



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS  
(2021-22)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS**

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**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2022-23)**

**TENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*March, 2022 / Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)*

CP&NG NO.

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(2022-23)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.03.2022*

*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.03.2022*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*March, 2022 / Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)*

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS**  
**(2021-22)**

**Sl. No. Names of Members**

**LOK SABHA**

**Shri Ramesh Bidhuri - Chairperson**

- 2 Smt. Chinta Anuradha
- 3 Shri Ramesh Chand Bind
- 4 Shri Pradyut Bordoloi
- 5 Shri Girish Chandra
- 6 Shri Topon Kumar Gogoi
- 7 Shri Naranbhai Kachhadiya
- 8 Shri Santosh Kumar
- 9 Shri Rodmal Nagar
- 10 Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai (Bakabhai) Patel
- 11 Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil
- 12 Shri M.K. Raghavan
- 13 Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
- 14 Shri Dilip Saikia
- 15 Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shiyal
- 16 Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal
- 17 Shri Lallu Singh
- 18 Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar
- 19 Shri Ajay Tamta
- 20 Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy
- 21 Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare

**RAJYA SABHA**

- 22 Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya
- 23 Shri Ripun Bora
- 24 Smt. Kanta Kardam
- 25 Shri Om Prakash Mathur
- 26 Shri Rambhai Harjibhai Mokariya
- 27 Shri Surendra Singh Nagar
- 28 Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli
- 29 Dr. V. Sivadasan
- 30 Shri A. Vijayakumar
- 31 Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

- 1 Shri H. Ram Prakash Director
- 2 Shri Mohan Arumala Under Secretary

(iv)

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas having been authorised by the Committee, to submit the Report on their behalf, present this tenth report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas'.

2. The Committee examined the Demands for Grants (2022-23) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas which were laid on the Table of the House on 08.02.2021.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas at their sitting held on 17.02.2022. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 15.03.2022.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for furnishing the material and information in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry and for giving evidence before the Committee.

5. The Committee also place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

New Delhi;  
16 March, 2022  
25 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

**RAMESH BIDHURI,**  
*Chairperson,*  
*Standing Committee on*  
*Petroleum & Natural Gas.*

## REPORT PART – I

### Introductory

India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. With the growth in population and rapid socio-economic developments, India's energy demand is expected to raise manifold. However, in recent years, a considerable progress has been made in improving energy access in the country. India's energy vision is centered around energy access, energy efficiency, energy sustainability and energy security. It is primarily concerned with exploration and production of oil and natural gas, refining, distribution, marketing, import, export and conservation of petroleum products to cater to multi-dimensional requirements of the rising economy of the country.

Of late, the dynamic global economic order, prevailing geo-political tensions, monopolies of crude oil and natural gas production and opaque pricing policies have become potential threats to India's energy security. Today, India is the third largest consumer of energy. It is the third largest consumer of crude oil in the world. Similarly, India is the fourth largest refiner of crude oil in the world. Therefore, oil and natural gas will continue to play a critical role for many years to come.

The Annual Budget was presented on 01.02.2022. The Demand No. 76 pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas was laid in Lok Sabha on 08.02.2022. In pursuance of Rule 331E (1) (a) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Demands for Grants (2022-23) in respect of different Ministries/Departments stand referred to Departmentally related Standing Committees concerned. In this report, the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2021-22) has examined the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas under its jurisdiction.

In this backdrop, the mandate of the Ministry and the initiatives undertaken by it towards achieving the priorities in the context of the examination of Demands for Grants (2022-23) have been analysed in the subsequent paragraphs.

**A. Mandate of the Ministry**

1.2 The mandate of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is provided at Annexure-I.

**B. Budgetary Allocations**

1.3 With regard to the total budgetary allocations to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during the financial year 2022-23 along with BE, RE and actuals for the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and expenditure made during 2021-22 and details of allocations made and expenditure incurred during the last two years, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Name of Scheme/Item	Object Head	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Actuals 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	Actual 2021-22 (upto 31.1.2022)	BE 2022-23
<b>REVENUE</b>								
DBT for LPG	33	35605.00	25520.79	23666.61	12480.00	3400.00	139.74	4000.00
Other subsidy payable including NE Region(Domestic Natural Gas)	33	457.21	498.00	494.62	450.00	391.00	160.31	811.00
Project Managment Expenditure	33	76.00	98.64	98.64	65.00	65.00	65.00	64.00
DBT for Kerosene	33	41.00	39.00	5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other subsidy payable including NE Region(Kerosene)	33	3176.00	2677.32	2677.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feedstock Subsidy to BCPL/Assam Gas Cracker Complex	33	0.00	265.04	1700.00	1078.35	1042.92	1042.92	137.50
Scheme for LPG Connection to Poor Households(PMUUY)	33	1118.00	9690.00	9235.42	0.00	1618.00	1568.00	800.00
Payment to Indian Strategic Reserves Limited (O&M)	31	155.00	178.24	178.24	186.34	163.54	105.02	210.58
Gas Authority of India-PhulpurDhamraHaldia Pipeline Project	35	728.03	728.03	728.03	250.00	499.71	212.46	0.00
Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL) - Part of the North East Natural Gas Pipeline Grid	35	0.00	180.00	180.00	500.00	850.00	850.00	1798.27
Pradhan Mantri Ji-VAN Yojna	35	53.00	31.80	0.00	233.31	189.38	0	314.36
National Bio-Fuel Fund	31	1.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00	0	1.00
Secretariat -Economic Services		36.62	38.17	32.50	43.16	44.90	30.49	46.91
International contributions		1.75	1.90	1.83	2.25	2.25	0.14	2.25
<b>1.Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board</b>								
Grants-in-Aid General	36	13.87	1.54	1.94	13.87	0.00	1.13	0.00
Grants-in-Aid Salary	31	9.66	1.94	1.54	9.66	0.00	0.10	0.00
<b>2. Society for Petroleum Laboratory</b>								
Grants-in-Aid General	36	2.70	2.70	2.67	2.70	2.70	0.00	2.70

Grants-in-Aid Salary	31	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.18
Setting up of Indian Institute of Petroleum Energy (IPE) Vishakhapatnam	35	31.82	45.51	281.82	95.00	95.00	23.75	150.00
Establishment of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum and Technology (RGIP), Assam	35	1.00	0.01	0.00	32.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bangalore	35	1.00	0.01	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
Payment of Differential Royalty to State Governments	31	43.20	23.20	13.54	24.00	0.93	0.43	1.11
Cash Incentives to States for Kerosene Distribution Reforms		442.00	266.00	576.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41994</b>	<b>40287.99</b>	<b>39876.88</b>	<b>15516.78</b>	<b>8448.47</b>	<b>4199.49</b>	<b>8339.86</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>								
Payment to Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL)	60	690.00	2550.00	2250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Payment to ISPRL for construction of caverns Phase-II	53	10.00	0.01	0.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	600.00
National Seismic Programme	60	207.00	63.00	63.00	217.00	187.66	43.24	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>907.00</b>	<b>2613.01</b>	<b>2313.00</b>	<b>427.00</b>	<b>397.66</b>	<b>253.24</b>	<b>600.00</b>
<b>Grant Total ( Revenue +Capital)</b>		<b>42901.00</b>	<b>42901.00</b>	<b>42189.88</b>	<b>15943.78</b>	<b>8846.13</b>	<b>4452.73</b>	<b>8939.86</b>

### C. DBTL for LPG

1.4 When asked about the subsidy on petroleum products that is presently in vogue and details of the subsidy being provided for LPG and for PDS Kerosene, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

"Prior to introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL), price of subsidized LPG cylinder was decided by the Government and was charged from customers. Subsidy was directly given to oil companies.

To curb malpractices and diversion of subsidized LPG, DBTL scheme was launched all over the country with effect from 01.01.2015.

Under DBTL scheme, Domestic LPG Cylinder is being sold at market price to cash transfer compliant (CTC) consumers. Subsidy is transferred directly to the bank accounts of CTC consumers by oil companies on purchase of Domestic LPG Cylinder (up to cap of 12 cyl per annum). The subsidy is paid to consumers by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and the same is reimbursed by Government to OMCs on monthly basis.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG. Effective 1st March, 2020 the retail selling price of PDS Kerosene is being maintained at NIL under-recovery level on pan India basis. Since May, 2020, there is no subsidy to consumer on Domestic LPG (at



Delhi Market). However, in far-flung areas and some other markets, there is some subsidy which varies from market to market due to higher inland freight from port to bottling plant”.

1.5 The budgetary allocation in respect of DBT for LPG has been Rs. 4000 crore for the BE 2022-23. The allocation for the BE 2022-23 has been decreased by 67.95% when compared to previous financial year BE 2021-22. In this regard, when asked to specify the exact reasons for the same along with details w.r.t. the retail selling price of LPG cylinder and subsidy component for domestic LPG cylinders in all the states and union territories of the country, the Ministry has submitted as under:

“The Budget allocated to DBT for LPG for the F.Y. 2021-22 was Rs. 12,480 crore. However, the actual expenditure on subsidy for LPG is approximately Rs. 140 crore only (upto December 2021). Rs. 4000 crore as BE 2022-23 has been assessed on the basis of international LPG prices prevailing in December, 2021. Further, calibration, if required, would be made during the course of the year. The RSP of Domestic LPG cylinder in Delhi is Rs. 899.50 which has been stable since 6th October, 2021”.

1.6 Further, during the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has elaborated as under:

“.....DBT for LPG, इसके बारे में सेक्रेटरी साहब ने विस्तार से बताया है इस साल 12,480 है, लेकिन खर्चा कम हुआ है, क्योंकि ऑलरेडी सिलेण्डर के दाम तो बहुत बढ़े हैं, वह दाम 900 रुपये है वह कंज्यूमर से पास हो गया है अब अगर आगे रेट बढ़े तो सब्सिडी देनी होती है। If the rates are already high, in fact, there is no reason for us to look at more spending on subsidy by hiking the prices. इससे पहले रेट बहुत कम थे, अब मेजर प्राइस 900 रुपये कुछ है। That is already passed on to the consumers. ये सेंसेटिव इश्यूज हैं। So, depending upon the requirement, if it is to be hiked, then we can provide for it. These are the issues”.

#### **D. LPG connections to BPL Households (PMUY)**

1.7 In respect of the scheme for LPG connections to poor households (PMUY), Rs. 1618 crore was allocated for the BE 2021-22. However, actuals for the same upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022 has been shown as Rs. 1568 crore. Further, for the upcoming financial year 2022-23, a provision of Rs. 800 crore has been made in respect of the same. The Ministry has submitted that as on 25.01.2022, OMCs have released 98.48 lakh LPG connections out of 1 crore new connections announced as part of the PMUY 2.0 in

August, 2021. In this regard, when asked about the reasons for making budgetary provision of Rs. 800 crore in respect of PMUY despite the achievement of 98% target for the same, the Ministry has submitted as under:

“Budgetary provision of ₹ 1618 crore was made for BE 2021-22 to meet the expenditure against releasing of one crore LPG connections under PMUY phase-II i.e. Ujjwala 2.0. Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) have already released one crore LPG connections under the Scheme as on 01.02.2022 and an advance of ₹ 1568 crore have been released to OMCs in lieu of LPG connections released under Ujjwala 2.0 by them. In January 2022, the Government has extended the Scheme to release additional 60 lakh LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 on existing modalities and a provision of ₹ 800 crore has been made in BE 2022-23 to meet the expenditure. Based on number of applications, additional allocation might be sought afterwards at RE stage”.

1.8 State/UT-wise details are as under:

State/UT	Number of connections released
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	811
Andhra pradesh	25,193
Arunachal Pradesh	2,931
Assam	4,83,387
Bihar	16,04,999
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	3,66,916
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	39
Delhi	19,637
Goa	-
Gujarat	5,40,456
Haryana	11,893
Himachal Pradesh	2,023
Jammu and Kashmir	8,885
Jharkhand	2,14,310
Karnataka	3,19,666
Kerala	41,531
Ladakh	28
Lakshadweep	10
Madhya Pradesh	7,91,919
Maharashtra	2,65,440
Manipur	22,026
Meghalaya	17,964
Mizoram	1,334
Nagaland	17,695
Odisha	4,48,485
Puducherry	655
Punjab	16,013

Rajasthan	2,54,742
Sikkim	3,605
Tamil Nadu	2,06,009
Telangana	39,716
Tripura	4,576
Uttar Pradesh	19,85,462
Uttarakhand	46,759
West Bengal	20,82,839
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98,47,959</b>

1.9 On being enquired by the Committee about the modalities that have been devised for the implementation of 1 crore new LPG target of connections along its status and timelines, the Ministry has submitted the following written reply:

"Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched Ujjwala 2.0 on 10th August, 2021 in Uttar Pradesh to release 1 crore deposit-free LPG connection on pan-India basis, in addition to 8 crore LPG connections already released under PMUY Phase-I.

Under Ujjwala 2.0, the beneficiaries are given deposit free LPG connection along with free first refill and stove. LPG connection is released in the name of adult woman of the poor family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household and fulfilling other terms and conditions. The beneficiaries are identified either from SECC list or from seven other identified categories such as SC Households, ST Households, Most Backward Classes (MBC), Beneficiaries of PM Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna, Yojana (AAY), Forest Dwellers, Resident of islands/ river islands, Tea garden / ex-tea garden workers or Poor households not covered under the above categories. Special Provision has been made for Migrant Families to avail new connection using Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address (PoA) and Ration Card (RC). Connection can be taken as 14.2kg SBC / 5kg SBC/ 5kg DBC. KYC forms may be filled through online application through CSC/ Helpdesk/ direct submission to the distributor or any other mode as decided by OMCs from time to time. As on 25.01.2022, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have released 98.48 lakh LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0".

1.10 On being asked about the national average of annual consumption of refill cylinders in respect of PMUY LPG beneficiaries vis-a-vis normal LPG consumers, the Ministry has stated as under:

"National Per capita consumption of domestic LPG in year 2020-21 was 6.2 cylinders of 14.2 kg and average refill consumption of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for the year 2020-21 was 4.39 cylinders of 14.2 kg. The per capital LPG consumption of PMUY beneficiary is less in comparison to national per capita consumption of domestic LPG due to the reason that PMUY consumers broadly belong to the Economically Weaker Section of Society".

1.11 When asked to provide details w.r.t. modalities, targeted beneficiaries and timelines for implementation of PMUY for the financial year 2022-23, the Ministry has submitted the following details:

"Ujjwala 2.0 was launched on 10th August, 2021 to release 1 crore deposit free LPG connection on pan India basis, in addition to 8 crore LPG connections already released under PMUY Phase-I. Under Ujjwala 2.0, the beneficiaries are given deposit free LPG connection along with free first refill and stove. LPG connection is released in the name of adult woman of the poor family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household and applicant belongs to eligible categories. The applicant may be from SECC list or from seven other identified categories such as SC Households, ST Households, Most Backward Classes (MBC), Beneficiaries of PM Awas Yojana (Gramin), Beneficiaries of Antyodaya Anna, Yojana (AAY), Forest Dwellers, Resident of islands/ river islands, Tea garden / ex-tea garden workers or Poor households not covered under the above categories.

Special Provision has been made for Migrant Families to avail new connection using Self-Declaration instead of Proof of Address (PoA) and Ration Card (RC). Connection can be taken as 14.2kg SBC / 5kg SBC/ 5kg DBC. KYC forms may be filled through online application through CSC/ Helpdesk/ direct submission to the distributor or any other mode as decided by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) from time to time. As on 01.02.2022, OMCs have released 1 crore LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0. In January 2022, the Government has extended the Scheme to release additional 60 lakh LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 on existing modalities".

1.12 Further, during the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has explained as under:

".....मैं इसको क्लीयर कर देता हूँ एक करोड़ के बारे में मैंबर साहब कह रहे थे तो एक करोड़ का अनाउंसमेंट पिछली बजट स्पीच में किया गया था। एडिशनल एक करोड़ की घोषणा वर्ष 2021 के बजट में की गई थी। यह अनाउंसमेंट 21 फरवरी को हुआ था और आप 22 फरवरी तक देखें तो हमने वह लगभग 1 करोड़ कर लिए हैं। हम जो 60 लाख दे रहे हैं, वह उन 8 और 9 से सबसे आगे हैं। We are going to do 60 lakhs and that we will complete in the next few months. So, we have no problem there".

1.13 When asked as to whether there is any subsidy component in pricing of domestic LPG cylinders for PMUY consumers, the Ministry has stated as under:

"The price of domestic LPG refills is same for both PMUY and non-PMUY consumers. The applicable subsidy amount is directly credited to registered bank accounts of consumers".

### E. Phulpur-Dhamra-Haldia Pipeline Project

1.14 On being asked as to whether the entire stretch of PDH pipeline project has been completed along with its current status and requirement of viability gap fund provided by the Government towards this project during the FY 2022-23, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

"GAIL is implementing 2655 Km long Phulpur-Dhamra-Haldia Pipeline Project (PDHPP), popularly known as "Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project". Out of 2655 Km, 1200 Km of pipeline section have been completed.

