 times, collecting a record over 2.4 trillion—the highest IPO subscription so far.[5] On the first day of its listing on the Sensex, its stock closed 40% higher than IPO price.[6] It is India's largest ever public offer from Coal India Ltd. to raise up to 15,000 crore (US\$2.73 billion).[7] It is currently 90% owned by the Government of India with the remaining 10% owned by the public."

Cell: J10

Comment: Rick Heede:

Times of India (2010) Coal India IPO fetches mind-boggling Rs 2.36L crore, 22Oct10. "MUMBAI: The Indian capital market turned black into gold this week. The initial public offer of Coal India was set to be the largest in Indian history from the moment it opened on Monday, but even the biggest bulls in the ring were left stunned by the money it mined by the time it closed on Thursday: a mobilization of Rs 2.36 lakh crore, over 15 times the target of Rs 15,500 crore."

See also:

The Guardian, Jeremy Leggett (2010) Coal India IPO shows the mountain we have to climb Company's prospectus did not mention climate change once in 510 pages of exhortation to invest. guardian.co.uk, 9Nov2010. "In the largest ever initial public offering on the Indian stock exchange, Coal India, a huge government-owned coal company, recently offered 10% of its shares to investors at home and abroad. What was at stake was essentially a \$35bn (£21bn) bankrolling of enhanced global warming by the capital markets. Yet Coal India's prospectus, crafted with the help of a clutch of big-name investment banks, did not mention climate change once in 510 pages of exhortation to invest. And invest the fund managers did, unfettered by risk regulation or any meaningful requirement to place a value on the climate consequences of their scramble for short-term profit. The offering was oversubscribed 15 fold, and the stock soared on the first day of trading, 4 November, valuing Coal India at \$49bn. Those ending up owning stock include 484 foreign funds, 195 mutual funds, 44 insurance companies, and many banks. Many of these investors were using ordinary citizens' money, and this would have included the nest eggs of people worried about global warming and its dire impact on the world by the time they retire. But those people are mostly allowed no say in where their pension funds, insurance premiums, and banking deposits are invested."

Cell: D11

Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal production by coal mining companies and state-owned enterprises, including subsidiaries of oil and gas companies.

Coal types produced are not ordinarily reported by coal operators (except for metallurgical coal). We distinguish, where possible and reasonably well known, between hard (bituminous and subbituminous) and soft (lignite or peat) coals, especially for the larger companies operating in regions such as India where soft coals are predominant. Soft coals have lower carbon content per tonne than do hard coals.

Cell: J17

Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal production 1947-1960 from Prasad (1986), page 132.

Prasad, Anubhuti Ranjan (1986) Coal industry of India, S.B. Nangia, New Delhi, 256 pp.

Cell: E27

Comment: Rick Heede:

"About 88% of the total coal production in India is produced by various subsidiaries (a total of 390 mines) of Coal India Ltd. which is the largest supplier of coal (and one of the largest taxpayers) in the country. Although Coal India is currently State controlled, although efforts are being made to open the industry to Indian private investors. At present all private mines are allowed to operate only if they are producing coal to supply a specific industry (e.g. power station, industry). Coal India has seven coal producing subsidiary companies; viz. Central Coalfields, Eastern Coalfields (Sanctoria), Bharat Coking Coal (Dhanbad), Northern Coalfields (Nagpur), Western Coalfields, Southern Eastern Coalfields (Bilaspur), Mahanandi Coalfields (Sambalpur) and the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDI) at Ranchi Bihar, which is entrusted with the job of providing total research and consultancy support to the industry. South Eastern Coalfields are planning to increase production from two of its operations, the Gevra and Dipka mines that supply coal to power stations. The only other major producer outside of CIL, is the Singareni Collieries Company that is located in Andhra Pradesh. Singareni contributes about 7-8 % of India's overall coal production, amounting to approximately 20 Mt each year."

Cell: D29

Comment: Rick Heede:

Data for 1960-1971: Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, Table 54, various years.

Indian coal production 1980-2010 from Energy Information Administration (2010) International Energy Statistics, Coal Production, Lignite.

Cell: J30

Comment: Rick Heede:

US Bureau of Mines data.

Cell: M36

Comment: Rick Heede:

Parallel estimated coal production in India: 71 tonnes. Citing United Nations. At Coal India assumed equal to 88 percent of India, Coal India = 62.48 million tonnes.

Peach, W. N., & James A. Constantin (1972) Zimmermann's World Resources and Industries, p. 364.

Cell: M43

Comment: Rick Heede:

Wiki: "Coal India Limited was formed in 1973 as Coal Mines Authority Limited. In 1975 it was changed to Coal India Limited as a holding company with five subsidiaries: Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)(Dhanbad, Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)(Ranchi, Jharkhand), Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)(Nagpur region), Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)(Sanctoria, Asansol, West Bengal), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL)(Ranchi, Jharkhand).

