

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-1564**  
ANSWERED ON- 09/12/2024

**GREEN HOUSE EMISSION**

1564 SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is addressing environmental concerns related to the use of petroleum products, such as air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions;
- (b) whether Government provides details on measures to improve the efficiency and infrastructure of oil refineries in the country;
- (c) the strategies which are in place to secure a stable and diversified supply of crude oil for India's energy needs;
- (d) the manner in which Government is managing the distribution and availability of petroleum products, especially in remote and rural areas; and
- (e) whether Government can provide insights into its long-term energy security and sustainability plans regarding petroleum products?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS  
(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a) Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January, 2019 as a national strategy to address air pollution in targeted 130 non-attainment cities/Million-plus cities across the country through implementation of national, state and city level action plans. To specifically address vehicular emission, Government has introduced stringent fuel and vehicle emission norms, standards leap-frogging from Bharat Stage-IV to Bharat Stage-VI, fuel standards since 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and 01<sup>st</sup> April, 2020 in the rest of the country. The Government has also taken various initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emission which inter-alia, includes energy efficiency improvement, blending of biofuels, emphasis on gas based economy, adoption of electric vehicles, green hydrogen and use of renewable power. Further, Oil and Gas companies aim to become net zero for scope-1 and scope-2 emissions.

(b) India is amongst global refining hubs with a refining capacity of over 257 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). Energy efficiency improvements is one of the key area for refineries. In addition to various measures taken by refineries and the companies owning them, Government has launched Perform, Achieve, and Trade (PAT) scheme for reduction of energy consumption in energy intensive sectors including domestic refineries. The refineries implement global best practices to upgrade their infrastructure and processes as per the latest technologies thus improving the efficiency.

(c) To ensure security of crude supplies and to mitigate the risk of dependence on crude oil from single region, Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have diversified their crude basket and procure crude from countries located at various geographical locations viz. Middle East, Africa, North America, South America, etc.

(d) Expansion of Retail Outlet (RO) network by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is a continuous process to ensure adequate availability of motor fuels such as petrol and diesel throughout the country, including rural and backward areas. As on 01.11.2024, PSU OMCs have set up 83612 ROs across the country out of which Rural ROs are 24043.

In order to improve access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in rural areas in the country, various steps have been taken inter-alia, including the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). Since the launch of PMUY, OMCs have commissioned 7944 Distributorships (commissioned during 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2024) across the country, out of which 7361 (i.e. 93%) are catering to rural areas.

(e) Country's refining capacity is projected to increase to 309.5 MMTPA by the year 2028, which is likely to be adequate to meet domestic demand for petroleum products up to 2030. Further, the Government has set ambitious targets of 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2025 and 5% biodiesel blending in diesel by 2030.

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