

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 4093**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 19<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 2024**

**IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION AND STORAGE OF OIL AND GAS**

†4093. SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the production of oil and gas reserves and their storage;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to implement any other schemes for development of green energy sources for environmental protection and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the impact of the efforts made by the Government to maintain the stability in supply of petroleum products; and
- (d) whether any new schemes are being formulated by the Government in this regard for future need and if so, the details 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): Government has been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production 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. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
  - vi. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.
  - vii. Policy framework for extension of PSCs for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
  - viii. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
  - ix. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.

- x. 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.
- xi. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades.
- xii. Government is also acquiring 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.

Also, Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil at 3 locations namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), (ii) Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and (iii) Padur (2.5 MMT) capacity.

(b): India's energy sector is undergoing a significant transformation with a growing focus on green and cleaner sources of energy. Government is working towards achieving 500 GW of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, National Green Hydrogen Mission, have been launched. Scheme for setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks is being implemented to facilitate the project developers for expeditious completion of such projects. Government has also approved the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for offshore wind energy projects for installation and commissioning of 1 GW of offshore wind energy projects.

Further, The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an objective to make India a global hub of production, usage and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivate by targeting production of 5 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) per annum of green hydrogen by 2030.

Government also notified the National Bioenergy Programme (NBP) with an aim to promote the use of bioenergy and waste-to-energy technologies to support clean energy solutions to enhance energy security and support sustainable development in India. To promote green fuel and other alternate fuels, public sector undertaking oil and marketing companies (IOCL/BPCL/HPCL) are required to install facilities for marketing at least one new generation alternate fuels i.e. CNG/LNG/Electric Vehicle Charging points etc. at their retail outlets.

(c) & (d): Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to maintain the stability in supply of petroleum products which, *inter alia*, include demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas as fuel/feedstock across the country towards increasing the share of natural gas in economy and moving towards gas based economy, promotion of renewable and alternate fuels like ethanol, compressed bio gas and biodiesel, creating electric vehicle charging infrastructure, refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and

conservation, efforts for increasing production of oil and natural gas through various policies initiatives, etc. For promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as automotive fuel, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative has also been launched.

Government has promoted various alternative fuels in the petroleum sector, which *inter-alia* include Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Piped Natural Gas (PNG), Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) and Ethanol blended Petrol. Under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol and under the 'Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation' (SATAT) initiative, Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) is marketed along with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG).

Under the EBP Programme, the blending of ethanol in petrol increased from 188.6 crore litres in Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2018-19 to more than 700 crore litres in ESY 2023-24, with a corresponding increase in the blending percentage from 5% in ESY 2018- 19 to 14.6% in ESY 2023-24. During the last ten years, EBP Programme has also resulted in approximate savings of more than Rs. 1,08,655 crore of foreign exchange, crude oil substitution of 185 lakh metric tonnes and net CO2 reduction of about 557 lakh metric tonnes.

Oil and Gas Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have diversified their crude basket and procure crude from countries located at various geographical locations viz. Middle East, Africa, North America, South America, etc.

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