The section-wise details of PDHPP are given below:

Sl.	Name of the Pipeline Section	Anticipated Completion	Status/Progress
1	Phulpur to Dobhi and Spurlines to Barauni, Patna, Varanasi & Gorakhpur (PDHPP- Section 1) Total Length – 750 Km	Commissioned	Commissioned (750 Km)
2	Dhamra-Angul Pipeline Project (Section-2A of PDHPP) Total Length – 400 Km	Jul'2022	Overall Physical Progress: 83.7%
3	Dobhi-Durgapur Pipeline Project (Section-2B of PDHPP) Total Length – 500 Km	Jun'2022	Overall Physical Progress: 98.2%  <b>Note</b> : Mainline (Dobhi-Durgapur) Including Matix Fertilizer, Durgapur & HURL, Sindri Spur lines (~359 Km): Commissioned
4	Bokaro- Angul Pipeline Project (Section-3A of PDHPP) Total Length – 670 Km	May'2022	Overall Physical Progress: 90.3%  • 91 Km pipeline section commissioned.
5	Durgapur- Haldia Pipeline Project including CGS Kolkata Spur line (Section-3B of PDHPP) Total Length – 335 Km	Jun'2023#	Overall Physical Progress: 57.4%  <b>Status:</b> 3 (1) Published : 288.2 Km 6 (1) Published : 186.5 Km RoU Handover / Panchnama : 44 Km  <b>Construction work delayed due to Slow RoU Acquisition (6(1) proposals, compensation determination &amp; disbursements.</b>

# Subject to availability of hindrance free RoU by Jun'22 in West Bengal

CCEA has approved 40% capital grant (Viability Gap Fund) limited to Rs 5176 Crore on 21/09/2016 for Phulpur-Dhamra-Haldia pipeline project against the estimated capital cost of Rs 12,940 Crores.

Total Capex of PDHPP till 31/01/2022:	Rs 11,747.17 Cr.
Capital Grant received from GOI:	Rs 4549.20 Cr.
Capital Grant allocated for FY 2021-22:	Rs 839.26 Cr.
Expected release by GOI during FY 2021-22:	Rs 839.26 Cr.
Balance Capital Grant to be required during FY 2022-23:	Rs 0.00 Cr.

Hence it is estimated that no VGF would be outstanding during FY 2022-23 on part of Gol Budget”.

1.15 With regard to the completion of Barauni-Guwahati portion of PDH pipeline project along with the progress made till now on this stretch, the Ministry has provided the following details:

“Barauni-Guwahati portion of PDH Pipeline Project is being implemented as an integral part of PDH Pipeline Project. The project is being executed to connect North East Region (NER) with the National Gas Grid. The approx. length of the pipeline is 729 km having capacity of 2.5 MMSCMD.

The portion of Barauni Guwahati pipeline in the states of Assam (263 Km) & Bihar (278 Km) is expected to be completed by June, 2022. However, due to delay in RoU acquisition in the state of West Bengal, 189 Km section lying in West Bengal state has been delayed & the same targeted to be completed within 12 months from the date of availability of hindrance free RoU.

The construction status of the project is as below.

Sl.	Name of the Pipeline Section	Status/Progress
1	Barauni Guwahati Pipeline (As an integral part of PDHPP)  Total Length – 729 Km	Overall Physical Progress: 85.2%  Construction Status:  <b>Bihar (278 Km)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welding : 258 Km</li> <li>• Lowering : 226 Km</li> </ul> <b>West Bengal (189 Km)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welding : 87 Km</li> <li>• Lowering: 22 Km</li> </ul> <b>Assam (262 Km)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welding : 250 Km</li> <li>• Lowering : 238 Km</li> </ul> <b>Total (729 Km)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welding : 595 Km</li> <li>• Lowering : 486 Km</li> </ul>

1.16 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has further elaborated as under:

".....इसमें कुछ हिस्से रह गए हैं, जहां राइट ऑफ की बात है। कुछ हिस्से ऐसे रह गए हैं, खासकर बंगाल में, जहां राइट ऑफ लेने के लिए बंगाल सरकार भी चेष्टा कर रही है। राइट ऑफ मिलने के बाद, वह काम पूरा करने में हमें कुछ महीने लगते हैं। हमारा अनुमान यह है कि राइट ऑफ मिलने के बाद इसमें एक साल का समय लगेगा।

.....आपने सही कहा है कि बंगाल में राइट ऑफ मिलने के बाद एक साल में हम इसे पूरा कर लेंगे। बंगाल के अलावा, बाकी पूरी पाइप लाइन 2022 में पूरी हो जाएगी। दुर्गापुर फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट आलरेडी कमीशन होकर रेडी है। बाकी तीनों फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स – बरौनी, सिन्दरी और गोरखपुर में आलरेडी गैस सप्लाई शुरू हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का काम कम्प्लीट हो गया है। झारखण्ड का काम भी करीब-करीब कम्प्लीट हो गया है, 2022 में ओडिशा का काम कम्प्लीट हो जाएगा। वेस्ट बंगाल ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि दिसम्बर, 2022 तक धीरे-धीरे राइट ऑफ देंगे तो दिसम्बर, 2023 तक हम इसे कम्प्लीट कर देंगे। जहां तक मेजर कन्ज्यूमर का सवाल है, असम के अलावा, बाकी सारे कन्ज्यूमर्स को हम इसी साल में सप्लाई कर पाएंगे और उनमें से कुछ को आलरेडी सप्लाई चल रही है। जो 6 सीजीडी इससे कनेक्टेड थीं, उनमें से सीजीडी आलरेडी कनेक्टेड हैं और बाकी तीन में हम कैस्केड से गैस पहुंचा रहे हैं और वे भी इस साल में पूरी कनेक्ट हो जाएंगी। युटिलाइजेशन काफी हद तक हो चुका है और जो फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स कमिशनिंग स्टेज में हैं तो हमारा अनुमान है कि जुलाई तक करीब 50 प्रतिशत कैपेसिटी युटिलाइजेशन में आ जाएगी।"

#### **F. Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)**

1.17 A budgetary provision of Rs. 1798.27 crore has been made in BE 2022-23 in respect of IGGL. When enquired about the progress of IGGL during the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has elaborated as under:

"Then, we come to the North-East Gas Pipeline Grid Project. It is very clearly written. यह बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा गया है, नॉर्थईस्ट में सब कुछ करने के लिए फोकस हो रहा है। इसके हिसाब से आगे जाकर नॉर्थईस्ट में काम बढ़ता जाएगा। इस साल में हमने 850 करोड़ दिए हैं और अगले साल में 1700 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् दोगुने से भी ज्यादा किया हुआ है, क्योंकि वहां पर काम ज्यादा होने का मूमेंटम पकड़ रहा है।

असम वाला पोर्शन लगभग कम्प्लीट है, जून तक पूरा हो जाएगा, लेकिन वेस्ट बंगाल से होकर पाइपलाइन जाती है और वेस्टबंगाल वाला काम अगर दिसम्बर, 2023 तक पूरा होता है तो असम में भी 2023 में शुरू हो जाएगा।

ये एरियाज डिफिकल्ट हैं। ओडिशा से शुरू होकर बंगाल होते हुए लेकर जाना है। राइट ऑफ में वैल्यू ऑफ लैंड बहुत कॉस्टली है, क्योंकि कोस्टल एरिया है। इसमें कुछ चीजें हैं, लेकिन यह प्रोजेक्ट समय से पहले पूरा किया गया है।"

**G. Indian Institute of Petroleum for Energy (IPE), Vishakhapatnam**

1.18 Total budgetary allocations with regard to setting up of IPE at Visakhapatnam:

"Budgetary allocations are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-22			2022-23
BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE
31.82	22.28	22.28	31.82	45.51	281.82	95.00	95.00	23.75*	150.00

\*Released till date".

1.19 On being enquired about the present status of IPE in Andhra Pradesh along with details of progress during the year 2021-22, the Ministry has submitted as under:

"The Government of Andhra Pradesh has delineated the land measuring 201.80 acres free of cost, at Vangali Village, Sabbavaram Mandal, Visakhapatnam for construction of the permanent campus for IPE. The land was handed over in the month of February, 2019 and intimated that out of which 175.74 acres which has the clear possession and the remaining balance of land 26.06 acres is covered by the Court Case.

The balance land of 26.06 acres is spilled across the total alienated land of 201.80 acres.

On continuous follow up by the Institute and intervention by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the mutation for 157.36 acres out of the alienated land of 201.80 acres on the name of the Institute has been done, in the month of January 2022, by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Taking possession of the land, the institute is in the process of finalizing its construction activities.

The original time-line is from 2016-17 to 2022-23 and cost estimates is Rs.655.46 crore".

1.20 When asked as to whether any timeline has been fixed for the completion of permanent campus of IPE at Vishakhapatnam, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

**"(a) Original Time lines:**

The infrastructure development of the University is proposed to be completed in 2 phases as per Detailed Project Report (DPR), as mentioned below:

- (i) Phase 1- Year 0 to Year 3 (FY 2014-15 to FY 2017-18)
- (ii) Phase 2- Year 4 to Year 7 ( 2018-2019 to FY 2020-2021)



**(b) Revised Time lines:**

Due to the delay in handing over of land and pending court cases, the revised time lines duly approved by the Board of Governors (BoG) of IPE are as under:

- (i) Phase 1- Year 1 to Year 3 (FY 2022-2023 to FY 2024-2025)\*
- (ii) Phase 2- Year 4 to Year 5 (2025-2026 to FY 2026-2027)\*

(\*subject to prevailing of normal conditions due to COVID-19)".

1.21 On being enquired about the current status of the land under litigation measuring 26.06 acre out of the total alienated land of 201.80 acre meant for the construction of IPE campus, the Ministry has furnished the following details:

"The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has recently (in January, 2022) given clear title for 157.36 acres of land on the name of 'Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy', out of the total alienated land of 201.80 acres at Survey Nos. 135/2 & 241/3 of Vangali-Village, Sabbavaram Mandal, Visakhapatnam.

The mutation for remaining balance land of 44.44 acres including the land 26.06 acres which is still under litigation, is pursued with the concerned Authorities".

1.22 With regard to Rs. 95.00 crore for the BE 2021-22, only Rs. 23.75 cr. has been shown as actuals in respect of IPE. In this regard, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

"Though the B.E. for 2021-22 was Rs. 95 crore, only Rs. 23.75 crore have been released by Ministry of Petroleum as the capital expenditure incurred by IPE was low as the construction of IPE permanent campus and its infrastructure development could not be taken up completely due to the pending land issues.

As stated in reply to Question No. 15(i), the mutation of land to an extent of 157.36 acres out of the alienated land of 201.80 acres on the name of Institute, has recently been completed. The construction activities will be started at the earliest and the demands for grants, as per the requirement, will be placed accordingly".

1.23 When asked as to whether any efforts have been made by the Ministry/HPCL for expediting the adjudication of the pending land acquisition case of IPE in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, the following information has been submitted by the Ministry:

"On continuous intervention by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the mutation for 157.36 acres out of the alienated land of 201.80 acres on the name of the Institute has been done, in the month of January 2022, by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Taking possession of the land, the institute is in the process of finalizing its construction activities.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has delineated the land measuring 201.80 acres free of cost, at Vangali Village, Sabbavaram Mandal, Visakhapatnam for construction of the permanent campus for IPE. The land was handed over in the month of February, 2019 and intimated that out of which 175.74 acres which has the clear possession and the remaining balance of land 26.06 acres is covered by the Court Case.

In this regard, Secretary (PNG), vide D.O. letters dated 04.06.2021 and dated 26.11.2021 addressed to the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, requested to look into the matter and direct the concerned authorities to hand over the remaining land of 26.06 acres to IPE immediately, to enable IPE to start construction activities without further delay, as relevant as on that day. However, 44.44 acres are yet to be handed over, and the the District Collector & Revenue authorities, Visakhapatnam District, assured that it will be resolved very shortly".

1.24 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has further elaborated as under:

"Similarly, in IPE, we have given Rs. 150 crore. Madam has already told about it. Madam, in IPE, the land issue has been solved and 170 acre land is available. The construction is started. We are aware of your concern. In fact, if I see, I may tell you, last one month, we were discussing how to start the work before 31<sup>st</sup> March. I am assuring that they will be taken up at appropriate level in Andhra Pradesh and the problem will be sorted out. There is a land litigation for 29 acres. Separate that land litigation, rest of the area 175 acres, they are sitting with the people and we will spend this Rs. 150 crore. Your concerns are well aware in the Ministry. We have flagged it. We will solve this problem".

#### H. Centre for Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru

1.25 When asked to provide details w.r.t. the current status and progress of the Centre for Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru along with budgetary allocation for the same for the year 2022-23, the Ministry has submitted as under:

"Current status and progress of the Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru:

Government of Karnataka has provided 150 acres of land at Kambalipura Village, Hoskote Taluk, Bengaluru Rural District, Karnataka to Energy Institute, Bengaluru, however, land is not in the possession of the Institute due to the dispute of deemed forest area and agitation by local villagers. The construction of boundary wall and other campus development works have been halted since 2020 due to above-mentioned reasons. Institute is working hard to get the issue resolved at the earliest.

The Institute meet out its operating expenses from the advance of Rs. 50.00 crore, received from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB). The Ministry of

Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) has approved an amount of Rs. 100.00 crore for Energy Institute, Bengaluru for campus development works.

Energy Institute, Bengaluru (EIB) commenced offering M. Tech. programmes from Academics Session 2017-18 with the approval of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) and included Doctoral programmes in Academics Session 2020-21.

Institute is currently operating from the rented premise of NMIT Bengaluru; however, Institute has been procuring lab equipment, computer, IT peripherals, books, etc to provide state-of-the-art learning facilities to M. Tech. and Ph.D. scholars. The programmes offered from the centre is as follows:

### **Energy Institute, Bengaluru**

#### **I. Postgraduate Programmes**

- a. M. Tech. in Energy Science & Technology (Seat- 15)
- b. M. Tech in Power & Energy Systems Engineering (Seat- 15)
- c. M. Tech in Renewable & Alternate Energy (Seat-15)
- d. M. Tech. in Electric Vehicle Technology (Seat- 15)

#### **II. Doctoral Programmes**

- a. Ph. D. in various Engineering subjects (Seat- 10)

Currently, there are 87 students are enrolled in M. Tech. and 10 in Ph.D programmes.

#### **Human Resources**

Institute has appointed 6 nos regular faculty and 11 staff members on outsourced mode for the smooth operation of the centre.

#### **Budgetary allocations are as under:**

2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-22			2022-23
BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE
1.00	0.01	Nil	1.00	0.01	Nil	50.00	50.00	50.00	-

1.26 On being enquired about the provision that has been made in the Budget Estimates of 2022-23 in respect of Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru along with details of current progress of the Institute, the Ministry has stated as under:

"The Committee on Establishment Expenditure (CEE) in its meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2021 under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary & Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance, Government of India has approved a grant of Rs. 100.00 crore for Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru to set up the campus. In the meeting, it was further decided that no further fund shall be provided to Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru. Since approved fund of

Rs. 100.00 crore will be released to Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru during FY 2021-22, therefore, no provision has been made in the Budget Estimates of 2022-23.

Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru is currently operating from the rented campus of NMIT, Bengaluru and offering M. Tech. programmes in following streams along with Ph.D".

1.27 When asked as to whether the issue related to acquisition of land has been resolved, the Ministry has stated as under:

"The issue related to land acquisition is still under dispute. Government of Karnataka has allotted a land of 150 acres to Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bangalore and out of that Department of Forest, Government of Karnataka has declared 23.13-acre land as deemed forest.

Further to the above, local farmers are claiming their rights on the land and due to their violent agitation, construction of boundary wall at the site at Kambalipura Village, Hoskote Taluk, Rural Bengaluru District has been halted since long. Institute has been negotiating with agitating farmers to resolve the dispute and start the construction of boundary and other works. They have also filed a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka at Bengaluru by requesting the court not to evict the petitioners from the land".

1.28 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has further elaborated as under:

"Then, there is an establishment of Centre of Excellence at Bangalore. The Expenditure Department has given us Rs. 100 crore for grants for all these Centres. They said: "You spend this Rs. 100 crore and come back to us or also examine." After all, these Centre of Excellence do research and give degrees. We have given Rs. 100 crore and since the Department has internal issues, the Department of Expenditure told: "You spend this amount first, and come back to us if there is any fund is required."

I. PM Ji-VAN Yojana

1.29 The budgetary allocations in respect of PM-Jivan Yojana are as under:

"PM-Jivan Yojana

2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023
BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE
53	31.80	NIL	233.31	189.38	*37.875	314.36

All figures are in Crore Rs.

Note: \* payment for bills received of Rs. 37.875 crores has been approved and release of same is underway".

1.30 When asked about the objectives of PM Ji-VAN Yojana along with the progress achieved till date since the launch of this scheme, the Ministry has stated as under:

"In order to encourage setting up of second generation bio-refineries, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 28.02.2019 approved the "Pradhan Mantri Ji-VAN (JaivIndhan- Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana" for providing financial support to integrated bio-ethanol projects with a total financial outlay of Rs 1969.50 crore for the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24.

The current scheme envisages setting up of 12 commercial scale Second Generation (2G) Bioethanol projects and 10 demonstration scale 2G Bioethanol projects based on non-food biomass feedstocks and other renewable feedstocks.

Financial assistance of Rs. 150 Crore each to the 4 commercial projects at Panipat, Haryana (IOCL), Bhatinda, Punjab (HPCL), Bargarh, Odisha (BPCL), Numaligarh, Assam (NRL) and Rs. 15 crore to one demonstration project of Indian Oil at Panipat, Haryana has been approved under the said scheme. These projects are in advanced stage of construction".

