**LOK SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 777**
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 23rd July, 2026**

**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SUPPLY SECURITY**

**777. SHRI DAMODAR AGRAWAL:**
**SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:**
**SMT. RACHNA BANERJEE:**
**SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:**
**SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:**
**SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:**
**SHRI CHANDAN CHAUHAN:**
**SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:**

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री**

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a review and assessment of India's crude oil, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and petroleum products import strategy in view of the recent geopolitical developments in West Asia and their likely impact on the country's energy security, if so the details thereof;

(b) the details of the immediate and contingency measures adopted by the Government to ensure uninterrupted availability of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas across the country during such situations;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to diversify import sources and strengthen the country's Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs);

(d) whether the Government has formulated a long-term strategy to address such contingencies, including measures such as diversification of import sources, expansion of Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs), domestic production, alternative energy and strengthening the resilience of the energy supply chain; and

(e) if so, the details and the action plan 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 (e) To strengthen energy security and reduce supply risks, Government continuously monitors and assesses the threats, which can lead to potential supply disruptions to energy supplies.

To strengthen energy security and minimise supply risks, India has significantly diversified its crude oil sourcing portfolio from 27 countries to 41 countries. Similarly, LNG sourcing has expanded from 6 countries to 15 countries. This diversification has reduced dependence on any particular country, region or transit route and enhanced India's ability to manage supply disruptions and market volatility. Government, in consultation with Public Sector Oil and Gas Companies and other stakeholders, continuously assesses global supply conditions and acts appropriately to ensure uninterrupted availability of crude oil, LNG and petroleum products.

Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), have established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil at 3 locations in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka which can act as buffer for short-term supply shocks. In July 2021, Government had also approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT in Odisha and Karnataka.

The Government have also adopted a multi-pronged strategy to reduce the import dependency on crude oil which, inter alia, include demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas as fuel/feedstock across the country towards increasing the share of natural gas in economy and moving towards gas based economy, promotion of alternate fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Piped Natural Gas (PNG), ethanol, compressed biogas and biodiesel, refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, efforts for increasing production of oil and natural gas through various policies initiatives, etc. For promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as automotive fuel, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative has also been launched.

Further, Government have been taking various steps to boost domestic oil and gas production and reduce dependence on crude oil imports, which, inter-alia, include the following:

i. Policy under PSC regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
ii. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
iii. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), 2016.
iv. Policy for Extension of PSCs, 2016 and 2017.
v. Policy for early monetization of Coal Bed Methane, 2017.
vi. Setting up of National Data Repository, 2017.
vii. Appraisal of Un-appraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme, 2017.
viii. Policy framework for extension of PSCs for Discovered Fields and Exploration Blocks under Pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (Pre-NELP), 2016 and 2017.
ix. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
x. Policy Framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
xi. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms, 2020.
xii. Lower Royalty Rates, Zero Revenue Share (till Windfall Gain) and no drilling commitment in Phase-I in OALP Blocks under Category II and III basins to attract bidders.
xiii. Release of about 1 Million Sq. Km. (SKM) 'No-Go' area in offshore which were blocked for exploration for decades.
xiv. Government is also spending about Rs.7500 Cr. for acquisition of seismic data in onland and offshore areas and drilling of stratigraphic wells to make quality data of Indian Sedimentary Basins available to bidders. Government has approved acquisition of additional 2D Seismic data of 20,000 LKM in onland and 30,000 LKM in offshore beyond Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India.