



# India's Falling Crude Oil & Natural Gas Production

## Why in News

According to the latest government data India's **crude oil production and natural gas output declined** in the [Financial Year \(FY\) 2020-2021](#).

- India's crude oil and natural gas production have been **falling consistently since 2011-12**.

## Key Points

### ▪ Decline in Production:

#### ◦ Crude Oil Production:

- **Declined by 5.2%** as private and public firms produced **30.5 million tonnes** in 2020-21 compared to **32.17 million tonnes** produced during the same period in 2019-2020.

#### ◦ Natural Gas Production:

- **Declined by 8.1%** and in 2020-21 only **28.67 billion cubic meters** was produced compared to **31.18 billion cubic meters** in 2019-20.

### ▪ Reason for Decline:

#### ◦ Ageing Sources:

- Most of India's crude oil and natural gas production comes from **ageing wells that have become less productive over time**.

#### ◦ Need of Intensive Technology:

- There is **no more easy oil and gas available** in India and that producers would have to invest in extracting oil and gas using **technologically intensive means** from more **difficult fields such as ultra deepwater fields**.

#### ◦ Domination of State Owned Companies:

- Crude oil production in India is dominated by two major state-owned exploration and production companies, [Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited \(ONGC\)](#) and **Oil India**.

- These companies are the key bidders for hydrocarbon blocks in auctions and were the only successful bidders in the fifth and latest round of auctions under the [Open Acreage Licensing Policy \(OALP\)](#) regime with ONGC bagging seven of the eleven oil and gas blocks on offer and Oil India acquiring rights for the other four.

#### ◦ Low Interest of Foreign Companies:

- India's **efforts to attract foreign energy giants** into hydrocarbon exploration and production **haven't been quite fruitful**.

- The **government has asked ONGC to boost its investments in explorations and increase tie-ups with foreign players** to provide technological support in extracting oil and gas from difficult oil and gas fields.
  - The government is also **reaching out to major foreign players** to convey that the **current system of auction and regulation is much more “open and transparent”** than before.
- **Climate Change:**
  - Mounting pressure due to [climate change](#) is prompting oil and gas players to diversify into clean energy.
- **Reason for Less Private Participation:**
  - **Operationalisation Delays:**
    - One of the key reasons cited by experts for low private participation in India’s upstream oil and gas sector are **delays in the operationalisation of hydrocarbon blocks due to delays in major clearances including environmental clearances** and approval by the regulator of field development plans.
  - **High Cess:**
    - Industry **players have been calling for a reduction** in the cess on domestically produced crude oil to **10% from the current 20%**.
  - **Limit on maximum Production:**
    - **Internal maximum production levels set by oil and gas majors to address climate change** had also lowered interest by oil majors to expand operations in India.
- **Impact:**
  - **Reliance on Imports:**
    - Low domestic production of crude oil and natural gas makes India more **reliant on imports**.
      - The **share of imports as a proportion of overall crude oil consumption in India has risen** from 81.8% in FY2012 to 87.6% in FY2020.
  - **Not in Favouring of India’s Vision:**
    - Boosting oil and gas production has also been a key part of the government’s [Atma Nirbhar Bharat initiative](#) and its **goal to boost the use of natural gas in India’s primary energy mix from the current 6.2% to 15% by 2030**.
- **Some Government Initiatives to Improve Production:**
  - **Reforming Exploration & Licensing:**
    - In October 2020 [Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs \(CCEA\)](#) approved the [Policy framework on reforms](#) in the exploration and licensing sector **for enhancing domestic exploration and production of oil and gas**.
  - **National Data Repository (NDR):**
    - The [NDR](#) was established by the Government in 2017 to **assimilate, preserve and upkeep the vast amount of data which could be organized and regulated for use in future exploration and development**, besides use by R&D and other educational institutions
    - It is an integrated data repository of Exploration and Production (E&P) data of

Indian sedimentary basins.

- [Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy \(HELP\)](#):

- It **replaced the erstwhile New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) in 2016** and provides for a **single License for exploration and production of conventional as well as non-conventional Hydrocarbon resources**; Pricing and Marketing Freedom; reduced rate of royalty for offshore blocks.

## Way Forward

- A variety of **new technologies can prolong the life of ageing oil fields** but the acquisition, testing and application of these technologies is capital-intensive. Thereby, the **fiscal framework must ensure adequate returns for producers** to deploy Enhanced Oil Recovery mechanisms.
- The current **approval processes must be simplified** with stipulated timelines for each sign-off, thereby avoiding cost escalations due to delays.
- Potential of **Unconventional Hydrocarbons (UHC)** such as [Shale Oil and gas](#), tight oil/gas and gas hydrates **must be opened now for commercial exploitation.**

[Source: IE](#)

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