1.31 When asked about the actuals for FY 2021-22 has been shown as 'NIL' as against the provision of Rs. 189.38 crore during the RE 2021-22 along with the reason for the same, the Ministry has stated as under:

"The actual expenditure till date for FY 2021-22 is Rs. 37.87 crore. However, Rs. 189.00 crores would be the likely expenditure till 31.03.2022 in the Scheme".

1.32 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has further elaborated regarding the progress of the 2G Ethanol plants as under:

"...2जी इथेनॉल के जो प्लांट्स हैं, हम तो गिनती के तीन या चार प्लांट्स ही सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगा रहे हैं। हमसे कहीं ज्यादा निजी क्षेत्र में लग रहे हैं। निजी क्षेत्र में उनकी दुकान तब तक चलती है, जब तक उनका फार्मर्स से टाइप होता है। उसके बिना तो उनकी दुकान नहीं चल सकती, क्योंकि उनके लिए कहीं कोई रॉ-मेटेरियल का ठेका नहीं होगा।

मैं आपको यह उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि इसमें पंजाब में सबसे बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट आ रहा है। इसमें पूरे दस किलोमीटर वाले एरिया में अभी से फार्मर्स से टाइप कर लिया गया है कि मैं आपकी पैडी-स्ट्रॉ खरीदूंगा, इतना दाम दूंगा और जैसे ही आपकी पैडी-स्ट्रॉ तैयार होती है, उसे आप किसी और को मत बेचिए, मुझे बेचिए। इसमें जितने कमर्शियल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स आएंगे, ये प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ज्यादा आएंगे, जो 2जी के लिए खरीदेंगे। हमारा रोल सिर्फ यह है कि हम 2जी इथेनॉल के प्रड्यूसर को एक अच्छा दाम दे सकें। अगर उसको अच्छा दाम मिलेगा, तब ही वह किसान को अच्छा दाम देगा। उसको फायदा तब ही है, जब वह हमें सप्लाय करेगा और वह सप्लाय तब ही कर सकता है, जब वह कहीं से खरीदेगा। अगर किसान ही उसके पास से भाग जाएगा, तो वह धंधा कर नहीं सकता। अतः हमारा फोकस यह है कि हम अच्छा दाम दें। हम एक एश्योर्ड ऑफ़र दे रहे हैं। हमारी ऑयल कंपनीज उससे खरीदने को तैयार हैं। हमने यह बता दिया है।

कि अगले साल क्या दाम होगा, वह हमने तय कर दिया है और कितना हम लेने को तैयार हैं, यह भी हमने तय कर दिया है।

अब आप कहीं से भी इसे इकट्ठा कीजिए। आप फार्मर्स से कनेक्ट करके, इसे इकट्ठा करके प्रड्यूस कीजिए, हम खरीदने को तैयार हैं। हमारा फोकस इस पर ज्यादा रहता है।

Supplementing the submission, the representative of the IOCL elaborated as under:

....I would like to add something to this. हमने पानीपत में एक 2जी प्लांट लगाया। दो दिन पहले ही हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट फार्मर्स को 1,000 रुपये पर टन सब्सिडी देने के लिए राजी हो गई है, क्योंकि एग्रीगेशन की टोटल कॉस्ट 2,600 रुपये आ रही है। Haryana Government has added Rs. 1,000 per ton. यह बहुत ही अच्छा मूव है। हम बाकी स्टेट्स से भी यही रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, अदरवाइज वे प्लांट्स वाइबल नहीं होंगे। जैसा कि सेक्रेट्री साहब ने कहा, we can give a price, लेकिन अगर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कॉस्ट ही ज्यादा है, तो वह वाइबल नहीं होगा। यह कल की डेवलपमेंट है, I just thought to share this information with you".

Further, the representative of the Ministry has elaborated as under:

“सर, मैं इस अभियान के बारे में बताता हूँ। जैसा कि चेयरमैन, आईओसीएल ने भी अभी बताया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने हजार रुपये की सब्सिडी दी है। इसके पहले भी जो फसल अवशेष होता है, उसको कैसे कलेक्ट करेंगे, बेलर और सारी चीजों की भी सब्सिडी दी गई है। मशीनरी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने दी है, जो मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर के थ्रू गई है। इसमें काफी एक्टिविटी डिफरेंट मंत्रालयों की भी है और इस तरह से फार्मर्स को भी जागरूक किया गया है कि आप एक जगह भी दें, जहां पर इसको स्टोर किया जाए, क्योंकि पराली की वॉल्युम बहुत ज्यादा होती है, जिस कारण उसे स्टोर करना पड़ता है। इस पर भी काम चल रहा है, उन्होंने आईडेंटिफाय भी किया है।

एक और काम भी किया है। ये प्लांट्स बहुत जगह आ रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक ही पराली के सोर्स पर तीन-चार प्लांट्स आ जाएं। इनको भी अच्छे से बांटा गया है कि ये प्लांट्स यहां से पराली लेंगे। ये सारे कार्य हुए हैं, जिनमें फार्मर्स को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। इस कारण ही यह काम आगे बढ़ा है और इस स्तर तक आया है।”

#### **J. National Bio-fuel Fund**

1.33 When asked about the actuals for the year 2021-22 has been shown as 'NIL' as against the Rs. 1 crore of BE & RE 2021-22 along with the details of the same, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

"In anticipation of the approval of the National Bio-Fuel Fund by the Ministry of Finance, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore was made. However, the National Bio-Fuel Fund is yet to be approved by the Ministry of Finance. Hence, actuals for the year 2021-22 has been shown as NIL".

1.34 When asked about why the approval from the Ministry of Finance has been delayed and whether any objections/queries have been raised by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry has stated as under:

"MoPNG has been taking up with Dept of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance for creation of a National Bio-Fuel Fund as envisaged in the National Policy on Biofuels-2018.

National Bio-fuel fund is envisaged as a part of National policy on Bio-fuels-2018. As there have been periods revisions in national policy on Bio-Fuels, hence, have resulted in changes in the envisaged scheme of National Bio-fuel fund. The scheme is being finalized in consultation with all stakeholders including Ministry of Finance".

#### K. Construction of ISPRL Phase-II

1.35 When asked to provide details w.r.t. the quantum of funds allocated for Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur ISPRL projects for the following financial years, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

Expenditures for ISPRL projects (As per Finance Budget allocation)										
(Figures in Rs./crores)										
Scheme	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual upto December 21	BE (proposed)
ISPRL O&M Expenditures for Mangalore padur and Vishakhapatnam Projects	120.00	120.00	116.82	155.00	178.24	146.69	186.34	163.54	108.93	210.58*

Crude Oil Procurement for ISPRL Caverns	1.00	1.00	NIL	690.00	2,550.00	2,653.13	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Construction of Caverns Phase II	1.00	1.00	NIL	10.00	0.01	NIL	210.00	210.00	98.19	600.00

1.36 When asked to furnish the present status of financing of purchase of crude oil storage in strategic caverns under various phases, the Ministry has stated as under:

"Under Phase I of Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) programme, Government through ISPRL has built SPR facilities with a total capacity of 5.33 MMT at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. All the three facilities i.e. Visakhapatnam, Mangalore & Padur have been commissioned in June'2015, October' 2016 and December' 2018 respectively. All these three facilities were dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 10<sup>th</sup> February'2019.

The total reserve of Phase-I of SPR is currently estimated to supply approximately 9.5 days of India's crude requirement

The storages at all the three locations have been filled up completely as below:-

Site	Visakhapatnam	Mangalore	Padur	Total
Capacity / oil in storages	1.33 MMT	1.5 MMT	2.5 MMT	5.33 MMT

With the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic across the world, and lockdown in India since March 2020, the refineries were operating at bare minimum capacities due to drastic reduction in the demand for petroleum products. This coupled with high supply of crude, resulted in a significant drop in crude oil prices across the globe. To take advantage of the low crude oil prices, Govt. of India decided to step up its efforts to fill the Strategic Reserves.

In this context, the Government had earlier allocated Rs.690 Crores from the Budgetary allocation for the year 2020-21 for filling one compartment at Padur. To take advantage of the down turn in global crude prices, Government of India further allocated Rs.3184 Crores (Considering crude rate as 28 US \$/bbl and exchange rate of Rs 75.5 per US \$) towards filling the SPRs in Phase I during the year 2020-21.

MoPNG, advised the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz BPCL, IOCL, HPCL and PSU MRPL to fill the crude in the SPRs. Approximately, 16.37 million bbls for Mangalore and Padur and 0.34 million bbls of crude oil for Vishakhapatnam, thus total 16.71 Million Bbls. The strategic reserves at all the three locations have been filled fully in April & May'2020, and some balance quantity in Oct'2020.



The average cost of procurement was 19\$/bbl as compared to US\$60 per bbl prevailing in Jan 2020. This resulted in savings to Govt. of India for approximately Rs 5069 Crore (US\$685.11 Million)".

1.37 When asked to furnish an update on negotiations with foreign countries/companies w.r.t. utilization of the capacities of the strategic storage caverns, the Ministry has submitted the following information:

**"Agreement & MoU with Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)**

The Mangalore facility has two compartments of 0.75 MMT each. One of the compartments has been given to Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). An agreement was signed between ADNOC and ISPRL on 10th Feb'2018, permitting ADNOC to use one compartment at Mangalore. ADNOC has stored approx. 5.8 Million Barrels of crude at ISPRL's Mangalore cavern. It can use a portion of this oil as commercial supply to its customers in India, while the rest will remain as strategic storage to be released to meet emergencies such as supply disruptions due to natural disaster or geopolitical factors.

**Other foreign Companies**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Saudi Aramco on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2019 to fill Crude Oil in ISPRL's one cavern at Padur, Karnataka, however due to slowdown of prices in Covid pandemic in April/May'2020, Govt. of India filled up the caverns through its own fund (already mentioned in reply of Point no.(i)). Due to this, MoU with Saudi Aramco was not required to be further pursued".

1.38 On being enquired about the current progress in the allotment of land for the construction of Phase-II of ISPRL at Chandikol (Orissa) and Padur (Karnataka), the Ministry has submitted the following details:

**"Chandikhol, Odisha**

- o About 400 acres of land is proposed to be acquired for creating the planned SPRs and additionally about 200 acres of land have been identified for re-handling the rock debris.
- o Online application for land acquisition at Odisha has been submitted by ISPRL on 30th Sep 2019.
- o Secretary MoPNG met Chief Secretary Govt of Odisha on 05th April 2021 at Bhubaneshwar to expedite the land allotment for Chandikhol Project.
- o Secretary, MoPNG wrote a letter to Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha dated 13th May 2021 proposing that the Ministry can consider designating the excavated rock debris to Govt. of Odisha for their use.

- State Govt to confirm on the status of ownership for excavated rock. Letter in this regard written by Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas to Chief Minister of Odisha.
- As per Govt of Odisha, they are evaluating the application for land allotment for the Chandikhol Project and the approval from Govt of Odisha for allotment is awaited.

#### Padur, Karnataka

- Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) issued preliminary notification in January 2021 for acquisition of 210 acres for Padur phase 2 after completion of Cadastral Survey for land.
- On request of KIADB, an advance payment of Rs.98.17 Crore has been made to KIADB towards land acquisition cost of 210 acres of land at Padur and Kalanthur village in March 21.
- The Govt. of Karnataka vide order no.CI 283 SEP2020 dated 26.05.2021 constituted R&R committee. Meeting of the R&R (relief and rehabilitation) committee was held in the month of July & August' 2021. R&R Package to be firmed up by DC Udupi in consultation with SLAO.
- Post approval of DC Udupi, JMC was started in Nov 2021 under supervision of Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO) but was stopped by protestors demanding R&R package.
- ISPRL/MoPNG is following up with DC Udupi and SLAO for expediting the JMC activity and completion of land acquisition process. Compensation rates for Land to be finalized by DC Udupi".

1.39 When asked as to whether the funds provided as BE 2022-23 is for both the projects along with the storage capacity of crude oil at these two locations, the Ministry has furnished the following details:

"Yes, funds provided as Rs.600 Crore as BE 2022-23 is for both Chandikhol and Padur projects.

The storage capacity will be as under:-

Chandikhol, Odisha	=	4	MMT
Padur 2, Karnataka	=	2.5	MMT
Total	=	6.5	MMT

Explaining the status of construction of caverns for storage of crude oil under Phase-II projects of ISPRL, the representative of the Ministry made the following submission:

"अगर इसी को हम आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इसका जो फेज-2 है, कर्नाटक में जो पडुर है, उसी को हम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। दूसरा, ओडिशा में चंडीखोल करके एक जगह है, वहां पर हम इसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हमने यहां नई लोकेशन आइडेंटिफाई की है। इसमें हमें थोड़ा सा समय जरूर लग रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें लैंड जिस तरह से चाहिए, हमें उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाई है। हमारा संवाद दोनों राज्यों सरकारों से चल रहा है। पूर्व सचिव भी इनसे मिले थे, मंत्री जी के लेवल पर भी इसको लिया गया है और हमारे अफसर लगातार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि जमीन का यह काम जल्दी से हो सके, ताकि हम आगे फेज-2 का कार्यक्रम कर सके। इसमें भी 60 परसेंट खर्चा भारत सरकार से आ रहा है। इनका हम कमर्शियलाइजेशन के लिए इस्तेमाल करेंगे।"

Elaborating further, on the funds, the representative of the Ministry made the following submission:

"...इसके अलावा आपने आईएसपीआरएल की फेज-1 और फेज-2 की स्लाइड देखी है। फेज-1 में जीरो रखा है। आईएसपीआरएल में फेज-1 कंप्लीट हो गया है। इसलिए ही अगले साल का प्रावधान जीरो रखा गया है। फेज-2 में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्लान बना है। उसमें ओडिशा के चंडीखोल का 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है और बाकी पाडूर में एक्सपेंड कर रहे हैं। उसका अभी काम शुरू होना है इसलिए हमने उसका बजट 800 करोड़ रुपये का रखा है। इस प्रोजेक्ट में फेज-1 और फेज-2 में यह फर्क है कि फेज-1 को गवर्नमेंट ने पूरा पैसा देकर करवाया है। फेज-2 में आपको मालूम है कि हम तेल को कॉमर्शियल भी कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट 60 परसेंट सपोर्ट करती है।"

#### L. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT)

1.40 Budgetary allocations in respect of RGIPT are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

	2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-22			2022-23
	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE	RE	ACTUALS	BE
RGIPT, Jais, Amethi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RGIPT Sivasagar, Assam	1.00	0.01	Nil	1.00	0.01	Nil	32.00	32.00	32.00	-

1.41 When asked to furnish an update on the RGIPT campus at Rai Barelli and on RGIPT at Sivasagar, Assam along with the details of the work done during the year 2021-22, the Ministry has stated as under:

#### "I. Status of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), Jais, Amethi:

##### Campus Infrastructure:

RGIPT has started operating from permanent campus at Jais, Amethi since October 2016. The campus has air-conditioned State-of-Art 16 classrooms with

projection and conferencing facilities. The 8 large classrooms and the 8 small classrooms are capable of accommodating 125 and 70 students respectively. The campus is now having 2 academic units that hosts Department of Petroleum Engineering & Geoengineering, Chemical Engineering & Biochemical Engineering, Mathematical Sciences, Computer Sciences & Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Sciences & Humanities and Management studies. This is a fully residential campus. A hostel of 1000-bed capacity with required amenities such as Wi-Fi, mess facility and play courts is present in the campus to accommodate all the UG and PG students. A total of 108 flats (54 three BHK and 54 two BHK) to provide housing facility to faculty and staff members are built-in in the campus. One auditorium (Vivekananda Sabhagar) of 500 capacities is present for conducting seminars, convocation, conferences and academic get-togethers, which was inaugurated by the Honorable Ministers Shri Dharmendra Pradhan Ji, Smt. SmritiZubinlrani Ji and Shri. Prakash Javadekar Ji. RGIPT is having in-campus bank (Bank of Baroda), India Post office, and small shopping complex to cater to the requirements of occupants and a pre-school for the campus kids.

#### I. Status of building construction works at RGIPT, Jais, Amethi:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year of commencement of works	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Status or works
1	Track & Field	04.03.2020	26.00	Completed in 2021
2	Workshop cum Incubation Centre	29.10.2020	1163.00	In progress
	Married Hostel (G+4)			
	Director's Bungalow			
3	Girls' Hostel (G+6, Bed- 208 students)	05.02.2021	728.24	In progress
4	Faculty Cabins & Labs at Admin Block 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor	06.07.2021	298.32	In progress
<b>Total</b>			<b>2215.16</b>	

#### II. Status of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), Sivasagar, Assam

The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India has established Assam Energy Institute at Sivasagar, Assam as a centre of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) Jais, Amethi.

##### Academics

Assam Energy Institute (AEI), Sivasagar, Assam commenced the academic programmes from academic session 2017-18 with three diploma courses, namely- Diploma in Petroleum Engineering, Diploma in Chemical Engineering and Diploma Mechanical Engineering with specialization in Pipeline Engineering.

