Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is true that India aims to raise the share of natural gas in its energy mix to fifteen percent by 2030 from about 6.2 per cent now;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether it is a fact that Indian companies together currently hold two billion cubic meters of gas in pipelines and liquefied natural gas tanks for commercial use; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) 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.

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.

(c) & (d) The authorized capacity of Natural Gas Pipelines in India is 915.32 MMSCMD and the total tank capacity of existing LNG terminals in India is 3,203,830 cubic metres. The quantity of natural gas transmitted through these pipelines vary depending upon the availability and consumption of gas at the supply and demand centres connected by them.

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