



Transforming Mobility Through Natural Gas

A photograph of an industrial facility, likely a gas processing plant, at dusk. The scene is dominated by large, white, spherical storage tanks and a complex network of pipes and valves. The sky is a deep blue, and the facility is illuminated by warm, orange lights. The overall atmosphere is industrial and technical.

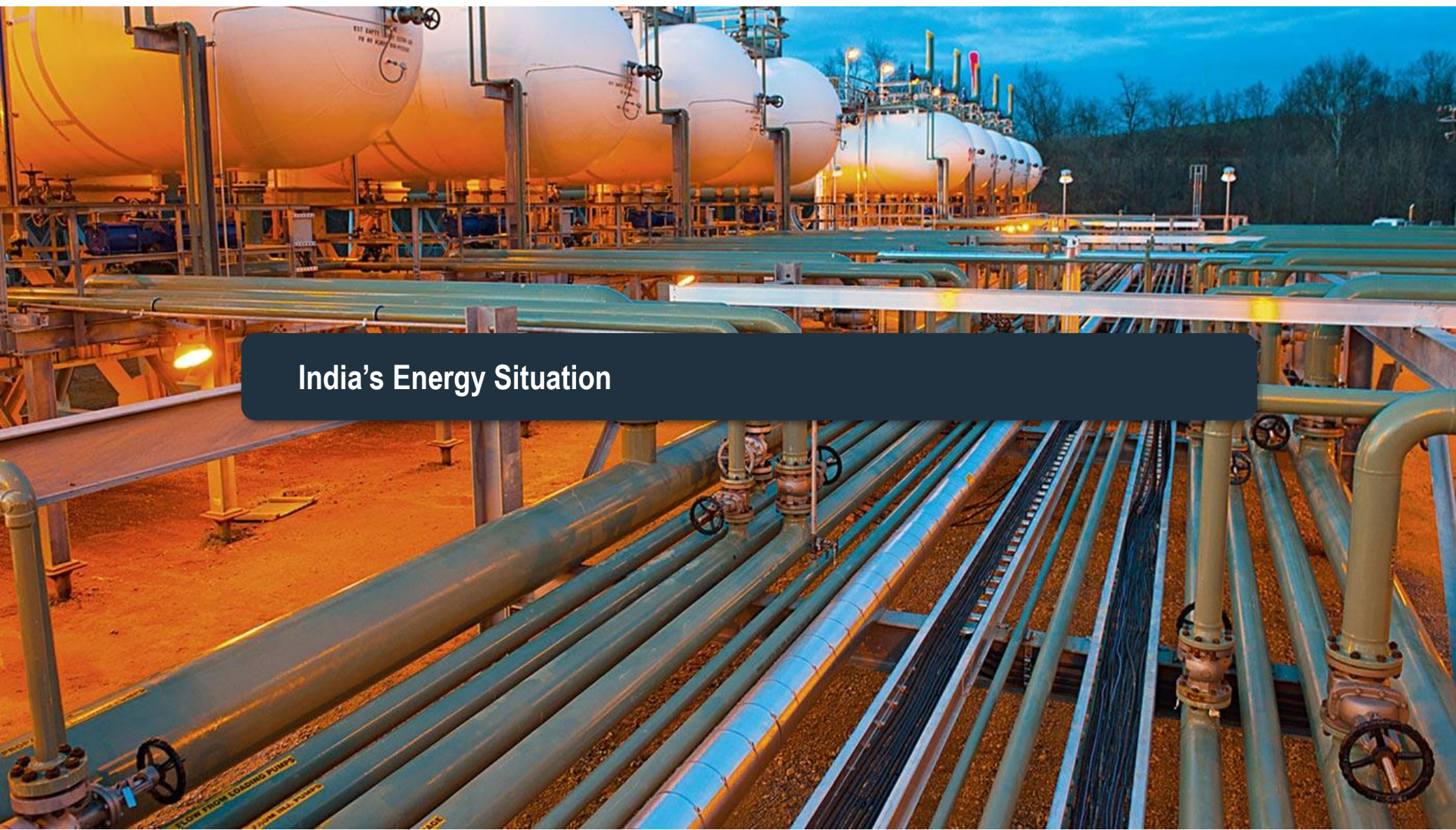
India's energy situation

Bridging the gap through natural gas

CNG as a vehicular fuel

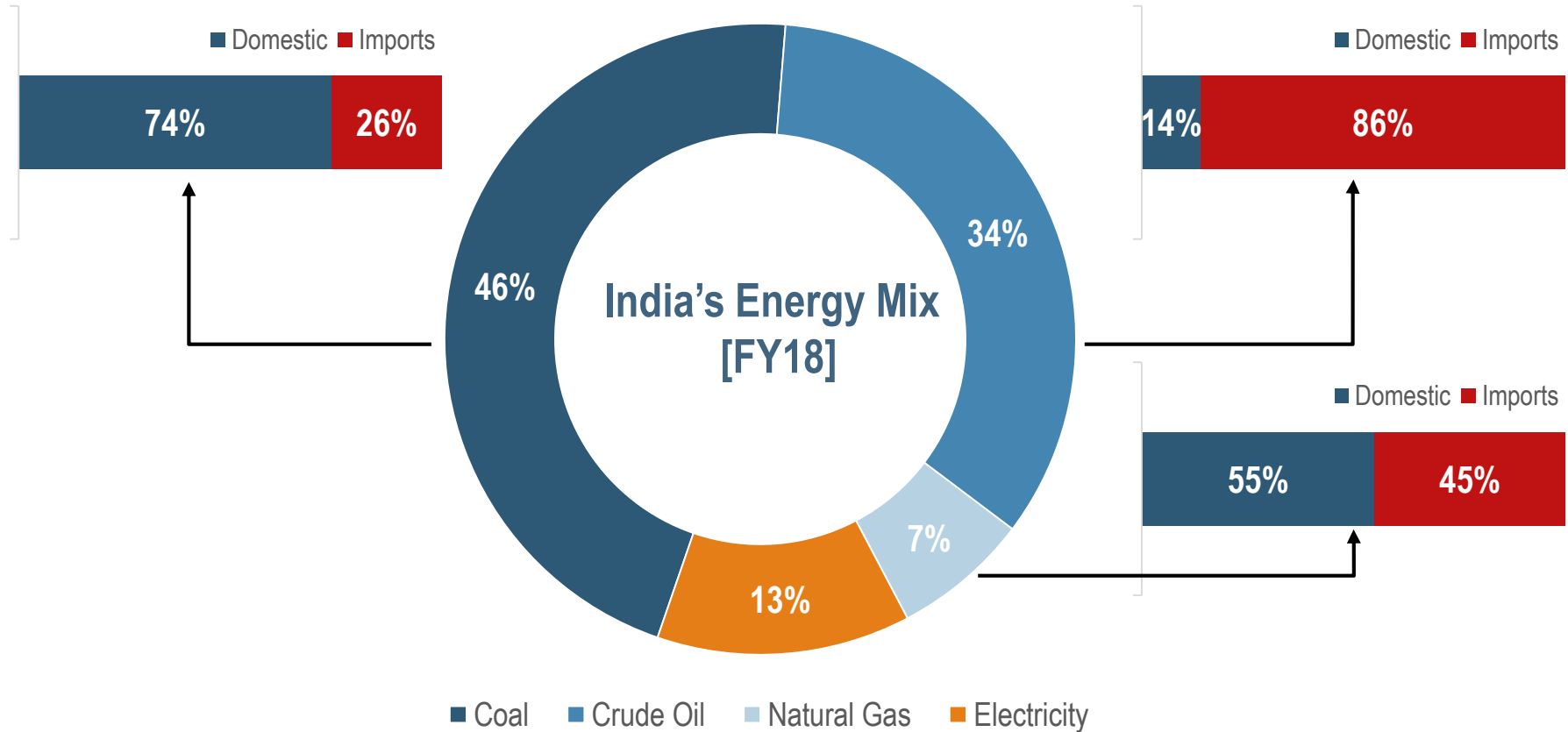
LNG as a vehicular fuel

Transformed propulsion and potential benefits



India's Energy Situation

Primary energy consumption of the country is largely dependent on coal and imported crude oil

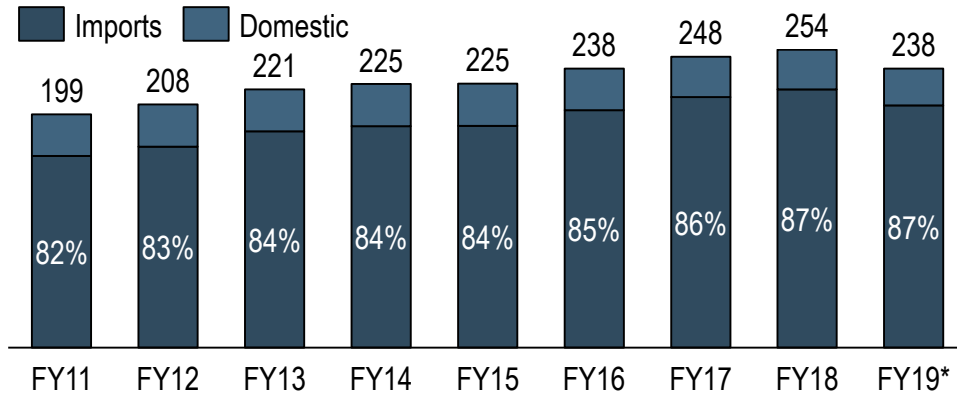


- **India imports ~50% of its primary energy** needs; import dependence is severe for crude oil with 86% imports
- Despite having vast untapped deposits of Natural Gas, **only 7% of India's primary energy needs are met by it**

India's energy situation - Rising dependence on imported oil

The current oil import situation poses a monetary as well as a strategic burden on the Indian economy; imminent need to reduce import dependence

India's Crude Oil Consumption [MMT]



Total oil imports in FY19*

103 Billion USD

Total import bill in FY19*

22%

464 Billion USD

Total forex reserves in FY19

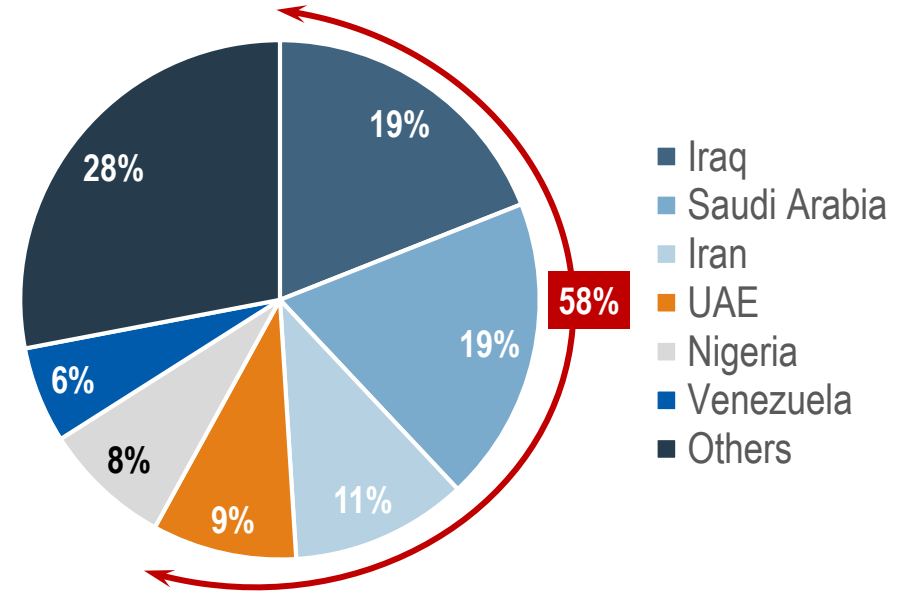
26%

401 Billion USD

Crude oil import bill as a percentage of total imports / forex reserves *Apr-Feb

- Crude oil import is a major source of foreign exchange outflow for India and has considerable impact on the Current Account Deficit
 - India's CAD in Q3 FY19 was 16.9 Bn USD
 - Equals to ~16% of oil import bill

Sources of Crude Oil Imports [FY19**]



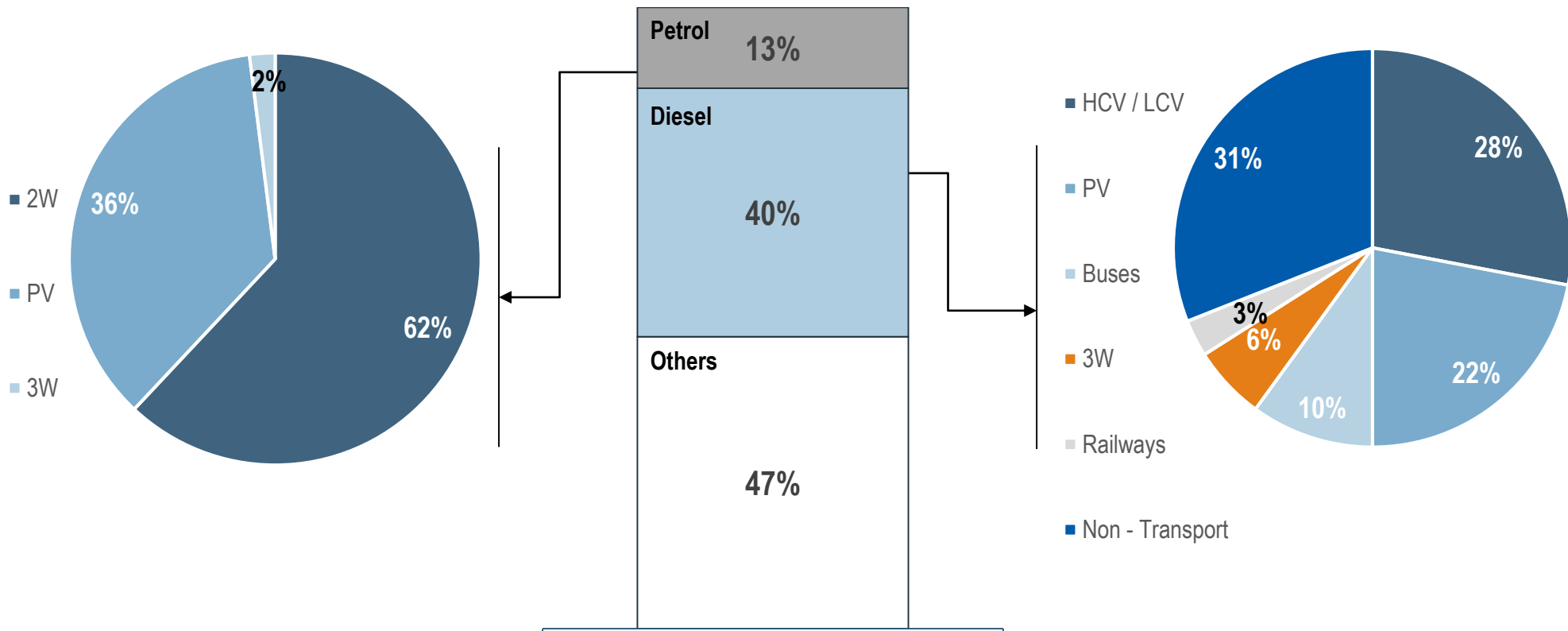
**Apr-Jan

- More than 50% of India's crude oil imports come from the Middle Eastern countries
- Rising instability in the region might result in supply shocks in future, risking India's energy requirement
- There is a strategic need to reduce our dependence

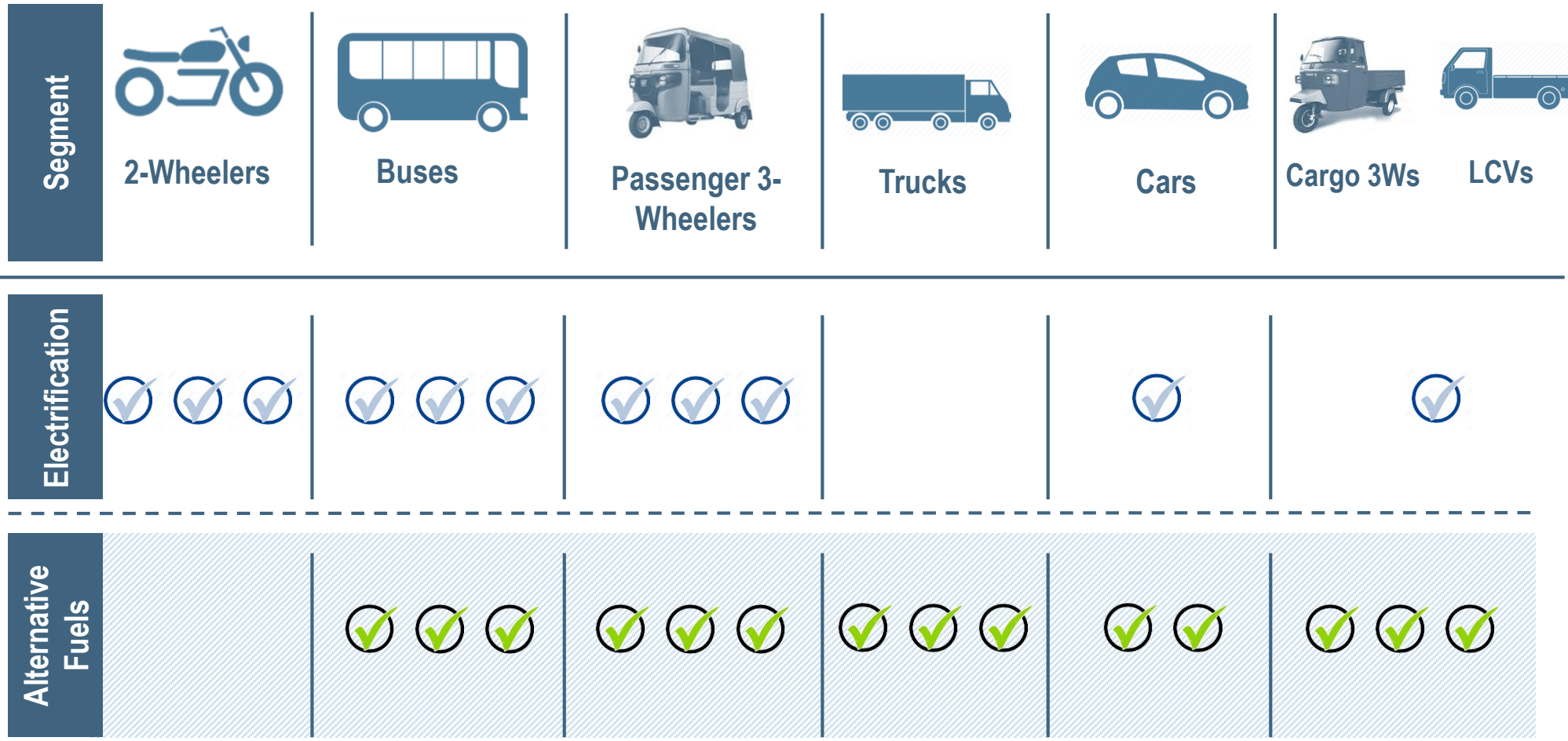
Transport sector is one of the major contributor to the crude oil burden as it makes up for ~53% demand of petroleum products

Consumption of Petroleum Products

- 2W and CV account for highest consumption of petrol and diesel respectively
- Need to target all vehicle segments for oil usage reduction



EV adoption can resolve this issue, but pace of adoption & financial viability varies drastically across segments; NGVs & EVs can yield huge benefits



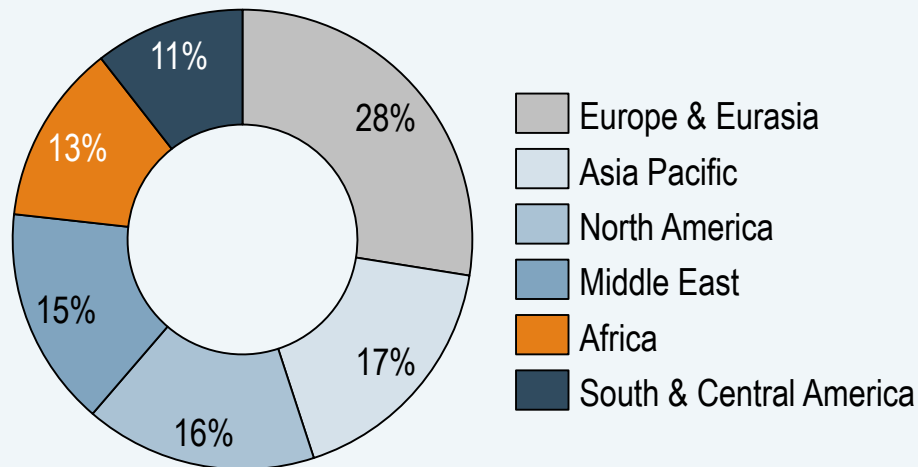
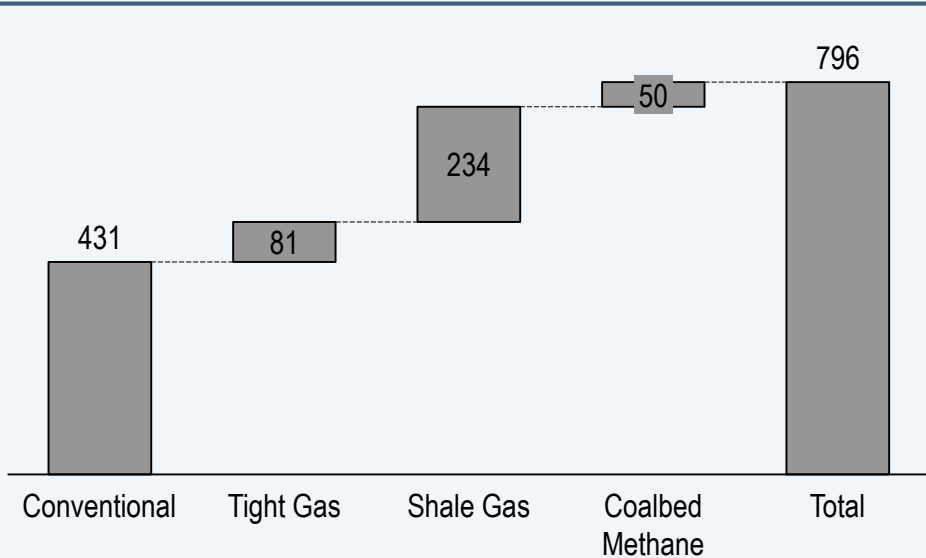


Bridging the gap through natural gas

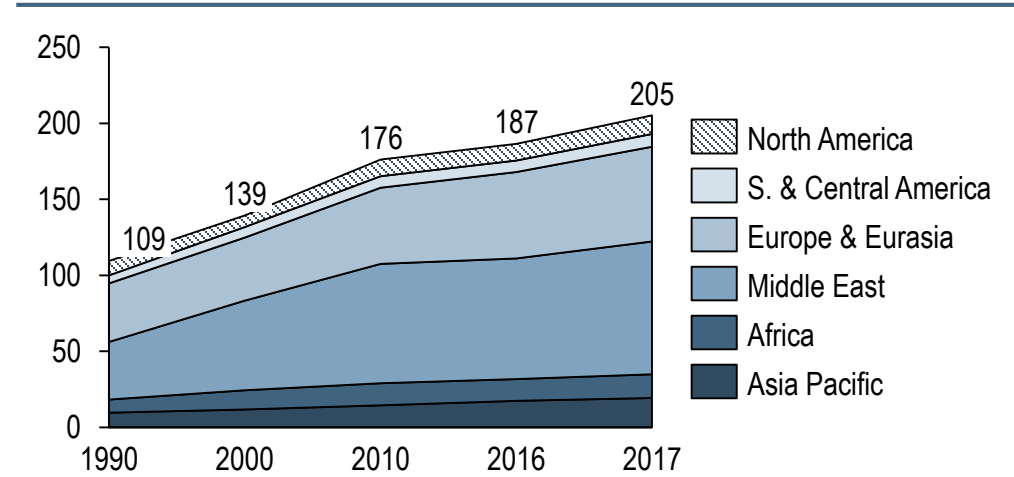
Natural gas availability

Global natural gas resources are in abundance (796 TCM) in the world and are geographically dispersed; India holds 4 TCM of gas reserves

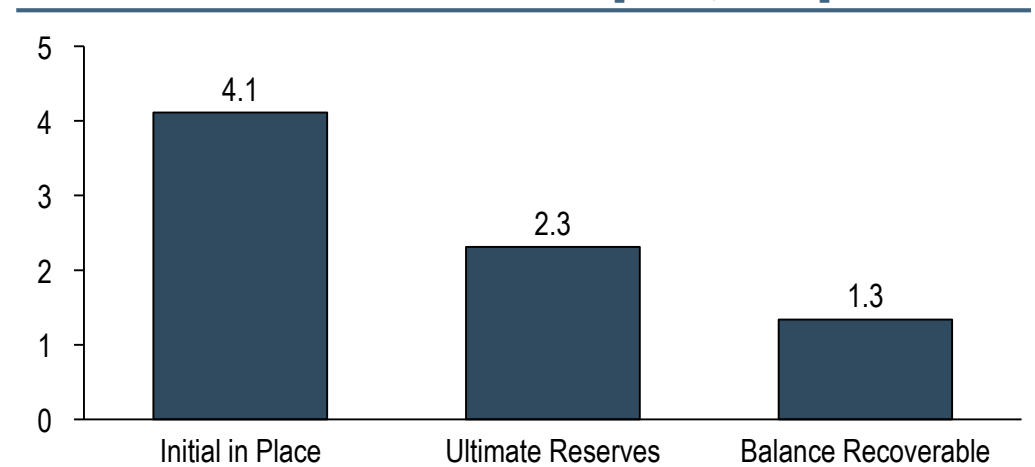
Global Resources [TCM, 2016]



Global Reserves [TCM]



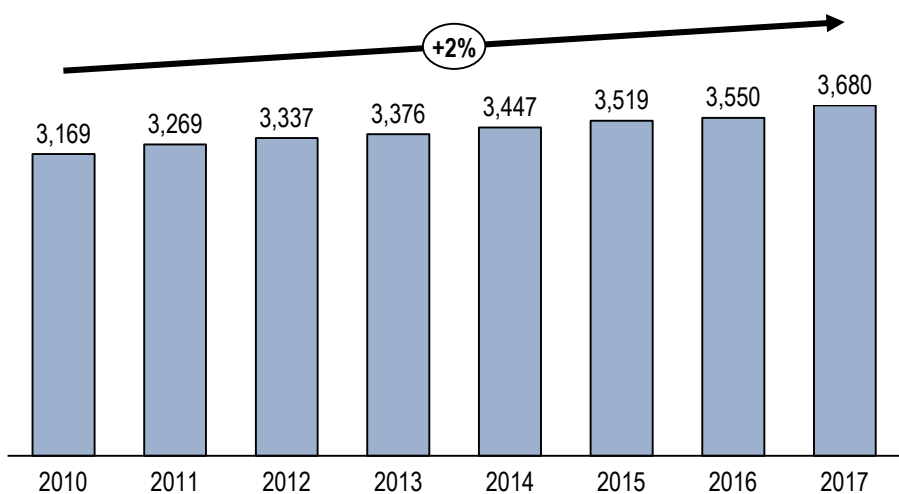
Natural Gas Resources in India [TCM, 2018]



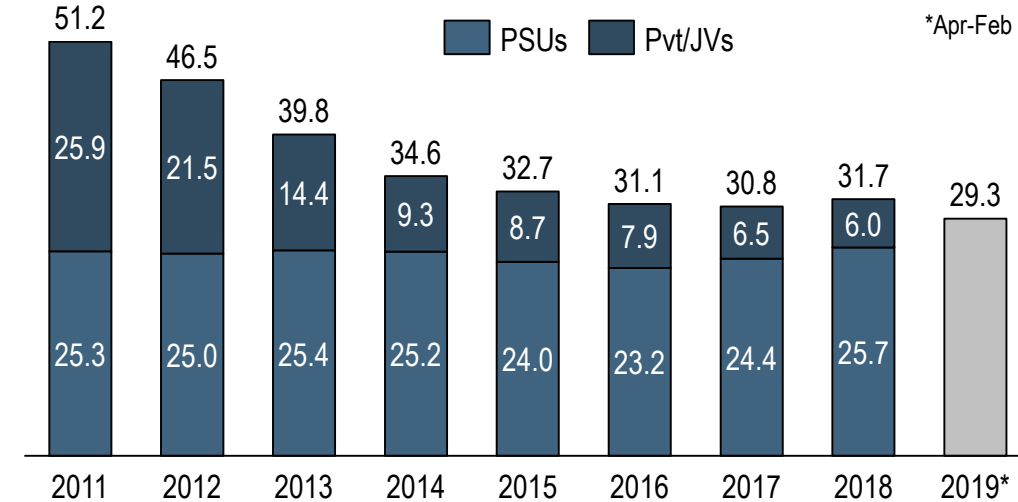
Natural gas availability

Global production of NG has risen steadily over the years, while in India NG production has declined since 2011 due to reduced production from KG basin

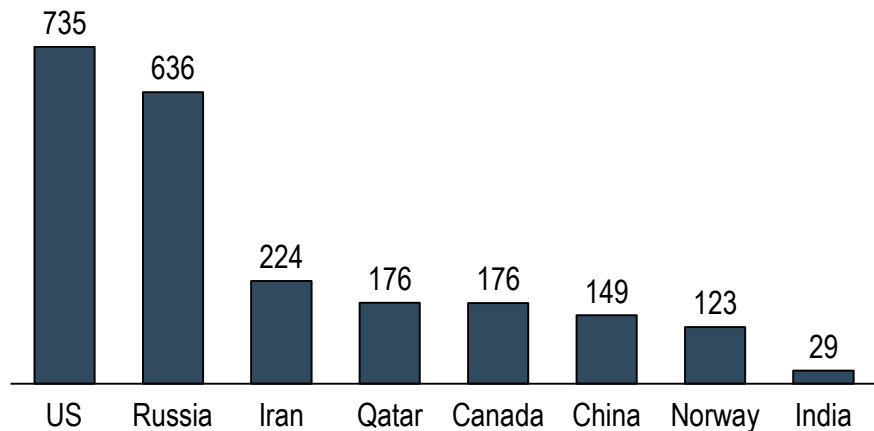
Global Natural Gas Production [BCM]