**II. Status of building construction works at AEI, Sivasagar:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year of commencement of work	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Status or works
1	Boundary Wall & Gates	10.12.2020	866.00	In progress
2	Girls' Hostel (G+3)	06.12.2020	704.00	In progress
3	Dining Hall	23.12.2020	718.00	In progress
4	2 nos of Boys' Hostel (G+3)	10.12.2020	2011.00	In progress
5	Academic Building (G+1)	06.02.2021	3112.00	In progress
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7411.00</b>	

1.42 When asked as to whether there is any timeline for the completion of the construction of RGIPT campus at Sivasagar, Assam and whether the works which are under progress have been completed, the Ministry has provided the following details:

"Government of Assam has allotted 100 acres of land to Assam Energy Institute at Sivasagar. The campus is operational since 2017 by offering diploma courses. Institute has awarded construction works to CPWD and works have been completed from the fund received from Oil PSUs and functional since then".

1.43 When asked about why no provision has been made in the Budget Estimates of 2022-23 in respect of RGIPT and details of the current progress of the Institute, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

"Budgeted amount has already been disbursed to Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) during FY 2017-18, therefore, no provision has been made in the Budget Estimates of 2022-23.

**Details of current progress are as under:-**

The Institute has notably expanded both academic and research activities in last two years. The number of academic offerings has increased from 5 to 16 at Undergraduate and Post graduate level apart from Ph. D programme. The faculty strength is augmented including regular and adjunct faculty member at RGIPT and centres two effectively handle teaching learning activities. On the research and development front, Central Research Facility (CRF) has been established, thrust research area in Petroleum and Energy domain has been identified, inter-disciplinary groups have been formed and number of Ph.D students intake is notably increased, generous Seed Grants are provided to new faculty members, in house project grant is initiated, number of MoUs are signed with the academia

and domain industries for joint research work, research and consultancy guidelines are framed to promote the R&D activities at the Institute and Centres”.

1.44 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has further elaborated as under:

“Similarly, in Assam also, there is Rs. 100 crore funds are available. The moment they spend, they will come back. Once the expenditure is finished, then we will be in a position to add more money”.

**M. National Seismic Programme**

1.45 When asked to provide details w.r.t. the budgetary allocations in respect of National Seismic Programme, the Ministry has stated as under:

2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-2022			2022-2023
BE	RE	ACTUAL	BE	RE	ACTUAL	BE	RE	ACTUAL	BE
1623.26	575.00	529.54	207.00	63.00	63.00	217	187.66	43.23	0.00

1.46 When asked to provide an updated status of 2D seismic survey on onland appraised areas of sedimentary basins of India, the Ministry has furnished the following details:

“India has 26 sedimentary basins covering an area of 3.36 Million Sq. Km spread over onland, shallow water and deep water. An area of about 1.502 Million Sq. Km i.e. 48% of total sedimentary basin area does not have adequate geoscientific data. As a step towards the vision of reducing India’s energy imports and as a base to launch future Exploration and Production (E&P) activities, appraisal of all un-appraised areas was thought to be instrumental in increasing the investments in domestic production of oil and gas. In alignment to this vision, MoPNG formulated an ambitious plan to have a better assessment of India’s hydrocarbon potential by acquiring Geoscientific data in all sedimentary basins of India where no/scanty data is available. Predominantly in this campaign, Category-II and III basins have been taken up for appraisal. The project, approved by CCEA, is being implemented by Oil India Limited (OIL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Monitored by DGH.

The National Seismic Programme (NSP) was launched in October 2016 and by end of December 2022 seismic survey activities have been completed with total achievement of 46,960 LKM (97.4% of the target). Processing & Interpretation and submission of final deliverables to National Data Repository (NDR) is likely to be completed by end of March 2022.

Data acquisition is one of the most important aspects in the process as it helps in giving the initial insight into the basins and helps in planning the future activities. The quality data acquired with state-of-the-art technology in NSP campaign has provided significant insights into the assessment of hydrocarbon prospectivity perception prior to making plan for drilling of wells which is a capital-intensive project thereby helping the operators in making sound decision regarding bidding for the new contractual regime.

There are some areas where seismic survey couldn't be carried out due to inaccessible terrain and hostile environment. Appraisal of such difficult areas is being taken up through Airborne Geophysical Survey. Total 40,000 LKM flight LKM Gravity Gradiometry and Gravity-Magnetic data is to be acquired in these areas. The project is implemented through Oil India Limited and tendering for hiring services for undertaking Airborne Geophysical Survey is under progress".

1.47 When asked as to whether 3D seismic survey has been commenced for offshore hydrocarbon areas in the country, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

"There is no plan for undertaking 3D seismic survey for offshore areas in the country. However, in sequel to the NSP campaign where primarily onland basins were taken up for appraisal, MoPNG has now formulated a plan for comprehensive appraisal of all the sedimentary basins including offshore basins and drilling of parametric wells to be undertaken in phased manner in a mission mode. To commence with the appraisal of offshore areas, Andaman Basin, a potential prolific basin located in the south-eastern part of the Bay of Bengal in proximity of the most prolific petroleum provinces of Southeast, has been chosen on priority. The basin has a prognosticated hydrocarbon resource potential of 180 MMT and basin has been appraised to the extent of 36% mainly in the eastern part of the basin. The western part of the basin is yet to be appraised. A large part of the basin is un-explored exploration area with no 2D/3D seismic or well data with moderate to sparse data coverage.

Considering the above, MoPNG initiated exploration activities in the offshore areas of Andaman basin and acquisition of 22,500 LKM 2D Broadband data is already in progress. The remaining un-appraised areas up to EEZ is also planned to be taken up subsequently".

1.48 The survey activities of National Seismic Programme achieved 97.4% of the target by the end of December, 2021 and the processing and interpretation of the survey will be completed by March 2022 to submit the data to National Data Repository (NDR). On being enquired about the next set of activities planned under NSP, the Ministry has provided the following details:

"As a part of comprehensive appraisal of Indian sedimentary basins where no/scanty geoscientific data is available, National Seismic Program scheme was launched under which onland areas have been taken up for appraisal. Out of

total target 48,243 LKM, cumulative 46,960 LKM (97.34%) data could be acquired. The next set of activities planned under NSP is to take up Airborne Geophysical Survey so that the remaining areas of NSP where seismic survey couldn't be carried out in view of difficult terrain. Total 40,000 flight LKM Airborne Gravity-Magnetic data is planned to acquire. The funds required for undertaking Airborne survey would be met through NSP funds. The tendering process for hiring services of Airborne survey is under progress".

1.49 On being enquired about the latest progress of processing and interpretation of the data to be submitted to NDR, the Ministry has stated as under:

"Till end of January 2022, processing, and interpretation of cumulative 46,346 LKM (99% of acquired data) data has been completed. Remaining data deliverables is likely to be submitted to NDR by March 2022".

1.50 When asked to explain about Airborne Geophysical Seismic Survey being implemented for the appraisal of difficult and inaccessible terrains, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

"The seismic survey is one of the methods of investigating subterranean structure, particularly as related to exploration phase of oil and gas development. The method gives a first idea of what is present underneath the earth's surface. The survey operations encompass movement of large number of vehicles, equipment as well as survey crew members. The operational areas taken up under NSP was covered with uneven terrain and ecological system spread over the country.

The challenges in execution of seismic survey persisted in few of the areas like Nagaland, Manipur, southern parts of Mizoram, Assam (North Cachar Hills) and Arunachal Pradesh, Cauvery, Bastar, Satpura, Spiti-Zaskar and Karewa areas owing to area specific various restrictions, hostile environment and inaccessibility. In view of these reasons, seismic survey couldn't be undertaken in such areas and Airborne Geographical Survey has been planned to complete remaining areas of NSP. For appraisal of such inaccessible areas, appraisal through alternate plan by Airborne Geophysical Survey methods is being taken up. The survey is being implemented through Oil India Limited. Presently the tendering for hiring services of Airborne Survey is under process".

1.51 On being enquired about the reasons for not making any budgetary provision in respect of National Seismic Programme and how these funds are going to be spent under this programme during FY 2022-23, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

"The funds required for Airborne Geophysical Survey is met through the remaining funds of NSP allocated for FY 2021-22. As the tendering is under



progress, the implementing agency, Oil India Limited, will seek funds based on Proforma Invoice subject to the finalization of tender and award of work to the successful bidder. Subsequently in FY 2022-23, OIL will submit actual invoice for the completed work for settlement of advance taken based on proforma invoice”.

1.52 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry has further elaborated regarding the National Seismic Programme as under:

“...दूसरे कुएँ खोदने के लिए डेटा चाहिए। ये डेटा दो तरह के होते हैं – 2-डी डेटा और 3-डी डेटा और वे अलग-अलग हिस्सों में हैं। कुछ समुद्र में हैं, कुछ जमीन पर हैं। हमने कोशिश की है कि जो हमारा सर्वे है, उसे हम बढ़ाएं। इसके लिए हमने एक नेशनल सिस्मिक प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है, जिसमें करीब 2100 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय था, लेकिन उसमें 97 प्रतिशत काम खत्म हो गया है। यह अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप के पास का क्षेत्र था। उसमें काम हो गया है। उसकी डेटा की एनालिसिस चल रही है। फिर हमने ‘मिशन अन्वेषण’ शुरू किया कि ऑफशोर और ऑनशोर के जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनका कैसे दे सकें। हमारा जो पूरा ऑफशोर एरिया है, चाहे वह बॉम्बेहाई के आगे का हो या कृष्णा-गोदावरी में ईस्टर्न साइड का हो, इसका अगर हम पूरा सर्वे कर सकें, इसके लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं।”

Explaining further:

“.....आपने नेशनल साइज्मिक सर्वे में देखा है कि उसका 97 परसेंट काम हो गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये पहले ही दे चुके हैं और जो बाकी बचा है, उसे इस साल में दे रहे हैं। इसीलिए नेक्स्ट ईयर में जीरो दर्शाया है। अब डिपार्टमेंट नया प्रोग्राम लेकर आएगा। अभी नया प्रोग्राम कैबिनेट में विचाराधीन है, उसमें ही यह डिस्कशन होगा कि जो नया प्रोग्राम आ रहा है, उसके तहत भारत में लगभग 50 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर तक जो ऑफशोर सेडिमेंट्स हैं, जो 26 सेडीमेंट्री बेसिन्स हैं, उसको कंप्लीट करना है, उसका डेटा भी अवेलेबल है। अब ऑफशोर में जाकर आगे कुछ करना है, उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को पैसा देना है और अवेलेबल पैसे का कैबिनेट नोट बन रहा है। उसके आने के बाद नेशनल साइज्मिक प्रोग्राम्स का फंड बढ़ जाएगा।”

#### **N. Reduction in Import Dependence on Crude Oil**

1.53 When asked about the specific steps that have been taken by the Ministry to reduce the oil import dependence and achieve the target of reduction by 10 per cent by the year 2022 and whether the Ministry of P&NG has prepared any blue print and whether any inter-ministerial coordination mechanism has been set up to monitor concerted efforts of various stakeholders, the Ministry has furnished the following written reply:

“Government has set out a roadmap for reducing India’s crude oil imports and has been aggressively working towards several new strategies and initiatives to achieve this target across the different sectors with a thrust on improving energy

efficiency and productivity, demand substitution, improving refinery processes and promotion of bio and alternate fuels.

The Government has taken a large number of initiatives to increase exploration and production in the country to reduce import dependence. Following is the list of initiatives:

- (i) Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) launched in 2016.
- (ii) National Data Repository (NDR) became operational in 2017.
- (iii) Policy for extension of Pre-NELP (Discovered fields) and Pre-NELP (Exploration), Production Sharing Contracts in 2016 and 2017 respectively.
- (iv) Appraisal of Unappraised areas in Sedimentary Basins under National Seismic Programme (NSP) in 2017.
- (v) Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources conducted in 2017.
- (vi) Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre-NELP and NELP Blocks launched in 2018.
- (vii) Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas brought in 2018.
- (viii) Policy for relaxations, extensions and clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries brought in 2014.
- (ix) Policy framework for exploration and exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018 was introduced.
- (x) The Government in February, 2019 approved major reforms which gave greater weightage to work programme and bidding of exploration blocks under Category II and III sedimentary basins without any production or revenue sharing to Government.
- (xi) The Government has awarded 105 exploration blocks upto Round-V under Open Acreage Licensing Policy.
- (xii) Seismic survey has already been initiated by Government in the Andaman Offshore areas to get quality data which will enable the investors to carve out blocks for E&P exploration in India.
- (xiii) The Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels – 2018 in June, 2018 to promote use of Biofuels with multiple objectives of related environmental benefits, reducing dependence on import, savings in foreign exchange and providing boost to the domestic agriculture sector. The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme and Biodiesel blending programme for blending of ethanol and biodiesel with Petrol and High Speed Diesel, respectively.

Major milestones have been achieved during FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 to usher towards Gas based economy and to increase the share of natural gas in country's primary energy mix. Government is taking focused steps viz. expeditious development of gas infrastructure including pipelines, City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks and Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) Terminals as well as development of Gas market by providing open access to gas infrastructure.

The Government has also notified the National Policy on Biofuels — 2018 in June, 2018 to promote use of Biofuels with multiple objectives of related environmental benefits, reducing dependence on import, savings in foreign exchange and providing boost to the domestic agriculture sector.

The Government, through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), is implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme and Biodiesel blending programme for blending of ethanol and biodiesel with Petrol and High Speed Diesel, respectively.

Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) scheme was launched on 1st October 2018 wherein Oil and Gas Marketing Companies are inviting Expression of Interest (Eoi) from potential entrepreneurs to procure Compressed Bio Gas (CBG). Under this scheme, few of the enablers like assured price for off take of CBG with long term agreements, inclusion of bio manures produced from CBG plants as Fermented Organic Manure (FOM) under Fertilizer Control Order 1985; inclusion of CBG projects under Priority Sector Lending by RBI have been provided.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is working in collaboration with various Central Government Ministries/stakeholders to make efforts to achieve reduction in import dependency on oil. The import reduction strategy broadly includes increasing domestic production of oil and gas, improving energy efficiency and productivity, giving thrust on demand substitution, promoting biofuels and alternate fuels/renewables. Further, efforts are undertaken to increase the share of natural gas in the primary energy mix in the country by developing natural gas pipelines, LNG terminals, CGD terminals and also promoting Compressed Bio Gas sector".

1.54 When asked to provide details w.r.t. the percentage of reduction in respect of crude oil import during the last four years, the Ministry has stated as under:

"Year-wise trends of Import dependence on oil and oil equivalent gas during last 4 years is:

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
% Import Dependence (O+OEG)	75.2	76.1	78.0	77.6

1.55 When asked about the steps that have been taken to increase the production from the old fields and how many new potential fields have been discovered so far along with details of all the new fields, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

**"Steps taken to increase the production from the old fields**

Various long term and short term policy initiatives taken by the Government to enhance production of oil and gas are given below:-

## 1. Long term initiatives

- I. Policy for Relaxations, Extensions and Clarifications under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries, 2014.
- II. Discovered Small Field Policy, 2015.
- III. Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy, 2016.
- IV. Policy for Extension of Production Sharing Contracts, 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. Re-assessment of Hydrocarbon Resources 2017
- IX. Policy framework to streamline the working of Production Sharing Contracts in Pre- NELP and NELP Blocks, 2018.
- X. Policy to Promote and Incentivize Enhanced Recovery Methods for Oil and Gas, 2018.
- XI. Policy framework for Exploration and exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) from areas under Coal Mining Lease allotted to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries 2018.
- XII. Policy Framework for Exploration and Exploitation of Unconventional Hydrocarbons under Existing Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts and Nomination Fields, 2018.
- XIII. Reforms in Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy for enhancing domestic exploration and production of oil and gas 2019.
- XIV. Natural Gas Marketing Reforms 2020.

## 2. Short term initiatives

- i. Early Monetization of Existing Discoveries.
- ii. Revival of sick wells.
- iii. Monetization of small and marginal discoveries in onshore through service contract and outsourcing.
- iv. Redevelopment of existing matured fields and development of new fields/marginal fields.
- v. Implementation of Production Enhancement Contracts
- vi. Implementation of IOR/EOR techniques

### Details of new potential fields have been discovered so far

**DSF Fields:** There are 54 Contracts awarded under Discovered Small Field (DSF) Policy of Government of India (GoI) under Revenue Sharing Scheme (RSC).

Till date, Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) for 29 Contract Areas are granted. FDP of these 29 Contract Areas is submitted and are under different stages of development.

**Discoveries under PSC Regime:** So far 253 hydrocarbon discoveries have been notified under PSC regime. These discoveries are under various phases of appraisal and development. The details are as under:

Status of Discovery	Oil	Gas	Total
Discoveries which have been put on Production	55	26	81
Discoveries which are under Development or on way to production	23	21	44
Commerciality established (DoC Reviewed)	3	14	17
Discoveries in Early Stage, DoC to be submitted	3	9	12
Discoveries not pursued by Operator/relinquished/proposed for relinquishment	27	54	81
Discoveries that may be monetised under policy for "Exploration in ML area"	18		18
<b>Total Discoveries under PSC regime</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>253</b>

**Discoveries under OALP (RSC Regime):** so far three Discoveries have been notified in OALP Blocks. One in Block CB-ONHP-2017/2 namely Jaya-1 and two in Block RJ-ONHP-2017/1 namely KW2-Updip-1 and Durga-1. Details are as follows:

**Discovery in the OALP-I Block CB-ONHP-2017/2 (M/s Vedanta)**

- **Jaya-1:** The discovery has been established on 19.08.2021 from the Jambusar Updip-1 well and submitted a Notification of Discovery (NoD) dated 23.08.2021 to DGH as per the Article 10.1 of RSC. The contractor has produced and sold 1698.62 BBL & 1046.67 BBL of condensate in the month of September and October respectively during the testing.

