

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COAL

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1639
ANSWERED ON- 15.12.2025

**BALANCING SHORT-TERM ENERGY SECURITY WITH 2030 CLEAN-COAL
TARGETS**

1639 SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the concrete milestones has Government set for the commercial deployment of High-Efficiency, Low-Emission (HELE) coal plants to meet the 30 per cent emission-reduction goal by 2030 and the manner in which these will be verified;
- (b) the manner in which the Department of Coal plan to address the widening gap between domestic production and demand, given the recent dip in output and the upcoming auction schedule; and
- (c) the mechanisms in place to ensure that the revenue from the upcoming coal-block auctions is earmarked for the development of renewable-energy infrastructure in coal-dependent regions?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES
(SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY)

(a): For improving the efficiency of Thermal Power Plants, capacity addition is being promoted by Ministry of Power through more efficient technologies like Super-critical/ Ultra Super-Critical thermal units over sub-critical thermal units. CO₂ emission per unit of electricity generation is also less in case of Super-critical/ Ultra Super-critical units as compared to that of sub-critical units.

For implementing the above, Ministry of Power had issued a directive for addition of all new thermal capacity in 13th plan and beyond through Super-critical technology only.

The details of Super-Critical & Ultra Super-Critical thermal power plants installed in the country as on 30.11.2025 are given below:

Technology	No of Units	Capacity (MW)
Super-Critical	102	70850
Ultra Super-Critical	12	8340

Further, the details of Super-Critical & Ultra Super-Critical thermal power plants under construction in the country as on 30.11.2025 are given below:

Technology	No of Units	Capacity (MW)
Super-Critical	19	13240
Ultra Super-Critical	30	23580

(b): The Government has taken the following measures to ensure adequate domestic coal availability and reduce the gap between demand and coal production:

- i. Production augmentation by coal PSUs, captive/ commercial mines: Coal production has been increased by focusing on expansion of existing projects, by operationalisation of greenfield projects and through auctioned blocks.
- ii. Fast-tracking statutory clearances has enabled early commissioning of projects.
- iii. Logistics improvement has been done by roll out of first mile connectivity projects and railway projects.
- iv. Demand-supply synchronisation through enhanced coordination with the Ministry of Power and Railways for improved logistics and seasonal stock build-up.

(c): There is no mechanism for earmarking revenue from coal-block auctions for the development of renewable energy infrastructure in coal-dependent regions.
