

Natural Gas: Fueling the Future

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India's energy vision and critical transformation goal



Shri Narendra ModiHon'ble Prime Minister of India

India's Energy Map will have 7 key drivers...



Making India a gas-based economy, increasing share of natural gas to 15% from existing 6.3% by 2030



Cleaner use of fossil fuels particularly petroleum and coal



Greater reliance on domestic sources to drive bio-fuels



Achieving the renewables target of 450 GW by 2030



Increasing contribution of electricity to de-carbonize mobility



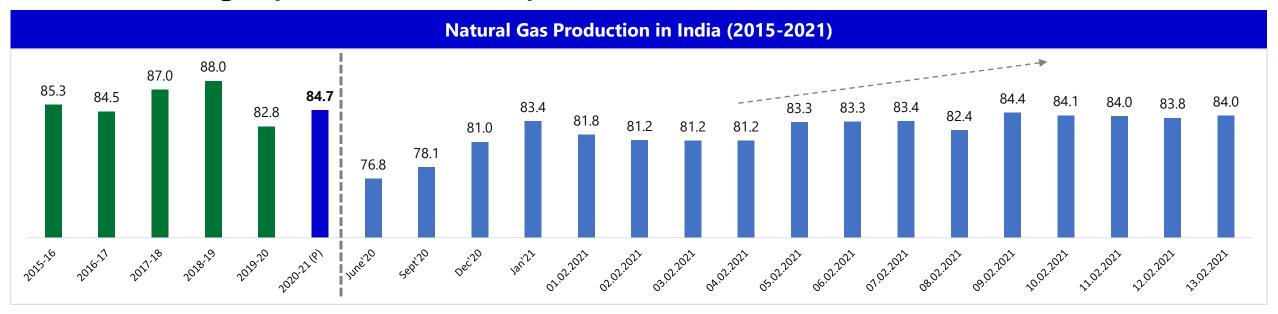
Moving into the emerging fuels including hydrogen

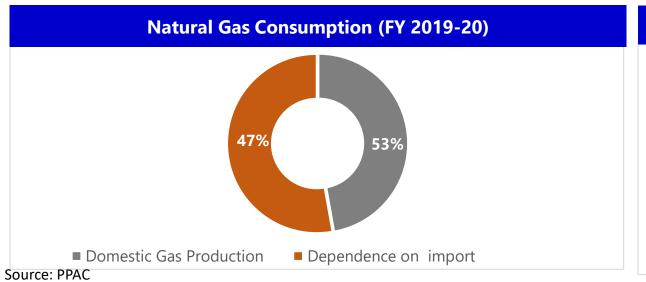


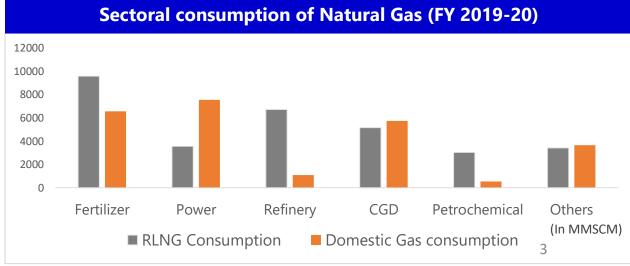
Digital innovation across all the energy systems