**Discoveries in the OALP-I Block RJ-ONHP-2017/1 (M/s Vedanta)**

- **KW2-Updip1:** Contractor established the discovery (Oil) on 14.12.2020 and submitted Notification of Discovery (NoD) vide letter dated 16.12.2022. The well KW2-Updip-1 is under Extended Well Testing for a period of six months starting from 04.10.2021. Test Oil production for 22.02.2022 is 65.743 Bbls and Cumulative test Oil production from the well is 11683.854 Bbls
- **WM Basal DD Fan (Durga-1):** M/s Vedanta Ltd., vide letter dated 21.02.2022 has notified an oil Discovery in well WM Basal DD Fan (Durga-1).

**OIL – discoveries:** During the last five years, OIL has made 19 (nineteen) discoveries in its operational areas. So far, sixteen out of nineteen discoveries have been monetized and one recent gas discovery will be monetized within the current year. The remaining two gas discoveries under NELP regime are characterized by HP-HT and very tight reservoir conditions and have been found to be sub-economic for further development. Details are in **Annexure-II**.

**ONGC - discoveries**

ONGC has notified 35 new discoveries during last three years (2018-19 to 2020-2021). The Year-wise details of the discoveries made by ONGC are in given in **Annexure-III**".

Elaborating the steps taken to ensure long term supply of crude oil to meet the country's energy requirements, the representative of the Ministry during the oral evidence submitted the following:

“इसमें हमारा संवाद, खासकर सऊदी अरब, दुबई और अबूधाबी के एमिरेट्स यू.ए.ई. से, अमेरिका से, कतर से, रूस से और ऑस्ट्रेलिया से है। ये हमारे मुख्य देश हैं जहां से हम आयात करते हैं। जैसे ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कतर से गैस आती है, सऊदी अरब से तेल आता है। इनके साथ हमारी डायलॉग बहुत जरूरी है। हमारी इनसे बात होती है तो हम कहते हैं कि आप हमारे साथ लॉग टर्म का एक कॉन्ट्रैक्ट करें क्योंकि कई बार स्पॉट प्राइस ज्यादा होती है और लॉग टर्म में कई बार प्रेडिक्टिबिलिटी, स्टैबिलिटी होती है और हम उस तरह से प्लानिंग कर सकते हैं। संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के साथ तो हमारी यही बात चल रही है कि हम उनसे और खरीदें और उनके साथ हम पाँच से दस सालों का कॉन्ट्रैक्ट कर सकें, जोकि अमूमन उत्पादक देश लम्बा कॉन्ट्रैक्ट देने में हिचकिचाते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें उम्मीद होती है कि अगर आज 90 डॉलर का तेल है तो क्या पता, कल को यह 150 डॉलर का हो जाए। वे हर वक्त उस उधेड़बुन में लगे रहते हैं। हमारी कोशिश यह बताने की होती है कि यह 50 डॉलर भी हो सकता है, इसलिए अगर लॉग टर्म एग्रीमेंट कर लें तो इसमें हम दोनों का फायदा है।”

#### O. Exploration & Production

1.56 On being enquired about the performance of upstream oil companies with respect to crude oil and natural gas production during the last three years as against the targets set thereof along with reasons for shortfalls, if any, company-wise, the Ministry has submitted reply as under:

“The performance of OIL w.r.t. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production during the last 3 years and current year up to December 2021 as against the Target set (MoU “Very Good” Target) is as under:

Year	Crude Oil ( in MMT)		Natural Gas (in MMSCM)	
	Target (MoU V Good)	Actual (Incl. JV)	Target (MoU V Good)	Actual (Incl. JV)
2018-19	3.661	3.323	3020	2865
2019-20	3.460	3.133	3460	2668
2020-21	3.150	2.964	2937	2454
2021-22 (BE) (Up to Dec'21)	3.183	2.262	2950	2107

**Reasons for shortfall:**

OIL is producing Crude Oil and Natural Gas mostly from matured fields of its Main Producing Asset (MPA) in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. However, OIL has been able to arrest the natural decline of production maintain its production level over the years. Apart from this certain other reasons which affected OIL's production during the last three years are as under:

**Crude Oil:**

- More than expected decline in the old wells.
- Rise in water cut in wells and decline in total liquid production of wells of OIL's most prolific Greater Hapjan and Greater Chandmari Fields.
- Less than planned contribution from work-over wells.
- Less than planned contribution from new drilling wells.
- Consequential loss of production from sudden closure and opening of the producing wells due to local issues.

**Natural Gas:**

- Decline in production potential due to outage of three high producing gas wells in Deohal-Naoholia due to down-hole corrosion problems in vertical production regime.
- Also, loss of potential in Deohal area due to presence of CO<sub>2</sub> in production stream.
- Loss of production potential due to problems like sand ingress.
- Loss of well head production potential consequent to local blockades.
- Unplanned plant shutdown of major customer Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), less upliftment of natural gas by RUVNL in Rajasthan and erratic upliftment by tea grids in Assam.
- Impact of Environmental loss due to Bandh and miscreant activities in MPA areas.

As regards ONGC, the details of ONGC's standalone crude oil (including condensate) & natural gas production from nomination and NELP fields (ONGC share) w.r.t. MOU Target along with percentage achievement during the last three years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2020-21 are as under:-

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)								
	Nomination			NELP			Total		
	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.
2018-19	22.602	21.042	93.1	0.143	0.069	48.3	22.745	21.111	92.8
2019-20	22.154	20.627	93.1	0.146	0.087	59.5	22.300	20.714	92.9
2020-21	20.932	20.183	96.4	0.150	0.090	60.5	21.082	20.273	96.2

Year	Natural Gas Production (BCM)								
	Nomination			NELP			Total		
	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.
2018-19	24.111	24.675	102.3	0.286	0.072	25.2	24.397	24.747	101.4
2019-20	25.849	23.746	91.9	0.402	0.107	27.0	26.250	23.853	90.9
2020-21	23.983	21.872	91.2	0.513	0.224	44.0	24.496	22.096	90.2

Major reasons for shortfall in crude oil and natural gas production during the last three years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2020-21 are as under:

- Execution of some of the projects was affected due to local and global supply chain disruptions due to COVID-19 lock down resulting in delay in availability of inputs vis-a-vis planned. Completion of projects like Cluster-8 and Ratna R series got delayed resulting in less oil/condensate production. Delayed completion of sub-sea wells of Bassein field due to disruption in supply chain also resulted in less than envisaged gas production.
- Closure of wells due to less offtake by consumer and restriction of movements for field operations due to Covid-19 Lockdown, resulting in less Oil/condensate production and consequential losses.
- Natural decline in oil production and increase in water cut in wells of matured fields.
- Production from WO-16 cluster fields in Western Offshore could not be realized in the absence of MOPU (Mobile Offshore Production Unit).
- Less than envisaged production from Vashishta-S1 fields in EOA due to reservoir/geological surprises.
- Less than planned production from B-127 cluster, Bassein & Daman Tapti Block.
- Less than envisaged oil and gas production from major fields including Kesanapalli West field of Rajahmundry Asset and Lakwa field of Assam Asset.
- Less gas off take by OTPC, Tripura and TNEB power plants in Ramnad & Kuthalam areas of Cauvery Asset and no gas off-take in Jodhpur & Silchar Assets".

1.57 When asked about the steps that have been taken by upstream oil companies to improve crude oil and natural gas production along with how much increase in crude oil and natural gas production can be expected in the next five years and the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the targets, the Ministry has furnished the following written reply:

"As far as OIL is concerned, OIL achieves its major crude oil and gas production from the Main Producing Area (MPA) in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh with some contribution of natural gas and heavy oil coming from its mining leases in



Rajasthan. The MPA contributes to more than 99% of annual crude oil production and 92-93% of annual natural gas production. The MPA is expected to continue to be the biggest contributor to OIL's production in near future.

OIL is carrying out intensive exploratory campaigns and field development programs to increase its production from the matured fields of MPA. Over and above these new explorations, the only way to enhance recovery from the mature fields is to go for extensive EOR / IOR (Enhanced Oil Recovery Activities/ Increased Oil Recovery). In this regard, OIL has been adopting to water injection and other IOR/EOR technologies for maintain production at a near constant level continuously from the very old fields of Main Producing Area (MPA). Further, OIL has also identified a few thrust areas in MPA for fast-track development which is expected to enhance its level of production in near future.

In Rajasthan, OIL has achieved a breakthrough in producing highly viscous Heavy Oil from the Baghewala Field with the pilot implementation of Cyclic Steam Stimulation technology. Further, field development plans are in the process to enhance production in an efficient manner. Further, steps have been taken to increase gas production from the established fields in Rajasthan.

From medium to long-term growth perspectives, OIL is carrying out detailed exploration programmes in the allotted OALP Blocks in quest of establishing new hydrocarbon reserves. OIL has started exploration activities in allotted OALP Blocks. OIL will start its drilling campaign in the OALP blocks towards the end part of the FY 2021-22. Discoveries in the OALP blocks are expected to provide future growth impetus.

The above efforts may be broadly categorized as Short, Mid and Long terms measures taken by OIL as briefed below;

**Short term Measures:**

- Revival of the wells affected by shutdown/closure.
- Unloading of wells with Coil Tubing Unit and Nitrogen Pumping Unit where water loading took place.
- Work over and conversion into gas lifts for artificial lifting.
- Enhancing number of work over operations- workover completed upto December upto December 2021 – 154 nos.
- Well Optimisation
- Optimisation of producing wells to improve well performance.
- Gas lift optimisation for improving artificial lift performance
- Drilling new wells
- A total of 22 nos. Development wells & 7 nos. Exploratory wells completed till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021.

**Mid Term Measures:**

- Infrastructure projects for removing bottlenecks and augmenting production OIL has completed Projects like of Secondary Tank Farm, GCS at Makum and Gas evacuation pipeline from Baghjan to Madhuban

- Projects like ETP at Tenagkhat, Surface facilities at Nadua East Khagorijan and Water Injection station at Location GCS 6 and Location W/21 are progressing well.
- EOR Projects like carbonated water injection in Dikom, Pilot polymer flooding (CO2 EOR) in and around Greater Nahorkatiya Field and CSS in Baghewala in Rajasthan Filed.

**Long term Measures:**

- Explore Baghewala heavy oil field holds production opportunities in both the currently under development Jodhpur sandstone play and the Upper Carbonate play. Further Exploration and Development Opportunities (OALP) in North Bank Area & Namrup in Assam, further appraisal opportunities in Ningru area & exploration in OALP blocks in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland. Similarly contiguous areas to existing producing fields in Rajasthan. Further exploration campaign in Mahanadi Onshore, Andaman & Kerala Konkan Offshore if successful is expected to lead to huge growth prospects.

**OIL's target of production for next 4 years as planned is as under:**

From FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25:

	Unit	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Crude oil	MMT	3.183	3.339	3.279	3.218
Natural Gas Total	BCM	2.950	2.975	2.975	4.420
GT Crude + NG	MMTOe	6.133	6.314	6.254	7.638

**Apart from above mentioned Steps, OIL has taken the following specific steps to achieve the targeted goal as under:**

- Drilling of developmental wells: 33 Nos in FY 2021-22, 39 Nos in FY 2022-23 and 44 Nos in FY 2023-24.
- Revival of Non Flowing wells: 42 Nos in FY 2021-22, 80 Nos in FY 2022-23 and 160 Nos in FY 2023-24.
- Increasing total flowing wells: 350 Nos in FY 2021-22, 425 Nos in FY 2022-23 and 525 Nos in FY 2023-24.
- Engaging of Production Enhancement contract.
- Adaptation of new technologies.
- Maximizing recovery of existing fields.
- Expediting development plans.
- Monetization of Non-Producing PMLs and un-monetized discoveries
- Implementation of EOR/IOR methods

As far as **ONGC** is concerned, it is taking several steps to enhance its hydrocarbon reserve base and to increase production.

- Active participation in Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP)/ Discovered Small Fields (DSF) bidding rounds to acquire new acreages and making its all-out efforts in other new policy reforms announced by Government for enhancing the production.
- Continued exploration of deeper plays and shallow plays in existing fields/ Basins.
- Exploration in geologically complex and logistically challenging areas like North Eastern states, Himalayan Foothills, Frontier Basins like Vindhyan, Ganga and Bengal Basin.
- Early monetization of discoveries and enhancing production from producing fields using EOR/IOR field-specific techniques
- Exploration and development of unconventional plays like CBM, Shale gas/oil, Fractured Basement and HP-HT reservoirs.
- Redevelopment of existing matured fields and development of new fields/marginal fields. Small/marginal fields, which were not viable on standalone basis being developed through cluster development concept.
- Government of India has approved a new policy framework to promote and incentivize Enhanced Recovery (ER)/ Improved Recovery (IR)/ Unconventional Hydrocarbon (UHC) production Methods/techniques so as to improve recovery factor of existing hydrocarbons reserves.

The Policy presented an opportunity to ONGC to further expand its EOR portfolio. Under the ER policy, 211 fields of ONGC located in onshore and offshore areas were considered for screening. Twenty two (22) onshore and Five (5) offshore fields were qualified for ER Screening. The ER Screening reports of 16 schemes (10 fields) have been approved by DGH. The details of EOR projects for different fields are as under:

- Bechraji Polymer Flood,
- Sanand ASP Flood, Lanwa Cyclic Steam Stimulation (CSS)
- Nawagam Upper Pay High Pressure Air Injection (HPAI),
- Chemical EOR in Lakwa-Lakhmani, Rudrasagar, North Kadi, Kalol and Sobhasan fields.
- Mumbai High Low Salinity Water Flood (LSWF).
- ONGC is giving major thrust to develop discoveries made in the Krishna Godavari basin in Eastern offshore. Field development project of Cluster-II fields of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2 is under implementation in Eastern Offshore and Gas production has commenced from well #U3-B & #U1-B of U field have been put on production on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2020 and 28<sup>th</sup> August 2021 respectively.
- For Cluster-I fields of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2, integrated development of DWN-E1, F1 and GS-29 is planned to optimize the project cost and same is under approval.
- For Cluster-III Fields of NELP block of KG-DWN-98/2, process for hiring of pre-feed study has been initiated so that FDP may be submitted for approval by August-2022.
- Panna-Mukta field has been handed over back to ONGC after 25 years on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2019 as per decision of Government of India in a seamless manner without any loss of production.

The details of major projects under implementation by ONGC to increase the crude oil and natural gas production is as under:-

- **Development of Cluster-8 Marginal Field Project (WO 24-3, D-30 and B-192 fields):** The project envisages production of 4.38MMT crude oil & 0.464 BCM of gas by 2034-35.
- **Mumbai High South Redevelopment Project Phase-IV:** The project envisages an incremental oil & gas production of 2.408 MMT and 0.571 BCM respectively by the year 2034-35. The project also envisages 0.795 MMT of oil through implementation of EOR method LSWF.
- **Mumbai High North Redevelopment Project Phase-IV:** The project envisages an incremental oil & gas production of 4.249 MMT and 0.49 BCM respectively by the year 2034-35.
- **Heera Redevelopment Phase-III:** The scheme envisages an incremental oil and gas production of 3.058 MMT and 5.823 BCM respectively by the year 2034-35.
- **Field Development Plan (FDP) for Development of Cluster-II fields of NELP Block KG-DWN-98/2:** The project envisages production of 14.24 MMT of oil and 30.50 BCM of gas for 16 years.
- **Redevelopment of Santhal field:** The project envisages cumulative incremental oil gain of 3.44 MMT by 2029-30.
- **Redevelopment of Nandasan field:** The project envisages incremental gain of 0.735 MMT of oil and 0.195 BCM of gas by 2036-37.
- **Redevelopment of Linch field:** The project envisages cumulative incremental gain of 1.151 MMT of oil and 0.291 BCM of gas by 2039-40.
- **Redevelopment of Sobhasan Complex:** The project envisages cumulative incremental gain of 1.365 MMT of oil and 0.123 BCM of gas by 2039-40. The project is likely to be completed by February 2026.
- **Gas Assisted Gravity Drainage Scheme, Kasomarigaon, Jorhat Asset:** The project envisages cumulative incremental gain of 0.294 MMT of oil by 2034-35. The project is likely to be completed by February 2023.
- **Field Development Plan of Madanam NELP-IV Block-CY-ONN-2002/2:** The project envisages cumulative production of 1.048 MMT of oil by 2027-28 and 2.702 BCM gas by 2032-33.
- **Development plan of CBM-Bokaro Block:** The project envisages 4.098 BCM of Coal Bed Methane gas by the year 2037-38 from two locations (Patch-A & Patch-B).
- **North Kadi Polymer Project:** The project envisages cumulative incremental oil gain of 0.769 MMT by the year 2034-35.

**Oil and Gas production projection for 2021-2024:**

		2021-22 RE	2022-23 BE	2023-24 CBE
Crude Oil (MMT)	Standalone	19.928	20.983	21.598
	JV Share	2.174	2.168	1.598

	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.102</b>	<b>23.151</b>	<b>23.196</b>
Natural Gas (BCM)	Standalone	21.667	24.181	25.918
	JV Share	0.823	0.707	0.725
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.490</b>	<b>24.888</b>	<b>26.643</b>

1.58 On being enquired about the prevailing price of crude oil basket for India during the last two financial years, the Ministry has stated as under:

"The average monthly price of Indian basket of crude oil for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 was USD 60.47/bbl and USD 44.82/bbl respectively".

