

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1138**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 05/02/2026**

**Exhaustion of Fossil Fuels**

1138. Dr. D Ravi Kumar:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study or assessment regarding the estimated year by which fossil fuels such as petrol, diesel and natural gas are likely to be exhausted in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the findings of such study, fuel-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the potential economic and energy security implications arising from the depletion of these fossil fuels, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any alternative strategies or policies to manage or mitigate the exhaustion of fossil fuels, 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) to (c): Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has informed that reserve status of Oil & Gas in the country is calculated as per PRMS (Petroleum Reserve Management System), a globally adopted practice, to estimate the crude oil and natural gas reserves every year. Based on the PRMS status as on 01st April, 2025, the Reserve/Production ratio (R/P ratio) of Country for Crude Oil and Natural Gas are approximately 15 and 17 years respectively. The R/P ratio is a method used to assess the size of reserves. Its value represents the number of years that current reserves would last if their rate of use did not change. Hydrocarbon exploration is a dynamic process and additional volumes of Oil and Gas are continuously accreted based on new discoveries/reserve accretion leading to change in R/P values. Hence, the above R/P values are indicative only.

Government is aware of the economic and energy security issues that may arise due to the gradual phaseout of fossil fuels such as high initial investments in renewable energy, shifting to domestic renewable sources like solar, wind, and bioenergy.

Government is taking concerted efforts to increase share of natural gas, biofuels, green hydrogen and renewable energy in the energy mix. This inter-alia, includes increasing share of natural gas in primary energy mix; increasing ethanol blending in petrol, blending of biodiesel in diesel; setting up compressed biogas plants under Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT); developing green hydrogen production capacity of at least 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonne) per annum and installation of Alternate Fuel Stations (EV charging). This will enhance self-reliance and reduce risks related to global price volatility and supply disruptions.

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