GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 2522
ANSWERED ON - 10/08/2026

SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE TOWARDS AFFORDABLE TRANSPORTATION (SATAT) SCHEME

2522 SHRI ASHOKRAO SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI SADANAND MHALU SHET TANAVADE:
SHRI MADAN RATHORE:
SHRI SHAMBHU SHARAN PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) progress made in the establishment and operation of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants under the scheme;
(d) whether any measures have been taken to strengthen the offtake of CBG and its integration with the City Gas Distribution network;
(e) if so, the details thereof; and
(f) the impact observed of the scheme on clean energy production, waste management and reduction in fossil fuel imports?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a) to (f) The Government launched the "Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT)" initiative on 1st October, 2018 to establish an ecosystem for production of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) from various waste and biomass sources and to promote its use along with natural gas. Under the initiative, Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) invite Expressions of Interest (EOIs) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs. CBG plants are established by entrepreneurs, public-sector enterprises and other entities based on their techno-commercial assessment.

Further, Government has approved GOBARdhan scheme for CBG, with a total outlay of Rs. 23,731 crore for FY 2026-27 to FY 2035-36. The Scheme brings together the entire CBG value chain under one integrated framework and aims to increase domestic CBG production.

Progress of CBG initiatives, including SATAT, is reviewed by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force on GOBARdhan, comprising representatives of stakeholder Ministries and Departments. The Ministry also periodically reviews implementation in consultation with OGMCs, CBG producers and other stakeholders.

As per information compiled from the GOBARdhan Portal, 217 CBG plants, with an aggregate production capacity of approximately 1,773 tonnes per day, were functional as on 31st July, 2026, including 180 CBG plants under SATAT and CBG-CGD Synchronisation Scheme.

Government have taken several measures to strengthen CBG offtake and facilitate its integration with City Gas Distribution (CGD) and natural-gas pipeline networks. These include:

(i) A Scheme for Development of Pipeline Infrastructure (DPI) for facilitation of CBG offtake, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 994.50 crore for the period FY 2023-24 to FY 2028-29, provides financial assistance for laying pipelines connecting CBG plants or clusters with CGD and natural-gas pipeline networks. So far, 19 CBG plants have been connected through pipelines under the Scheme.

(ii) Extension of the CBG-CGD Synchronisation Scheme, where GAIL, through a tripartite agreement ensures offtake of CBG to the concerned CGD entity, up to 31st December, 2047 and expansion of its scope to include injection of CBG into natural-gas pipeline networks.

(iii) Introduction of phased mandatory sale of CBG in the CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segments of CGD networks, prescribed at 1% for FY 2025-26, 3% for FY 2026-27, 4% for FY 2027-28 and 5% from FY 2028-29 onwards. During FY 2025-26, CBG sales in the CNG (T) and PNG (D) segments reached 1.05% against the target of 1%.

In order to further encourage the growth of the CBG ecosystem, the Government has approved the GOBARdhan Scheme. The scheme has provisions for CBG offtake assurance, a stable administered CBG pricing framework, capital assistance support for CBG plants, feedstock management machinery & by-product processing equipment, and expanded pipeline connectivity, to strengthen offtake.

CBG plants support clean-energy production by converting agricultural residue, cattle dung, press mud, municipal solid waste and other organic waste into renewable fuel. This contributes to improved waste management, reduction in stubble burning and greenhouse-gas emissions, production of organic manure, improvement in soil health and promotion of a circular economy. CBG plants also support the rural economy through direct and indirect employment, additional income opportunities for farmers, development of feedstock and organic-manure supply chains, promotion of organic farming, creation of local infrastructure and enhancement of energy security.

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