India's natural gas production and imports



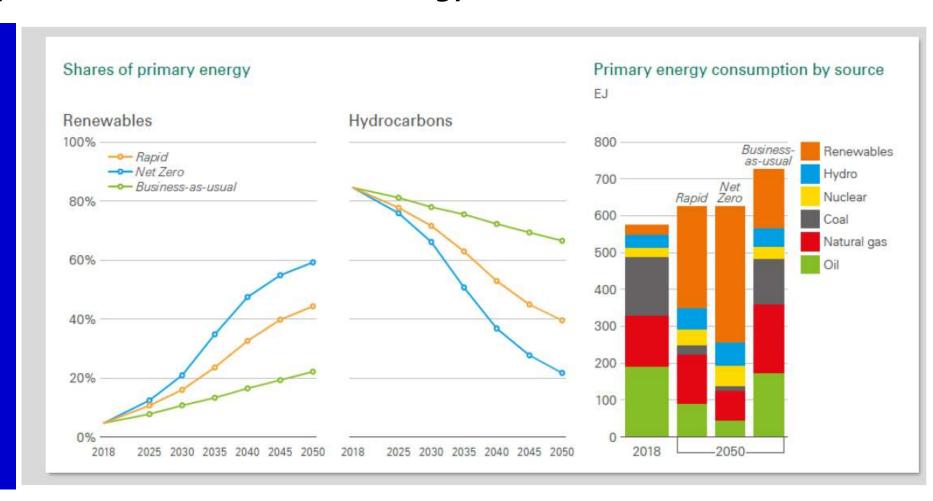






The world of new energy: shift towards low carbon energy sources

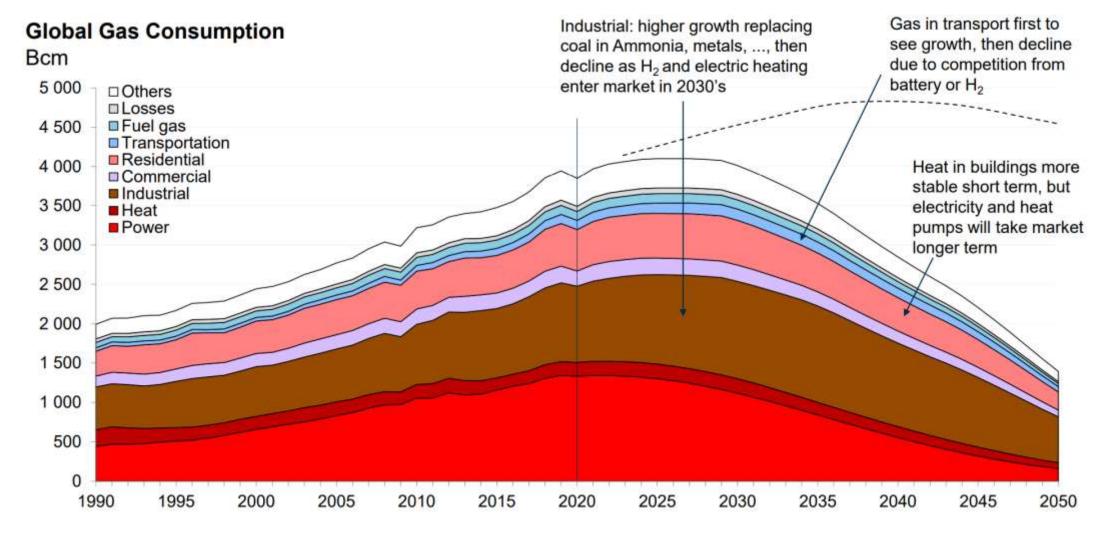
- Even as oil & gas demand is set to fail in absolute terms in most scenarios, India's reality could be at variance
- India's large imports makes domestic oil & gas accretion an imperative



Source : BP Energy outlook, 2020



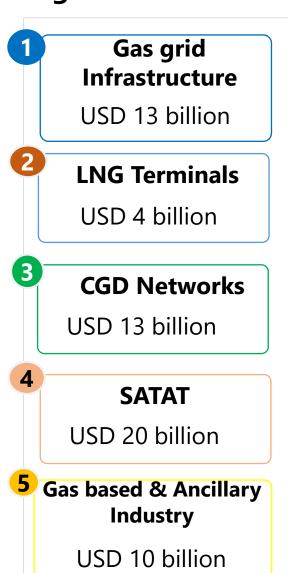
Global gas production on the rise and will continue to contribute significantly

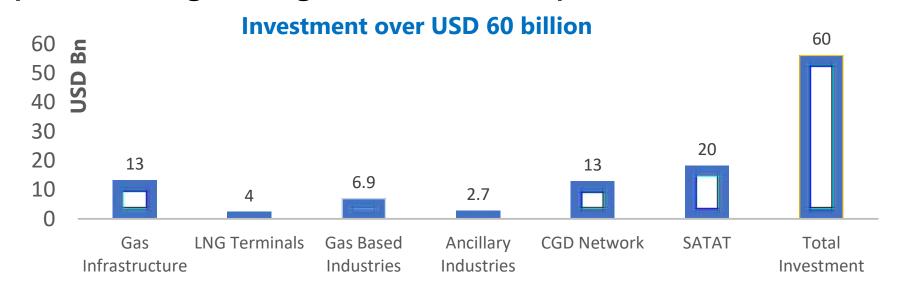


Source : Rystad Energy



Huge investment lined up for ushering into a gas-based economy





Gas based economy aligned with 'Energy Vision of India'

