GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2846
ANSWERED ON-18/08/2025

LOW UPTAKE UNDER THE SATAT SCHEME

2846. SHRI S NIRANJAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that only 113 CBG (Compressed Bio Gas) plants out of 500 projected are functional under the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons due to which the projected numbers have not been fulfilled; and

(c) whether the functional 113 CBG plants have contributed significantly in boosting the rural economy?

ANSWER

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

(a) CBG plants are primarily set up by private entrepreneurs. As per the GOBARdhan portal 161 projects have been commissioned and 239 Projects are under different stages of construction. As part of Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), 113 plants have been commissioned and 78 plants are under different stages of construction. Further, various private sector entities have also announced their plans to set up CBG plants.

Government has taken various steps to promote the establishment of CBG projects across the country. These steps include assured price for off-take of CBG through long term agreements with Oil and Gas Marketing Companies. The Umbrella Scheme of National Bio Energy Programme *inter-alia* provides Central Financial Assistance to all kind of CBG/biogas plants; additional Central Assistance for Municipal Solid Waste-based CBG projects under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0; the inclusion of bio-manure produced from CBG plants as Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) and Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM) under Fertilizer Control Order 1985; Market Development Assistance to promote Organic Fertilizer produced from CBG projects; the inclusion of CBG projects under 'White Category' on case to case basis; the inclusion of CBG projects under Priority Sector Lending; loan products from various Banks for financing of CBG projects; etc.

Additional initiatives such as guidelines for synchronization of CBG with CNG in CGD Network; a scheme for the development of pipeline infrastructure (DPI) for injection of CBG into the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network; and phase wise mandatory selling of CBG in CNG (T) and PNG (D) segment of CGD network have also been initiated by the Government.

(b) The establishment of CBG plants is undertaken by entrepreneurs and other interested entities based on their techno-commercial evaluation of the projects. However, multiple challenges hinder the establishment of CBG projects including land arrangement/allocation, consistent feedstock supply, technology-related issues, and low offtake of by-products such as FOM and LFOM. Additionally, protest from local community also impedes the progress of these plants.

(c) CBG plants contribute significantly to the rural economy through direct and indirect employment generation; increased income to farmers; creation of an organic manure supply chain; promotion of organic farming; infrastructure development; improved waste management and sanitation; and enhanced energy security. Furthermore, these plants support sustainable practices; help reduce stubble burning, contributes towards reducing emissions, improves soil health and contributes towards circular economy.

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