1.59 When asked to provide the targets set for 2022-23 with regard to actual achievements of upstream oil companies in respect of seismic survey, exploratory and developmental drilling activities during the last three years along with year-wise funds ear-marked and actual utilisation for this purpose, the Ministry has submitted the following written reply:

"The achievements for OIL in terms of seismic survey, exploratory and developmental drilling during last three years and targets for 2022-23 is given in the table below:

**Physical Data:**

Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual upto 31.12.2021	Target (as per E&P Action Plan)
Seismic Survey 2D (GLKM)	20.92	1389.45	13103.28	1074.86	1050
Seismic Survey 3D (SKM)	460.87	263.0	2104.08	289.91	470
Exploratory Drilling (No. of wells)	15	11	12	7	34
Development Drilling (No. of wells)	22	25	24	22	39

**Financial target Vs. Achievement:**

(Rs. in Crore)

FY	Surveys		Exploratory Drilling		Development Drilling	
	Target (BE)	Actual	Target (BE)	Actual	Target (BE)	Actual
2018-19	352.44	464.51	981.14	854.57	858.79	805.21
2019-20	475.49	396.52	970.14	946.13	805.21	1,191.58
2020-21	765.00	832.54	888.00	532.80	940.00	657.10
2021-22*	586.00	470.73	1,288.00	423.90	779.00	788.81
2022-23	574.00	--	1,015.00	--	782.00	--

Note \*: Actual till Dec'21 (Provisional).

As far as ONGC is concerned, on exploration front targets of exploratory inputs and their achievements during last three years are as follows.

Year	Targets				Actual			
	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Expl. Wells	Development Wells	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	Expl. Wells	Development Wells
2018-19	265	4601	110	410	246	3087	105	411
2019-20	310	5051	117	394	462	4250	106	394
2020-21	2940	5205	111	392	1478	7138	100	380
2021-22*	2605	10802	97	364	1607	2487	49	244
2022-23	2589	7415	108	373				

\*Performance till 01.01.2022

Note: Targets as per BE & RE.

The details of funds earmarked and actual utilisation are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual up to 31.12.2021*	
Survey	1,919	1,678	2,077	1,697	1,968	977	3,124
Exploratory Drilling	7,183	5,532	6,229	5,539	4,359	3,229	5,655
Development Drilling	9,332	7,195	8,396	6,718	8,534	5,202	6,899

\*Provisional

1.60 When asked to provide a comparative analysis between nomination fields and NELP fields w.r.t. production of crude oil and natural Gas in respect of ONGC, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

"The details of ONGC's standalone crude oil (including condensate) & natural gas production from nomination and NELP fields (ONGC share) w.r.t. MOU Target along with percentage achievement during the last three years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2020-21 are as under:-

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)								
	Nomination			NELP			Total		
	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.
2018-19	22.602	21.042	93.1	0.143	0.069	48.3	22.745	21.111	92.8
2019-20	22.154	20.627	93.1	0.146	0.087	59.5	22.300	20.714	92.9
2020-21	20.932	20.183	96.4	0.150	0.090	60.5	21.082	20.273	96.2

Year	Natural Gas Production (BCM)								
	Nomination			NELP			Total		
	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.	Target	Actual	% Ach.
2018-19	24.111	24.675	102.3	0.286	0.072	25.2	24.397	24.747	101.4
2019-20	25.849	23.746	91.9	0.402	0.107	27.0	26.250	23.853	90.9
2020-21	23.983	21.872	91.2	0.513	0.224	44.0	24.496	22.096	90.2

The comparative analysis between nomination fields and NELP fields along with Percentage contribution w.r.t. total ONGC's production of crude oil and natural Gas during the last three years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2020-21 is as under:

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)				
	Total	Nomination	% Contr.	NELP	% Contr.
2018-19	21.111	21.042	99.67	0.069	0.33
2019-20	20.714	20.627	99.58	0.087	0.42
2020-21	20.273	20.183	99.56	0.090	0.44

Year	Natural Gas Production (BCM)				
	Total	Nomination	% Contr.	NELP	% Contr.
2018-19	24.747	24.675	99.71	0.072	0.29
2019-20	23.853	23.746	99.55	0.107	0.45
2020-21	22.096	21.872	98.99	0.224	1.01

It may be seen from above tables that the contribution of NELP Fields to the total production of ONGC in terms of quantity is very less. But production of crude oil and natural Gas of ONGC from its NELP fields has increased YOY basis both in terms of quantity as well as percentage contribution".

1.61 When asked to provide a note on future plans w.r.t. acquisition of oil and gas overseas assets by OVL during the last five years, the Ministry has furnished the following written reply:

"ONGC Videsh adopts a balanced portfolio approach and maintains a mix of producing, discovered, exploration and pipeline assets. Currently, ONGC Videsh is present in 35 projects across 15 countries.

In order to expand its portfolio, ONGC Videsh keeps on scanning available business opportunities across the globe and based on the due diligence of the same / strategic fit, moves ahead for closure / acquisition of the opportunity. During last five years, (2017-18 to Q2 of 2021-22), ONGC Videsh evaluated as many as 247 business opportunities across the different geographical locations directly as well through bilateral cooperation. After detailed due diligence of these opportunities, 15 opportunities were pursued up to the bidding stage. 3 business opportunities namely, 4% PI of Lower Zakum concession in UAE (2018) and exploratory acreages acquisition in Namibia (2017) & in Israel (2018) could fructify into successful acquisition. The above-mentioned Lower Zakum concession has added 25 MMTOE reserves including contingent reserves in ONGC Videsh basket with average production of 15,000 BOPD (ONGC Videsh share) since acquisition. The 2 exploratory acreages in Namibia and Israel had to be subsequently relinquished due to non-commercial hydrocarbon prospectivity after carrying out the detailed due diligence.

Presently, ONGC Videsh is pursuing some significant opportunities in Africa, Middle East, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Asia Pacific and South America, and with the stabilization in oil prices and expected stability in oil and gas M&A, it is anticipated that some of these opportunities will be a good strategic fit to the company's growth plans, could fructify in the future".



1.62 During the oral evidence held on 17.02.2022, the representative of the Ministry further elaborated the following steps taken to increase the crude oil and natural gas production in the country:

“.....अगर हम क्रूड ऑयल को देखें तो उसमें हमें जो टर्न-अराउण्ड मिलेगा, वह अगले साल से मिलना शुरू होगा क्योंकि कई जगह हमने देखा है कि जहां गैस मिल रही है, उसके साथ कई बार क्रूड ऑयल भी मिलती है। जिस तरह से ओ.एन.जी.सी., ऑयल इंडिया और प्राइवेट एक्सप्लोरर्स काम कर रहे हैं और जिस तरह की उनकी योजना है, उसके हिसाब से पिछले 5-6 सालों में जो फैसले लिए गए हैं, अब उनका असर दिखना शुरू होगा क्योंकि यह ऐसा सेक्टर है कि जब इसमें बड़े फैसले लिए जाते हैं तो इनका असर कई सालों के बाद दिखता है। अब इसके कई साल होने लगे हैं। अब हम धीरे-धीरे इनका जो धरातल पर वास्तविक प्रभाव है, वह हमें दिखने लगेगा। गैस में दिखना शुरू हो गया है, क्रूड ऑयल में हमें उम्मीद है कि हम वर्ष 2022-23 में जब अगले साल इसी समय हम आपके सम्मुख उपस्थित होंगे तो शायद आपको यह दिखा सकेंगे कि क्या हम इस मापदंड पर खरे उतरे हैं? इसमें तकनीक और उत्पादन वृद्धि में भी बहुत निवेश हो रहा है।”

Explaining further about the steps taken to involve private sector in the E&P activities, the representative made the following submission:

“...सर, इस स्लाइड में, मैं आपको दिखाना चाहूंगा कि इसके साथ-साथ हमने अपना एंजिनीयरी भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। जिस फील्ड में हमें गैस या तेल मिल गया है, वहां पर हम अपना उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाएं, इसके लिए कोशिश किया है। ऐसी कई फील्ड्स ओ.एन.जी.सी. के पास थीं, जहां पर वे उतना ध्यान नहीं दे पा रहे थे। उन्हें हमने प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दी है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को 'ओपेन एंजिनीयरी लाइसेंस पॉलिसी' में कई ऐसे ब्लॉक्स दिए हैं। हमने 'कोल बेड मिथेन' के लिए भी ऑप्शन ग्राउण्ड किया है। हमने जो ग्राफ दिखाया है, इसमें हम यही देख रहे हैं कि हमारा जो उत्पादन लक्ष्य है, इसमें अगर हम सिर्फ ओ.एन.जी.सी. और ऑयल का लें तो उनसे हमारा टारगेट 40 एम.एम.टी. है और गैस का 50 बी.सी.एम. है। इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान ओ.एन.जी.सी. ऑयल का है और बाकी जो हमारे पार्टनर्स हैं, उनका है। हमने भी इन से यही अनुरोध किया है कि आप पार्टनरशिप्स दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के साथ कीजिए, ताकि आपको नई तकनीक मिल सके, नई एक्सपर्टिज मिल सके। इसमें हम प्रोजेक्ट्स की बड़ी रिवरस मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं।”

#### **P. Coal Bed Methane**

1.63 The Ministry has stated that the Government launched Special CBM Bid Round, 2021 (SCBM-2021) under the Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy through international competitive bidding. When asked as to whether any blocks have been awarded to any players under this policy and the likely timeline for commencement of production under these blocks, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

"The special CBM Bid Round was launched on 22 September 2021 with offering of 15 CBM Blocks covering an area of around 8500 Sq. Km spread over 06 states.

As bidding for the Blocks is yet to be started, hence no Blocks have been awarded till date under this round.

As per proposed contractual terms under Special CBM Bidding Round the phase wise timelines is as below:

Exploration Period (Phase-I) - 03 Years from the effective date.

Pilot Assessment and Market Survey and commitments (Phase-II) - 03 Years from end of exploration phase.

Development and Production (Phase-III)- 20 years from the end of phase-II".

1.64 On being asked about the response of participants in the bidding till date, the Ministry has stated as under:

"Till date two investor's meet have been organized, which saw participation from around 50 organizations/companies".

1.65 When asked to furnish a note on major activities/initiatives undertaken by the DGH in the last three years, in this regard, the Ministry of P&NG/DGH has inter-alia submitted the following information on CBM:

"Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) was set up on 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1993 with an objective to promote sound management of the Indian petroleum and natural gas resources having a balanced regard for the environment, technological and economic aspects of the petroleum activity.

### **1.1.3 Coal Bed Methane**

Coal Bed Methane (CBM), an unconventional source of natural gas is considered an important alternative for augmenting India's energy resource. With the fifth-largest proven coal reserves in the world, India holds significant prospects for the exploration and production of CBM.

India's CBM resources are estimated at around 92 trillion cubic feet (TCF), or 2,600 billion cubic metres (BCM). The country's coal and CBM reserves are found in 12 states of India, with the Gondwana sediments of eastern India holding the bulk.

The prognosticated CBM resources in the country are about 92 TCF (2600 BCM) across the Indian States. In order to harness CBM potential in the country, CBM blocks were carved out by DGH in close interaction with the Ministry of Coal (MoC) & Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi.

To date, four CBM bidding rounds have been implemented by MOP&NG, resulting in the award of 33 CBM blocks [including 2 blocks on Nomination and 1 block through Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route] which covers 16,598 Sq. km. At present 08 CBM Blocks are active of which 05 are under production. The cumulative production of CBM up to December-2021 is around ~4.9 BCM.

Special CBM Bid Round 2021 - Recognizing the fact that non-conventional hydrocarbons are going to play a pivotal role, the Government in its pursuit of scaling up production of hydrocarbons in the country launched the **Special CBM Bid Round-2021 (SCBM-2021)**, under the Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy through International Competitive Bidding. The SCBM-2021 is offering 15 Blocks across 06 Indian States and covering an area of around ~8500 Sq. Km. The prognosticated resource of CBM from the proposed Blocks is ~700 BCM.

Some of the salient features of SCBM-2021 are:

- No revenue sharing till windfall gain.
- Single License for Conventional & Un-conventional Hydrocarbons.
- Full Marketing and Pricing Freedom for Gas produced.
- Exploration is allowed during the entire contract period.
- No overlap with existing/proposed Coal Blocks/Mines.
- Each Block falls within one State only for regulatory ease.
- 100% participation from foreign companies/Joint ventures.
- Availability of Gas pipeline infrastructure for CBM offtake.

**Q. Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of oil PSUs**

1.66 When asked to furnish details of the IEBR of oil PSUs under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of P&NG during the financial year 2021-22 along with details of actual utilization of these funds by oil PSUs till 31st December, 2021, the Ministry has submitted the following reply:

(In ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprises (CPSE)	FY 2021-22	
		BE	Actual (Apr-Dec, 2021)
1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.(ONGC)	29800	16929
2	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	8380	3711
3	Oil India Ltd. (OIL)	4108	3152
4	Gail Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL)	5861	4721
5	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	28547	18560
6	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	10000	9203
7	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)	14500	10939

8	Mangalore Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)	850	387
9	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (CPCL)	384	488
10	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd. (NRL)	2000	135
11	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. (BL)	40	13
12	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	150	53
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104620</b>	<b>69992</b>

1.67 When asked to provide details regarding different heads under which oil PSUs have made their budgetary allocations during the last three financial years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 along with reasons for variations, the Ministry has furnished the following written reply:

Sector/Activity	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE**	Actual*	BE**
Exploration and Production	52019	51750	52994	49186	47957	29314	50536
Refinery and Marketing	41654	42562	52663	49804	49367	35626	53876
Petrochemicals	4754	4499	4762	5441	6016	4986	6742
Engineering	95	110	776	190	190	67	200
<b>Total Oil and Gas Sector</b>	<b>98522</b>	<b>98922</b>	<b>111194</b>	<b>104620</b>	<b>103530</b>	<b>69992</b>	<b>111354</b>

\*: Provisional figure for the period of 2021-22 is as on 31.12.2021.

\*\* : RE 2021-22 and BE 2022-23 is as per printed version of Budget 2022-23.

Expenditure for FY 2021-22 till December 2021 is in-line with the RE submitted and the current year target (BE/RE) are expected to be achieved by end of FY 2021-22".

**PART-II**  
**OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS**

In pursuance of Rule 331E (1) (a) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Demands for Grants (2022-23) in respect of different Ministries/Departments stand referred to concerned Departmentally related Standing Committees. This report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2021-22) has examined the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas under its jurisdiction. The observations/recommendations of the Committee are in succeeding paragraphs:-

Recommendation No.1

Budgetary Allocations

The Committee note that the total allocation of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for BE 2022-23 has been Rs. 8939.86 cr as against Rs. 8846.13 cr of the RE 2021-22. The Committee also note that around Rs. 4000 cr has been allocated for DBT for LPG scheme and Rs. 1798.27 cr for Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL) in BE 2022-23. Further, a provision of Rs. 314.36 cr has been allocated under PM-JI-VAN Yojana in BE 2022-23 as against Rs. 189.38 cr of the RE 2021-22. An allocation of Rs. 800 cr has been made in respect of LPG Connections to Poor Households (PMUY) in BE 2022-23 as against Rs. 1618 cr of the RE 2021-22. Similarly, under the capital heads, the Committee find that Rs. 600 cr has been allocated to ISPRL under Phase-II for construction of strategic crude storage caverns. In respect of IPE, Visakhapatnam, a provision of Rs. 150 cr has been made in BE 2022-23 and Rs. 1 cr has been allocated under National Bio Fuel Fund in BE 2022-23. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that the Centre for Excellence for Energy, Bangalore and National Seismic Programme have not been allocated any funds during the BE 2022-23.

The Committee also observe that the budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas during the last three financial years have been Rs. 42901 cr for BE 2020-21, Rs. 15943 cr for BE 2021-22 respectively and Rs. 8939.86

cr for BE 2022-23 thereby consistently witnessing a steep declining trend as against previous financial years.

The Committee also note that the schemes of the Ministry like DBT for LPG, DBT for Kerosene and LPG Connections to Poor Households (PMUY) benefit common man of the country, whereas the PM JI-VAN Yojana, ISPRL Phase-II for construction of caverns and Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bangalore propose create the necessary infrastructure and capacity addition for the sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to seek enhanced budgetary allocations for necessary infrastructure creation in the hydrocarbon sector so that the schemes will be utilized for better and efficient implementation and the intended benefits will reach targeted beneficiaries.

#### Recommendation No. 2

##### DBT for LPG

The Committee note that a provision of Rs. 4000 cr have been made in respect of DBT for LPG in the BE 2022-23 as against the previous financial year's allocation of Rs. 12480 cr. However, the actual expenditure for the subsidy for LPG is approximately Rs. 140 cr upto December, 2021. The Committee also learn that the retail selling price of LPG cylinder in Delhi has been Rs. 899.50 since 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. The Committee observe that DBTL scheme was introduced all over the country from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015 in order to curb malpractices and diversion of subsidised LPG. Under this scheme, LPG cylinders are sold at market price to consumers. Thereafter, subsidy is directly transferred to the bank accounts of consumers by oil companies on purchase of domestic LPG cylinders upto a cap of 12 cylinders per annum. Subsequently, the subsidy component is reimbursed by the Ministry to oil companies on monthly basis.

