

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 195**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2020**

**Crude Oil Import Dependence of India**

**195. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**  
**SHRI MANOJ KOTAK :**

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

- (a) whether the Government had set a target in 2015 to reduce dependence on imports for crude oil by 2022 and can be cut to half by 2030, if so, the details thereof along with the details of crude oil imported in 2015 as a percentage of total consumption over the last five years and target set for 2022 and 2030 in terms of percentage, year-wise;
- (b) whether there is a decline in percentage of dependence on crude oil imports since 2015, if not, the reasons therefor and whether the Government can achieve the target by 2022; and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken and the outcome achieved by the plans in the period of 2015-2020 along with the details of plans to achieve the target by 2022 with relevant sectoral forecasts, required upgradations and investments and the major projects in pipeline to achieve the target by 2022; and
- (d) the projected alternate domestic sources of crude oil to cut the oil import dependence in the country?

**ANSWER**  
**MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**  
**(SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN)**

(a) & (b): Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is working in collaboration with various Central Government Ministries/stakeholders to make efforts to achieve reduction in import dependency on oil. The import reduction strategy broadly includes increasing domestic production of oil and gas, improving energy efficiency and productivity, giving thrust on demand substitution, promoting biofuels and alternate fuels/ renewables. The import dependency on oil based on consumption of petroleum products during the last five years is given below:

Year	Import dependence on oil based on consumption of petroleum products(%)
2014-15	78.3
2015-16	80.6
2016-17	81.7
2017-18	82.9
2018-19	83.8

(c) & (d): Government has taken several steps to enhance exploration & production

of oil and gas in the country which include; Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, Discovered Small Field Policy, Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, Setting up of National Data Repository, Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins, Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks, Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts, Coal Bed Methane contracts and Nomination fields.

The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms in exploration and licensing policy to enhance exploration activities, attract domestic and foreign investment in unexplored/unallocated areas of sedimentary basins and accelerate domestic production of oil and gas from existing fields. The policy reforms inter-alia aims to boost exploration activities with greater weightage to work programme, simplified fiscal and contractual terms, bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government, early monetization of discoveries by extending fiscal incentives, incentivizing gas production including marketing and pricing freedom, induction of latest technology and capital, more functional freedom to National Oil Companies for collaboration and private sector participation for production enhancement methods in nomination fields, streamlining approval processes and promoting ease of doing business including electronic single window mechanism.

Government has also taken a number of initiatives to encourage the use of alternative fuels like ethanol and bio-diesel through Ethanol Blending in Petrol (EBP) Programme and Bio-diesel blending in diesel. Government has formulated a National Bio Fuel Policy 2018 to boost availability of biofuels in country. Government has launched a Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative for producing Bio CNG by setting up 5000 Bio-CNG plants in next five years. With a view to promote bio-fuels, the three oil marketing companies (OMCs) have invited Expression of Interests (EoIs) on to produce bio-diesel from unhealthy Used Cooking Oil (UCO), with an assured price and assured offtake guarantee.

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