Enabling policy/regulatory framework to compliment investments

Market development

- E-bidding platform
- Gas Trading Exchange/ Regulations

Ongoing efforts:

- Rationalization of tariff of gas
- TSO for Open Access

6



Government as part of its ambition to move towards gas-based economy launched various proactive and transformative changes in the policy and regulatory regime

Key recent reforms

Natural Gas Sector Reform

- Government approved 'New Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines' in 2014 based on the prices across major international hubs.
- The prices of natural gas are revised after every six months, benefitting both consumers and producers.
- In October 2020, Government facilitated e-auction of domestically produced gas
- Govt. launched Gas Trading
 Exchange for imported gas in June
 2020

Production Enhancing Scheme

In February 2019,
Government approved
'Exploration and Licensing
Policy for Enhancing
Domestic Exploration and
Production of Oil and Gas',
which includes Production
Enhancement Scheme for
Nomination fields with
more functional freedom
to NOCs for collaboration
and private sector
participation.

Enhanced Recovery Policy

- Launched in 2018 to incentivize implementation of Enhanced Recovery Methods
 IR incentives on reaching
- IR incentives on reaching a set benchmark
- Fiscal incentive for Enhanced Oil Recovery, Enhanced Gas Recovery, Improved Oil and Gas recovery and Unconventional HC production methods

Exemption from seeking Environmental Clearance

- In January 2020, Govt. exempted O&G firms, looking to conduct exploratory drilling, from seeking an environmental
- The amendment has moved exploration from Category A to Category B2 which will now require approvals only from the states concerned, will not require an EIA



Substantial progress made under Open Acreage Licencing Programme (OALP)

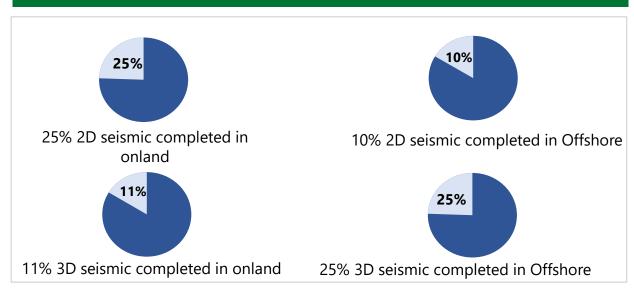
Committed investment of **2.4 Billion USD** from **1,56,579 sq. km.** acreages awarded under five OALP Bid Rounds

Committed Work Programme (CWP) at the time of bidding

2D Seismic 30,000 LKM 45,000 SKM Exploratory wells

380

Progress made against CWP





Fast paced monetization of Discovered Small Fields (DSF)

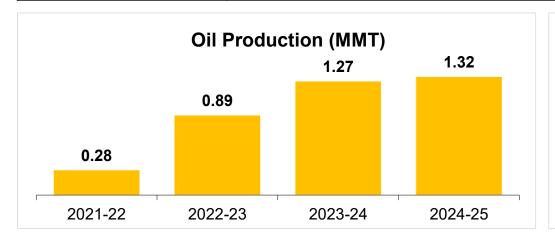
54 Contract Areas with hydrocarbon in place of **161 MMTOE** awarded under DSF Bid Round I & II

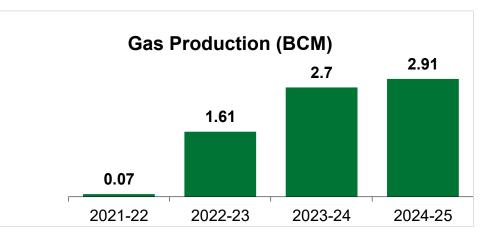
Anticipated investment of ~1.76 Billion USD