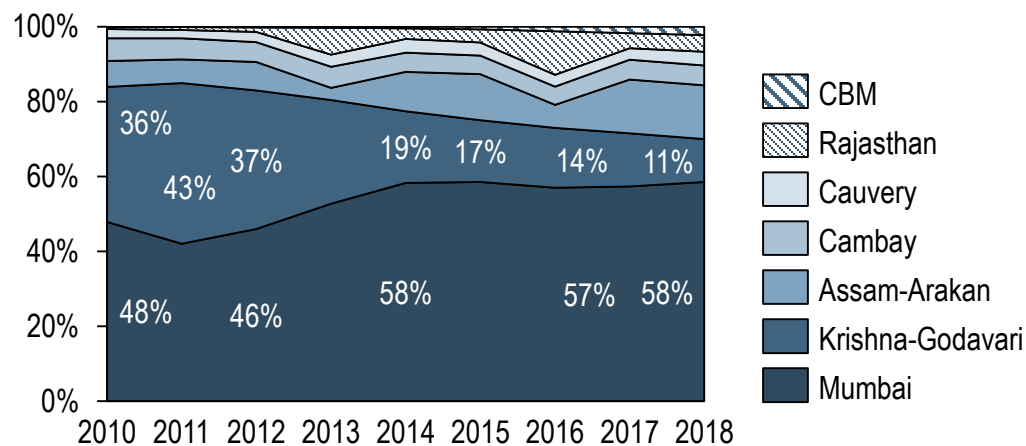
Natural Gas Production in India [BCM]



Top Natural Gas Producers [BCM, 2017]



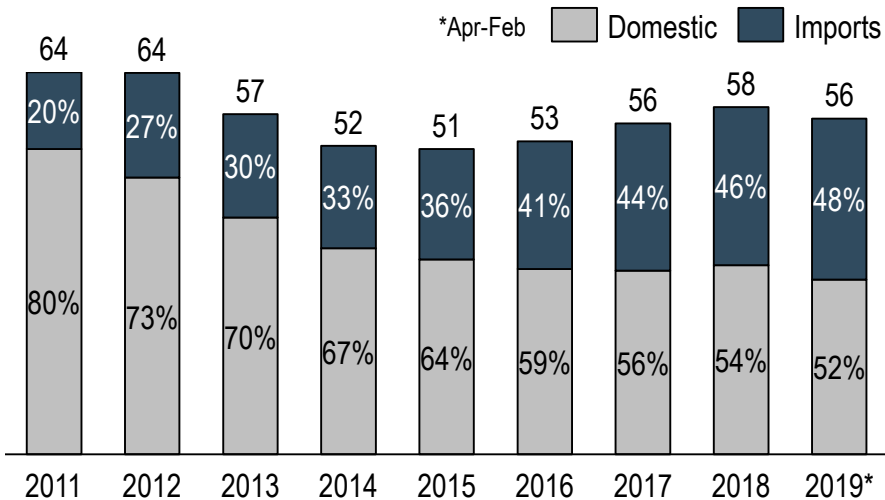
Natural Gas Production by Basin - India [%]



Cheaper energy source

Though ~50% of Natural Gas is imported, per unit energy import is 44% cheaper than crude oil and is expected to remain the same

Natural Gas Imports Contribution [MMSCM]

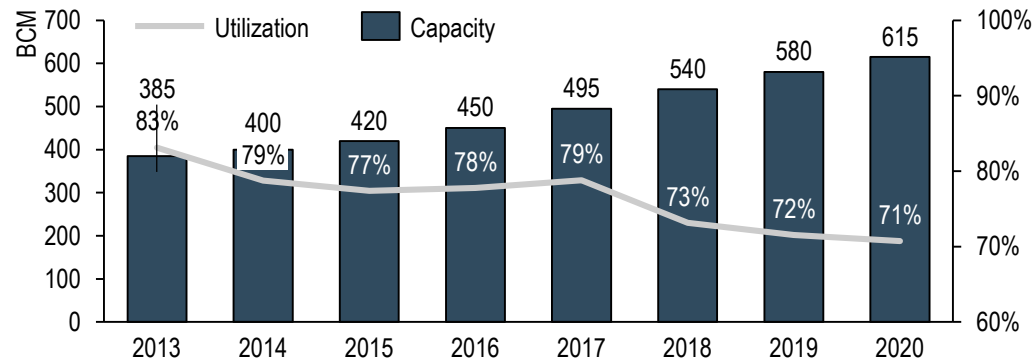


Crude Oil vs Natural Gas Pricing*

Price of crude (Indian basket, in \$ per MMBTU)	11.12
Landing price of LNG (\$/MMBTU)	6.25
% discount in natural gas as compared to crude oil	44%

*Feb 2019

World LNG Liquefaction Capacity & Utilization



Worldwide, LNG export projects are expected to add 75BCM liquefaction capacity in 2018-20 period

Changing Mix of Spot, Short & Long term Contracts

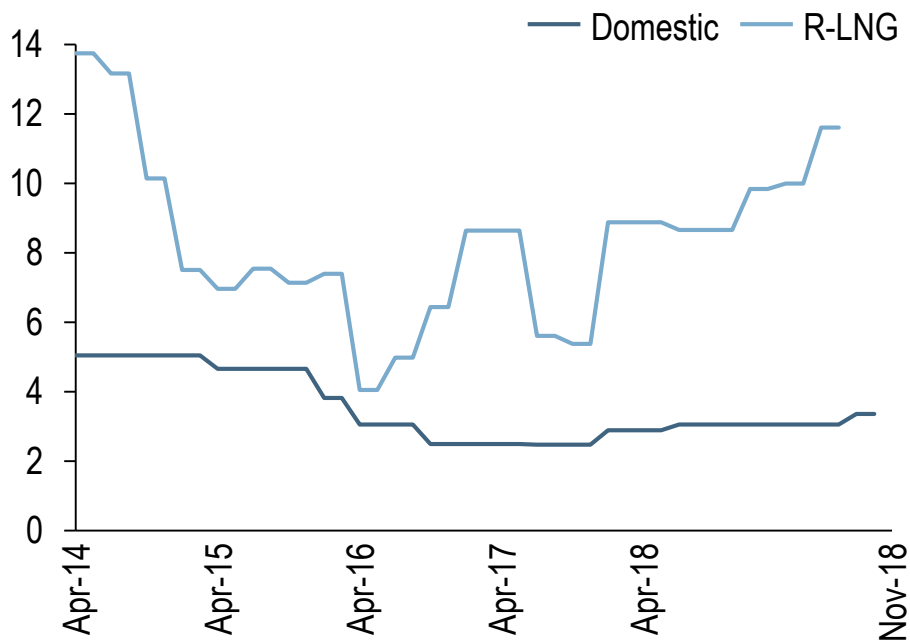
- US exports with flexible destination and gas linked pricing can provide a better alternative to traditional oil linked, fixed delivery supply contracts
- Ample supply of LNG market will lead to more spot purchases or short term contracts providing more flexibility for buyers

Increased LNG production and export capacity, flexible contracts will lead to increased competition among LNG suppliers making natural gas prices attractive for the end consumers in the short term

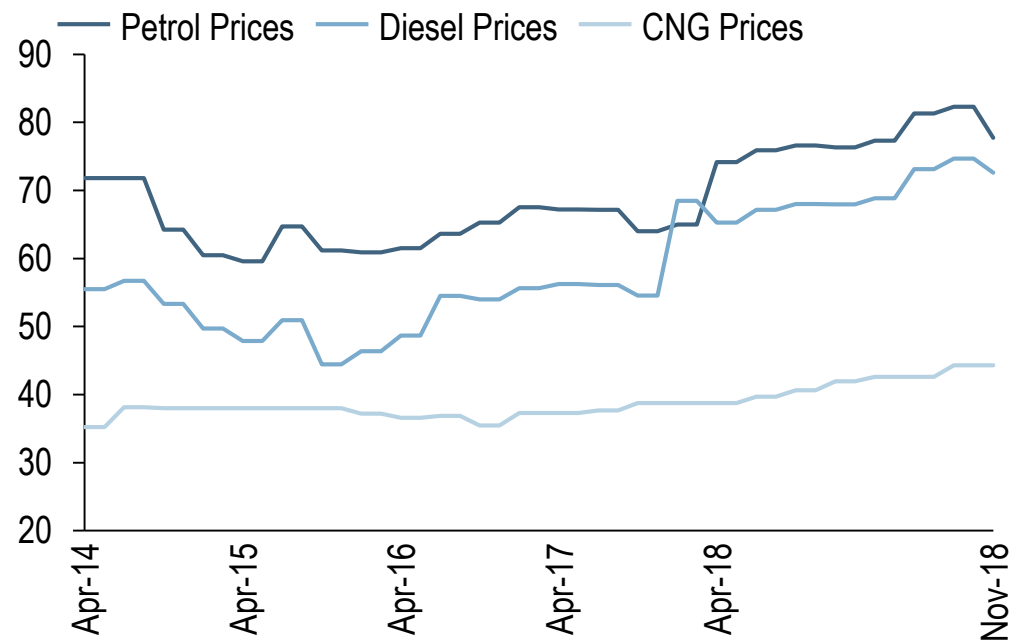
Cheaper energy source

Domestic gas price of natural gas is regulated by the government to make CNG attractive for the retail consumers

Domestic NG Vs R-LNG Price (\$/MMBTU)



Retail Fuel Price Trend in Delhi (Rs./Litre, Rs/Kg)



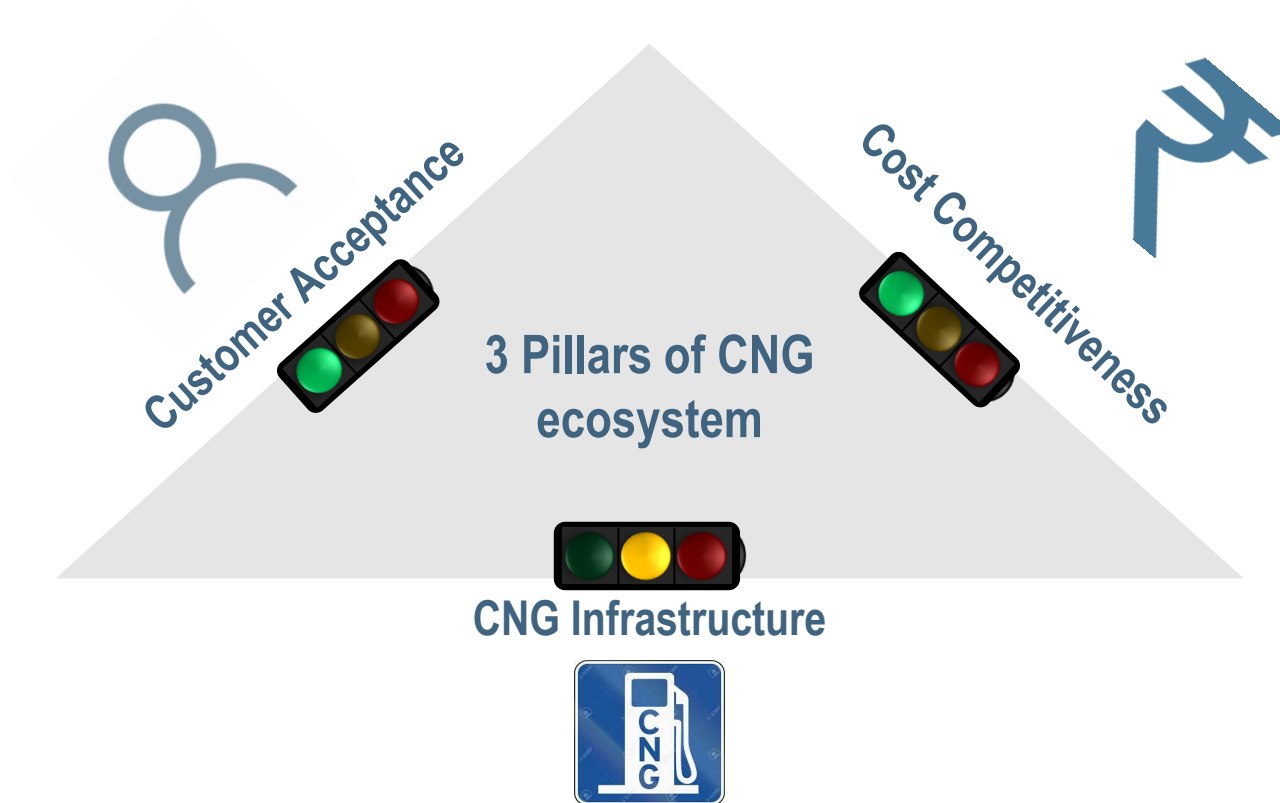
- ✓ Domestic gas price is regulated by the government
- ✓ Domestic gas is allocated to priority sectors which includes CGD

