

# INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REVIEW

DECEMBER 2018



पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ  
पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय  
**Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell**  
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

1. Petroleum products consumption during December 2018 recorded a growth of 3.2% as compared to December last year. On cumulative basis, a growth of 2.5% was recorded for the period April to December 2018 as compared to the same period last year. Except for SKO (-14%), LDO (-17.1%), lubes & greases (-3%), and petcoke (-12.8%), all other products registered a growth during December 2018.
2. Cumulative growth in sales of passenger vehicles (4.4%) and 2-wheelers (9.6%) respectively is continuing to push MS consumption, which for sixteen months in a row recorded a positive growth of 10.0% during the month and a cumulative growth of 7.6% for the period April to December 2018 as against April to December 2017.
3. HSD consumption recorded a growth of 3.5% during the month of December 2018 as compared to December 2017. As the power deficit position reduced from -0.6% in December 2017 to -0.5% in December 2018, diesel usage for power generation may have reduced. Rainfall during the month was deficient and was 11% below normal distribution, which may have led to increased usage of diesel for agricultural purpose. There was a drop of -4.0% in port traffic during the month which may have led to decreased usage of diesel. Cumulative growth in sales of commercial vehicles (25.9%) has also resulted in increasing diesel consumption. A cumulative growth of 2.6% was recorded in diesel consumption for the period April to December 2018 as against April to December 2017.
4. Total LPG consumption after a negative growth in November 2018 recorded a positive growth of 5.6% during December 2018 and a cumulative growth of 5% for the period April to December 2018 on the back of release of new connections and DBCs.
5. The continued high growth in domestic passenger traffic in the aviation sector consequent to the Government's initiative for improving infrastructure and connectivity has resulted in ATF consumption recording a positive growth for forty-nine months in a row at 9.4% during December 2018 and 10.3% for the period April to December 2018.
6. Bitumen consumption recorded a growth of 2.0% during December 2018 and a growth of 12.8% during the period April to December 2018.
7. Due to voluntary surrender of quota and reduced allocations to the states, SKO consumption recorded a drop of -14.0% during December, 2018 and -10.4% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018.

This report analyses the trend of consumption of petroleum products in the country during the month of December 2018. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for December 2018 is uploaded on PPAC website ([www.ppac.gov.in](http://www.ppac.gov.in)) and on mobile app "PPACE (PPAC-Easy)" that draws on the full range of information available on the PPAC website and is available on the play-stores of Android and Apple iOS.

## 1.0 CONSUMPTION:

The growth (%) in consumption of petroleum products, category-wise, for the month of December 2018 is given in Table-1.

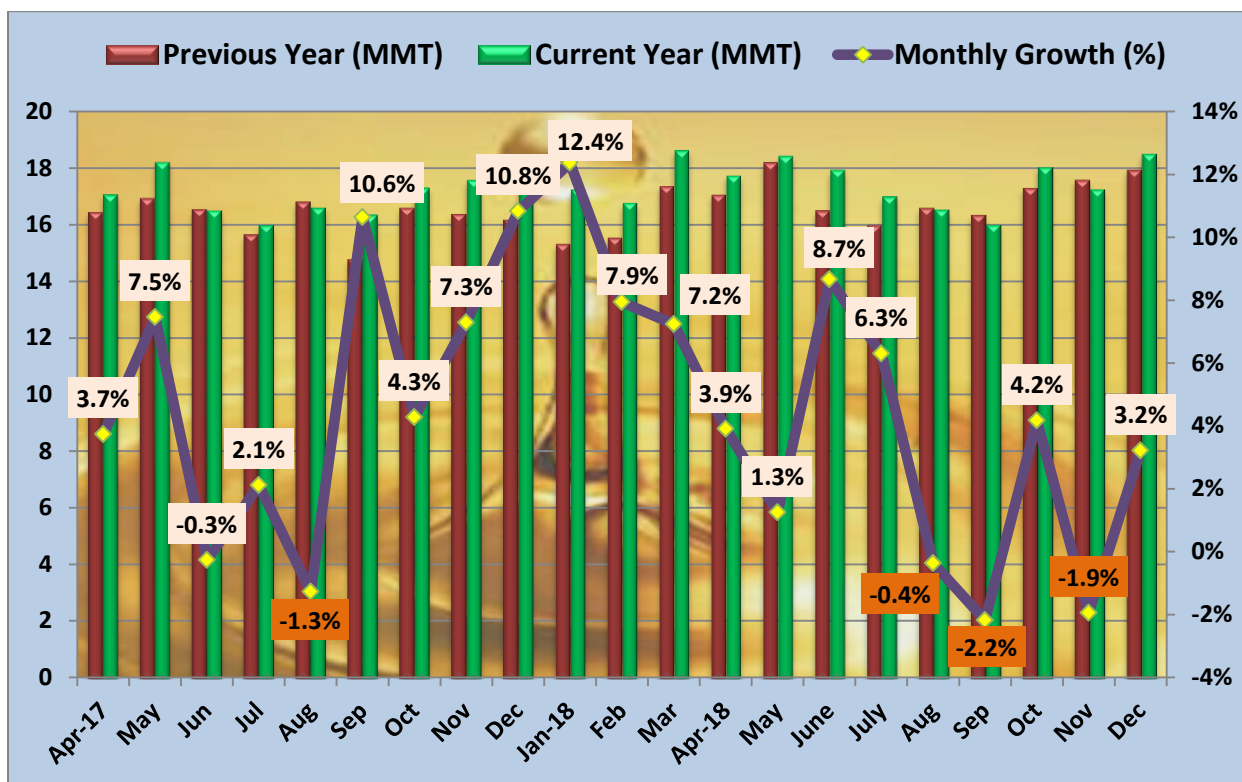
**Table-1: Petroleum Products Consumption (Quantity in TMT)**

