

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 749
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.06.2019

Coal Emission

749. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH BITTU:

Will the **MINISTER OF COAL** be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of investment by the Government in research and development of clean coal in the last five years;
- (b) whether Government has failed to adequately invest in reducing emissions from coal by increasing efficiency since coal emissions have risen in 2018-19;
- (c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether coal is still the major electricity producer in India; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for the Government's coal imports rising by 13% in 2018-19?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, COAL AND MINES
(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)

(a) : The amount of investment by Government in research and development of clean coal in the last 5 years is INR 53.72 Crores.

(b) to (c) : Government has taken multiple steps to address reducing emissions from coal by setting the following targets:

- i. To reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.
- ii. To achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- iii. To create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

(d) : Yes Sir. Coal is contributing to about 73% of electricity generation in India.

(e) : During 2018-19, India's coal import have increased due to following reasons:

- 1. Huge difference in demand and actual supply of coking coal to steel sector resulting in import of coking coal.
 - 2. Sudden surge in the demand of power, resulting raised in coal consumption evident from rise in PLF to boost up the power generation by the generators.
 - 3. Shortfall in power generation from other renewable source of energy.
 - 4. More supply to power sector and less supply to non-power sector resulting in import by the non-power sector consumers.
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