

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1688**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 1<sup>st</sup> August 2024**

**Domestic Gas Production**

**1688. Shri Abhishek Banerjee:**

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India gets around eighty per cent of its oil requirements from other countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to boost domestic oil and gas production; and
- (d) the details of the measures implemented to increase natural gas consumption and the timeline fixed to achieve net-zero status?

**ANSWER**

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी)

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**  
**(SHRI SURESH GOPI)**

- (a) and (b): To meet the consumption of petroleum products and the requirement of oil refineries in the country, domestic Oil and Gas companies import more than 85% of their crude oil requirements.
- (c): The government has been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production which, *inter-alia*, include:
  - i. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
  - ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
  - iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016.
  - iv. Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 2016 and 2017.
  - v. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane 2017.
  - vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017. The National Data Repository (NDR) is now being further upgraded to a cloud-based system for seamless dissemination of Exploration & Production data to global investors.
  - vii. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.
  - viii. Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources, 2017.
  - ix. Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre- NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018.
  - x. Policy framework for extension of Production Sharing Contracts for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
  - xi. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
  - xii. Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) from areas under Coal Mining Lease allotted to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, 2018.

- xiii. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
- xiv. Reforms in Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy for enhancing domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, 2019.
- xv. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020.
- xvi. Reforms in Model Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSCs) for Blocks under Open Acreage Licensing Programme (OALP), 2023.
- xvii. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III to attract bidders.
- xviii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades. In these erstwhile 'No-Go' area, after the release now, so far bids/ expression of interests received for 1,52,325 Sq. Km. area. Two gas discoveries have also been made by ONGC in Mahanadi offshore recently in a block having 94% area in 'No-Go' area. Andaman offshore area has also been opened for exploration and production activities after a long time post removal of restrictions imposed by defence and space agencies in 2022.
- xix. Till now, 12 hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in blocks awarded under OALP, one already producing gas (0.44 MMSCMD) and condensate (819 BBL/Day) in Gujarat while other discoveries are under appraisal.
- xx. Government is spending about Rs.7500 Cr. for acquisition of seismic data in onland and offshore areas and drilling of stratigraphic wells to make quality data of Indian Sedimentary Basins available to bidders.
- xxi. Government has also approved acquisition of additional 2D Seismic data of 20,000 LKM in onland and 30, 000 LKM in offshore beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.
- xxii. Production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) has reached 2 Million Standard Cubic Meters per day and is expected to increase further in coming years. More blocks are being identified for offer in future bid rounds.
- xxiii. Cumulative production from Discovered Small Fields (DSF) till FY 2023-24 are ~5,56,000 bbl Oil and ~139 MMSCM Gas. More fields are being planned for offer in future rounds.

(d): Government has set a target to raise the share of natural gas in primary energy mix to 15% by 2030. Government has taken various measures to increase consumption of natural gas in the country. These, inter-alia, 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 ceiling price to gas produced from high pressure/high temperature areas, deep water & ultra-deep water, etc. The consumption of natural gas in the country has increased from 160.8 MMSCMD in 2022-23 to 188 MMSCMD in 2023-24. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports have also increased from 24,551 MMSCM in 2022-23 to 30,386 MMSCM in 2023-24.

India, at the 26<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26) in November, 2021, announced its target to achieve net zero by 2070. India's long-term low- carbon development strategy is based on the principles of equity and climate justice and the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities.