1. **Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL) - Phase II (Construction of Cavems) (CS)**

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20
1	1. Explore private participation of International Oil Companies to invest as per ADNOC model. (commercialisation of a certain percentage of storage in lieu of filling up caverns at their own cost)	Status of progress of filling & operations of SPRs (Phase II) on PPP/Commercial basis 1.1 Finalising a suitable business model for implementation construction, including filling and operation of SPRs under Phase-II. Yes/No (in line with agreement with ADNOC for Mangalore caverns. The business model will be PPP only.)	Yes	1. Improved strategic reserves due to Phase II implementation	1.1 Volume for which agreements done for filling in SPR Phase II	*
		1.2 Finalising a suitable agreement with Saudi ARAMCO for filling of Padur cavern. (Yes/No)	Yes		1.2 Capacity created in terms of cavern construction for SPR Phase II	*

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20
		1.3 Number of road shows organised including interaction with prospective partners	*		1.3 Quantity filled or number of days equivalent of strategic reserves filled in due to Phase II	*
		1.4 Finalising the RFQ and RFP for the PPP Model in consultation with NITI Aayog and DEA, and to invite interested companies to bid for Phase II. (Yes/No)	Yes			
		1.5 Number of EOI received for Construction of SPRs & filling up crude	Actuals to be reported			

2. Payment to Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL) for Crude Oil Reserves (CS)

<table>
<tr><th>FINANCIAL OUTLAY
(Rs. In Crore.)</th><th colspan="3">OUTPUTS 2019-20</th><th colspan="3">OUTCOMES 2019-20</th></tr>
<tr><th>2019-20</th><th>Output</th><th>Indicator(s)</th><th>Target 2019-20</th><th>Outcome</th><th>Indicator(s)</th><th>Target 2019-20</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">1</td><td rowspan="2">1. Four caverns of 0.625 MMT each in Padur to be filled (2.5 MMT)</td><td rowspan="2">1.1 Volume of crude oil to be purchased</td><td rowspan="2">1.51 million barrels.</td><td>1. Increase in strategic reserve coverage</td><td>1.1 Total strategic reserves in terms of number. of days equivalent of oil imports created incrementally</td><td>4.5 days of SPR</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2. Increase in strategic reserve coverage due to ISPRL-ADNOC engagement</td><td rowspan="2">2.1 Number. of days of strategic reserve coverage added due to ISPRL-ADNOC engagement</td><td rowspan="2">4.5 days of SPR*</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Explore private participation of international oil Companies to invest as per ADNOC model. (commercialisation of a certain percentage of storage in lieu of filling up the cavern at own cost)</td><td>2.1 Status of the engagement of ISPRL with ADNOC (Phase I)</td><td>MoU was signed with ADNOC on 11th Nov 2018 for filling up of two Padur caverns of 0.625 MMT each. Definitive Agreement is under preparation/finalisation in consultation with ADNOC.</td></tr>
</table>

**The country has a total capacity of 5.03 MMT of reserve with a cover of 9.5 days.*

3. PradhanMantri JI-VAN Yojana (CS)

Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)	Outputs 2019-20			Outcomes 2019-20		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
37.87	1. Setting up of 2G ethanol refineries	1.1 Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) submitted (numbers)	6	1. Establish commercially viable 2G Ethanol production	1.1 Number of new technologies adopted and commercialized	3
				2. Enhanced Ethanol production	2.1 Capacity utilization % (Volume of ethanol generated *100/Capacity for ethanol production)	*
		1.2 Number of 2G ethanol refineries setup	*	3. Reduce Fossil Fuel Reliance by Increased availability of Ethanol for Blending	3.1 Increase in Ethanol Blending % (attributable to the production from the plants set-up under JI-VAN)	*
		1.3 Number of Ethanol Purchase Agreement (EPA) executed	6			
	2. Promoting R&D ;Indigenization of second generation of biomass to ethanol technologies	2.1 Number of demonstration plants commissioned	*			
		2.2 Number of R&D projects supported	3			
	3. Infrastructure Augmentation	3.1 Number of commercial plants commissioned	*			
	4. Reduce Fossil Fuel Reliance	4.1 Ethanol production Capacity added (crorelitres/annum)	*			
	5. Boost Rural & Urban Economy	5.1 Direct and Indirect Employment Generated (numbers)	Measurement mechanism to be set up/planned by			

Financial Outlay (in Rs. Crore)	Outputs 2019-20			Outcomes 2019-20		
2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20
			MoPNG**			
	6. Bio refinery profitability	6.1 Profits from sale of biofuels and industrial biochemical (in Rs. crore.)	*			

** Projects under construction phase so targets are zero for this year. As and when the plants are commissioned, non-zero targets can be assigned.*

