

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 1735
TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH DECEMBER 2024

IMPORTANCE OF OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

1735. SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SMT. BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the importance of oil Exploration and Production (E&P) sector in achieving energy self sufficiency and sustaining economic growth;
- (b) the future of oil exploration and the current oil production in the country;
- (c) the projections of oil demand and the availability of petrol in the country;
- (d) the future prediction of Indian oil along with the measures taken to accelerate the pace of exploration activities;
- (e) whether the Government has reviewed the ongoing oil and gas projects started by the PSUs; and
- (f) if so, the details of the findings thereof?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सुरेश गोपी)

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

(a) to (d): As per the report of Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, 2024, India is the world's third-largest energy consumer. Further, India's energy consumption is increasing continuously, due to sustained economic growth over the last few years, through industrialisation, urbanisation, transportation needs, infrastructure development, rising income, improved standard of living, increased access to modern energy coupled with increase in private consumption and gross fixed capital formation, etc. resulting in increasing import of Crude Oil. Currently, about ~13% of oil and ~53% of gas are domestically produced by E&P companies. Exploration and Production (E&P) contributes to reducing the country's dependence on imported oil and gas through various mechanisms. Production of crude oil has been 29.36 MMT during 2023-24 and 14.4 MMT (provisionally) during the current year 2024-25. As per International Energy Agency, projected demand of oil and petrol in India, by 2030, would be 6.6 mb/d (million barrel per day) and 1.0 mb/d respectively.

Government has been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production and accelerate the pace of exploration activities which, *inter-alia*, include:

- i. Policy under 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 PSCs, 2016 and 2017.
- v. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, 2017.
- vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
- vii. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.
- viii. Policy framework for extension of PSCs for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
- ix. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
- x. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
- xi. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020.
- xii. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders.
- xiii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades.
- xiv. Government is also 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. Government has 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.

(e) & (f): Oil & Gas CPSEs have a robust online monitoring system for assessing the implementation status of their projects. Government provides supportive supervision through online project monitoring portal (www.pariyojana.gov.in), periodic review meetings and site visits for resolution of issues enabling timely completion of the projects. Further, government also proactively facilitates CPSEs to speed up and resolve all critical inter-state and inter-ministerial issues through the review mechanism of PRAGATI & Project Monitoring Group (PMG).

As per information available on the project monitoring pariyojana portal (www.pariyojana.gov.in) maintained by the Government total 145 projects costing Rs 100 crore & above are under implementation with an approved project cost of Rs 5.65 lakh crore. Since 2014, a total of 379 projects costing Rs 100 crore & above with total cost of 4.86 lakh crore have been completed.
