GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF COAL RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.829 TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2021

Shortfall of coal production

829. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi:

Will the Minister of COAL pleased to state:

- a) the shortfall of coal production and the amount which needed to be imported, the details of the import in last three years;
- (b) the steps taken to ensure sufficient coal stock for coal linked power plants and reduce import dependency;
- (c) the update on coal fields auctioned for commercial mining, details of the money raised, and increase in the capacity achieved; and
- (d) the progress of completion of the CIL's 34 projects sanctioned in 2020; the expenditures already incurred and reasons for any delays in projects, the measures taken by Government to achieve CIL's targeted 1 Billion tonne coal production by 2023-24?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, COAL AND MINES

(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

(a): The coal imports in the country include coking coal and high Gross Calorific Value coal which is not abundantly available in the country. As coal is under Open General License (OGL) category, the coal consumers are free to import coal as per their requirement. The details of Import of coal during the last three years are as under:-

IMPORT OF COAL DURING LAST 3 YEARS	
	(FIG IN MILLION TONNES)
Year	Total Import
2018-19	235.348
2019-20	248.537
2020-21	214.995

- **(b):** Steps taken to improve coal supplies for meeting increased demand in the country are as follows:
- i. In order to address the issues of coal supplies to power sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group comprising of representatives from Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), CIL and SCCL meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to thermal power plants as well as for meeting any contingent situations relating to power sector including critical coal stock position in power plants.
- ii. CIL had offered about 5.2 MT of additional coal from its various subsidiaries to States, Central Gencos for lifting through RCR/ Road Mode.
- iii. In addition to Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ), coal has been offered under RCR mode on 'as is where is basis' to build up stock at Power house end.

iv. The Ministry of Coal has amended Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 with a view to encourage domestic coal production enhancement from captive mines by allowing sale of coal or lignite, on payment of additional amount, by the lessee of a captive mine up to 50 percent of the total coal or lignite produced in a financial year, after meeting the requirement of the end use plant linked with the mine. Earlier this year, the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act had been amended to this effect. This is applicable for both the private and public sector captive mines. With this amendment, the Government has paved the way for releasing of additional coal in the market by greater utilization of mining capacities of captive coal and lignite blocks, which were being only partly utilized owing to limited production of coal for meeting their captive needs.

(c): Two rounds of auction of coal mines for commercial mining have been held and 28 coal blocks have been auctioned in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha with aggregate peak rated capacity of 62.17 MTPA. Third round of auction is ongoing and 88 coal mines have been offered for auction in third round. The estimated Revenue generation based on peak rated capacity of above-mentioned 28 coal mines is about Rs.7944.81 crore.

(d): The 34 coal mining (including greenfield and expansion) projects approved in FY 20-21 by CIL & its subsidiaries are under initial stage of implementation and running on schedule. The projects will commence production in phased manner, as per approved project report, after fulfillment of resource requirements like acquisition & possession of land, grant of Environment Clearance (EC) and Forest Clearance (FC) and other mining infrastructures. The cumulative expenditures incurred in these projects (upto October 21) is Rs. 6146.78 Crore.

To achieve 1 BT coal production, CIL has taken the following initiatives which are under implementation:

- Capacity addition through approval of new & expansion PR: CIL shall be adding capacity of about 289 Mty through approval of new & expansion PRs (Future Projects).
- Capacity addition through special dispensation in EC under clause 7(ii) of EIA 2006: this is an ongoing process and CIL is enhancing its capacity through efficiency enhancement under the special dispensation of EIA Act.
- Capacity addition in smaller subsidiaries: Smaller subsidiaries like ECL & BCCL are enhancing its capacity through marginal schemes and OC patches.
- Capacity augmentation through deployment of MDO: CIL has already initiated process for operating 15 nos. of mines through MDO having an ultimate capacity of about 170 Mty
- Use of Mass Production Technology(MPT) in UG mines wherever feasible: CIL intends to implement the application of more and more MPT in UG mines wherever feasible.
- Improving evacuation efficiency & capacity: Through FMC 1 & 2 , CIL is in the process of eliminating inefficient and polluting road transport in favour of 49 CHPs, Silos through rail transport.
- Procurement of HEMM- Order value worth Rs. 8300 Crs have been placed for procurement of HEMM in CIL in 2019-20 & 2020-21. Equipment supply has been started during 2020-21 and will be followed during the subsequent years for enhancement of production capacity.
- Enhancement in evacuation facility from the mines to destination-Evacuation facilities like doubling of Tori-Shivpur Rail line, construction of connecting coal transport roads and sidings in CCL & MCL, construction of CHP-Silos in MCL & SECL are under implementation to facilitate enhancement of capacity utilisation of the mines.
- Out sourcing mining contracts- All outsourcing mining contracts for subsequent year are identified well in advance and firm actions being initiated well in advance.
