

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



**INDO-QATAR RELATIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF SAGE UNDERSEA GAS PIPELINE**

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**ABSTRACT :**

A 1,300-km undersea pipeline from Iran, dodging Pakistani waters, can bring petroleum gas from the Persian Gulf to India at rates not as much as the cost of Liquefied Natural Gas accessible in the spot market, defenders of the pipeline. SAGE needs the government to help the pipeline and enable purchasers to go into contract. The pipeline is intended to convey 31.5 million standard cubic meters gas every day and will be worked in two years from the date of important endorsements and a gas deal and purchase understanding (GSPA) being agreed upon. South Asia Gas Enterprise Pvt. Ltd (SAGE), a joint venture led by the Indian Siddhmal gathering, is currently considering building a deepwater, transnational, gaseous petrol pipeline framework from the Middle East to India.

**KEYWORDS:** Indo-Qatar Relations , Gas Pipeline.

**INTRODUCTION**

The proposition for the undersea pipeline has been considered before and systems for it could begin after a crisp possibility ponders is embraced to recognize the course to be taken by the pipeline and its cost. The undersea pipeline has been taken back to the arranging table, as India has been hesitant to create 1,036-km ashore pipeline going through Pakistan referring to security and business concerns. The ashore IPI pipeline would be available to attack by activist gatherings working out of Pakistan. Regardless of the way that secured conveyance system with punishment for any disturbance would be incorporated with the agreement, any sudden

stoppage of gas supply could trade off India's framework ventures. Truth be told, India has not been partaking in chats on the Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline since 2008 when the US government forced crisp assents against Tehran over its presumed atomic program. Be that as it may, the nation has never authoritatively hauled out of the \$7.6 billion venture. Be that as it may, it is seeking after another Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline. The parliamentary standing board of trustees on oil and gaseous petrol has said that the legislature ought to resuscitate the IPI pipeline venture. In any case, a portion of the issues that were there prior with deference of the venture still persevere.

### **NATURAL GAS RESERVOIR OF QATAR:**

The petroleum gas in Qatar covers a substantial segment of the world supply of flammable gas. As indicated by Oil and Gas Journal, as of January 1, 2011, stores of flammable gas in Qatar were estimated at around 896 trillion cubic feet, this estimation implies that the state contains 14% of all known petroleum gas saves, as the world's third-biggest stores, behind Russia and Iran. The larger part of Qatar's gaseous petrol is situated in the gigantic seaward North Field, which traverses a region generally identical to Qatar itself. A piece of the world's biggest non-related, gaseous petrol field, the North Field, is a topographical augmentation of Iran's South Pars/North Dome Gas-Condensate field, which holds an extra 450 trillion cubic feet of recoverable flammable gas saves. While Qatar is an individual from the OPEC and is a huge oil maker, the government has dedicated more assets to the advancement of flammable gas in the contemporary time, especially for trade as liquid petroleum gas (LNG). In 2006, Qatar apparently outperformed Indonesia to wind up the biggest exporter of LNG on the planet. Together, incomes from the oil and gaseous petrol divisions add up to 60% of the nation's GDP. Locally, most by far of Qatar's aggregate energy utilization originates from flammable gas (79%), while the adjust is provided by oil.

The government commended twenty years of autonomy in September 1991 with the beginning of stage one of the North Field advancement venture. The gas venture, in a 6000 km<sup>2</sup> field off Qatar's upper east drift, is managed by Bechtel situated in the United States and by Technip in France. The task denotes a noteworthy advance in Qatar's change from a dependence on oil to gas for a large portion of its incomes. The North Field is the world's biggest petroleum gas field, and its misuse will put Qatar in the best positions of the world's gas makers. Gaseous petrol from different fields gives fuel to control age and crude materials for manures, petrochemicals, and steel plants. With the normal consumption of oil holds by around 2023, organizers trust petroleum gas from the North Field will give a huge supporting to the nation's monetary advancement.

In the mid-1970s, Qatar flared around 80% of the 16.8 hm<sup>3</sup> of flammable gas created day by day in relationship with unrefined petroleum liftings. In that decade, the nation gained ground in utilizing its petroleum gas assets in spite of a few difficulties. Though almost 66% of inland gas was flared in 1974, by 1979 that extent had tumbled to less than 5%.