Category of Product	Share (%)	December 2017	December 2018	Growth (%)	Products included
<b>Sensitive products</b>	13.2%	2,376	2,444	2.9%	SKO & LPG
<b>Major decontrolled products</b>	72.0%	12,641	13,319	5.4%	HSD, MS, Naphtha, Lubes, LDO, FO/LSHS, Bitumen & ATF
<b>Minor decontrolled products</b>	14.8%	2,912	2,742	-5.9%	Petcoke & other minor products
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,929</b>	<b>18,505</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	

**All Products:** India's fuel consumption in the month of December 2018 grew by 3.2%. Consumption of petroleum products was 18.5 MMT during the month as compared to 17.9 MMT in December last year. During the month of December 2018, growth was registered in consumption of all products except for SKO (-14%), Lubes & greases (-3%), LDO (-17.1%) and petcoke (-12.8%). On cumulative basis, the consumption of petroleum products was 157.4 MMT, thereby registering a growth of 2.5% for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017. This growth is despite a fall of 3.5 MMT in petcoke consumption during the current year.

Figure-1 gives a comparison of monthly POL consumption (MMT) and growth (%) since April, 2017.

**Figure-1: Comparison of monthly POL consumption (MMT) and growth (%) since April, 2017**



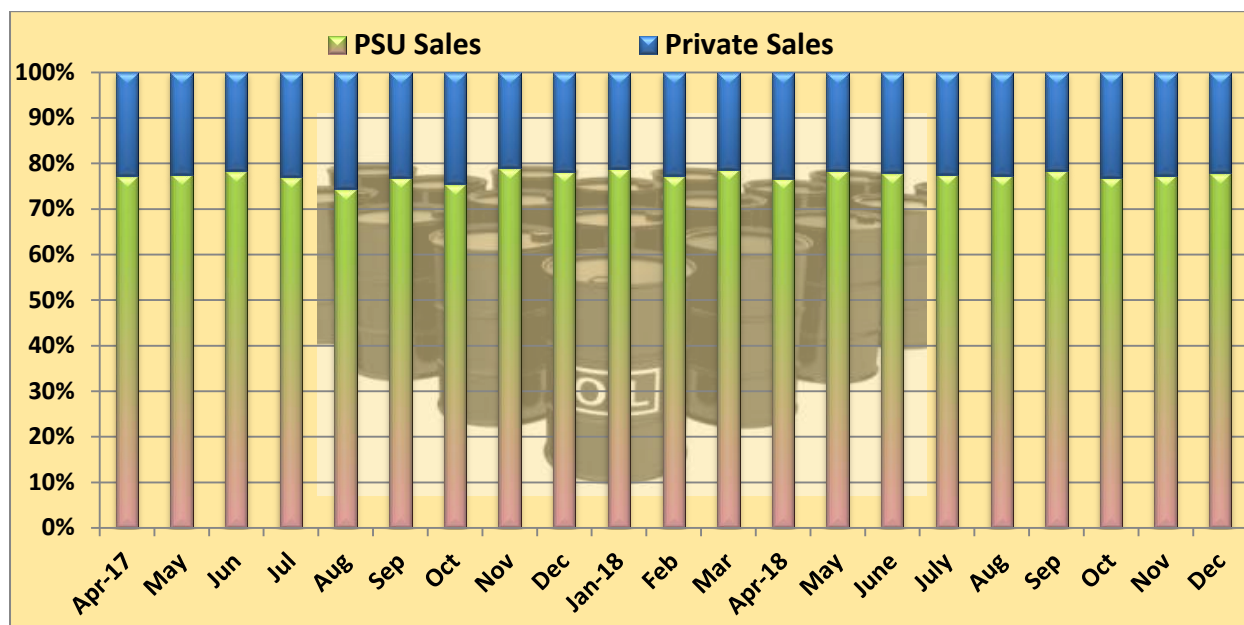
Composite PMI in India decreased to 53.6 in December 2018 from 54.5 in November 2018.

- The Nikkei Manufacturing PMI in India dropped to 53.2 in December 2018 from an eleven month high of 54.0 in the previous month. Output growth slowed and job creation weakened.
- The Nikkei Services PMI in India dropped to 53.2 in December 2018 from 53.7 in the previous month. New business rose at a softer pace and accumulation of backlog eased to the weakest in five months.

The link between infrastructure and economic development is a continuous process. The Indian economy is booming with growth in GDP numbers. As per World Economic Forum report, released on January 9, 2019, India is poised to become the third-largest consumer market behind only the US and China; and consumer spending in India is expected to grow from USD 1.5 trillion at present to nearly USD 6 trillion by 2030. This ongoing growth is due to rapidly developing services and manufacturing sectors, increasing consumer demand, infrastructure growth and economic prosperity of the Indian population. Construction of infrastructure in the country, growth in agricultural sector, manufacturing sector and increasing flow of goods has spurred increases in rail, road and port traffic necessitating further infrastructure improvements. High population base of the country and opening up of economy has been continuously augmenting sales of petroleum products in the country.

Figure-2 gives a comparison of percentage of monthly sales volumes of all petroleum products by PSU and Private oil companies since April 2017.

**Figure-2: Comparison of monthly POL Sales in PSU & Private Sector (%) since April 2017**



PPAC analyzes the sales recorded by the Industry and domestic sales by SEZ units on the basis of available data. Data on direct private imports received from DGCIS, which are added to the final sales reported by oil companies and domestic sales by SEZ units, for estimation of consumption figures, are available up to September 2018 and private imports data for the months of October to December 2018 are projected based on October 2017 to September 2018 actual data.

**Detailed product-wise analysis of growth for December 2018 is given in the following sections:**

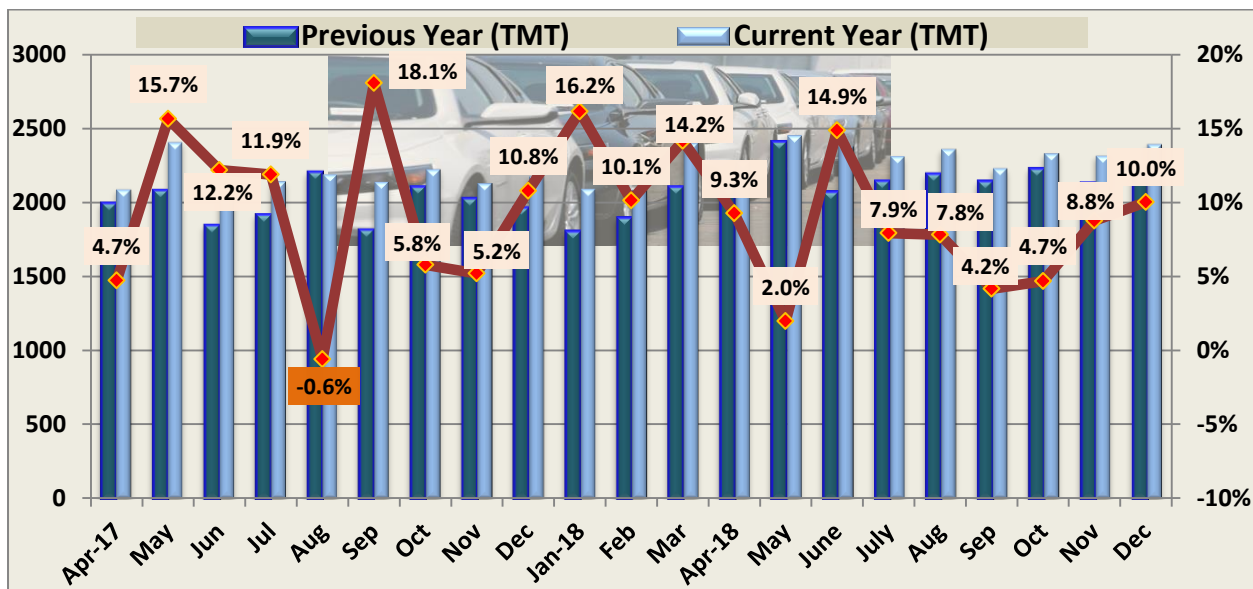
**1.2 Petrol / Motor Spirit (MS):** For sixteen months in a row, MS consumption during December 2018 recorded a strong growth of 10% as compared to December, 2017. On cumulative basis, a growth of 7.6% was recorded for the period April to December 2018 as compared to the same period last year.