- ✓ CNG prices are kept lower than petrol and diesel making CNG attractive as compared to traditional fuels



CNG as a vehicular fuel

High customer acceptance, cost competitiveness and developing infrastructure can make CNG a viable alternative fuel for mass adoption

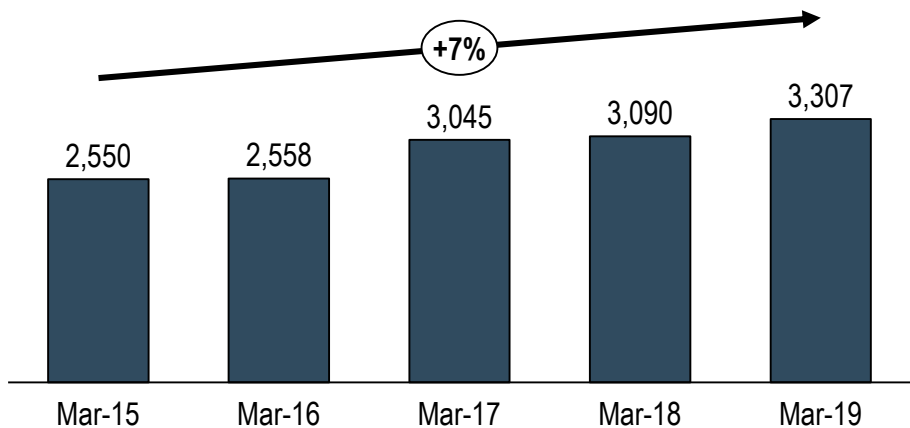


Conducive policy environment for market creation, technology development and setting up of a widespread infrastructure for CNG vehicles

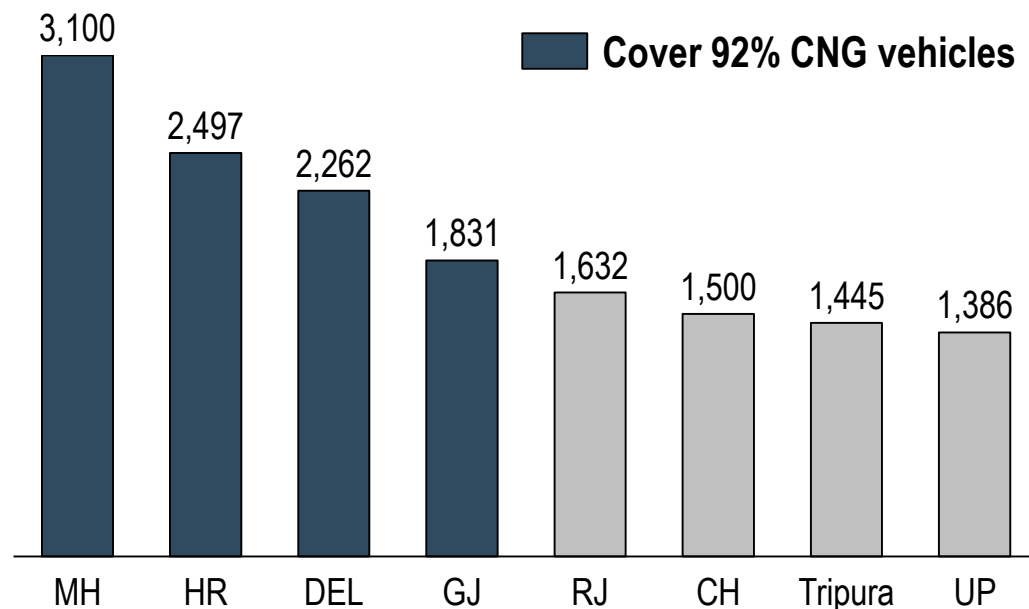


CNG vehicles in India have increased over the years; CNG infrastructure acts as the main driver for CNG vehicle demand

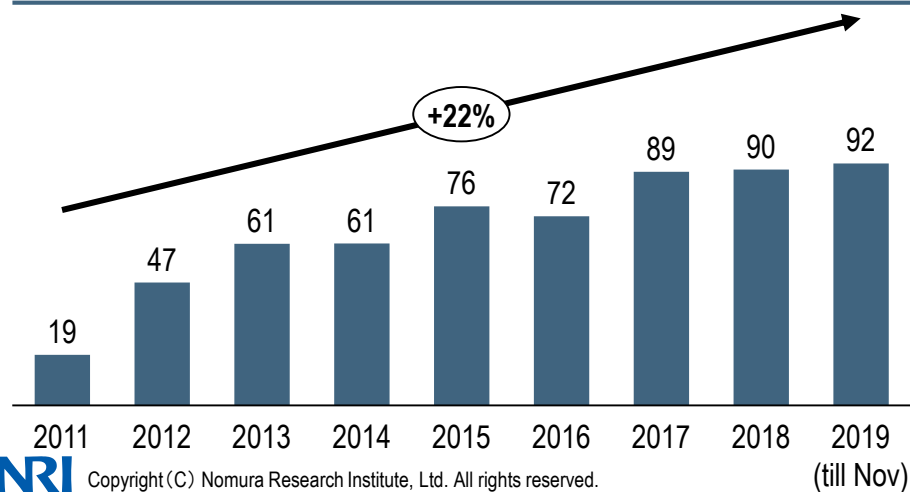
CNG Vehicles in India [000's]



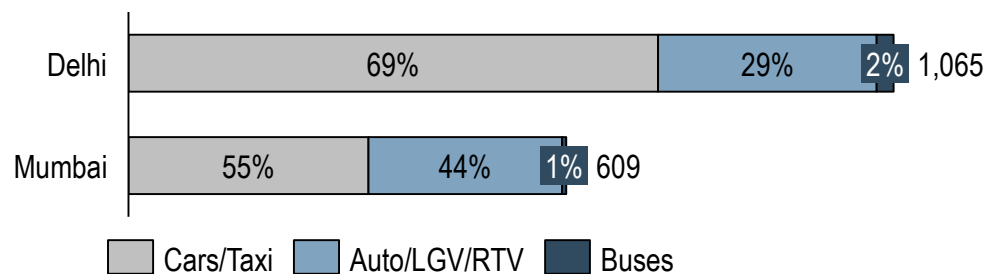
Number of CNG vehicles per station [Mar'2019]



OEM CNG Vehicle Sales in India [000's]



CNG Vehicles by Type [000's, 2017]






OEMs are increasingly offering CNG variants in passenger, commercial and goods vehicle segments