Two flammable gas fluids (NGL) plants started activity in Umm Said in 1981. NGL-1 utilized gas delivered from the Dukhan field, and NGL-2 prepared gas related with seaward fields. The joined every day limits were 2378 tons of propane, 1840 tons of butane, 1480 tons

of condensate, and 2495 tons of ethane-rich gas. In any case, rehashed troubles kept the plants from going ahead line as planned and working at full limit. A monstrous blast at the forerunner of NGL-1 of every 1977 murdered six individuals and caused \$500 million in harm. NGL-2 had issues with the pipelines that associated the plant with seaward fields. The sharp drop in oil generation in the 1980s implied that absence of feedstock caused plant shutdowns and underproduction. Thus, downstream clients endured also. In 1982 the two plants created 500,000 tons of propane and butane somewhat more than one-portion of plant limit. Condensate creation slacked much further at 138,000 tons, or 40% of limit.

This melancholy standpoint is relieved to some degree by forthcoming advancement of the huge petroleum gas holds in the North Field. Found in 1972 by the SCQ, the demonstrated stores of 4.6 trillion cubic meters (160×10<sup>12</sup> cu ft) (starting at 1989) will be gainful well into the 21st century. Qatargas was built up in 1984 as a joint wander with Qatar Petroleum and remote accomplices to market and fare LNG from the North Field. Phase one of the \$1.3 billion undertaking was formally initiated on September 3, 1991. Before the months over, it was pumping 23 hm<sup>3</sup> of gas a day from sixteen wells. The generation is relied upon to take care of the local demand of an expected 17 million cubic meters (600×10<sup>6</sup> cu ft) every day.

Qatar Petroleum designs a monstrous improvement at RasLaffan in relationship with the North Field venture. Notwithstanding another port with LNG, oil based commodities, and holder stacking compartments, a methanol plant with a yearly creation of 2500 tons and a petrochemical complex with a yearly generation of 450,000 tons are arranged. The improvement is booked for fruition in the late 1990s. In accordance with its want to expand the organizations occupied with building up its assets, Qatar marked a letter of plan in February 1991 with Chubu Electrical Power in Japan to supply 4 million tons for each time of North Field gas for a long time, beginning in 1997. This sum speaks to 66% of Qatargas' normal limit of around 6 million tons for each year.

### **SAGE UNDERSEA GAS PIPELINE WILL FACILITATE NATURAL GAS TO INDIA:**

SAGE needs the administration to help the pipeline and enable purchasers to go into contract. The pipeline is wanted to convey 31.5 million standard cubic meters gas every day and will be worked in two years from the date of fundamental endorsements and a gas deal and purchaseassertion (GSPA) being agreed upon.

The subsea pipeline is being viewed as another option to the onland Iran-Pakistan-India pipeline. New Delhi has not been taking an interest in chats on the 1,036-km Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline since 2007 refering to security and business concerns however has never authoritatively hauled out of the \$7.6 billion undertaking.

Under the proposition being talked about, SAGE will lay the 1,300-km pipeline bypassing the select financial zone (EEZ) of Pakistan. Any organization needing to purchase gas from Iran can utilize the pipeline for lease, its chief Subhodh Kumar Jain said. "SAGE won't purchase gas from Iran. It will lead a universal consortium for building the pipeline,"

Chabahar port or Kuh-e-Mubarak could fill in as the inception of the pipeline that may end close Porbandar in Gujarat. It would then be able to be associated with India's national gas lattice. Rao said gas from different countries can likewise be sourced through the pipeline.

Turkmenistan has a pipeline providing gas to Iran in the north. Iran can utilize the Turkmen gas for its own particular utilize and supply and identical volumes to India from its seaward fields.

Over 2000 TCF of natural gas reserves are held by countries with which India has a traditional trading relationship i.e. Iran, Qatar, and Turkmenistan.

### **INDIA'S INCREASING DEMAND NATURAL GAS:**

Straightforward and proficient energy markets can give a strong establishment to Indian economy's development desire. Given the expanding offer of India in worldwide energy utilization, proficient energy markets can put the nation into the association of 'movers and shakers' to the extent 'energy value revelation' is concerned. This, thus, will give sound chances to investigation and generation of energy items unrefined petroleum and gaseous petrol basic to the reinforcing of self-maintainability of interest in energy/related organizations. While endeavors have been taken as far as completion final result endowments by moving their costs to business sectors, they are yet to bring about lessening of reliance on energy imports, given the pending improvement of market framework.

Inside oil and gas as prevalent wellsprings of energy, the nation's future lies in moving the request from oil to gas because of monetary and enhancement purposes, as well as with regards to green contemplations. The utilization proportion of oil to gas for India remains at 4.72 against a worldwide proportion of 1.38, showing that not just we are more reliant on raw petroleum and relatively less on gaseous petrol, however it likewise calls for contemplation and as needs be streamlining of our endeavors on driving India's gas economy towards worldwide benchmarks. This includes multi-pronged endeavors, driven by advertise improvement to be comprehensively sought after and bolstered by empowering systems.