*** New mechanisms to measure these indicators should be planned and setup right since the inception stage of the scheme since this can – (i) Help build a baseline to measure incremental progress due to the scheme and (ii) Develop credible in-house data source within the Government of India to report progress publicly than to rely on data from external agencies / multilaterals*

4. Kerosene Subsidy:Cash incentive for Kerosene distribution reforms (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20
257.00	1. Greater participation of states in kerosene distribution reforms	1.1. Number of States being given cash incentives for various types of distribution & allocation reforms under DBTK	* (Nine States/UTs already being given)	1. Reduced kerosene upliftment through distribution reforms	1.1. Number of States joining the Scheme through voluntary cut	* (Nine States/UTs already being given)

**DBTK Scheme is under implementation since 1.04.2016 and is applicable for 4 years i.e. till F.Y 2019-20. Only Jharkhand has implemented the Scheme in all its 24 Districts w.e.f. 01.07.2017. The consent of States/UTs is critical in implementation of DBTK. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is regularly following up with the States/UTs and requesting them to join DBTK Scheme by either opting for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) or taking voluntary cuts in their annual PDS Kerosene allocation and get financial benefits So far, States of Haryana, Punjab, Andhra*

Pradesh, Delhi and UTs of Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadar& Nagar Haveli, and Puducherry have become 'Kerosene Free' and State Govts of Karnataka, Telangana, Haryana, Nagaland, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Goa have undertaken voluntary cut. In view of this it appears that new states are unlikely to join the DBTK scheme in F.Y. 2019-20.

5. Kerosene Subsidy:Direct Benefit Transfer - Kerosene Subsidy (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
168.00	1. Speedier compliance and Aadhar seeded account linkage	Number of districts where the system was implemented	*	1. Savings in the subsidy bill	.1. Savings due to blocking of multiple/inactive connections (cumulative) (in Rs.crore.)	*
		% of beneficiary list linked to Aadhar and having a bank account	100% for Jharkhand			
		Average number of days taken to transfer subsidy in cash to a ration card holder's bank account (in number of days)	15 days			

**DBTK Scheme is under implementation since 1.04.2016 and is applicable for 4 years i.e. till F.Y 2019-20. Only Jharkhand has implemented the Scheme in all its 24 Districts w.e.f. 01.07.2017. The consent of States/UTs is critical in implementation of DBTK. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is regularly following up with the States/UTs and requesting them to join DBTK Scheme by either opting for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) or taking voluntary cuts in their annual PDS Kerosene allocation and receive financial benefits. In view of this, it appears that new states are unlikely to join the DBTK scheme in F.Y. 2019-20.*

6. Establishment of Centre of Excellence for Energy, Bengaluru (CS)

FINANCIA L OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	***OUTPUTS 2019-20***			***OUTCOMES 2019-20***		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
1.00	Establishment of Bangalore Energy Institute (BEI), Bengaluru Karnataka.	% progress (physical) on the construction of the BEI	10.40%	State of the Art, Bangalore Energy Institute will have basic structure which will be available for the M.Tech. students	1.1 Number of courses being conducted	1.1 3*
					1.2 Number of M.Tech students to qualify from various courses conducted at the institute	1.2 40**

**(a) M.Tech. Programme in Energy Science and Technology*

(b) M.Tech. Programme in Power and Energy Systems Engineering

(c) M.Tech. Programme in Renewable and Alternate Energy.

*** During the year 2019-20, about 40 students including 4 students from the earlier batch and 36 (12 students from each course) will qualify.*

7.Payment of differential royalty to State Governments (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	**OUTPUTS 2019-20**	**OUTCOMES 2019-20**

2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20
1954	1. Coverage under the royalty payment programme	1.1 Number of State Governments being paid differential royalty	Two State Governments being paid differential royalty*	1. Assured Royalty rate to States on production from pre-NELP Discovered fields	1.1 Volume of crude oil production from pre-NELP Discovered fields	5,97,948 Bbl**
					1.2 Percentage of pending differential royalty paid	100%

*The outstanding differential royalty of three states (viz Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu) has been cleared. The outstanding differential royalty of remaining two states (viz Assam, Gujarat) will be cleared in 2019-20.

