



No.: CHT/ED/06 **2766**

11.03.2021

Sub: Rajya Sabha provisionally admitted Question Starred / Unstarred Dy. No. S3823 dated 05.03.2021 to be answered on 17.03.2021 regarding India's Oil Import dependence

Q (a). The details the progress made toward reducing India's Oil Import dependence by 10 per cent by 2022 when compared to 2015-16 as envisioned by Prime Minister;

Ans. The inputs pertaining to CHT are as under:

In order to reduce to reduce India's Oil Import dependence by 10 % by 2022 compared to 2015-16, Government initiated five pronged approach namely

1. Increasing the production of domestic crude oil and natural gas
2. Energy conservation and energy efficiency
3. Demand substitution
4. Improvement in refinery processes
5. Promoting alternate fuels/ renewables

The targeted savings towards improvement in Refinery Process was 4.9 MTOE with break up as under :

(Figures in MTOE)

Sl. No.	Attributes	Target as per Roadmap by 2021-22
1.	Residue Upgradation	2.4
2.	LNG/NG integration with Refineries	1.7
3.	Efficiency Improvement (replacement of small CDU/ VDU units)	0.1
4.	Import of Grid Power	0.7
	Total	4.9

Source: Report of Committee dtd. Apr 2016 on roadmap to reduce import dependency in energy by 10% by 2021-22

As against this, the achievement made till 2019-20 is about 2.4 MTOE with an outlook of 4.8 MTOE by 2021-22 and 10.2 MTOE by 2023-24. (Source: Industry Inputs)

The progress/information pertaining to other area may be obtained from DGH / PPAC / OMC's / ONGC / OIL / GAIL

Q (b). The details of the year on year reduction in India's Oil Import dependence from, 2014 till date; and

Ans. The inputs may be obtained from PPAC.

Q (c). The details of actions taken by Government to reduce India's Oil Import dependence from 2014 including the resulting drop in Oil Import dependence.

Ans. The inputs of CHT are as under :

Refinery Sector has been included under PAT (Perform, Achieve and Trade) to reduce the specific energy consumption. The energy reduction target under PAT Cycle-2 (2016-17 to 2018-19) was set at 5.49% equivalent to 1.01 MTOE. Against this, the actual energy reduction was 1.48 MTOE. For the current PAT cycle-6 (2020-21 to 2022-23), the sectorial energy reduction target has been retained, which is equivalent to 1.17 MTOE.

In order to reduce import of crude oil, Govt. has released National Biofuels Policy 2018, which aims for blending of 10% ethanol in MS by 2022 and 20% ethanol in MS by 2030 by vol. and 5% biodiesel by vol. in diesel by 2030.

To augment availability of Ethanol, Govt. of India has notified PM-JIVAN Yojana in 2019 with an objective to support 12 Commercial scale and 10 demonstration scale 2G ethanol projects with a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for providing financial support to Integrated Bio-Ethanol Projects using lignocellulosic biomass & other renewable stocks.

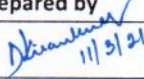
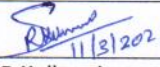

For promoting use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), also known as Bio-CNG, Govt. of India launched the SATAT (Sustainable Alternative for Affordable Transportation) scheme in 2018. The SATAT initiative envisages establishing 5000 CBG plants across the country with an estimated production of 15 MMTPA of CBG by 2022-23.

Govt/ BIS has notified spec. of used cooking oil for channelizing its use for biodiesel. MoPNG has advised OMCs to prepare an entrepreneur driven business model in line with SATAT scheme for creating a mechanism for collection of used cooking oil (UCO) for biodiesel production. Accordingly, EOI has been released in 200 cities on Industry basis (IOC/BPC/HPC) from 10th Aug'19 onwards seeking offers from entrepreneurs who are willing to supply Biodiesel from UCO, from their existing plants and/or are willing to set up new plants.

Residue upgradation Projects have been implemented at CPCL-Manali and IOCL-Haldia refineries and under implementation at HPC's Visakh Refinery to increase distillate yield.

Integration with Natural Gas has been implemented at CPCL-Manali Refinery and planned at Barauni, Haldia, Paradip refinery of IOCL, MRPL and Visakh Refinery of HPCL to release valuable distillate fuel.

Grid power import has been planned at Guwahati, Barauni, Gujarat, Mathura, Panipat, Haldia and Paradip refineries of IOCL and Visakh Refinery of HPCL to facilitate Crude Oil conversion to valuable Distillate products instead of usage for power generation.

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