The increase would come for the most part to the detriment of coal, which is dirtier than gas and is India's most-utilized energy source. Melted gaseous petrol (LNG) imports will cover most of the development, in spite of the fact that the administration likewise would like to recuperate undiscovered local holds off its east drift. "Gas is an essential piece of our portfolio going ahead," M.K. Surana, administrator of HPCL told Reuters, noticing that the administration push was speeding up the improvement of gas in India. With China, Pakistan and Bangladesh likewise expanding gas utilize, the surge in Asian request is required to help gobble up a worldwide excess of LNG supplies by 2021-2022. BPCL, another driving Indian refiner, sees petroleum gas pulling in 5 to 10 percent of its general income in under 10 years, from scarcely any now, its executive of refineries, R. Ramachandran, told Reuters. The state oil organizations' designs include building LNG import terminals and residential pipelines, and offering to set up urban gas arranges crosswise over potential real request focuses, especially in the eastern piece of the nation. India's flammable gas utilization is relied upon to ascend to 70 billion cubic meters (bcm) by 2022 and 100 bcm by 2030, as per an administration think tank and the Oxford Institute of Energy Studies, up from 50 bcm now. India consumes only 7 percent of what top client the United States devours in a year with about a fourth of India's populace. At 100 bcm, India would move into the best 10 of worldwide gaseous petrol customers at current utilization figures.

### **INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY WILL BE PROTECTED:**

The Indian government has chosen that boosting the energy division must be one of its best needs. In light of current circumstances, for financial development and destitution easing are firmly connected to energy issues. Over the coming years, a large number of Indians will quickly enhance their expectations for everyday comforts. India's energy necessities are set to increment at a comparable rate. A complete approach, including strategy orders to encourage investigation and quickened improvement of household assets, is urgent for taking care of demand. This is genuine particularly from aenergy security viewpoint. The test, in any case, is to develop the economy while securing the earth and guaranteeing energy security. It is entrenched that there is no 'silver projectile' to accomplish this. Just with an adjusted energy blend, comprising of every single regular source and an expanding offer of renewables, it is conceivable to meet the various goals. India is battling with genuine air contamination. A developing offer of coal in the energy blend, particularly in control age, will just disturb the present medical issues and financial issues. China, for instance, is constrained to diminish the unfriendly impacts of higher coal use in its energy part. In what manner would India be able to abstain from going down a similar street and gain from the experience of its neighbors? Renewables when all is said in done and sun powered power specifically are a vital piece of India's energy future. In any case, at any rate in the short run, renewables alone can't take care of the aggregate demand for energy. The International Energy Agency evaluates that, by 2035, energy from renewables could ascend to 18% around the world. In addition, renewables still rely upon adaptable go down when the breeze doesn't blow or the sun doesn't sparkle.

In this way, India needs more than renewables to take care of rising demand. Here, gaseous petrol comes into see. Gas is cleaner than different hydrocarbons. Specifically, contrasted with coal, it discharges less of the sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and little particles contaminating the demeanor of numerous Indian urban communities and also a large portion of the carbon dioxide emanations. It is generally accessible over the world and is connected to universal markets through pipelines and LNG supply chains. Also, gas is aggressive, when contrasted and substitute powers utilized wastefully in modern applications. Furthermore, at last, it is the most adaptable move down for control from renewables, with the capacity to give the speediest increase in yield at any rate extra cost.

To put it plainly, gaseous petrol is inexhaustible, reasonable and satisfactory. In spite of basic conviction, India itself has gas assets. The segment requires bolster from the administration through dynamic systems, from charge framework to evaluating components, which, if accessible, could be an empowering influence for potential gas revelations through investigation. This would be a noteworthy leap forward, particularly since India is progressively subject to imported non-renewable energy sources. To take care of rising demand, nonetheless, the nation ought to likewise tap more into the world's huge assets of gas through the LNG production network.

### **CONCLUSION:**

. Whenever finished, the pipeline will have the capacity to transport about 90 MMSCMD and 14 BCM every year to India. Another pipeline venture, known as the Middle East to India

Deepwater Pipeline (MEIDP)/South Asia Gas Enterprise subsea pipeline (SAGE), will interface Iranian gas supplies to the Indian market by bypassing the Pakistani land course over the Arabian Ocean.

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