

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1893
 ANSWERED ON 17/03/2025

STEPS TO MAKE INDIA A GAS-BASED ECONOMY

1893 SHRI CHANDRAKANT HANDORE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the landing cost of LNG in the country;
- (b) the load factor of natural gas pipeline of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL);
- (c) the total estimated reserves of crude and natural gas; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government to make the country gas-based economy along with the details of the roadmap?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a) to (d) The landing cost of LNG in the country is contingent upon various factors which inter alia include prevailing price at gas hubs such as Henry Hub or crude oil benchmarks like Brent in respect of long term contracts, freight rates, currency exchange rates etc. Spot and Short-Term contracts are finalized based on prevailing market conditions. Further, LNG imports are also subject to applicable custom duties and surcharges.

Load factors of Natural Gas pipelines, including that of GAIL, encompass a wide range between 20% & 100% and is dynamic in nature which depends upon various factors, including demand fluctuations, pipeline capacity, transmission network connectivity, operational efficiency, pricing of gas, presence of alternate source of energy, pipeline age and maintenance, etc.

The status of India's domestic reserves (provisional) as per Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS) as on (01.04.2024)* are as follows:

2P [#] In-Place		2P Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR)		Reserves (2P)		Contingent Resources(2C)	
Oil+Cond. (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil+Cond. (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil+Cond. (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil+Cond. (MMT)	Gas (BCM)
7235.4	4001.1	1933.0	1856.1	434.3	643.4	237.1	450.8

Proven and Probable, MMT- Million Metric Tonnes; BCM: Billion Cubic Metres

*The domestic petroleum reserve status in the country are calculated once in year as per Petroleum Reserve Management System (PRMS).

The Indian government has set a target to increase the share of natural gas in the energy mix to 15% by 2030. Various steps taken in this direction includes allocating domestic gas on priority basis to PNG (Domestic) & CNG (Transport); expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, expansion of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Terminals, allowing marketing and pricing freedom to gas produced from high pressure/high temperature areas, deep water & ultra-deep water and from coal seams, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiatives to promote Bio-CNG, etc.
