

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2379**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2023**

**Dependence on Import of Crude Oil**

**2379. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:**

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) whether the dependence on import of crude oil is likely to increase further to meet the consumption of petroleum products and the requirement of oil refineries in the country in the ensuing years;
- (b) if so, the percentage to which this dependence is likely to be increased in the ensuing years; and
- (c) the percentage by which the dependence is likely to increase vis-a-vis the existing percentage thereof?

**ANSWER**

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर तेली )

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**  
**(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

(a) to (c): To meet the consumption of petroleum products and the requirement of oil refineries in the country, domestic Oil and Gas companies import crude oil. During the FY 2022-23, country's Oil & Gas equivalent Gas import dependency is 78.6% (provisional) which is expected to increase to above 80% by 2027-28. This estimate is based on various assessments/assumptions of growth in consumption and domestic production. The present refining capacity of Indian refineries is 253.9 Million Metric Tons Per Annum, (MMTPA). As per the Centre for High Technology (CHT), a technical wing of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the refining capacity of Indian refineries is projected to increase by about 56 MMTPA by the year 2028.

Government has adopted a five-pronged strategy comprising increasing domestic production of oil and gas, promoting energy efficiency and conservation measures, giving thrust on demand substitution, promoting biofuels and other alternate fuels/ renewables, EV charging facilities and refinery process improvements for reducing the country's oil dependence on imported crude oil.

Various steps have been taken by the Government to increase the production of domestic crude oil and bring down imports. These inter-alia include Discovered Small Field Policy, Reforms in Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy for enhancing domestic exploration and production of Oil & Gas 2019, Natural Gas Marketing Reforms 2020, Policy to promote and incentivize enhanced recovery methods for Oil and Gas, Redevelopment of existing matured fields and development of new/marginal fields, Revival of Sick Wells, improving recovery factors through the implementation of Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) and Enhanced Oil

Recovery (EOR) techniques, etc. Government has also provided functional freedom to national Oil Companies and promoted wider private sector participation by streamlining approval processes through electronic single window mechanism.

In addition, Government launched National Biofuel Policy, 2018, to boost availability of biofuels in country and use of alternative clean fuels like ethanol, bio-diesel and bio-CNG through schemes for Ethanol Blending, Bio-diesel blending and Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation. Ethanol blending in Petrol during the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2021-22 (December 2021-November 2022) is estimated to have had impact of over Rs. 22,600 Crore on the import bill of crude oil and petroleum products. The National Policy on Biofuels - 2018 as amended targets 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by ESY 2025-26. Public Sector OMCs have already achieved over 10% ethanol blending in petrol during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2021-22. Sale of E-20 (20% ethanol blended petrol) fuel has also been launched in February, 2023.

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