

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2364
ANSWERED ON-16/12/2024

GROWING ENERGY DEMANDS IN THE COUNTRY

2364. DR. K. LAXMAN:

SHRI MAYANKBHAI JAYDEVBHAI NAYAK:

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

- (a) the measures taken by Government to meet the growing energy demands in the country; and
- (b) the targeted increase in the share of natural gas in the energy sector by 2030?

ANSWER

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

(a) India's energy demand is increasing continuously due to sustained economic growth over the last few years through industrialisation, urbanisation, transportation needs, infrastructure development, rising income, improved standard of living, increased access to modern energy coupled with increase in private consumption and gross fixed capital formation, etc

Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to meet the growing energy demand in the energy which, inter alia, include demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas as fuel/feedstock across the country towards increasing the share of natural gas in economy and moving towards gas based economy, promotion of renewable and alternate fuels like ethanol, second generation ethanol, compressed bio gas and biodiesel, creating electric vehicle charging infrastructure, refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, efforts for increasing production of oil and natural gas through various policies initiatives, etc.

Government is also working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, have been launched. Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to facilitate the project developers for expeditious completion of such projects. Government has also approved the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects.

Government also notified the National Bioenergy Programme (NBP) with an aim to promote the use of bioenergy and waste-to-energy technologies to support clean energy solutions to enhance energy security and support sustainable development in India. To promote green fuel and other alternate fuels, public sector undertaking oil and marketing companies (IOCL/BPCL/HPCL) are required to install facilities for marketing at least one new generation alternate fuels i.e. CNG/LNG/Electric Vehicle Charging points etc. at their retail outlets.

Alongside, Government has been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production which, *inter-alia*, include:

- i. Policy under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
- ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016.
- iv. Policy for Extension of PSCs, 2016 and 2017.
- v. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, 2017.
- vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- vii. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.
- viii. Policy framework for extension of PSCs for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
- ix. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
- x. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
- xi. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020.
- xii. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders.
- xiii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades.
- xiv. Government is also acquiring seismic data in onland and offshore areas and supporting drilling of stratigraphic wells to make quality data of Indian Sedimentary Basins available to bidders. Government has approved acquisition of additional 2D Seismic data of 20,000 LKM in onland and 30,000 LKM in offshore beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.

b) The Government has set a target to raise the share of natural gas in energy mix to 15% in 2030. Various steps taken by the Government in this direction include expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals, allocation of domestic gas to Compressed Natural Gas (Transport) / Piped Natural Gas (Domestic) CNG(T)/PNG(D), allowing marketing and pricing freedom with a ceiling price to gas produced from high pressure/high temperature areas, deep water & ultra-deep water and from coal seams, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative to promote Bio-CNG, etc.

With the aim to create a National Gas Grid (One Nation, One Gas Grid) and increase the availability of natural gas across the country, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has authorised approximately 33,475 km natural gas pipeline network across the country out of which 24,945 km natural gas pipeline including spur lines, tie-in connectivity, Sub-Transmission Pipelines (STPL) and dedicated pipelines are already operational and a total of 10,805 km length of pipelines is under various stages of construction.