The Committee note that the national per capita consumption of domestic LPG in the year 2020-21 was 6.2 cylinders of 14.2 kg and average refill consumption of PMUY beneficiaries for the year 2020-21 was 4.39 cylinders of 14.2 kg. The Committee have also learnt that since May, 2020, subsidy has not been provided to consumers on domestic LPG, except some subsidy being

extended to far-flung areas and some other markets due to higher inland freight from port to bottling plant.

The Committee desire the Ministry to extend the subsidy on LPG cylinders to PMUY beneficiaries so as to protect them from volatility of price rise and encourage them to continue to use LPG cylinders who otherwise may discontinue the usage of LPG cylinders which will defeat the purpose of this PMUY scheme and also impact energy access. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry/OMCs should extend the subsidy component to a minimum of 4 LPG cylinders per annum to PMUY beneficiaries so that it does not become a burden to poorer sections of the society.

### Recommendation No. 3

#### LPG Connections to Poor Households (PMUY)

The Committee note that an allocation Rs. 800 cr has been made in BE 2022-23 in respect of PMUY scheme providing LPG connections to poor households. The Committee also observe that the Government extended the scheme in January, 2022 to release an additional 60 lakh LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 with existing modalities. The proposed allocation has been made to meet the expenditure towards release of these additional LPG connections. The Committee, however, have been assured that if the number of connections exceed the target, then the Ministry might seek additional allocation of funds at RE stage. The Committee are satisfied to note that out of the targeted 1 cr LPG connections under the scheme during the FY 2021-22, around 98.48 lakh connections have already been released as on 25.01.2022. In this regard, the Committee while being satisfied with the achievement of the scheme, sincerely appreciate the efforts of the Ministry and OMCs for the successful implementation of the scheme. The Committee, recommend the Ministry/OMCs to strive for the achievement of 60 lakh target under PMUY in the next financial year and in the event of more applicants expressing willingness to avail the benefits of the scheme, the Ministry may seek additional funds for the same at the RE stage.

**Recommendation No. 4****Gas Pipeline Projects**

The Committee note that no budgetary allocation has been made for PDHP project in the BE 2022-23. The Committee also note that as part of the Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga Project, Phulpur-Dhamra-Haldia Pipeline Project has been implemented by Gail India Ltd. Out of the 2655 km long stretch of the project, 1200 km of the pipeline sections have already been completed. The Committee also learn that CCEA approved 40% capital grant (Viability Gap Fund) of Rs. 5176 cr on 21.09.2016 for PDHP pipeline project against the estimated capital cost of Rs. 12,940 cr. Further, the Committee learn that an estimated VGF of Rs. 339.56 cr will be required during the FY 2022-23 and the same has been proposed to be made available from the budget of the Govt of India. The Committee also learn that there are some Right of Way issues in the state of West Bengal, hindering the laying of gas pipelines and the 189 km pipeline section in the state of West Bengal is targeted to be completed within 12 months from the date of availability of hindrance free RoU.

The Committee also learn that a budgetary provision of Rs. 1798.27 cr has been made in the BE 2022-23 in respect of Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd. (IGGL). The Committee have been informed that a provision of Rs. 850 cr was made during BE 2021-22 and the entire allocation was spent by 31.01.2022 for IGGL.

The Committee note that PDHP project envisages supply of natural gas to different sectors and to city gas distribution of various towns and cities. Further, PDHP project will also be critical for extending natural gas to north eastern states of the country through the implementation of Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited. The Committee also expect the Ministry to resolve the pending issues of Right of Way in the state of West Bengal. The Committee recommend the Ministry to ensure the availability of sufficient budgetary allocation for the important gas grid projects like PDHP and IGGL so that the vision of the Government to develop India into a gas based economy by 2030 become a reality.



**Recommendation No. 5****Indian Institute of Petroleum Energy (IIPE), Visakhapatnam**

The Committee observe that out of the alienated land of 201.80 acre for the construction of permanent campus of IIPE at Vangali village, Sabbavaram mandal, Visakhapatnam, a mutation was carried out for 157.36 acre in the name of IIPE in January, 2022. The remaining land of 26.06 acre that has been scattered across the total earmarked land has been under litigation in the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee also observe that IIPE Act was notified on 08.01.2018 and the Institute has been functioning since 2016-17 academic year under the mentorship of IIT, Kharagpur. The Committee have also learnt that a provision of Rs. 150 cr has been made in BE 2022-23 in respect of the Institute. The original timeline for completion of the campus will be upto 2022-23 with the cost estimates of Rs. 655.46 cr. The Committee have also been informed that the tender has been finalised by the CPWD and the construction activities would commence soon on the mutated land.

The Committee, while taking note of the commencement of construction activities on the mutated land, are concerned to note that the issue related to acquisition of disputed land of 26.06 acre has been lingering in the High Court of the state for a long time. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to take up the issue on priority basis with the Government of the State for expeditious adjudication by the Hon'ble High Court so that the remaining 26 acre spreading across the initially earmarked land of 201.80 acre will be available for better planning and design of the Institute. The Committee also expect the Ministry that the construction activities for the institute must be initiated on war footing level in adherence to the original time line and cost estimate.

**Recommendation No. 6****Centre for Excellence of Energy, Bangalore**

The Committee, while being surprised to note that no provision has been made for the establishment of Centre for Excellence of Energy, Bangalore in BE 2022-23, express concern that the actual expenditure incurred on this Institute

during the financial years 2020-21 and 2021-22 has been nil despite the allocation of Rs. 50 cr in BE 2021-22. The Committee have been apprised by the Ministry that the issue related to land acquisition for the Institute has been under dispute. The Government of Karnataka has allotted 150 acre land for the establishment of the Centre and out of which 23.13 acre of the land has been declared as deemed forest by the Department of Forest, Government of Karnataka. Further, the Committee have been informed that farmers have launched agitations to claim rights over the said land and accordingly, a writ petition has been pending in the Hon'ble High Court of the Karnataka on the issue.

The Committee also note that the Centre for Excellence for Energy Bangalore has been operating from the rented campus of NMIT, Bangalore offering M. Tech programmes. The Committee also note that the issue of land acquisition has been plaguing the Institute for a long time and the Committee therefore, advise the Ministry to hold discussions with the Government of Karnataka to resolve the land issue quickly. Further, the Committee also recommend the Ministry to look for alternative sites in the state for setting up of the Institute so that the Centre for Excellence will become a reality and the funds allocated for the project will gainfully be utilized at the earliest.

#### Recommendation No. 7

##### PM JI-VAN Yojana

The Committee note that in order to promote setting up of second generation bio-refineries, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 28.02.2019 approved the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana. The primary objective of the Yojana has been to provide financial support to integrated bio-ethanol projects with an outlay of Rs. 1969.50 cr for the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24. The Committee also note that the current scheme envisages setting up of twelve commercial scale second generation (2G) bio-ethanol projects and ten demonstration scale 2G bio-ethanol projects with non-food biomass and other renewables as feedstocks. As part of the scheme, financial assistance of Rs.150 cr each to four commercial projects at Panipat (Haryana, IOCL), Bhatinda (Punjab, HPCL), Bargarh (Odisha, BPCL), Numaligarh (Assam, NRL) along with Rs.15 cr to

one demonstration project of Indian Oil at Panipat, Haryana have been approved under the said scheme and these projects are in an advanced stage of construction.

In this regard, the Committee learn that unlike the public sector, more 2G commercial projects are likely to come up in private sector. The Committee also take cognisance of the existing practical constraints in the production of 2G ethanol such as ensuring an assured supply of feedstock from farmers, aggregation of agricultural residue like paddy/straw and seasonal storage of the same, commercially viable pricing for manufacturers and decent remuneration for farmers etc. The Committee are encouraged to learn that the Government of Haryana has recently announced a subsidy of Rs.1000 per ton of paddy/straw to incentivise farming community in the state for channelising the same for 2G production plants.

In view of the above, the Committee expect the Ministry/OMCs to set up a coordinating mechanism to deal with various state Governments and other stakeholders to iron out above mentioned issues so that establishing 2G ethanol plants/bio-refineries will become a commercially viable proposition for private sector manufacturers. The Committee recommend the Ministry to expedite the setting up of the proposed 2G commercial and demonstration projects on priority basis and encourage private players also to participate actively in the production of 2G ethanol.

#### **Recommendation No. 8**

##### **National Bio-Fuel Fund**

The Committee note that the National Bio-fuel Fund (NBF) has been allocated Rs. 1 cr in BE 2022-23. The Committee, further, note that while Rs. 1 cr allocation was made during RE 2021-22, the actual expenditure up to 31.01.2022 has been shown as 'nil'. The Committee have been informed that the National Bio-fuel Fund has not yet been approved by the Department of Expenditure and the Ministry of Finance has conveyed certain observations like (i) ensuring synergy with existing similar schemes of other Ministries so that duplicatory

efforts and thin spreading of resources may be avoided (ii) OADB corpus fund should be used to promote activities under National Bio-fuel Fund and (iii) funds should be used only if there are gaps in the bio fuel sector and the objectives of NBF may be synchronized with PM JI-VAN Yojana, which is an another scheme of the petroleum Ministry having similar objectives. The Committee learn that the Ministry of P&NG has been examining these observations of the Department of Expenditure. The Committee, therefore, would like the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to examine the said observations given the considerable merits in the views of Department of Expenditure and accordingly, recommend that the Ministry of P&NG may consider merging the objectives of the National Bio-Fuel Fund with that of the PM JI-VAN Yojana to ensure the focused implementation of schemes for bio fuel sector.

#### Recommendation No. 9

##### Construction of ISPRL Phase-II

The Committee note that a budgetary provision of Rs. 600 cr has been incorporated in the BE 2022-23 for the construction of ISPRL phase –II projects at Chandikhol (Orrisa) and Padur (Karnataka). It is also noted that it has been proposed to acquire 400 acre of land for the construction of caverns at Chandikhol and the Government of Orrisa has been examining the same for the Chandikhol project. Further, with regard to the Padur project in Karnataka, the MoPNG and ISPRL have been taking up the issue with the state authorities for completing of land acquisition process. The Committee also note that the strategic petroleum reserves are projects of national importance to ensure energy security to the country and therefore, desire the Ministry to launch awareness programmes in coordination with the two State Governments and sensitize the local population so that the process of land acquisition will be completed smoothly and construction activities would be taken up.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to keep a close watch on the progress of these two projects at regular intervals and also make necessary interventions as per requirement. Further, the Committee expect the

Ministry to approach the Government of India for additional allocation of funds at RE stage for future requirements.

Recommendation No. 10

National Seismic Programme

The Committee note that India has 26 sedimentary basins spreading across onland, shallow water and deep water. Out of this total area of 3.36 million sq. km, an area of about 1.502 million sq. km i.e. 48 percent of this area does not have adequate geo-scientific data. Appraisal of the un-appraised area was undertaken as part of National Seismic Programme in 2016. The Committee also note that with the help of state of the art technology, data acquisition of these areas will be undertaken to assess potential hydrocarbon resources in these areas. Out of the total targeted area of 48,243 LKM, cumulative 46,960 LKM (97.34%) data has already been acquired as part of National Data Repository under this programme. Further, it has been learnt that given the practical constraints in the execution of seismic surveys in inaccessible and hostile geographical areas, airborne geophysical seismic surveys have been planned to assess the hydrocarbon potential of these areas. These airborne surveys being implemented by Oil India Ltd have been under progress with the commencement of tendering process. The Committee also learn that given the non allocation of any budgetary provision for NSP for the FY 2022-23, the implementing agency Oil India Ltd will be seeking funds on the basis of actual invoices for the completed works for settlement of advance taken on the basis of proforma invoice for these surveys.

In view of the above, the Committee desire the Ministry/DGH to expedite the completion of the data of remaining areas. Further, the airborne geophysical seismic surveys in inaccessible areas may also be completed on priority basis. The Committee have been informed that Ministry has planned to generate data under Mission Anveshan on Indian offshore basins, Andaman Basin and appraisal of Exclusive Economic Zone. For this purpose, the cabinet note is under preparation. The Committee also while taking cognisance of the significance of NDR for better assessment of India's hydrocarbon potential and enhance energy security, recommend the Ministry to complete the remaining

works under NSP and also to finalise the cabinet note for approval so that sufficient funds be made available for this programme during the current year at RE stage.

#### Recommendation No. 11

##### Reduction in Import Dependence on Crude Oil

The Committee note that the Government has laid down a road map for reducing India's crude import dependency and has been working towards new strategies and initiatives to achieve this target across different sectors. The Committee have been apprised about the initiatives undertaken by the Government to increase exploration and production in the country by various policy measures like National Policy on Bio fuels, Development of Gas Infrastructure and SATAT, etc. The Committee acknowledge that the Ministry has been taking several policy measures and initiatives to streamline procedural aspects and also attract investments to increase exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the country.

The Committee also note that as petroleum products are used in diverse sectors of the economy, there has to be a multi-sectoral approach to address the issue of managing demand of petroleum products to help in reducing dependency on crude oil imports. Also, these efforts may require study of sectoral policies, launching awareness programmes and R&D initiatives etc. However, the Committee are dismayed to note that there has not been any Inter-Ministerial Coordination Mechanism to discuss the steps to be taken to achieve the larger objective. The Committee would also expect MoPNG to involve various stakeholders and hold brainstorming sessions and accordingly, firm up the plans to achieve this national objective.

Further, the Committee note that there has been no study to assess the actual impact of these measures in the light of stagnant production of crude oil and natural gas in the last several years and increasing imports of crude oil. Also, the Committee would like the Ministry to develop a mechanism to correlate statistics by which it can show that the reduction of dependency of India on

crude oil imports has been achieved as per the steps taken till date in this regard. Otherwise, it will be difficult to assess the impact of various policies measures taken in the efforts towards reduction of crude oil imports. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry should devise a suitable mechanism and set measurable targets and assess the success of its measures in achieving the objectives.

#### Recommendation No. 12

##### Exploration and Production Activities of Upstream Oil PSUs

The Committee observe that domestic production of crude oil and natural gas assumes great significance given the excessive reliance of the country on imports. Currently, India meets its energy requirements through 80 percent of its crude oil imports. With regard to the performance of ONGC during the last three financial years, there has been consistent decline in the crude oil and natural gas production both under Nomination and NELP regimes. The Committee have been informed that the shortfall in crude oil and natural gas production has been due to global and local supply chain disruptions during the Covid period, restrictions in the movement of workforce due to Covid induced lockdowns, natural decline in oil production and increase in water cut in matured fields, less production in fields due to geological surprises and less than envisaged production from major oil fields. The Committee also note that upstream Oil India Ltd's performance w.r.t. crude oil production during the last four years has been declining. The Committee have also learnt that major chunk of oil and gas production of Oil India comes from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and there is scope for enhancement in its production from the matured fields through EOR and IOR technologies. The Committee have been informed that ONGC has initiated steps in E&P Sector like early monetization of discoveries, production enhancement from producing fields using EOR/IOR field specific techniques, redevelopment of existing matured fields and development of new fields/marginal fields.

The Committee are concerned to note that the production from NELP fields has been very minimal in overall production of crude oil in the country. However, the Committee have been assured by the Ministry that from the year 2022-23,

there will be a turnaround in the production of crude oil and it will witness an increase in production. The Committee would like the Ministry to seriously review the strategy to increase the domestic production in crude oil and gas in the light of various policy initiatives undertaken during the last several years to assess its effectiveness and fix accountability upon organizations/oil PSUs that have been mandated with the task. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to take concrete and tangible steps to increase the domestic production of crude oil and natural gas for overall energy security of the country.

### Recommendation No. 13

#### Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

The Committee note that Coal Bed Methane (CBM) being the fifth largest coal reserve in the world has been one of the important non conventional sources of natural gas to augment India's energy security. The Committee learn that CBM has significant prospects for its exploration and production in the country. The Committee have been informed that to promote non conventional hydro carbons, the Government has launched a special CBM Bid Round-2021 under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy through international competitive bidding, offering 15 blocks (HELP) across six Indian states and covering an area of around 8500 sq. km.

The Committee, however, note that the bidding for the blocks has not been started and till now no blocks have been awarded. The Committee also note that two investors meetings have been organized with the participation of 50 organizations. The Committee also note that even after awarding the blocks, production may start after a minimum of seven years only which is a long period. The Committee therefore, desire that the Ministry/DGH may take necessary steps to reduce the expected time line for commencement of production at the earliest. The Committee also desire that CBM, being a non conventional source of hydro carbons should also contribute in meeting future energy requirements of the country. In this regard, the Committee expect that the Ministry/DGH will utilize the huge reserves of coal resources in the country and explore the production of CBM in on a much larger scale. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the



Ministry shall make all efforts to expedite the international competitive bidding for awarding of CBM blocks in a time bound manner and accordingly, take steps to increase the production of CBM in the country.

