

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1610**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2025**

**Set up compressed Bio-Gas Plants under SATAT**

†1610. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:  
SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:  
SHRI P P CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:  
SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SMT. KAMLESH JANGDE:  
SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:  
SHRI LUMBA RAM:  
SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) whether any steps has been taken by the Government to expand pipeline infrastructure in remote and economically weaker areas particularly in Aspirational Districts designated by the NITI Aayog to ensure equitable access to clean energy in view of the expanding gas based economy so far and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which small scale entrepreneurs are being encouraged to set up compressed bio-gas plants under the Sustainable Alternatives for Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme;
- (c) the incentives available for consumers and businesses to switch to renewable fuels such as biodiesel and ethanol blended petrol; and
- (d) whether any specific measures have been taken for high energy consuming industries to reduce their carbon footprint, 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 & NATURAL GAS**  
**(SHRI SURESH GOPI)**

(a) With the aim to create a national gas grid and increase the availability of natural gas across the country, as on 30.09.2024, approximately 24,945 km of natural gas pipeline network is operational and 10,805 km of pipeline is under construction. Providing Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, establishment of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and laying of pipeline infrastructure is part of development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Networks and the same is carried out by the entities authorized by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) as per their Minimum Work Programme (MWP). In order to increase usage of Natural Gas, a clean fuel, PNGRB has authorized 307 Geographical Areas (GAs) covering almost 100% of total mainland of the country including Aspirational Districts designated by the NITI Aayog. As on 31.12.2024, the authorized entities have provided 1.42 crore PNG (D) connections, established 7513 CNG Stations and laid

5.65 lakh inch-km pipeline against the pro-rata target of 2.75 crore PNG (D) connections, 4237 CNG stations and 3.40 lakh inch-km pipeline across the country.

(b) Government has taken various steps to encourage setting up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants across the country. These steps includes assured price for off-take of CBG through long term agreements with Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs); the Umbrella Scheme of National Bio Energy Programme by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, which inter-alia provided Central Financial Assistance to all kind of CBG/biogas plants; Additional Central Assistance for Municipal Solid Waste-based CBG projects under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0; the inclusion of bio-manure produced from CBG plants as Fermented Organic Manure and Liquid Fermented Organic Manure under Fertilizer Control Order 1985; Market Development Assistance to promote Organic Fertilizer produced from CBG projects by Department of Fertilizers; the inclusion of CBG projects under 'White Category' by Central Pollution Control Board on case to case basis; the inclusion of CBG projects under Priority Sector Lending by RBI; loan products from various Banks for financing of CBG projects; etc.

Further, Government has taken measures such as issuance of guidelines related to synchronization of CBG with CNG in CGD Network; introduction of scheme for development of pipeline infrastructure (DPI) for injection of CBG into the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network; introduction of scheme to support CBG producers for procurement of Biomass Aggregation Machinery (BAM); and phase wise mandatory obligation for sale of CBG in CNG (T) and PNG (D) segment of CGD network.

(c) The Government has been implementing the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) and Biodiesel Blending Programmes nationwide. The Government, since 2014, has initiated several initiatives, which inter-alia include expanding ethanol feedstocks for ethanol production, establishing an administered price mechanism for sugarcane-based ethanol under the EBP Programme, reducing the GST rate on ethanol to 5%, introduction of Ethanol Interest Subvention Schemes (EISS) between 2018 and 2022 to support ethanol production from molasses and grains, signing of Long-Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs) to ensure supply stability etc. Further, notification of Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan - Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran) Yojana, for providing financial assistance to establish advanced biofuel projects. For biodiesel, the Government has set an indicative target for blending with diesel and direct sales under the National Policy on Biofuels, notification of the "Guidelines for Sale of Biodiesel for Blending with High-Speed Diesel for Transportation Purposes — 2019" and reduction of GST on biodiesel procurement from 12% to 5% etc.

Adoption of these blended fuels has led to reduced carbon emissions leading to a healthier environment.

(d) The Government of India has taken several steps to facilitate high energy consuming industries reduce their carbon footprints. The measures, inter-alia, includes promotion of cleaner fuels including natural gas, CBG, Bio-ethanol blended petrol, bio-diesel blended diesel, SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel); implementation of energy efficiency measures in industries through schemes such as the Perform, Achieve & Trade (PAT) scheme under the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), which encourages energy-intensive industries to enhance their efficiency and trade excess energy savings as marketable certificates; dis-incentivized the use of Naptha/ Fuel Oil/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS) for the production of urea due to which all units have been converted to Natural Gas as feedstock; facilitating green hydrogen adoption as a future clean fuel through policy initiatives under the National Green Hydrogen Mission; procurement of power through renewable energy source and

shifting from diesel to electric traction in the Indian Railways etc. Further, to promote usage of renewable power in the Country, the Government has undertaken various measures viz. permitting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100 percent under the automatic route, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, declaration of trajectory for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) up to the year 2029-30, setting up of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale etc.

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