

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 40**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 29 JANUARY 2026**

**EXPANSION OF INDIA'S REFINING AND BIOFUEL CAPACITY**

†40. SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:  
SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:  
SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री**

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

- (a) the proposed plans to increase India's refining capacity and integrate petrochemical and green energy components in order to meet future energy requirements;
- (b) the initiatives being taken to promote biofuels, green hydrogen and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as clean alternatives in the national energy mix;
- (c) the manner in which these initiatives strengthen India's long-term energy security and the commitments under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); and
- (d) the estimated investment and employment potential generated through such projects by the year 2047?

**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) & (b) The current total refining capacity of the country is 258.1 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA) which is projected to increase to 309.5 MMTPA by 2030. Alongside, the overall Petrochemical Intensity Index (PII) of the public sector oil refineries is anticipated to increase from 4.1 to approximately 9.3 upon completion of ongoing and planned refinery projects. Government has implemented various initiatives to promote biofuels, green hydrogen, and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), which inter-alia include achieving 20% ethanol blending under the Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP), and broadening the scope of feedstock to enhance the availability of ethanol. The Pradhan Mantri Jaiv Indhan-Vatavaran Anukool Fasal Awashesh Nivaran (PM JI-VAN) Yojana has been launched to provide financial assistance for setting up projects for advanced biofuels, including Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF). For the promotion of Compressed Biogas (CBG), the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme has been launched, and schemes like BAM (Biomass Aggregation Machinery) and DPI (Direct Pipeline Infrastructure) have been introduced to support biomass aggregation and to connect CBG plants to the existing pipeline network. National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) has been

launched with the objective of production of 5 MMTPA green hydrogen by 2030. Government has also taken various steps to augment the availability of LNG for various sectors which, inter-alia, includes establishment of LNG infrastructure including LNG terminals and LNG stations.

(c) & (d) Cleaner fuels such as biofuels, green hydrogen, and LNG have the potential to contribute to emission avoidance across key sectors, including transport and other critical, hard-to-abate industries like cement, iron and steel. Their adoption has the potential to contribute to the reduction of overall emission intensity and supports the transition to a low-carbon economy, thereby aligning with national climate goals and international commitments. Investments and resultant employment do get generated but estimates through such projects by 2047 cannot be ascertained at this stage.

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