Recommendation No. 14

Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of oil PSUs

The Committee note that the IEBR of all oil PSUs for the BE 2022-23 has been targeted at Rs. 111354 cr as compared to Rs. 104620 cr of the BE 2021-22. In the exploration and production sector, the target of allocation for BE 2022-23 has been Rs. 50536 cr as against Rs. 49186 cr of the BE of 2021-22. However, the actual expenditure for the E&P sector was Rs. 29314 cr as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021. Further, in respect of the refinery and marketing sector, a provision of Rs. 53876 cr has been made for the BE 2022-23 as against Rs. 49804 cr of the previous year's BE and the actuals in this sector upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 was shown as Rs. 35626 cr. With regard to the petrochemicals sector, an amount of Rs. 6742 cr has been provided in BE 2022-23 as against Rs. 5441 cr of the previous financial year. The actuals for the same by the end of the year 2021 was shown as Rs. 4986 cr. In addition, the Engineering sector has made an allocation of Rs. 200 cr for the BE 2022-23 as against Rs. 190 cr of the FY 2021-22 and the actuals for the same was shown as Rs. 67 cr only.

The Committee also observe several variations in BE, RE and actual expenditure of individual oil PSUs of the Ministry. For instance, the actual expenditure of ONGC upto January, 2022 was shown as Rs. 19,388 cr as against Rs. 29,800 cr. In case of OVL also, Rs. 4,326 cr was shown as actuals when compared to Rs. 8,380 cr of the BE 2021-22. In respect of IOCL also, there is a variation against its actual shown as Rs.21,410 cr upto January,2022 as against Rs.28,547 cr of the BE 2021-22. The downstream company MRPL has also registered a low actual at Rs. 460 cr as against Rs. 850 cr of the BE 2021-22. The Balmer Lawrie has also shown less actuals of Rs. 15 cr only upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022 as against Rs. 40 cr. Of the BE 2021-22. The engineering and consultancy company EIL has also spent an amount of Rs. 59 cr only upto January, 2022 as against Rs. 150 cr of BE 2021-22. The CPCL has made an allocation of Rs. 384 cr

for the BE 2021-22 and the same was overshot at Rs.528 cr as actuals upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022. Further, NRL has made an allocation of Rs. 2000 cr for the BE 2021-22 and the same was overspent at Rs. 2,139 cr as shown in the actual upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022.

The Committee are dismayed to observe that oil PSUs including upstream majors ONGC/OVL and OIL have not fully utilised the allocations of the previous financial year as only two months have been left during the current financial year. Further, OMCs like IOCL and MRPL and PSUs like Balmer Lawrie have also made lesser utilisation of their BE allocations as per their actuals. The Committee would exhort the oil PSUs to fully utilize their planned IEBR during the financial year 2021-22. The Committee further, recommend that the IEBR exercise of oil PSUs must be prepared in a more realistic manner to avoid larger variations between projected estimates and the actual expenditure so that the allocated funds are utilised for the earmarked purposes in the best standards of financial propriety and prudence.

New Delhi;  
16 March, 2022  
25 Phalguna, 1943 (Saka)

RAMESH BIDHURI,  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on  
Petroleum & Natural Gas.

**MINUTES****STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
(2021-22)****NINTH SITTING  
(17.02.2022)**

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 17 February, 2022 from 1100 hrs. to 1415 hrs. in Main Committee Room, PHA, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Ramesh Bidhuri - Chairperson

**MEMBERS****LOK SABHA**

2. Smt. Chinta Anuradha
3. Shri Rodmal Nagar
4. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
5. Shri M.K. Raghavan
6. Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shiyal
7. Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal
8. Shri Ajay Tamta

**RAJYA SABHA**

9. Shri Ripun Bora
10. Shri Rambhai Harjibhai Mokariya,
11. Dr. V. Sivadasan,
12. Shri A. Vijaykumar

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Smt. Abha Singh Yaduvanshi - Additional Secretary
2. Shri H. Ram Prakash - Director
3. Shri Mohan Arumala - Under Secretary

**Representatives of the Ministry of P&NG**

1. Shri Pankaj Jain - Secretary
2. Shri G Srinivas - Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser
3. Shri Amar Nath - Additional Secretary (Exploration)
4. Shri Sunil Kumar - Joint Secretary (Refinery)
5. Shri Rohit Mathur - Joint Secretary (General & Admin)
6. Smt. Perin Devi - Joint Secretary (Integrated Finance Division)

**Representatives of PPAC**

1. Shri Praveen Mal Khanoojia - DG, PPAC

**Representatives of ONGC/ OVL**

1. Dr. Alka Mittal - CMD, ONGC
2. Shri A.K. Gupta - MD, OVL
3. Shri R. K. Srivastava - Director (Exploration), ONGC
4. Shri Anurag Sharma - Director (Onshore & Finance (additional charge)), ONGC

**Representative of OIL**

1. Shri Harish Madhav - Director (Finance)

**Representatives of IOCL**

1. Shri Shrikant Madhav Vaidya - Chairman
2. Shri Sandeep Gupta - Director (Finance)

**Representative of BPCL**

1. Shri V. R. K. Gupta - Acting C&MD and Director (Finance)

**Representative of HPCL**

1. Shri Mukesh Kumar Surana - CMD

**Representatives of GAIL**

1. Shri Manoj Jain - CMD
2. Shri Rakesh Kumar Jain - Director (Finance)

**Representative of EIL**

1. Smt. Vartika Shukla - CMD

**Representative of Balmer Lawrie**

1. Shri Ratna Sekhar Adika - CMD

**Representatives of NRL**

1. Shri Bhaskar Jyoti Phukan - MD (I/C)
2. Shri Indranil Mitra - Director (Finance)

Representative of MRPL

1. Shri M. Venkatesh - MD

Representative of CPCL

1. Shri Arvind Kumar - CMD

Representatives of IGL/GAIL Gas

1. Shri A.K. Jana - MD, IGL
2. Shri Raman Chadha - CEO, GAIL Gas

Representative of ISPRL

1. Shri H.P.S. Ahuja - MD

Representative of OPAL

1. Shri Avinash Verma - MD

Representative of BPRL

1. Shri Ramesh Subramanian - MD

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed Members of the Committee and representatives of Ministry of P&NG/PSUs to the sitting of the Committee and informed that the sitting was convened to take oral evidence of representatives of the Ministry/PSUs on '**Demands for Grants (2022-23)**' of the **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**. Thereafter, the representatives of the Ministry of P&NG/PSUs got themselves introduced to the Committee. Then, the representative of the Ministry made a presentation on the subject.

3. Thereafter, Members of the Committee deliberated on a wide range of issues related to the subject such as variations between BE and RE figures, subsidy component for Domestic LPG cylinders, budgetary provision of Rs. 800 crore for PMUY, gradual decrease in DBT for LPG, National Bio-fuel fund, and Pradhan Mantri JIVAN Yojana, Indradhanush Gas Grid Ltd., inclusion of petroleum products under GST regime, completion of Phulpur-Dhamra-Haldia Pipeline Project, processing and interpretation of the data of National Seismic Programme, current progress in the

allotment of land for the construction of Phase-II of ISPRL at Chandikol (Orissa) and Padur (Karnataka), current status of constructions of RGIPT campus at Sivasagar, Assam and IPE at Vishakapatnam.

4. Further, the Committee deliberated on possibility of unconventional fuels like exploitation of Coal Bed Methane, progress in green hydrogen, pricing of CBG at par with APM gas, waste to energy projects, Ethanol Blended Petrol, 2G Ethanol Plant Progress, financial autonomy of PNGRB, review of NELP and OALP regimes, acquisition of oil and gas overseas assets, declining production of crude oil and natural gas in the country.

5. Thereafter, the Chairperson thanked the representatives of the Ministry and PSUs for expressing their views and answering queries raised by Members of the Committee. Further, to the queries where replies were not readily available, the Ministry and PSUs were instructed to furnish the same to the Secretariat within seven days.

6. A copy of the verbatim proceedings is kept in the Branch for record.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

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**MINUTES**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**  
**(2021-22)**

**TENTH SITTING**  
**(15.03.2022)**

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 15 March, 2022 from 1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', PHA, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

Shri Ramesh Bidhuri - Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Smt. Chinta Anuradha
3. Shri Pradyut Bordoloi
4. Shri Topon Kumar Gogoi
5. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
6. Shri Dilip Saikia
7. Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shiyal
8. Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal
9. Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy
10. Shri Lallu Singh
11. Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare

**RAJYA SABHA**

12. Shri Ripun Bora
13. Smt. Kanta Kardam
14. Shri Rambhai Mokariya
15. Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli
16. Dr. V. Sivadasan
17. Shri A. Vijayakumar
18. Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri H. Ram Prakash - Director
2. Shri Mohan Arumala - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration draft report on 'Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas' and adopted the same without modifications.

3. The Committee then authorised the Chairperson to finalize the Report and present/lay the Report in both the Houses of Parliament.

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**The Committee then adjourned.**

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**The Mandate of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

1. Exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources, including natural gas and Coal Bed Methane, gas hydrates and shale gas.
2. Production, supply, distribution, marketing and pricing of petroleum, including natural gas, Coal Bed Methane and petroleum products.
3. Oil refineries, including Lube Plants.
4. Additives for petroleum and petroleum products.
  - (i) Overall coordination concerning bio-fuels;
  - (ii) National Policy on Bio-fuels;
  - (iii) Marketing, distribution and retailing of bio-fuels and its blended products;
  - (iv) Policy/Scheme for supporting manufacturing of bio-fuels;
  - (v) Blending and blending prescriptions for bio-fuels including laying down the standards for such blending;
  - (vi) Setting up of a National Bio-fuel Development Board and strengthening the existing institutional mechanism; and
  - (vii) Research, development and demonstration on transport, stationary and other applications of bio-fuels.
5. Blending and blending prescriptions for bio-fuels including laying down the standards for such blending.
6. Marketing, distribution and retailing of bio-fuels and its blended products.
7. Tube Blending and greases.
8. Conservation of Petroleum products.
9. Planning, development, control and assistance to all industries dealt with by the Ministry.
10. Strengthening energy security by acquiring oil and gas equity abroad and participation in transnational oil and gas pipeline projects.
11. Creation and administration of strategic petroleum reserve through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL).
12. Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).
13. All attached or subordinate offices or other organization concerned with any of the subjects specified in the list, including Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), Centre for High Technology (CHT), Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), etc.
14. Planning, development and regulation of oilfield services.
15. Administration of Engineers India Limited, including their subsidiaries and joint ventures.

16. Public sector project falling under the subject included in this list except such projects which are specifically allotted to any other Ministry / Department.
17. The Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (53 of 1948).
18. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of undertaking and Repeal) Act, 1993 (65 of 1993).
19. The Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962).
20. The ESSSO (Acquisition of Undertaking in India) Act, 1974 (4 of 1974).
21. The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 (47 of 1974).
22. The Burmah – Shell (Acquisition of Undertaking in India) Act. 1976 (2 of 1976).
23. The Caltex (Acquisition of Shares of Caltex Oil Refining (India) Limited and of the Undertaking in India of Caltex (India) Limited Act, 1977.
24. Administration of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (30 of 1934) and the rules made thereunder.
25. Administration of Balmer Lawrie Investment Limited and Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited.
26. Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Act, 2006.
27. Matter pertaining to M/s Bienco Lawrie Limited
28. Matters pertaining to Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL).
29. Matter pertaining to natural gas pipelines.
30. Matter pertaining to LNG terminals.
31. The Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT) Act, 2007
32. Matter pertaining to Indian Institute of Petroleum & Energy (IIPPE), Act 2017 (3 of 2018)
33. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000.
34. Matter pertaining to Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG (DBTL) PAHAL.
35. Matter pertaining to Direct Benefit Transfer in Kerosene (DBTK).
36. Matter pertaining to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY).

## Annexure-II

Summary of Discoveries by OIL from 2016-17 to 2020-21						
Sl No.	FY	State	Discovery well	TD (m)	Fluid	Monetization Status
1	2016-17	Assam	Borbhuibil-1	4409	Oil	Yes
2	2016-17	Assam	Hapjan-55	3358	Oil	Yes
3	2016-17	Assam	Hapjan-62	2694	Gas	Yes
4	2016-17	Assam	Hapjan-67	3027	Gas	Yes
5	2016-17	Assam	Kharjan-1	4158	Oil	Technical discovery
6	2016-17	Assam	Makum-43	3060	Gas	Yes
7	2016-17	Assam	Makum-60	2823	Oil	Yes
8	2016-17	Assam	Naharkatiya-595	3029	Oil	Yes
9	2016-17	Assam	Naharkatiya-606	4051	Oil	Yes
10	2016-17	Assam	Naharkatiya-637	2894	Gas	Yes
11	2017-18	Assam	Hukanguri-2	4157	Oil	Yes
12	2017-18	Assam	Lakwagaon-1	4450	Oil	Yes
13	2017-18	Assam	South Baghjan-2	4276	Oil	Yes
14	2017-18	Assam	South Chandmari-5	4430	Gas	Yes
15	2018-19	Andhra Pradesh	Thanelanka-1		Gas (HPHT)	Sub-economic
16	2018-19	Assam	Dhakuwal-1	4045	Gas	Yes
17	2018-19	Assam	West Lohali-1	2741	Gas	Yes
18	2019-20	Andhra Pradesh	Yedurulanka-1	4781	Gas (HPHT)	Sub-economic
19	2020-21	Assam	Dinjan-1	3758	Gas	To be monetized by 2022

## Annexure-III

ONGC Discoveries:2018-19 (as on 01.04.2019)						
Sl. No.	Basin	Prospect/Well No./ Released Name	HC Type	New Prospect / Pool	IOEIP MMt. (O+OEG)	Ultimate MMt (O+OEG)
1	KG Offshore	KG982NA-M-6 (AE)	Oil	Pool	4.14	0.62
2	A & AA Basin	Babejia-2 (BJAB)	Oil	Pool	0.15	0.06
3	A & AA Basin	Rokhia-75 (ROBE)	Gas	Pool	0.72	0.43
4	A & AA Basin	Baramura-31 (BMDI)	Gas	Pool	0.16	0.09
5	KG Offshore SW	GS-29-15 (AM Shift)	Oil	Pool	0.67	0.08
6	Bengal Basin	Asokenagar-1 (ASOKENAGAR-1)	Gas	Prospect	1.50	0.17
7	KG Onshore	Bantumilli North-2 (BTN-AB)	Oil	Prospect	1.39	0.05
8	Kutch/ Sau Off SW	GKS091NDA-1/ GKS091NFA-1 GKS091NFA-A	Gas	Pool	7.34	1.76
9	Vindhyan Basin	Hatta-2 (B-HAT-B)	Gas	Prospect	1.56	0.93
10	Assam Shelf	Jantapathar-1_Z	Gas	Prospect	0.13	0.08
11	Mumbai SW	B-203-2 (B-203-B)	Oil & Gas	Prospect	6.01	0.63
12	KG Onshore	Suryaraopeta West-1 (SUWAA)	Oil	Prospect	1.85	0.003
13	KG Offshore DW	KGD982NA-P1-S-1 (AA)	Gas	Pool	1.15	0.69
2019-20 (as on 01.04.2020)						
Sl. No.	Basin	Prospect/Well No./ Released Name	HC Type	New Prospect / Pool	IOEIP MMt. (O+OEG)	Ultimate MMt (O+OEG)
1	KG SW	YS-6-2_SUB	Gas	Prospect	35.67	4.37
2	KG Onland	Billakurru-1 (BKA)	Gas	Prospect	0.81	0.11
3	Cauvery	Vanjiyur-3 (VNAC)	Oil	Prospect	6.88	1.78
4	AAFB, Tripura	Sundulbari-12 (SDAG)	Gas	Pool	0.10	0.04
5	KG Onland	Penugonda-5 (PGAE)	Gas	Pool	0.15	0.06
6	KG Onland	Gummataru-1 (GMTAA)	Gas	Pool	0.18	0.11
7	Mumbai	B-218-1 (B-218-A)	Oil	Prospect	3.41	0.86
8	Mumbai	B-219-1 (B-219-A)	Oil	Prospect	1.04	0.07
9	Mumbai	WO-24-10	Oil	Pool	8.38	1.01
10	KG Onland	Nandigama North-1 (NGNAA)	Oil	Prospect	0.69	0.07
11	AAFB, Tripura	Sundulbari-15 (SDAN)	Gas	Pool	1.22	0.73
12	Mumbai	R-12-6 (R-12-F)	Oil & Gas	Prospect	29.22	1.12
2020-21 (as on 01.04.2021)						
Sl. No.	Basin	Prospect/Well No./ Released Name	HC Type	New Prospect / Pool	IOEIP MMt. (O+OEG)	Ultimate MMt (O+OEG)
1	KG DW	KGD982NA-CHN-B-1 (KGD982NA-CHN-B-AA)	Gas	Prospect	1.18	0.57

2	AAFB, Tripura	Kunjaban-13(KUDD)	Gas	Pool	1.05	0.52
3	KG DW	KGD982NA-R1-E-1	Gas	Pool	1.6	0.82
4	KG ON	Kavitam South-1 (KTAC)	Gas	Prospect	2.43	1.44
5	AAFB, Tripura	Sundalbari-16 (SDAP)	Gas	Pool	0.24	0.14
6	KG DW	KGD982NA-PDM-SH-1	Oil	Pool	2.13	0.32
7	Mumbai	BS-17-1 (BS-17-A)	Oil	Prospect	7.23	4.52
8	Mumbai	B-126N-1(B-126N-A)	Oil	Prospect	3.72	0.75
9	Mumbai	GK-28-14	Gas	Prospect	9.27	0.27
10	Mumbai	WO-5-13	Oil	Prospect	20.62	3.92