

**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1894**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON 14<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2023**

**Advantages of PNG**

1894. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:  
DR. UMESH G. JADHAV:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
SHRI SHIVAKUMAR C. UDASI:  
SHRI RANJEETSINGH NAIK NIMBALKAR:  
DR. (PROF.) KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:  
SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE:  
DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री**

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

- (a) the benefits of the Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in comparison to LPG including the benefits of cost-effectiveness of PNG as compared to LPG;
- (b) the details of the Natural Gas Pipeline Network along with the steps taken by the Government to increase the availability of PNG across the country, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and North-Eastern States;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated and utilised for the same during the last five years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has sanctioned any PNG Project to Kalaburagi in Karnataka and if so, the details of the project and implementing agency to complete the said project;
- (e) whether the Government has formulated any strategy to increase the consumption of Natural Gas across the country and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the new steps taken by the Government to strengthen the National Gas Grid system and to achieve the Mission of "One Nation, One Grid and One Tariff"?

**ANSWER**

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री  
(श्री रामेश्वर तेली)**

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

- (a) PNG being supplied through pipeline, obviates the hassles of booking, handling, storing and measuring the LPG cylinder. Moreover, being lighter than air, PNG is a safer fuel for cooking. In terms of energy content per unit (kcal/kg), PNG is comparatively advantaged vis-à-vis LPG, however the cost of natural gas depends on a number of dynamic factors such as cost of gas procured, state taxes, tariff, subsidy given, transportation and distribution cost etc.

(b) & (c) Details of operational/under construction Natural Gas Pipelines State/UT-wise is at Annexure-I. Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections are part of the development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network and the same is being carried out by the entities authorised by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). After completion of 11A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized 300 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering about 98% of the population and 88% of total geographical area of the country spread over around 630 districts in 28 states/UTs for the development of CGD network with MWP target of establishing approx. 12.50 crore PNG connections across the country by 2032. No fund is released by the Government for CGD projects. As per the MWP, the authorised entities have to lay a total length of 5,42,224 Inch Km (both steel and MDPE) across the country by 2032. Supply of natural gas to CNG (T) and PNG (D) segment of CGD sector has been placed in no cut category and has been given priority in allocation.

(d) The PNGRB has granted the authorization to develop CGD networks in the districts of Kalaburagi district in Karnataka to AGP City Gas Private Limited during the 10th CGD Bidding Round with MWP target of providing 5,26,551 PNG domestic connections and establishment of 62 CNG stations.

(e) Presently in India the share of natural gas in energy basket is 6.7%. 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) in no cut category, 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.

(f) With the aim to create a National Gas Grid (One Nation, One Gas Grid) and increase the availability of natural gas across the country, PNGRB has authorised approximately 33,622 km natural gas pipeline network across the country out of which 24,623 km natural gas pipeline including spur lines, tie-in connectivity, Sub-Transmission Pipelines (STPL) and dedicated pipelines are already operational and a total of 10,860 km length of pipelines is under various stages of construction.

Further, PNGRB has implemented Unified Tariff with effect from 01.04.2023 for the interconnected natural gas pipelines with an objective of “One Nation, One Grid and One Tariff”. To simplify the implementation of Unified Tariff, entity level integrated natural gas pipeline tariff has been introduced in the Regulations. Further, to protect the overall interest of consumers in different regions number of unified tariff zones have been increased from two to three.

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) & (c) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1894 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14.12.2023 REGARDING ADVANTAGES OF PNG.****List of fully operational common carrier natural gas pipelines**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Natural gas pipelines</b>	<b>State(s)</b>
1.	Assam Regional Network	Assam
2	Cauvery basin Network	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
3	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur-GREP(Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat
4	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL2 & DVPL	
5.	Kakinada-Hydrabad-Uran-Ahmedabad (East West Pipeline)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana
6.	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dhabhol	Gujarat, Maharashtra
7.	KG Basin Network	Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry
8.	Gujarat Regional Network	Gujarat
9.	Agartala Regional Network	Tripura
10.	Dadri-Panipat	Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh,
11.	Mumbai Regional Network	Maharashtra
12.	Uran-Trombay	Maharashtra
13.	High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid	Gujarat
14.	Hazira-Ankleshwar (HAPi)	Gujarat
15.	Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid	Gujarat
16.	Shahdol-Phulpur	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
17.	Assam Regional Network	Assam
18.	Dukli-Maharajganj	Tripura
19.	Uran-Taloja	Maharashtra
20.	Vijaipur-Auraiya-Phulpur spur line	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
21.	Chainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	Haryana, Rajasthan
22.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi

Source: PPAC

### Under Construction Common Carrier Natural Gas Pipelines

S.No.	Name of Natural Gas Pipelines	States from which pipelines passes
1.	Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Ennore-Nellore	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
3.	Kakinada-Vijayawada-Nellore	Andhra Pradesh
4.	North-East Natural Gas Pipeline Grid	Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh , Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Sikkim
5.	Kanai Chhata-Shrirampur	West Bengal
6.	Srikakulam-Angul	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
7.	Mumbai-Nagpur-Jharsuguda	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
8.	Jamnagar to Dwarka (Gujarat)	Gujarat
9.	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	Jharkhand
10.	Gurdaspur-Jammu	UT of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab

Source: PPAC