**Calculated based on the data received from Directorate General of Hydrocarbon for Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2018-19

8.LPG Subsidy : Direct Benefit Transfer (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
29500	1. Additional Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) beneficiaries	1.1. Number of Cash Transfer Compliant (CTC) beneficiaries added (in crore)	1.5	1. Receipt of DBT directly into the accounts of all current and new domestic LPG users	1.1 Total number of LPG (DBT) beneficiaries (in Rs. crore)	25.50
					1.2. Total amount of cash paid through DBT (in Rs. crore.)	29,500
				2. Savings in the cooking fuel subsidy bill	2.1. Savings due to blocking of multiple/inactive connections (cumulative) (in Rs. crore)	*
	2. Speedier transfer of benefits	2.1. Average time taken for DBT (in number of hours)	48			

**Estimates not available*

9.LPG Subsidy :LPG connection to Poor Households (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	2019-20
2724	1. Increased penetration of LPG connections among the BPL HHs	1.1. Number of BPL HHs covered through deposit free LPG connections under the scheme*	1.5 crore connections	1. Increased use of clean cooking fuel i.e. LPG	1.1. Number of BPL HHs that were given deposit free LPG connections under the scheme and are using the connection regularly (regularity can be defined as regular re-fills since last 6 months)	*
					1.2. Estimated reduction in emissions due to shift from unclean sources to LPG which is cleaner energy source	*
	2. Deposit Free LPG connections to BPL HHs	2.1. No. of BPL HHs given deposit free LPG connections under the scheme	8 crore by March 2020	2. Reduced drudgery for women	2.1 Average number. of person days per month in BPL HHs spent by women collecting firewood	*
				3. Improved health of women & children in BPL households	3.1 Number. of wage-days lost due to smoke/lung infection related diseases among BPL HH women	*

*% of BPL household coverage is not given here due to absence of reliable data, total number on BPL with pukka houses.Study may be required to measure the

10.LPG Subsidy :Other subsidy payable including for North Eastern Region (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
674	1. Coverage of Natural Gas subsidy (40% of domestic gas price) to APM customers in North Eastern Region (NER).	1.1 Total number of gas customers having Gas Linkage Committee (GLC) allocation and is being supplied subsidized domestic gas in NER .	17 Customers (as per availability of gas).	1. Continuity of subsidized natural gas in NER.	1.1 Volume of gas supplied to the customers having GLC allocations.	7.8134 MMSCMD (as per availability of gas).

11.Kerosene Subsidy:Under - recovery (other subsidy - payable) (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
4058	1.Funding under recoveries due to inadequate price realization	1.1. Difference (average) in per unit cost price and realized price of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) (in Rs.)	Price difference as on 01.06.2019 is Rs. 9.80 per litre*	1. Coverage of kerosene under-recoveries	1.1 Change in the subsidy amount for coverage of under-recoveries of Kerosene (in Rs. crore.)	*
					1.2 Reduction in allocation of kerosene to states/UTs (Volume)	**
					1.3 Number of States/UTs which are Kerosene free	8

** Kerosene Price is determined on the basis of import parity price and the price is determined on monthly basis. Hence, there is fluctuations in the product price. Price fluctuations make it difficult to provide normative targets; hence, actual shall be reported.*

*** Nature of indicator is not amenable for fixing numeric targe*

12.Phulpur Dhamra Haldia Pipeline Project (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	**Output**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**	**Outcome**	**Indicator(s)**	**Target 2019-20**
1552.11	1. Construction of gas trunk pipelines to increase the area of Eastern part of the country connected with National Gas Grid	1.1 Total length of JHBDPL laid(in Km.)	550 Km	1. Increased availability of clean and eco-friendly fuel and its socio-economic benefits	1.1 Domestic and Industrial supply potential created (MMSCMD)	16 MMSCMD
		1.2 1.2 % of physical progress of JHBDPL Phase-2	Section-2A :70 Section-2B: 70 Section-3A : 60 Section-3B: 45 BGPL Section: 35		1.2 1.2 No of Households with new PNG connections	12,000
		1.3 Number of districts covered by gas supply for CGD networks	6		1.3 Number of Fertilizer plants to be revived based on gas supply through JHBDPL	3

Section-2A :Dhamra-Angul Pipeline section of JHBDPL Section-2B :Dobhi –Durgapur Pipeline section of JHBDPL Section-3A :Bokaro-Angul Pipeline section of JHBDPL Section-3B : Durgapur- Haldia Pipeline section of JHBDPL BGPL :Baruani – Guwahati Pipeline section of JHBDP

13.National Seismic Programme (CS)

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (Rs. In Crore.)	OUTPUTS 2019-20			OUTCOMES 2019-20		
2019-20	Output	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20	Outcome	Indicator(s)	Target 2019-20
1623.26	1. 2D Seismic Survey of sedimentary basins in India (Total 48243 Line KM)	1.1 Line Kms of 2D Seismic survey conducted	11771 LKM	1. All sedimentary basins of India to be appraised	1.1 Percentage of total 2D Seismic survey of 26 sedimentary basins in India conducted (cumulative till date)	100%
				2. Usage of data generated	2.1 Number of data purchases made (Cumulative for OALP Rounds till date)	*

** Target for this indicator cannot be fixed since, it is a demand driven scheme*