

Accordingly, in addition to the specified quantity of domestic coal, CIL can take steps to supply imported coal on cost plus basis to the willing power plants on the basis of specific commitment of power stations to accept imported coal on cost plus basis.

In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at subsidiary coal companies of CIL, coal supplies to Power Utility sector is monitored regularly by an inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways constituted by the Infrastructure Review Committee of Cabinet Secretariat. This Sub-Group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power sector including critical coal stock position.

#### **Production and supply of coal**

1251. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any increase in the production and supply of coal during 2012-13;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what were the targets fixed and the achievements made; and
- (d) whether the production was sufficient to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There has been increase in coal production and supply during 2012-13. The details of targets of coal production and supply for 2011-12 and 2012-13 and corresponding achievements are given below.

(in million tonnes)						
Year	Production Target	Production	Ach. in %	Supply Target	Supply	Ach. in %
2011-12	554.00	539.950	97.5	559.00	535.299	95.8
2012-13	574.40	557.707	97.1	580.30	569.767	98.2

(d) In 2012-13, the domestic production was 557.707 million tonnes and the total domestic supply of coal was 569.767 million tonnes. In addition to the domestic supply of coal, the country imported 137.56 million tonnes of coal in order to meet the demand.

#### **Domestic production of coal and import**

1252. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imported coal is cheaper than the coal reserves available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the imported coal is superior in quality and calorific value than the coal available from Indian mines, if so, the details thereof;

(d) since the import of coal would be costlier due to erosion in value of rupee, whether Government plans to take steps to increase domestic production of coal and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per information available, imported coal at the port of landing is costlier than domestic coal at pithead.

(c) The coal is under Open General License (OGL) and users are free to import coal directly according to their qualitative as well as quantitative requirement. However, as per available information, imported coal have lower ash content, generally not exceeding 15%, as compared to indigenous coal having more ash content. Similarly, in respect of Gross Calorific Value (GCV) also imported coal have higher GCV (ranging from 6500 to 3400 Kcal/Kg) as against indigenous coal (mostly ranging from 5200 to 3400 Kcal/Kg).

(d) In the terminal year of XII Plan (2016-17) domestic production is projected to be 795 MTe. As per 12th Five Year Plan, demand for terminal year has been assessed to be 980.50 MTe. Thus the gap of 185.50 MTe of coal may need to be met through imports by the users.

The Government has taken a series of steps to increase domestic coal production which include the following: