## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COAL LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:325
ANSWERED ON:06.08.2013
DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF COAL .
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## Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the production, demand and supply of coal during each of the last three years and the current year, State/sector-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the shortfall in production and supply vis-Ã -vis targets fixed during the above period and the action plan contemplated to meet the shortfall during the 12th Five Year Plan;
- (c) whether the Government has imported coal to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of coal;
- (d) if so, the details of the quantity/value of coal imported from various countries during the said period. Country-wise; and
- (e) whether the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force for rationalization of the existing coal sources and supply of coal have been implemented, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

## **Answer**

## MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL)

(a)&(b): The estimated demand, supply of coal and State-wise production during three years is given below:- (in million tonnes)

Year 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13(P) 2013-14(BE)

Total demand (Mte) 656.31 696.03 772.84 769.69

Supply(domestic) (Mte) 523.465 535.299 569.767 614.55

Production (Statewise and total 2013-14 upto June 2013

Andhra Pradesh 51.333 52.211 53.190 10.400

Arunachal Pradesh 0.299 0.221 0.073 NA

Assam 1.101 0.602 0.605 0.067

Chattisgarh 113.824 113.958 117.830 25.557

Jammu & Kashmir 0.024 0.020 0.019 NA

Madhya Pradesh 71.104 71.123 77.278 15.653

Maharastra 39.336 39.159 39.003 8.720

Meghalaya 6.974 7.206 7.137 NA

Orissa 102.565 105.476 110.131 23.441

Uttar Pradesh 15.526 16.178 14.760 3.351

West Bengal 21.659 24.230 26.478 4.558

Total Production 532.694 539.950 557.707 113.271

- (b): The main factors that constrain production of Coal relate to difficulties in acquisition of land, obtaining environment and forest related clearances, difficult geo mining conditions in some areas. Difficulties in resettlement and rehabilitation as also intermittent law and order problems are also experienced in some mining areas. Another important constraint pertains to coal evacuation capacity particularly through rail movement. Seasonal factors such as excessive rain and heat wave conditions also constrain production.
- (c): As per the current import policy of Government, coal is placed under open general licence and can be freely imported by anyone on payment of applicable import duty as per their requirement.
- (d): Country-wise import of coal, quantity-wise and value during the last three years is given below:

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(Quantity in MT and Value in Mn. Rs.)
Sl. Cou Quantity (Mte) Value (Rs. Million)
No. ntry 2010 2011 2012 2010 2011 2012
-11 -12 -13 -11 -12 -13
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- 1 INDO 35.944 55.260 80.304 134788 258417 321736 NESIA
- 2 AUST 15.949 27.793 26.999 171194 366256 282348 RALIA
- 3 SOUTH 11.214 12.217 17.641 57273 77107 98371 AFRICA
- 4 U S A 1.771 2.974 6.097 19829 39746 52672
- 5 NEW 0.795 0.960 0.971 7704 12986 10480 ZEALAND
- 6 Others 3.245 3.635 5.546 24708 33864 44521

Total 68.918 102.853 137.558 415496 788376 810128 Imports

(e): The recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force in respect of Cement, Captive Power Plant and Sponge Iron Plants have been implemented. The recommendations in respect of power sector could not be fully implemented as some of the State Government power utilities have raised objection on implementing the recommendations. The same can be implemented fully only when all the consumers mentioned in the rationalization process agree to the revised arrangements. Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority has been requested to intervene to obtain the consent of the State utilities who have not so far agreed to the changes.