**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4433**
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27th March, 2025

**IMPACT OF ETHANOL BLENDING ON POULTRY INDUSTRY**

4433. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:
ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of any impact assessments conducted on ethanol blending expansion particularly concerning food security, water usage and air quality;

(b) the measures taken/being taken to mitigate any adverse environmental or agricultural consequences arising from increased ethanol production;

(c) the specific impact on the poultry industry due to diversion of feed for ethanol production and measures taken/being taken by the Government to assist the industry to cope with it; and

(d) the current ethanol blending percentage achieved in different States and the projected timeline for meeting the 20% blending target, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER**

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

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

(a) & (b): Government have been promoting blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme with multiple objectives. As a green fuel, Ethanol supports the environmental sustainability efforts of the Government. It reduces import dependence on crude oil while saving foreign exchange and promotes domestic agriculture sector.

EBP Programme has resulted in expeditious payment to farmers of more than Rs. 1,04,000 crore from Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2014-15 up to January 2025, besides savings of more than Rs. 1,20,000 crore of foreign exchange, net $CO_2$ reduction of about 626 lakh metric tonne and substitution of more than 200 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil.

The National Policy on Biofuels promotes use of feedstocks such as corn, cassava, rotten potatoes, damaged food grains like broken rice, food grains unfit for human consumption, maize, sugarcane juice & molasses, agriculture residues (Rice straw, cotton stalk, corn cobs, sawdust, bagasse etc.). The extent of utilization of individual feedstock for ethanol production varies annually, influenced by factors such as availability, costs, economic feasibility, market demand, and policy incentives. Any diversion of sugarcane juice, its by-products, maize etc. for ethanol production is carefully calibrated in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Government is also encouraging farmers to diversify from water intensive crops like rice, sugarcane, etc. to more sustainable crops like maize for ethanol production. The "Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India 2020-25" has also noted that technological advancements have made it possible for molasses-based distilleries with incineration boilers and grain-based distilleries to become zero liquid discharge (ZLD) units, resulting in negligible pollution.

(c): The Government has implemented measures to support the poultry industry. Around 60% of the country's maize is utilized by the poultry industry. To ensure steady availability and affordability of poultry feed, diversification in feed sources has been promoted. Additionally, farmers are encouraged to incorporate alternative feed ingredients like sorghum, broken rice, and bajra (pearl millet) as poultry feed. Further, producing ethanol from grains like maize yields a valuable co-product known as Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS), which is rich in protein and widely used as cattle and poultry feed.

(d): The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, *inter-alia* advanced the target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol to Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2025-26 from 2030. During the ongoing ESY 2024-25, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have achieved ethanol blending of 17.98% up to 28.02.2025. For the month of February 2025, ethanol blending of 19.68% was achieved by Public Sector OMCs. The blending percentage achieved in different States/Union Territories during ESY 2024-25 as on 28.02.2025 is at **Annexure**.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (d) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4433 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 27.03.2025 ON "IMPACT OF ETHANOL BLENDING ON POULTRY INDUSTRY" ASKED BY DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO & ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:**

Ethanol blending achieved in States/UTs during ESY 2024-25 up to 28.02.2025

| STATE / UNION TERRITORY (UT) | % Blending (Sales) |
|---|---|
| Uttar Pradesh | 17.63% |
| Maharashtra | 17.79% |
| Tamil Nadu | 18.26% |
| Karnataka | 18.28% |
| Kerala | 18.58% |
| Gujarat | 17.94% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 18.02% |
| Telangana | 18.20% |
| Haryana | 18.63% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 18.29% |
| Rajasthan | 17.99% |
| West Bengal | 18.68% |
| Punjab | 18.48% |
| Assam | 17.96% |
| Odisha | 18.34% |
| Bihar | 17.95% |
| Delhi | 18.00% |
| Chhattisgarh | 15.31% |
| Jharkhand | 17.51% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 18.47% |
| Uttarakhand | 17.96% |
| Goa | 14.90% |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 17.57% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 17.78% |
| Lakshadweep | 15.00% |
| Ladakh | 15.00% |
| Sikkim | 18.50% |
| Andaman & Nicobar | 5.00% |
| Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu | 18.01% |
| Nagaland | 18.10% |
| Tripura | 17.69% |
| Mizoram | 15.41% |
| Manipur | 16.84% |
| Chandigarh | 18.27% |
| Meghalaya | 17.94% |
| Pondicherry | 18.37% |
| **Cumulative Ethanol Blending** | **17.98%** |

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