Passenger Vehicles

Number of models offered **13**

PV Sales share **29%**


 Desire Tour | Eco | Ertiga | Celerio | Wagon R | Alto

 Santro | Grand i10 | Xcent

 Aspire | Figo


 Amaze


 KUV Trip


 To be launched in 2020

3Ws and LCVs

Number of models offered **20**


 Supro | Jeeto | Bolero Maxi
Bolero Pickup| Optimo | Jayo


 Ace | Ace Zip| Ace Magic

 Ape City | Auto Dx |
Ape City Xtra

 RE Compact| RE Maxima| Qute

 Gempaxx | Gemini


 Dost CNG


 Super Carry


 TVS King


M&HCVs


Number of models offered **23**

 LP 407| LP 909 | Low entry |
Tarmac | LP 407 CNG |
LP 709 | LP 909 CNG

 LYNX Smart | LYNX Strong|
Janbas | MIDI | 12M FESLF

 Starline | Pro 1059 |
Pro 1095 | Pro 1075

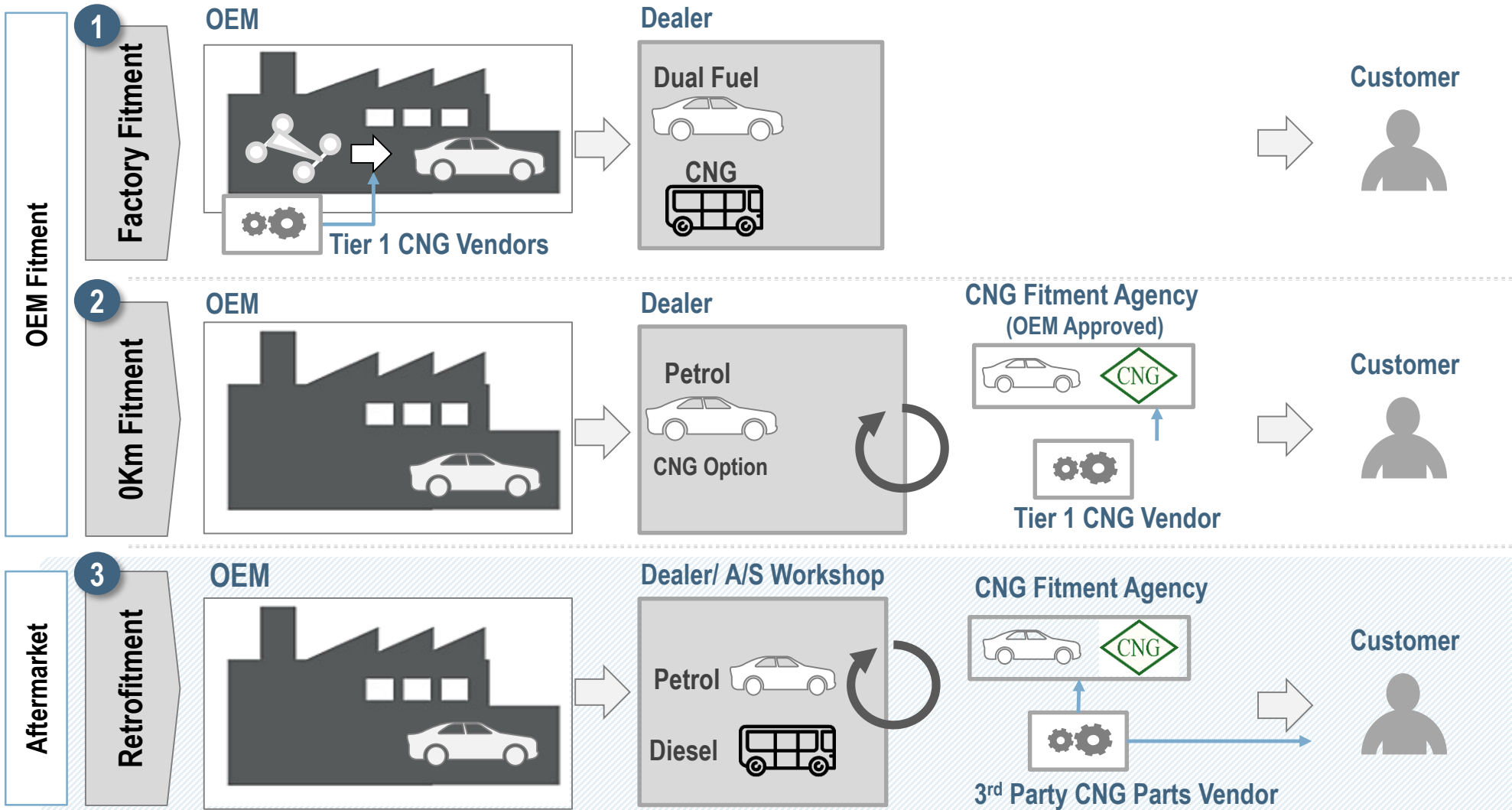
 S7 Staff | S7 XM |
Samrat | Sartaj

 Excelo | Cosmo

 Traveller CNG



CNG retro fitment technology can be leveraged to convert existing vehicles running on conventional fuels





High customer acceptance has been seen across all the vehicle segments due to savings in TCO



Passenger 3W

Annual Savings : ₹ ~1,00,000



LCV

Annual Savings : ₹ ~70,000



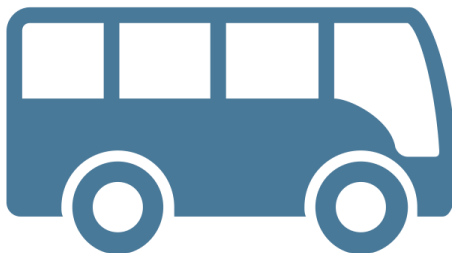
Taxi

Annual Savings : ₹ ~40,000



Personal Car

Annual Savings : ₹ ~16,000



Bus

Annual Savings : ₹ ~3,90,000



Truck

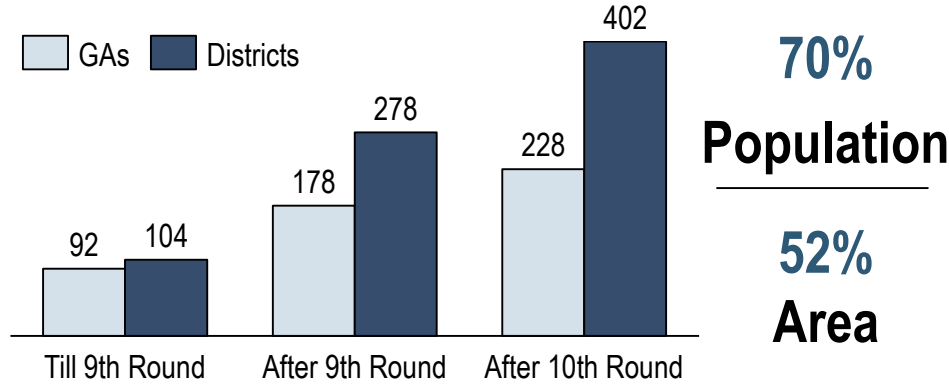
Annual Savings : ₹ ~2,60,000

*Annual savings for 5 years on the basis of 5-year TCO (Total Cost of Ownership)



After 9th & 10th round, CGD infrastructure will cover 52% area & 72% population and will make natural gas accessible across the country

Developing CGD Infrastructure

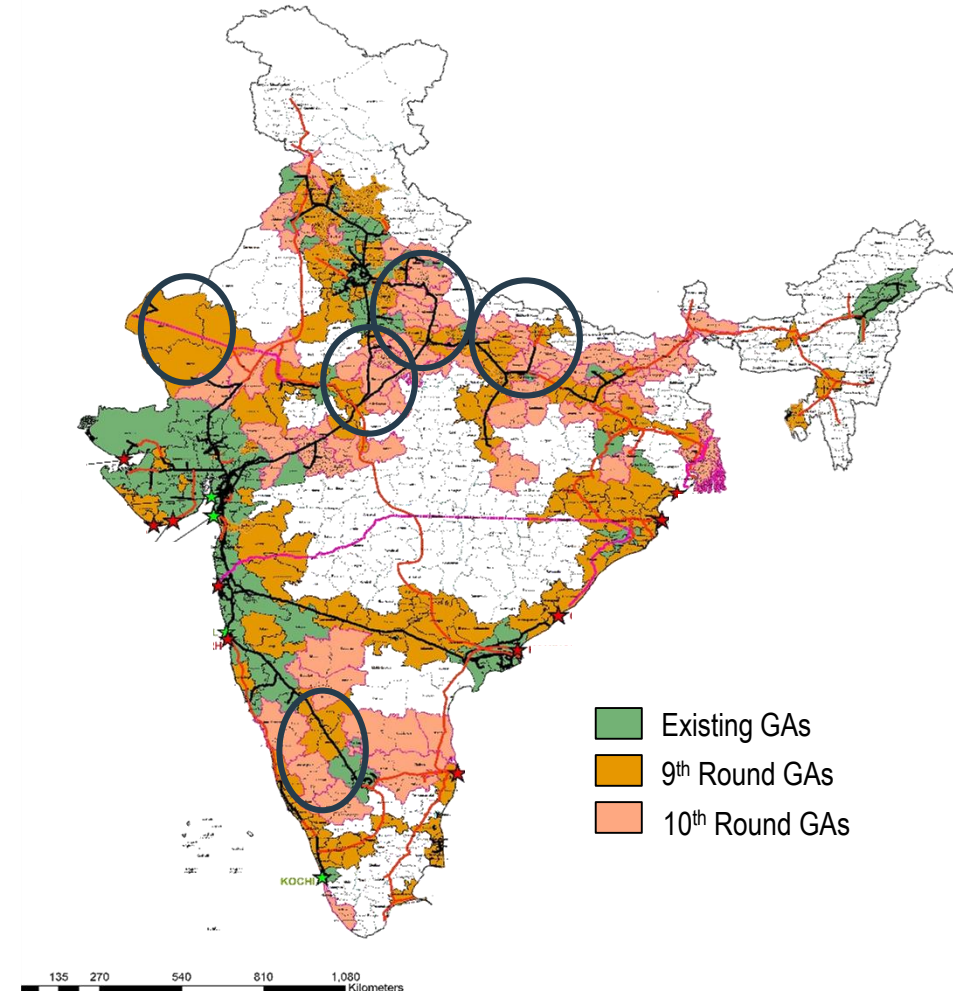


State-wise Districts covered in 9th & 10th Round

Sr.	State	No of Districts	% Vehicle Sales FY 2018
1	Uttar Pradesh	50	9%
2	Bihar	27	3%
3	Madhya Pradesh	25	4%
4	Karnataka	23	7%
5	Rajasthan	20	5%
	Total	145	28%

Top 7 states benefited after 10th CGD round make up 55% of the total vehicle sales in the country as of FY2018

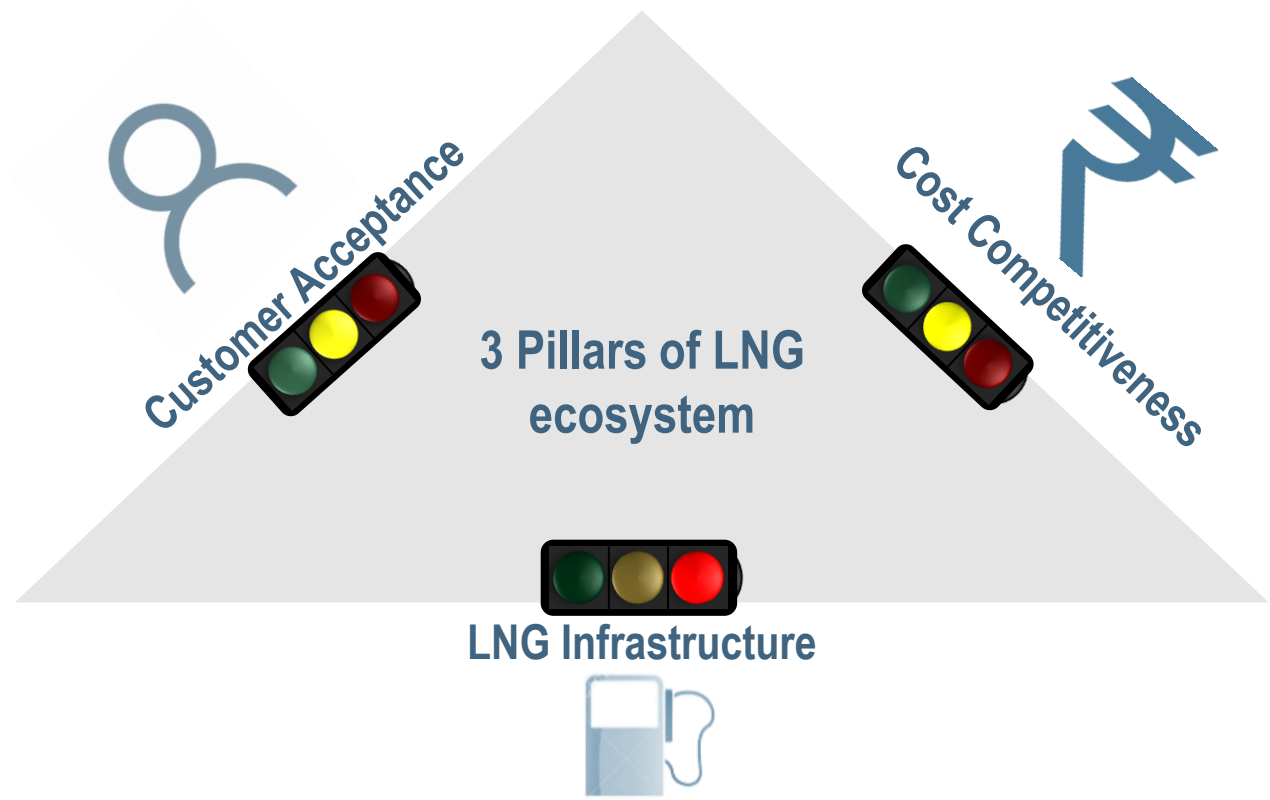
CGD Infrastructure After 10th Bidding Round





