

made market determined effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on price of these products in line with changes in the prices in international market and market conditions. Public Sector OMCs have reduced the price of Petrol and Diesel by ₹ 1.46 per litre and ₹ 1.55 per litre (excluding State VAT) respectively with effect from 16th November, 2016.

Consumption of gas

†928. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) total consumption of gas during last three years and quantity of gas produced in the country and imported, out of said consumption of the gas;

(b) the basis on which prices of such two kind of gases *i.e.* one indigenously produced and the other imported are fixed;

(c) reasons for not fixing general prices for these gases and whether Government is aware of the fact that these kind of gases are provided to the industries in different States at considerable different prices; and

(d) whether Government earns a portion of its income from the indigenous production and sale of the gas, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The total quantity of gas produced, total gas consumption and gas imported in the country during the last three years is as under:

Year	2013-14 (in BCM)	2014-15 (in BCM)	2015-16 (in BCM)
(a) Net Production	34.57	32.69	31.14
(b) Sale by Producing Companies	28.98	26.78	25.31
LNG import	17.73	18.54	21.31
(c) Total Consumption (Net Sale + LNG Import)	46.71	45.32	46.62

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The price of domestically produced natural gas is fixed in accordance with MoP&NG order no. 22013/27/2012-ONG D.V. dated 25th October, 2014.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is imported under open general licence and the gas prices are fixed based on negotiations between the seller and the buyer.

(c) The delivered price of gas differs from State to State depending upon pipeline transportation costs as well as the differences in various taxes levied by the concerned State Governments.

(d) Government gets a part of profit petroleum under the Production Sharing Contract Regimes as envisaged in the respective contracts, besides getting statutory levies (Cess and Royalties) as applicable under different regime.

Status of city gas distribution

929. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) present status of City Gas Distribution in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are hurdles with the existing policy which are obstructing expansion of gas distribution; and

(c) if so, whether there are any plans to address (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) The details of the City Gas Distribution Network in the country including in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) is in the receipts of various representations from City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities regarding the exorbitantly high permission charges being levied by some of the Municipal Authorities as well as delays in granting permissions/NoCs for pipeline laying work in the city. In order to address such issues including other regulatory issues, MoP&NG has constituted two Committees consisting stakeholders to suggest ways to address operational and regulatory issues for expediting development of CGD networks.