

(b) to (d) India is importing more than 80% of its requirement of crude oil. The price of crude oil has generally been rising in the international market. However, several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbons exploration and production activities to meet the increasing demand of fuel, which include the following:—

- (i) Carving out more areas of exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy.
- (ii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iii) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- (iv) Substitution of oil through use of alternate/non-conventional sources of energy such as Bio-Diesel, Ethanol-blended Petrol.

**Exemptions from international sanctions on purchase of Iranian oil**

133. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked for an exemption from the U.S. and the European Union sanctions on purchase of crude oil from Iran;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the financial implications of these sanctions on India's State-owned companies;
- (e) whether Government has prepared any contingency plan regarding alternate markets for crude oil; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India implements its obligations under UN sanctions only. India is not under any obligation to observe unilateral sanctions by any country. The question of waiver under US/EU sanctions is a matter of domestic US/EU law and it is for the United States/EU to determine how they choose to apply provisions of their domestic law.

(d) At present, there is no financial implication of the sanctions on our oil PSUs.

(e) and (f) In order to reduce its dependence on any particular region of the world, India has been consciously trying to diversify its sources of crude oil imports. During 2011-12, the country imported crude oil from more than 30 countries spread across different continents.

**Production of crude oil from new oil wells**

†134. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the production of crude oil has started from some of the new oil wells during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the number of such oil wells; and
- (c) the additional quantity of crude oil estimated to be produced from these oil wells every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, production of crude oil has started from 153 new oil wells during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

In addition, ONGC and OIL have started production of crude oil from 51 and 49 new oil wells respectively during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(c) The additional quantity of crude oil estimated to be produced by ONGC and OIL from these oil wells are as under:

OIL	-	0.88 MMT per year.
ONGC	-	0.131 MMT per year.

In addition, private/JV companies have produced about 4.42 MMT incremental oil in 2010-11 from new oil wells.

**Acquisition of Majority Stake in Cairn India LTD. by Vedanta Resources PLC**

135. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the London based mining group, Vedanta Resources Plc, has been given a majority stake in Cairn India Ltd;
- (b) the percentage of India's total crude oil being provided by Cairn India's wells in Rajasthan; and
- (c) the reasons for not allowing ONGC to honestly exercise its first right to acquire the share of Cairn India in the Rajasthan oilfield?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.