LNG as a vehicular fuel

Cost competitiveness, infrastructure development & domestic manufacturing will make LNG a promising alternative for long haul trucks and intercity buses

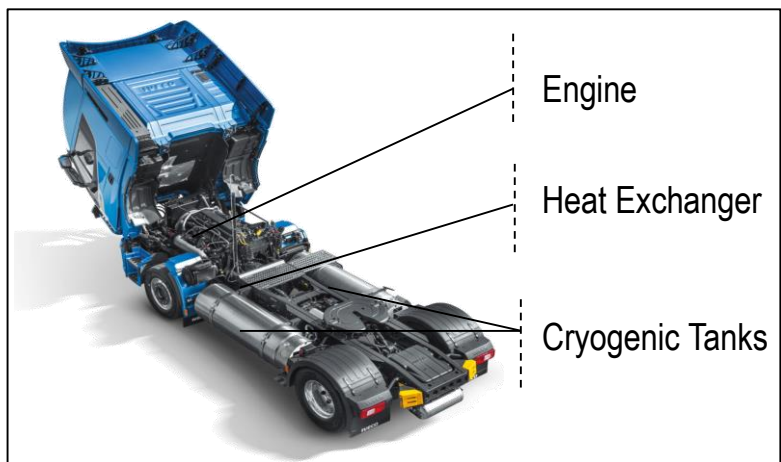


Conducive policy environment for market creation, technology development and setting up of a widespread infrastructure for LNG vehicles



Due to higher energy density of LNG, these vehicles have longer driving range than CNG but cryogenic tanks are needed to store the fuel at -162° C

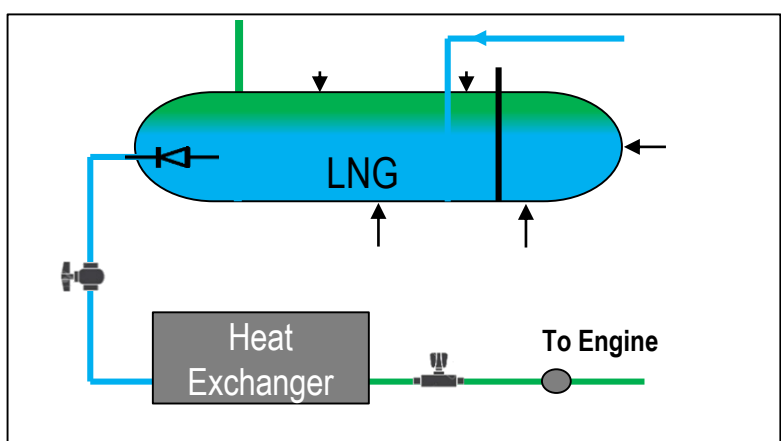
What are LNG Vehicles ?



- The main difference between LNG & CNG vehicles is fuelling system - which is modified to store LNG at sub-zero temperature of -162° C
- Cryogenic tanks are used to maintain the LNG at this temperature

- LNG takes up only 1/600th volume as compare to CNG and thus can be stored in large quantity on board
- This makes it suitable for long haul journeys giving a comparable driving range with diesel trucks

Heat Management & Boil-off in LNG Vehicles


















- Ambient heat input vaporises LNG which is termed as – boil off
- Boil-off increases the tank pressure
- The tank pressure is maintained by venting out boil-off gas
- LNG storage tanks are designed to contain LNG for min of 5 days without venting to avoid loss of fuel

Due to higher fuel carrying capacity, LNG trucks are suitable for long haul applications



Mono-fuel LNG trucks from leading OEMs are available in the European & US markets; OEMs are also developing dual fuel LNG trucks

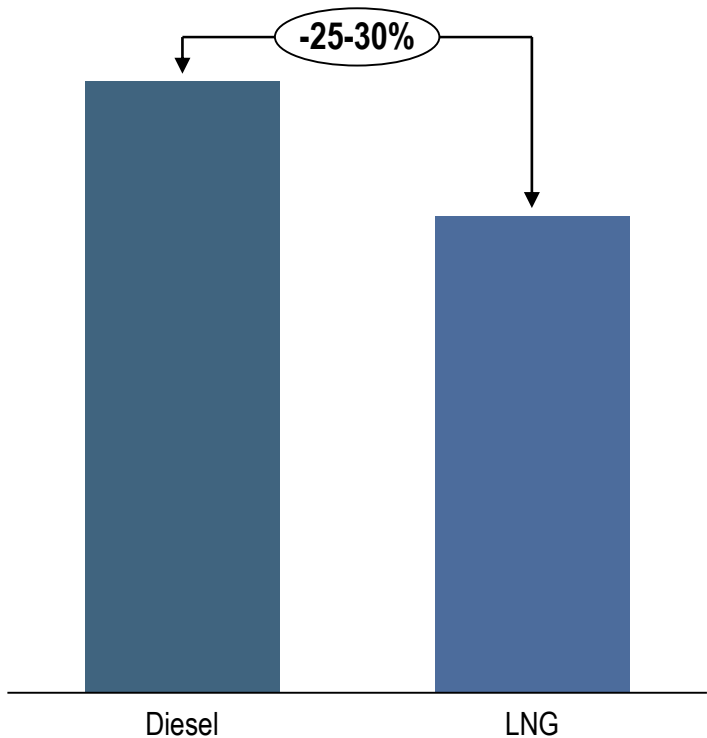
Types of LNG Trucks Available in Europe & US

Europe	 Iveco Stralis		Mono Fuel
	 Volvo FM 460 PK		Dual Fuel
	 Scania G410		Mono Fuel
US	        		Mono Fuel Almost all the LNG trucks in the US are powered by Cummins Westport mono-fuel engine



Increasing use of LNG worldwide as an economically viable & environmental friendly fuel for trucks is encouraging LNG vehicle development in India

Running Cost Advantage



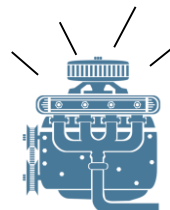
Running cost per year with LNG retail price modelled based on imported LNG

Environmental Benefits



Lower CO2 Footprint

LNG trucks have 20% less emissions than diesel truck measured on tank to wheel basis



Reduced Noise

LNG trucks are significantly less noisy than comparable diesel trucks.



NON TOXIC

Non Toxic in Nature

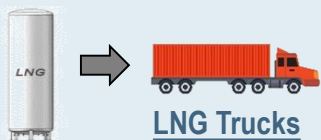
LNG is non toxic and non corrosive thus it will not pollute land or water in case of any leakage

Tata Motors has been at the forefront of development of LNG CVs and showcased the first LNG-run bus in India



Different configurations of the LNG stations are available which can be deployed according to requirements

LNG Fixed Station

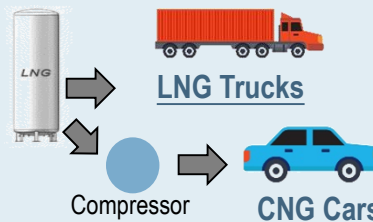


Filling is done directly from storage to truck on pressure differential principle

- + Low Capital Requirement
- + Low Operational Cost
- + Low Space Requirement

- Requires minimum number of trucks to be served daily to avoid loss of fuel by venting

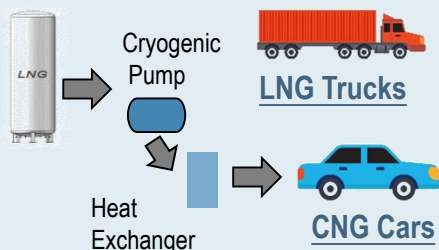
L-CNG Fixed Station



- + LNG filling is done on pressure differential principle
- + Boil-off is recovered and converted to CNG by using compressor

- + Require Medium Capital
- Can't fuel High pressure trucks
- + Both LNG & CNG can be filled

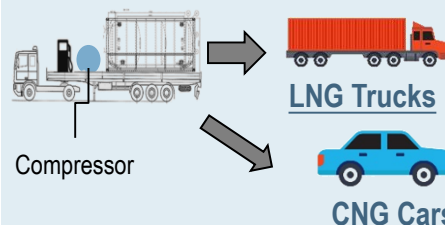
LNG & CNG Fixed Station



- + LNG is fueled using pump
- + LNG transferred by cryogenic pump is compressed before regasification in heat exchanger by second pump for CNG cars

- + Fuels all kinds of NG vehicles
- High capital costs
- + High Refueling capacity
- High operational costs

LNG Mobile Station



LNG dispenser is attached to the LNG tanker along with the CNG compressor and dispenser

- + External power supply not needed
- Difficult to recover boil-off
- + No operator needed
- Can't be used for high pressure trucks

