

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.30
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

COAL AND POWER CRISIS

30 SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic coal production has failed to keep pace with the demand in view of the Order of the Ministry dated 18th May, 2022 to power generating companies (GENCOS) to import more expensive coal;
- (b) whether Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) based mechanism for billing and payment for these GENCOS and the mandatory payment of 15 per cent provisional bill is not increasing the burden on consumers; and
- (c) the targets during 2017-2022 to produce electricity from different sources-public, private and captive, as also from non-renewable and renewable sources, along with their achievements?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022 REGARDING COAL AND POWER CRISIS

(a): Coal is being imported for blending for the past many years because of its high calorific value. In 2018-19, it was 21.4 Million Tonnes (MT) and went up to 29.8 MT in 2019-20. The Govt of India had advised the Gencos to reduce imports and rely more on domestic coal; and the import for blending declined to 8.3 MT in 2021-22. During April 2022, the consumption of domestic coal was 65.5 MT against 59.1 MT during April 2021, registering a growth of about 11%. Further, the requirement of domestic coal during Q1 of 2022 (April-June 2022) was projected to be about 20% more than the same period of last year.

Considering high demand of domestic coal in the thermal power plants and the level of coal stocks in the plants as compared to the norms, Ministry of Power (MoP) on 28.04.2022 issued advisory to Generating Companies to import coal for blending @10% of their requirement to ensure minimum required coal stock before the onset of monsoon, so as to ensure availability of adequate stock in the power plants to cater to their demand during monsoon period when the domestic supply of coal reduces.

The domestic coal production has increased. The All India coal production (for all categories of consumers) in the year 2021-2022 was 778.19 Million Tonnes (MT) in comparison to 716.083 MT in the year 2020-2021. In the current financial year (upto June'22), the country has produced 204.876 MT of coal as compared to 156.11 MT during the same period of last year. However, the power demand has gone up exponentially because of the growth of the economy post covid and because of the 28.6 million new consumers added under Saubhagya as well as because of strengthening the transmission and distribution system. This necessitates imports.

(b) : Payment of 15% is to be made by distribution licensee and they get a rebate for timely payment under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The 15% provisional billing and payment is also subject to reconciliation during final billing and payment on monthly basis as per the PPA and the prompt payment rebate reduces the burden on consumers.

(c) : Details of target and actual generation (Achievements) from non-renewable (conventional) sources (Thermal, Nuclear & Hydro) of 25 MW & above power station utilities, sector-wise during the period 2017-2022 and current year 2022-23 (up to June 2022) are enclosed as **Annexure-I**. The details of generation from renewable sources are enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022 REGARDING COAL AND POWER CRISIS

Category	SECTOR	Monitored Capacity as on 31.06.2022 MW	Generation 2017-18 (MU)		Generation 2018-19 (MU)		Generation 2019-20 (MU)		Generation 2020-21 (MU)		Generation 2021-22 (MU)		Generation 2022-23 (upto June -22) (MU)	
			Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual *
Thermal	CENTRAL SECTOR	74928	340149	356170	352307	368157	375451	351167	369543	363366	366595	414624	107575	119976
	STATE SECTOR	75275	339094	320697	350620	334961	374986	309668	375900	290403	388240	336515	111710	102689
	PVT SECTOR	2929	18546	18804	18576	19128	18231	17698	18752	15090	17485	16963	4688	5050
	IPP SECTOR	82947	344239	341388	369997	349978	373462	364215	374338	363654	382880	346612	100085	97910
Thermal total		236078	1042028	1037059	1091500	1072224	1142130	1042748	1138533	1032514	1155200	1114714	324058	325625
Nuclear	CENTRAL SECTOR	6780	40972	38346	38500	37813	44720	46472	43880	43029	43020	47112	10530	10860
Nuclear total		6780	40972	38346	38500	37813	44720	46472	43880	43029	43020	47112	10530	10860
Hydro	CENTRAL SECTOR	15665	55028	55036	56176	55155	56617	62629	57840	60624	61044	58422	16521	16657
	STATE SECTOR	27247	73005	56989	61106	66171	66805	78298	68768	75730	74198	78792	17204	17314
	PVT SECTOR	447	1450	1516	1300	1568	1441	1488	1470	1525	1470	1590	376	371
	IPP SECTOR	3484	11917	12582	11418	11999	12069	13354	12279	12421	12832	12823	4120	3929
Hydro total		46843	141400	126123	130000	134894	136932	155769	140357	150300	149544	151627	38221	38272
Bhutan imp	IMP	0	5000	4778	5000	4407	6218	5794	7230	8766	8236	7493	2036	1724
Grand total		289701	1229400	1206306	1265000	1249337	1330000	1250784	1330000	1234608	1356000	1320947	374845	376481

* PROVISIONAL BASED ON ACTUAL-CUM-ASSESSMENT

Note: Gross Generation from fuel sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022 REGARDING COAL AND POWER CRISIS

Year wise details of RE generation	
Years	Renewable Energy Generation (MU)
2017-18	101839
2018-19	126759
2019-20	138337
2020-21	147248
2021-22	170912
2022-23 (May, 2022)	35990

* Target for Renewable Energy (RE) Generation (Excluding Large Hydro) is not fixed by CEA.
