

The Future of Oilfields

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OILFIELDS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 2024

Context: The Rajya Sabha recently passed the **Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024**.

Background:

The Bill amends the **Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act of 1948**, differentiating it from the **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**, which governs mineral mining. The original Oilfields Act, passed in 1948, was later renamed to focus on "mineral oils" instead of "minerals," but it lacked a clear definition of **mineral oil**, which this Bill addresses.

Key Provisions:

1. Expanded Definition of Mineral Oils:

Includes **unconventional hydrocarbons** like coal bed methane, shale gas, and gas hydrates, but excludes coal, lignite, and helium from the petroleum process.

2. Petroleum Lease:

Defines a lease for activities such as **exploration, production, and disposal of mineral oils**.

3. Expanded Regulatory Powers of the Centre:

Grants powers for **emission reduction**, green technologies (like hydrogen and carbon capture), and **lease mergers**.

4. Decriminalization of Offenses:

Shifts from **criminal penalties** to **administrative fines** for lease infractions, raising fines for better compliance.

5. Opening No-Go Areas for Exploration:

Allows exploration in previously restricted zones, like near missile testing sites.

Significance and Impact:

- **Boost to Domestic Output:**

Enhances production of **conventional and unconventional resources**, reducing reliance on oil imports, which exceed exports by threefold.

- **Policy Stability:**

Provides a **predictable regulatory environment**, reducing redundant approvals and enabling smoother operations.

- **Green Energy Integration:**

Supports green initiatives like **hydrogen production** and **carbon capture**, paving the way for decarbonization.

- **Economic Implications:**

Streamlines processes to encourage **private sector participation**, supporting energy security and reduced import dependency.



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