CoalAngloNorthAmerican.xls

Coal India

In 1985 two more subsidiaries were added: South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)(Bilaspur), and Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli (NCL, Singrauli).

In 1992 one more subsidiary added: ? Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) (Sambalpur) One International Subsidiary: Coal India Africana Limitada (CIAL) (Mozambique).

Cell: K45

Comment: Rick Heede (Feb10):

CMS has not found annual production data for Coal India from 1980 to 1999 -- except as a derivative of "fatal accident rate per million tonnes of coal production."

CMS calculates CIL coal production 1975 to 1999 on the basis of CIL-published data on its fatality rate and coal production per fatality per year (available at www.coalindia.in, at HSE statistics). It is worth noting that CMS' original calculation (81 percent of India's total lignite plus bituminous coal production, EIA data), reproduced in column "M", is in close agreement with CIL data.

Production for 1999-2010 is based on actual "off take" production data.

Cell: E50

Comment: Rick Heede:

Indian lignite production for 1980-2010 attributed to Coal India Ltd is estimated at 81.1 of India's total lignite production based on CIL's percentage in 2010 (AnnRpt: "CIL accounted for 81.1% of India's production"). This is converted to metric tonnes from column D.

Cell: H50

Comment: Rick Heede:

Indian hard coal production for 1980-2010 attributed to Coal India Ltd is estimated at 81.1 of India's total hard coal production based on CIL's percentage in 2010 (AnnRpt: "CIL accounted for 81.1% of India's production"). This is converted to metric tonnes from column G.

Cell: 061

Comment: Rick Heede:

Chikkatur, Ananth P. (2008) A Resource and Technology Assessment of Coal Utilization in India, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, Coal Initiative Reports White Paper Series, October 2008, 48 pp.

Cell: K69

Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal India AnnRpt 2010-2011, Operational Statistics, page 19. This table details raw coal production as well as "off take (Raw Coal)" -- the definitions of which are not listed. We use off take coal to inform our consideration of Coal India's rank of coals mined (which is not available in their reports). However, we use "Production of raw coal" in the production estimate, which are somewhat higher than off take coal, and (presumably) include company's own use and combustion of coal.

Cell: V69

Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal India AnnRpt 2008-2009, Operational Statistics.

Cell: V71

Comment: Rick Heede:

Coal India AnnRpt 2010-2011, Operational Statistics.

Cell: M79

Comment: Rick Heede:

CIL website, viewed 11Nov1: "Coal Reserves and Resources of CIL As of April 1, 2010, we had total coal resources of 64,786 million tons, comprising, pursuant of ISP classifications, Proved Geological Reserves of 52,546 million tons, Indicated Geological Reserves of 10,298 million tons and Inferred Geological Reserves of 1,942 million tons. As of April 1, 2010, from our total coal resources of 64,786 million tons, 30,356 million tons had been considered for mining studies (mine planning and feasibility studies), and the remaining coal resources of 34,430 million tons had not yet been considered for such mining studies. From the 30,356 million tons of coal resources that had been considered for mining studies as of April 1, 2010, 21,754 million tons has been estimated as our Extractable Reserves."

There are strong disagreements about India's coal reserve estimates. See Chikkatur (2008) A Resource and Technology Assessment of Coal Utilization in India, Pew Climate, and Heinberg (2009) Blackout: Coal, Climate, and the Last Energy Crisis.

Cell: J80

Comment: Rick Heede:

EIA (2011) International Energy Statistics, Coal Production, all coal types, is available for 1980-2010. No data for 2010 (yet) on hard coal, lignite, ec. (2009 latest). CMS estimates lignite and hard coal production in 2010 on the basis of 2009 percentage of both coal types of the 2009 total.

Cell: G85

Comment: Rick Heede:

Note: Coal India does not specify the carbon content or calorific value of its coals (other than "thermal coal," "coke," and "other." CMS would normally apply average U.S. thermal coal emission factor (2.266 tCO2/tonne) However, given the low very low calorific values of Indian powerplant coals compared to US plants (see below), CMS assigns the EF of sub-bituminous to Coal India's thermal coal production (1.864 tCO2/tonne).

Cell: J90

Comment: Rick Heede:

EIA (2011) International Energy Statistics on World Coal Production (lignite, bituminous, anthracite, and metallurgical coal), by country; data for1980-2009; total Primary Coal Production data extends to 2010. www.eia.gov/emeu/internationalenergy.html or www.eia.gov/countries/data.cfm.

Cell: D166

Comment: Rick Heede:

Chikkatur, Ananth P. (2008) A Resource and Technology Assessment of Coal Utilization in India, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, Coal Initiative Reports White Paper Series, October 2008, 48 pp.