

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *268
TO BE ANSWERED ON 6th AUGUST 2026

IMPLEMENTATION OF SATAT SCHEME

†*268. SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) Scheme, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the progress achieved in the establishment and operationalization of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plants under the said scheme;
- (c) whether any measures have been taken to strengthen the offtake of CBG and its integration with the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the impact of the said scheme on clean energy production, waste management and reduction in fossil fuel imports?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री
(श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (A) TO (D) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *268 FOR REPLY ON 06.08.2026 REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION OF SATAT SCHEME ASKED BY SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA AND SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI

(a) to (d) The Government launched the “Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT)” initiative on 1st October, 2018 to establish an ecosystem for production of Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) from various waste and biomass sources and to promote its use along with natural gas. Under the initiative, Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) invite Expressions of Interest (EOIs) to procure CBG from potential entrepreneurs. CBG plants are established by entrepreneurs, public-sector enterprises and other entities based on their techno-commercial assessment.

Government have adopted a “Whole-of-Government” approach for development of CBG projects under the Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBARdhan) initiative across the country. Multiple Ministries and Departments have introduced enabling measures for growth of the CBG sector.

Progress of CBG initiatives, including SATAT, is reviewed by the Inter-Ministerial Task Force on GOBARdhan, comprising representatives of stakeholder Ministries and Departments. The Ministry also periodically reviews implementation in consultation with OGMCs, CBG producers and other stakeholders.

As per information compiled from the GOBARdhan Portal, 217 CBG plants, with an aggregate production capacity of approximately 1,773 tonnes per day, were functional as on 31st July, 2026, including 180 CBG plants under SATAT and CBG-CGD Synchronisation Scheme.

Government have taken several measures to strengthen CBG offtake and facilitate its integration with City Gas Distribution (CGD) and natural-gas pipeline networks. These include:

- (i) A Scheme for Development of Pipeline Infrastructure (DPI) for facilitation of CBG offtake, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 994.50 crore for the period FY 2023-24 to FY 2028-29, provides financial assistance for laying pipelines connecting CBG plants or clusters with CGD and natural-gas pipeline networks. So far, 19 CBG plants have been connected through pipelines under the Scheme.
- (ii) Extension of the CBG-CGD Synchronisation Scheme, where GAIL, through a tripartite agreement ensures offtake of CBG to the concerned CGD entity, up to 31st December, 2047 and expansion of its scope to include injection of CBG into natural-gas pipeline networks.

(iii) Introduction of phased mandatory sale of CBG in the CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) segments of CGD networks, prescribed at 1% for FY 2025-26, 3% for FY 2026-27, 4% for FY 2027-28 and 5% from FY 2028-29 onwards. During FY 2025-26, CBG sales in the CNG (T) and PNG (D) segments reached 1.05% against the target of 1%.

During FY 2025-26, OGMCs procured approximately 96.5 thousand tonnes of CBG, more than twice the quantity procured during FY 2024-25. The extent of substitution of fossil-fuel imports depends on the quantity of CBG produced and consumed in place of conventional natural gas and other fossil fuels. With commissioning of additional CBG capacity and increased utilisation of CBG, its contribution to substitution of imported natural gas is expected to increase further. CBG plants support clean-energy production by converting agricultural residue, cattle dung, press mud, municipal solid waste and other organic waste into renewable fuel. This contributes to improved waste management, reduction in stubble burning and greenhouse-gas emissions, production of organic manure, improvement in soil health and promotion of a circular economy. CBG plants also support the rural economy through direct and indirect employment, additional income opportunities for farmers, development of feedstock and organic-manure supply chains, promotion of organic farming, creation of local infrastructure and enhancement of energy security.
