

coal would be around 682 Million Tonnes if specific coal consumption remains at 0.70 Kg/Unit.

(c) As per the revised estimate, the demand of coal in the Country in the terminal year(TY) of XI plan will be around 650 million tonnes against which indigenous availability would be around 545 million tonnes, leaving a gap of 105 million tonnes to be met through import. The demand is projected to increase to 980.5-million tonnes in the TY of XII Plan against which indigenous availability is projected to be 715Mt. The availability may increase to 795 million tonnes at the maximum, subject to availability of requisite land for coal mining and all clearances in time. Therefore, the gap between the demand and indigenous availability is projected to be in the range of 185.5 million tonnes in the minimum to 265.5 million tonnes in the maximum. This gap is to be bridged by import of coal.

Coal distribution policy

469. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has made any coal policy for effective distribution of coal to all the States impartially;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether coal distribution to power plants/fertilizer plants are made with same criteria; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of October 2007 provides the policy for distribution of coal. The Inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committees (Long term) for Power, Cement and Sponge Iron have been constituted for grant of long term coal allocation to these sectors. These Committees recommend long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance (LoA) in the light of the comments/recommendations of the nodal administrative Ministries, coal availability etc. to all the States, without making any differentiation. For other consumers, Coal India Limited is required to themselves formulate a policy for supply of coal.

The coal is supplied through Fuel Supply Agreement for all types of consumers- at the level of 100% of the normative requirement for Power and Fertilizer sectors and 75% of normative requirement for other sectors, with clauses for payment of incentives/ penalties via-a-vis the assured level of supplies. For meeting the requirement of small consumers whose requirement is upto 4200 tonnes per annum, the policy envisages supply through State Government nominated agencies, which lift coal from coal companies under Fuel Supply Agreement and sell them to the small consumers in their States.

- (c) and (d) No, Sir. While the Standing Linkage Committee (Long term) decides

authorization of Letter of Assurance for Power Plants, Coal India Limited is required who are at present not linked to CIL. The Letter of Assurance specifies a list of milestones to be completed within the prescribed time frame for conclusion of Fuel Supply Agreement for becoming eligible for coal supplies.

Supply of coal to Rajasthan

†470. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal being supplied per month for power generation to Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that power generation has been affected in the State in the absence of timely supply of coal and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to ensure timely supply of coal to the State in time and if so, the details of the arrangements being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The average monthly supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to the power plants located in Rajasthan during the current year has been 1.272 Million Tonnes.

(b) Supply of coal to power plants Rajasthan during the current financial year, till January 2012 has been 12.719 Million Tonnes against the commitment of 12.919 Million Tonnes under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Thus, supply has been 99% of the commitment. Therefore, less availability of coal from CIL sources may not be the reason for drop in power generation, if any, in Rajasthan.

(c) Coal supplies to the Power Utilities, including the power stations of Rajasthan, and made under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The schedule of supply is an integral part of the FSA. Therefore, in-built provision has already been made for timely supply of coal. Moreover, the Infrastructure Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Co-ordination), Cabinet Secretariat has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group to monitor dispatch of coal to power stations and to take contingency decisions, as and when required, for prioritizing movement of coal keeping in view the coal stock position at the power stations.

Formula for fixing coal prices

471. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that coal prices have been increased by 150-250 per cent upon changing the gross calorific value formula;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the formula adopted earlier i.e. Heat Value formula for fixing coal prices for consumers;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.