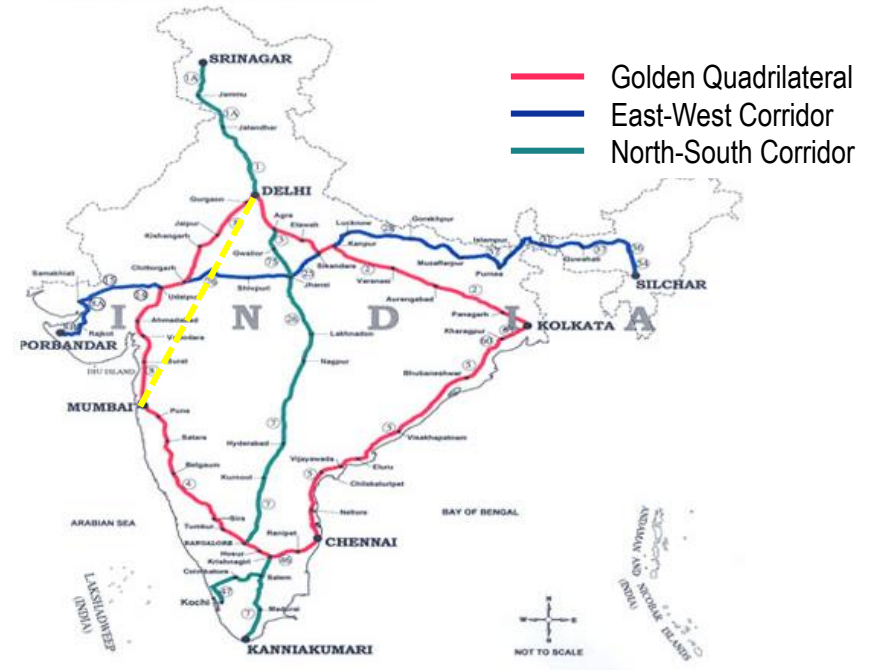


Upcoming LNG terminals will bring natural gas supply to underserved states, while LNG infra on the major highways is needed for LNG adoption

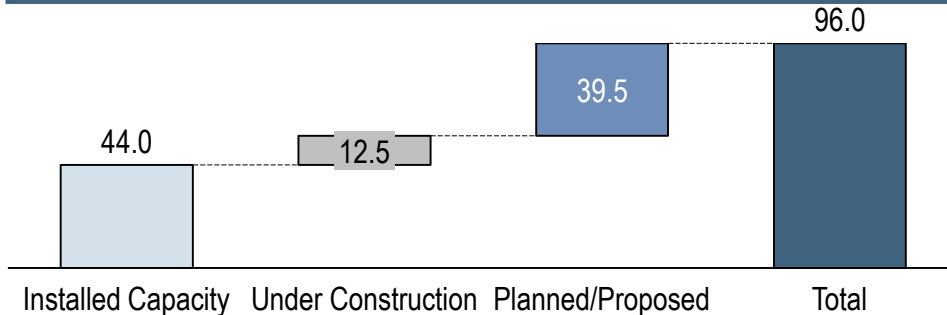
Status of under construction terminals



Major highway corridors in the country



LNG terminals in India - capacity [MMTPA]



- Development of LNG stations along the major national highways should be done to push the adoption of LNG
- In phase I Petronet is planning 20 LNG stations on the identified highways



Transformed propulsion and potential benefits

Imperatives

Rapidly developing infrastructure and reduction in costs due to domestic manufacturing will lead to a likely penetration of 50% NGV by 2030

Infrastructure



- CNG infrastructure development is expected to complete in timely manner thereby giving boost to CNG vehicle sales
- Similar boost to LNG infra will lead to added benefits

Technology



- The demand push resulting from countrywide infrastructure will incentivize OEMs to launch dedicated NGV platforms leading to better economies of scale and efficient products

Localization



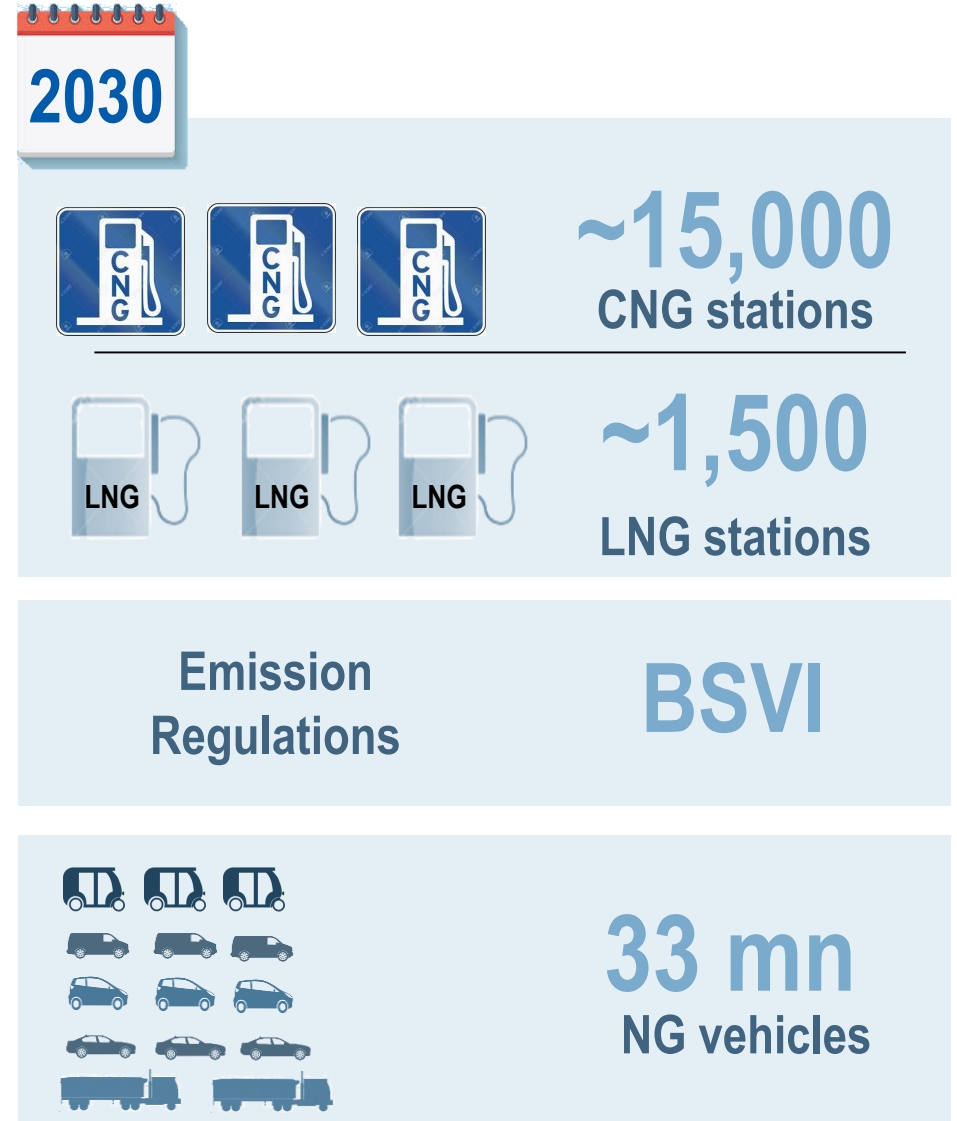
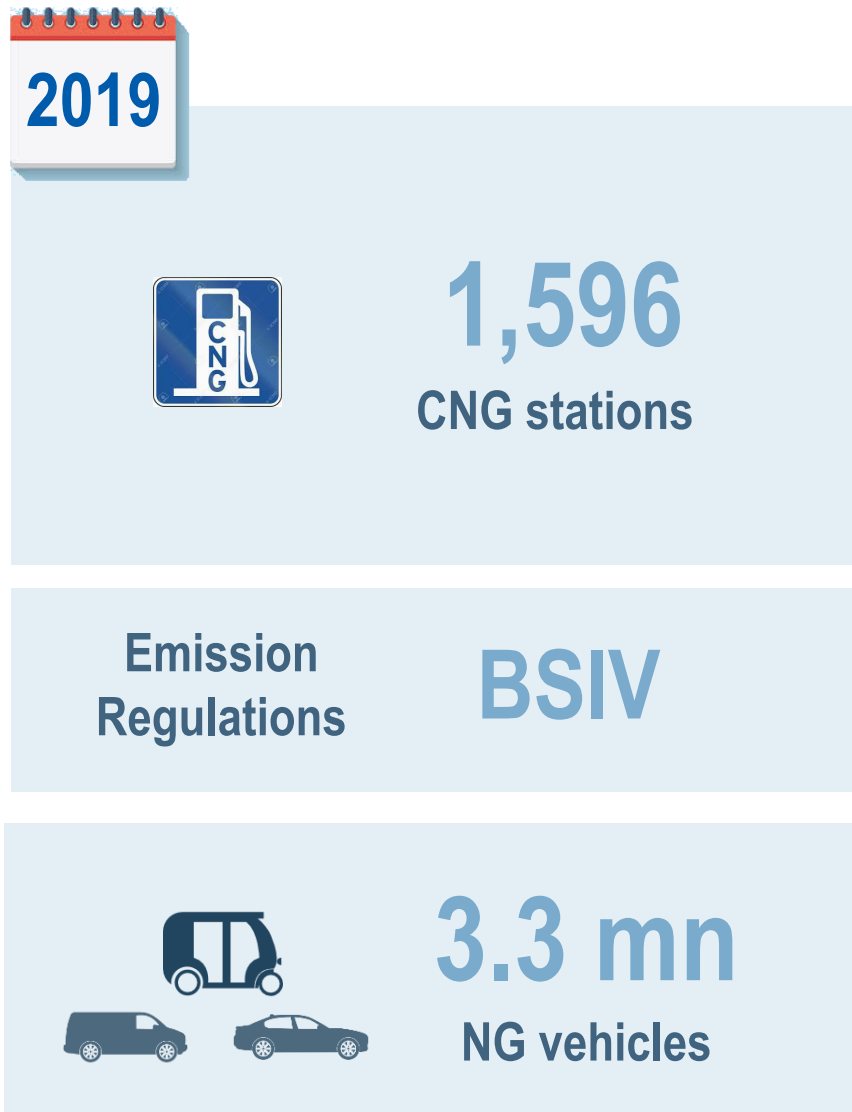
- Localization of NGV components such as LNG cryogenic cylinders and certain CNG powertrain components will reduce the acquisition cost for the customer boosting their TCO savings

Regulations

BS VI

- Implementation of BSVI emission norms will increase price differential between CNG and diesel vehicles, making CNG vehicles more attractive

A strong network of 15,000 CNG & 1,500 LNG stations has the potential to transform the Indian mobility scenario



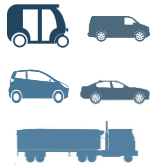
NGVs can be at the forefront of transforming mobility in India with savings in import bill along with safeguarding employment in the industry



CNG Stations by FY30
~15000



LNG Stations by FY30
~1500



CNG/LNG Vehicles on the road*
3.3 Cr



Forex Savings by FY30
~INR 16,00,000 Crore



Employment Generation
350,000-375,000



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