

- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years;
- (c) if not, in what manner the balance between demand and supply is maintained; and
- (d) the provisions of the present coal distribution policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per Annual Plans/Five Year Plans, there is a gap between assessed demand and indigenous availability of coal for the power sector. The position during the last five years is as under :

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assessed demand (Mt)	279.52	307.16	322.00	330.00	373.00
Indigenous supply plan (Mt)					
Coal India Ltd.	240.61	255.65	272.63	279.40	292.93
Singereni Collieries Co. Ltd.	26.30	25.10	27.39	27.75	28.88
Others (Captive Sources of TPSs)	5.41	7.08	7.33	12.08	14.88
TOTAL :	272.32	287.83	307.35	319.23	336.69
Gap between demand & Supply Plan	7.20	19.33	14.65	10.77	36.31

- (c) The gap between demand and supply is being met by importing coal.

(d) As per the New Coal Distribution Policy of the Government 100% of the quantity as per the normative requirement of the power stations would be considered for supply of coal, through Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) by Coal India Limited (CIL) at notified prices to be fixed and declared by CIL. The power plants, which are yet to be commissioned but whose coal requirements has already been assessed and accepted by Ministry of Coal and linkage/letter of assurance (LOA) approved as well as future commitments would also be covered accordingly.

Coal Production

2425.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of coal has been reduced and coal produced in India is of lower quality for which public sector and various industrial houses are compelled to import coal from other countries; and

(b) the details of coal blocks that have already been given to private and public sector companies till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No Sir. The production of coal has not been reduced though coal produced in India is mostly of lower quality. However, apart from the lower/unsuitable quality of coal, there is a gap between demand

and indigenous availability, which is resulting in import of coal by various users.

(b) As on 31st May, 2009, 201 coal blocks with geological reserves of about 45.95 billion tonnes have been allocated to the Govt./private companies. The Sector-wise details of coal blocks allocated to both Govt. sector and private sector are given in the table below:-

Sector / End Use		No of blocks	Geological Reserves (MT)
A. Public Sector Undertakings			
I	Power	54	18676.11
(a)	Captive Dispensation	31	7896.07
(b)	Govt. dispensation	23	10879.93
II	Commercial Mining	40	7424.58
III	Iron and Steel	3	1492.30
TOTAL (I + II+ III) :		97	27592.99
B. Private Companies			
(a)	Power	29	4925.67
(b)	Iron and Steel	57.16	7316.77
(c)	Small and Isolated	2	9.34
(d)	Cement	6.84	502.09
(e)	Ultra Mega Power Project	7	2607.24
(f)	Coal-to-Liquid Project	2	3000.00
SUB-TOTAL :		104	18361.11
GRAND TOTAL :		201	45954.10

Coal linkage to captive power plants

2426.PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently cracked the whip on power companies, by canceling coal linkage of 25 captive power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for canceling coal linkage to power plants;

(c) whether the Ministry had held a meeting with private and public sector and steel companies on captive coal block allotment recently; and

(d) if so, the details of discussions held and the corrective steps taken to ensure that the companies growth is not affected due to coal shortages?