

(e) CIL has taken the following major measures to increase coal production during the Twelfth Plan Period:

- (i) while production from existing and completed projects of CIL is expected to decline from 218.37 MT in 2011-12 to 192.42 MT in 2016-17, production from ongoing projects is programmed to increase from 227.63 MT in 2011-12 to 300.18 MT in 2016-17. Additional 63.8 MT is envisaged to come from future new/expansion projects to be taken up during Twelfth plan.
- (ii) modernization and mechanization of existing mines
- (iii) implementing ongoing projects in a time bound manner to achieve targeted production as per schedule.
- (iv) liaisoning with the concerned Ministry/Departments of State and Central Governments to obtain Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance of the coal projects within the schedule time frame
- (v) efforts being made in consultation with the State Government agencies to acquire and posses land for new and expansion projects.

Hike in coal prices

4809. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has hiked its coal prices under a new mechanism;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that public and private power producers along with other economic sectors have warned of a considerable escalation in power generation costs;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that prices of related products will also go up for consumers all over the country; and
- (d) the steps the Ministry is taking to roll back the hike in coal prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) With the switching over to new grading system of coal *i.e.* Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system from the erstwhile Useful Heat Value (UHV) system, the Coal India Limited (CIL) finalized new prices on the basis of Rupees per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unload port price of imported Coal. This became the contributing factor for actual

increase in price beyond the projection, resulting in many consumer complaints from all economic sectors, including public and private power producers.

(c) and (d) Considering the same, CIL was advised by the Government to review the matter. Accordingly, CIL has reviewed and revised the prices, taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band and ensuring that revenue neutrality and existing prices at the level of erstwhile UHV grading and pricing system is maintained to the extent possible. Hence, no impact on consumers is likely due to the above migration from UHV to GCV system.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

4810. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the gap between demand and domestic supply of coal from 2007-08 to 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power plants that have faced critical levels of coal shortage during that period; and

(d) the amount spent on coal imports during that period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The projected demand (as per annual Plans of Ministry of Coal), actual supply (despatch), and the gap between demand and supply of coal during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is as under:

	(in million tonnes)			
Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Demand	492.50	550.00	604.33	656.31
Supply	453.567	489.172	513.792	523.465 (P)
Gap	38.933	68.828	90.538	132.845

(c) The coal stocks at 89 thermal power plants are monitored by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on daily basis. There are various reasons for thermal power plants having critical stocks like self-regulation by the power plant, unloading constraints at the power plant, less availability of rakes, coal availability etc. The power plants where coal stocks are less than 7 days are considered critical. The