

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the availability of gas in India is more than the domestic consumption need; and

(c) if so, the Government's estimate of surplus gas availability in the country as against its average annual requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to limited acceptability of imported Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) prices, temporary spare capacity in GAIL's Dadri-Bawana-Nangal pipeline (DBNPL) and uncertainty of anchor load customers on this pipeline, discussions were held with Inter State Gas Systems Pvt. Ltd. (ISGS), Pakistan for export of about 5 MMSCMD imported RLNG from India for a period of 5 years through GAIL. However, no formal commitment has been made due to the concerns expressed by Pakistan on the price build up of RLNG indicated by GAIL.

The availability of domestic natural gas is not keeping pace with the increasing demand of various sectors.

Drop in output from ONGC and oil gas fields

601. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the State-run oil firms ONGC and OIL failed to meet projected gas output and the output from ONGCs block in KG basin never crossed 6-7 mmscmd against its expectation of 16 mmscmd;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the output from Neelam field dropped to 30,000 barrels per day against the planned production of 1,30,000 barrel per day while Imperial Oil that ONGC acquired in Russia is producing 15,000 barrels per day against the Planned 80,000 per day; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) OIL has no stake in KG basin.

The detail of ONGC's average annual natural gas production from KG basin with respect to MOU target during last two years, *i.e.* 2011-12 & 2012-13 and the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 (Apr' 13 to Sept' 13) is as under:

Year	Average Annual Natural Gas Production (MMSCMD)					
	KG Basin (Onshore)		KG Basin (Offshore)		KG Basin (Total)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
2011-12	3.47	3.73	1.16	0.07	4.63	3.80
2012-13	2.78	3.42	1.63	0.15	4.41	3.57
2013-14*	2.89	3.28	0.38	0.10	3.27	3.38

*2013-14 (Apr' 13 to Sept' 13)-Figures are provisional.

Note: Above figures are exclusive of production from fields being operated through JVs.

It can be seen from above table that MOU target for natural gas production was achieved in KG basin, Onshore. However in KG Basin, Offshore gas production was less than target because of following reasons:

- Gas production commenced from ONGC's GS-15 field in Eastern Offshore, KG Basin in August 2011, but restricted gas production was taken from GS-15 field for better reservoir management.
- Non-commencement of production from G-1 field in Eastern Offshore due to delay in project completion. However gas production from G-1 field (Well # G-1-11) commenced from 17.11.2013.

(c) and (d) The detail of average annual crude oil production from Neelam field with respect to MOU target during last two years, *i.e.* 2011-12 & 2012-13 and the current year *i.e.* 2013-14 (Apr' 13 to Sept' 13) is as under:

Year	Average Crude oil Production (BOPD)		
	MOU Target	Actual	% Ach.
2011-12	17259	16566	96
2012-13	18983	14686	77
2013-14*	14632	14908	102

*2013-14 (Apr' 13 to Sept' 13)-Figures are provisional.

It can be seen above table that during the year 2011-12 crude oil production from Neelam field was marginally less than MOU target, however during 2012-13 only 77% of MOU target could be achieved. The main reasons for less crude oil production during 2012-13 are as under:

- Major overhaul of Neelam PGC Train-C for 42 days (08.01.13 to 19.02.13) resulting in less gas lift pressure/de-optimization of wells.
- Less than anticipated gain from new development and sidetrack wells.

Neelam field of ONGC in Western offshore is old and has crossed its plateau period of production and entered the natural decline phase (a natural process in the production life of oil fields). The rate of production decline from old and matured fields varies from field to field and in ONGC it is about 7-8% of production.

After major overhaul of Neelam PGC Train-C, wells were optimized in Neelam field and also repair of existing wells, artificial lift and stimulation of wells are being done regularly to maintain crude oil production from Neelam field. During the current year 2013-14 (Apr'13 to Sept'13) MOU target of crude oil production is achieved.

Imperial Energy produced approx. 15000 bopd against plan of 80000 bopd by end of 2011. However the production from the asset has further declined since then.

The lower than estimated levels of production is primarily due to unforeseen geological complexities and certain surprises in terms of well productivity from the tight reservoirs. After the initial phase of post-acquisition development activities resulting in a peak production of approx. 19,500 bopd by mid-2011, in view of the technical challenges management decided not to make further capital investment in the project (except bare minimum) pending identification of suitable technology for commercial exploitation of tight reservoirs.

Unlocking the oil in place in the tight reservoirs of Imperial Energy with infusion of the right exploitation technology in a cost efficient manner has been the major technical challenge of the company. In view of this challenge, the company had been actively engaged in the process of scouting for suitable consulting firms /domain experts to identify appropriate technology to exploit the tight reservoirs.

In addition to its efforts to exploit the tight oil reservoir, Imperial Energy is also exploring the prospects of development of the Bazhenov shale, a new resource play recently identified to hold good potential. The Bazhenov shale provides a sizeable upside for improvement of the production performance of the project. It is estimated that the Bazhenov shale has the potential to produce substantial volume of oil and can be exploited with similar technology which was adopted in Bakken shale of USA revolutionalising the oil scenario of the country.

As a result of these extensive efforts, Imperial Energy has recently engaged a US based technology partner to implement the program for induction of new technologies for both the above target prospects. Subsequent to the engagement, a team of experts from the technology partner along with the Imperial Energy team has initiated review of the existing G&G data and is scheduled to start the pilot drilling program after completion of its feasibility studies. The full-fledged development of the oilfields shall follow the pilot program based on its results.

Levying of marketing margin

602. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :
SHRI MANSUKHL. MANDAVIYA :
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the time by when the Ministry will be taking the final decision on the issue of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketeers, as Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Body (PNGRB) has already submitted its report to Ministry long time back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI) : Ministry, *vide* its letter dated 21.11.2013, has requested Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) to determine marketing margin for supply of domestic gas to Urea and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) producers through its independent process. In other cases marketing margin would be determined by the buyer and seller.

Power supply in rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir

603. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rural electrification is involved in providing electricity to villages in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of villages covered in each State/U.T. during the last three years;
- (c) the number of villages in Jammu and Kashmir with electricity connections;
- (d) the details thereof, region-wise *i.e.* Jammu, Srinagar and Leh; and
- (e) from where these villages will get power and why these villages are not provided power, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Rural Electrification