

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 274
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06th AUGUST, 2026

Crude Oil Production

*274: Ms. Mahua Moitra:

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) the details of the domestic production of crude oil both from offshore and onshore fields during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether there has been a decline in production from major mature fields of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) during the said period, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) projects, including polymer flooding and microbial EOR, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has undertaken reservoir re-evaluation using advanced seismic imaging and digital oilfield technologies, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the projected contribution of EOR to domestic crude oil production by the year 2030?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री
(श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी)

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

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *274 BY MS. MAHUA MOITRA TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH
AUGUST, 2026 REGARDING 'CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION'**

- (a) The domestic production of crude oil from Offshore and Onshore fields during the last three years is tabulated below:

OIL (Million Metric Tonnes, MMT)	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
OFFSHORE	15.03	15.09	14.83
ONSHORE	14.33	13.61	13.13
Grand Total	29.36	28.70	27.96

- (b) The domestic oil production over the last three years has shown slight decline primarily owing to natural decline in mature and ageing oil and gas fields, as per details given below:-

OIL (MMT)	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
ONGC (Nomination)	19.21	18.47	17.80
OIL (Nomination)	3.34	3.44	3.43
Total	22.56	21.91	21.23

During this period, the National Oil Companies (NOCs) namely Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited and Oil India Limited (OIL) have consistently sustained their production levels. The NOCs have been able to contain the annual decline rate to around 2% since 2014-15, which is 3 times superior to the global average decline rate of 6% for mature fields (as per International Energy Agency).

- (c) & (d): The Government does not directly implement field-level projects for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR), Improved Oil Recovery (IOR), or reservoir re-evaluation. The responsibility for reservoir management and selection of suitable recovery techniques rests with the exploration and production (E&P) operators. Such projects function within the statutory and regulatory framework established under the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025, which provide for the systematic and efficient development of petroleum resources.

The Government supports these efforts through policy incentives, basin-level studies and technical oversight. For better understanding of hydrocarbon resource potential at the basin level, the Government has funded Hydrocarbon Resource Assessment Study (HRAS) through which comprehensive re-assessment of India's sedimentary basins was carried out in the year 2017.

Details of EOR/IOR and reservoir re-evaluation initiatives undertaken by E&P operators are in Annexure-I.

Further, the 'Samudra Manthan' - National Offshore Exploration Scheme has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 31.07.2026 for large-scale acquisition, processing and interpretation of high-quality seismic data, accelerated exploratory drilling in deepwater and ultra-deepwater areas, along with development of common infrastructure and oil & gas manufacturing zone. Details of the scheme are in Annexure-II.

(e): EOR is not a centrally executed production programme and its contribution is, therefore, not projected as a single separate national target for the year 2030. EOR projects are planned and implemented field-wise by individual E&P operator on the basis of reservoir characteristics, technical feasibility and economic viability. The incremental production expected from such projects forms part of the respective field development and production plans and is periodically revised in light of pilot results, actual reservoir response, project implementation schedules and prevailing techno-economic conditions. Accordingly, the contribution of EOR to domestic crude oil production by 2030 will be the aggregate of incremental production realised from the various projects implemented by the Lessees.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (C) TO (D) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *274 BY MS. MAHUA MOITRA TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH AUGUST, 2026 REGARDING 'CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION'

A. Details of Major EOR/IOR Initiatives

1. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Limited

- a) ONGC has been a pioneer in the implementation of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) methods since 1987, having successfully executed over 22 pilot and commercial projects to date.
- b) Currently, implementation of a comprehensive portfolio of EOR technologies has been undertaken across fields in Gujarat, Assam, and Mumbai High.
- c) These include in-situ combustion, polymer flooding, alkaline-surfactant-polymer (ASP) flooding, low-salinity water flooding, microbial EOR, miscible gas injection, and immiscible gas injection.
- d) These measures form part of ONGC's continuing programme to moderate natural decline in mature reservoirs and enhance recovery from existing fields.
- e) ONGC also carries out IOR through work-over, well stimulation, development drilling, installation of artificial lift, and reservoir pressure maintenance.

2. Oil India Limited (OIL)

- a) Implementation of Low-Salinity Water Injection has been undertaken in 17 reservoirs of the Upper Assam Basin
- b) For heavy-oil recovery, Cyclic Steam Stimulation has been successfully implemented in the Baghewala field of Rajasthan since 2018
- c) In addition, OIL regularly undertakes field-specific IOR measures such as work-over, well stimulation, development drilling, installation of artificial lift, and reservoir pressure maintenance.

3. Vedanta Limited

- a) Vedanta has successfully implemented chemical Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques in its fields within Block RJ-ON-90/1 in the state of Rajasthan.
- b) Full-field Polymer flood has been implemented across all major producing fields, namely Mangala, Bhagyam, Aishwariya, and NE.
- c) A significant expansion of this initiative has been undertaken with Alkali-Surfactant-Polymer (ASP) flooding implementation in the Mangala field.
- d) These measures form part of Vedanta's ongoing programme to enhance recovery from its producing assets and maximise hydrocarbon production from existing fields.

B. Details of reservoir re-evaluation and digital oilfield initiatives

- a) A range of advanced geoscientific and digital technologies is being deployed by operators to enhance reservoir characterisation and unlock the full potential of hydrocarbon resources.

These include advanced seismic imaging, AI/ML-driven interpretation workflows, 3D seismic data re-processing, digital reservoir modelling and simulation and advanced well logging.

- b) Operators are also leveraging digital oilfield technologies, including sensors, SCADA systems, IoT, AI, and advanced analytics, across their E&P operations to enable data-driven decision-making.
- c) Reservoir evaluation forms an integral part of regular field-level reserves assessment and management activities. Operators periodically re-evaluate reservoirs using updated geological interpretation, well results, production performance, pressure data, and reservoir modelling.

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (C) TO (D) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *274 BY MS. MAHUA MOITRA TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH AUGUST, 2026 REGARDING 'CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION'

Brief of "Samudra Manthan" – National Offshore Exploration Scheme

1. The Union Cabinet approved 'Samudra Manthan' – the National Offshore Exploration Scheme on 31.07.2026 with an outlay of Rs.84,084 crore for implementation up to FY 2030-31.
2. The Scheme envisages strengthening India's energy security through accelerated offshore oil and gas exploration and production, technological capability enhancement, and alignment with the vision of Viksit Bharat.
3. The Scheme includes a component for large-scale acquisition, processing and interpretation of high-quality seismic data to improve understanding of offshore hydrocarbon potential.
4. The Scheme envisages accelerated exploratory drilling in deepwater and ultra-deepwater areas.
5. The Scheme includes a component for:
 - a) Development of common offshore production and evacuation infrastructure.
 - b) Establishment of an Oil & Gas Manufacturing and Services Zone, in line with the Make in India initiative.
6. The Scheme document includes provisions relating to digital programme management, capacity building, technology adoption, stakeholder engagement and international outreach.
7. The Scheme is envisaged to contribute to improved offshore resource assessment, increased exploration activity, employment generation, investment and strengthening of the offshore exploration ecosystem.