Status of Progress

DSF Rounds	Contracts	PML Granted	FDPs
DSF-I (2017)	30	24	15
DSF-II (2019)	24	18	13
Total	54	42	28

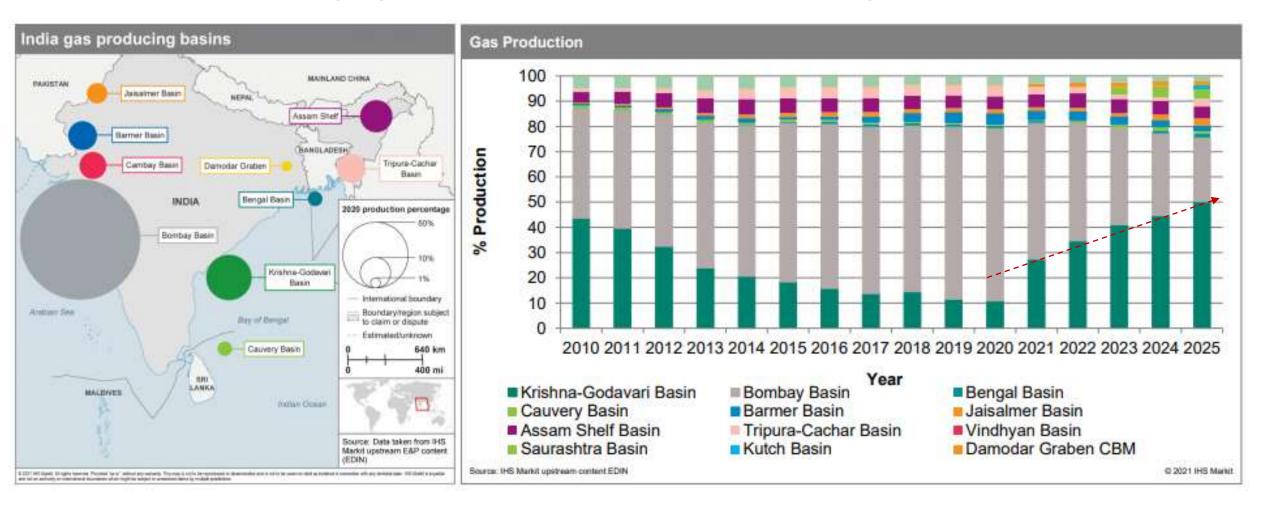
Anticipated Production from DSF







Krishna Godavari emerging as a marquee basin as per natural gas production outlook



The KG Basin is envisaged to contribute ~50% to total gas production In India as compared to 10% in 2020

Source: IHS Markit, Feb 2021



Favorable policy, fiscal, administrative ecosystem making India a promising investment destination



Ever increasing energy demand

12%

Share in global energy demand to almost double by 2050 from 6% in 2018

~338%

Increase in Natural Gas consumption by 2050

~100%

increase in oil consumption by 2050



Hydrocarbon Potential

41,880

MMTOE – Total Prognosticated Hydrocarbons

29,792 MMTOE

Undiscovered Prospective Resources

12,088 MMTOE

Discovered Hydrocarbons



- Multiple modes of entry such as OALP, DSF, Farm-in & farm out, PEC
- Fiscal incentives under different policies
- Encouraging EoDB through Alternate dispute resolution mechanism, ECC, Self certification of processes under Contract management
- Environmental clearance waived off for exploration activities



100%

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) allowed

On early commercial production, existing royalty rates be reduced by 10%, 20% and 30% for Category I, II and III basins respectively

For Category II and III basins, Award of acreages is based on Work Programme



India is steadily moving forward with the goal of reducing its carbon footprint by 30-35%

India signed the **Paris Climate Agreement** in 2016 for cutting down greenhouse gas emissions to combat global warming

As a part of the agreement India pledged to reduce the emission intensity of GDP by 33-35% from 2005 levels by 2030

India is the only country among the G20 nations which is on track to achieve targets under the Paris Agreement

"NATURAL GAS IS THE
FUTURE, IT IS HERE." - BILL
RICHARDSON

THANK YOU