Major factors contributing to growth in MS consumption during the month were:

- i. Due to the shrinking gap between diesel and MS retail prices, there is a preference for MS driven vehicles, for which the demand for petrol driven automobiles (both 4-wheelers and 2-wheelers) has increased leading to high growth in MS sales.
- ii. Improved road connectivity and economic prosperity in rural as well as urban areas. Growth in sales of automobiles and movement by roads is growing at a rapid rate leading to continuous growth in petrol sales.
- iii. Festival and holiday season during the month encouraging tourism also contributed to enhanced MS sales.
- iv. The reducing prices towards the end of November prompted very low upliftment during the last week of November 2018, resulting in pushing the November sales to the next month. The first week of December witnessed higher upliftment.

Figure-3 gives month-wise MS consumption volume (TMT) and month-on-month growth (%) since April 2017.

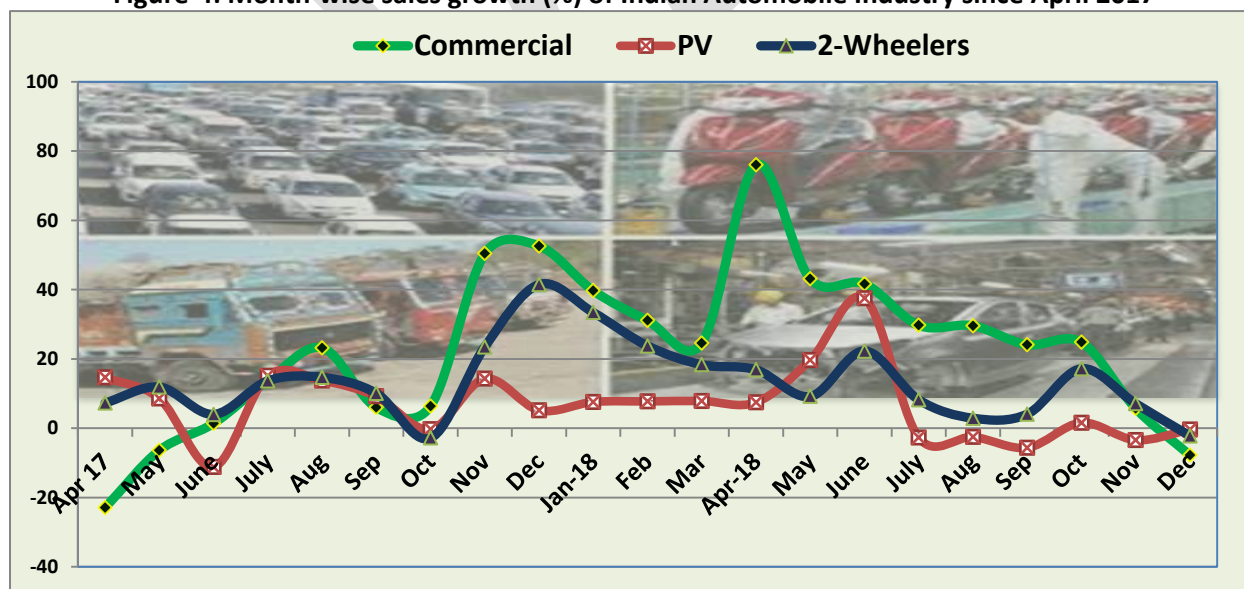
Figure-3: Month wise MS consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017



### Other factors impacting consumption of MS are:

Figure-4 gives a graphic representation of month-wise growth percentages of passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles and 2-wheelers since April 2017.

Figure-4: Month-wise sales growth (%) of Indian Automobile Industry since April 2017



**Total passenger vehicles (PV) sales:** The vehicle sales data for December 2018 and April-December 2018 showed a decline in sales of passenger vehicles. It was the fifth monthly decline since July 2018, as spike in insurance premium, interest rates and high fuel prices during some of the months and inflation affected consumer demand. The Indian passenger vehicle industry's sales for the month of December 2018 recorded a drop of -0.4%, while on cumulative basis a growth of 4.4% was observed for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017.

While passenger cars segment recorded a drop of -2% and utility vehicles recorded a drop of -2.3%, the van sales posted a growth of 25.9% during the month of December, 2018. On cumulative basis passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 4.3%, 2.6% and 12.9% respectively.

Segment	December			April-December		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Passenger Cars	158,338	155,159	-2.0	1,619,556	1,689,839	4.3
Utility Vehicles	67,072	65,506	-2.3	664,728	682,223	2.6
Vans	14,313	18,027	25.9	142,762	161,159	12.9
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>239,723</b>	<b>238,692</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2,427,046</b>	<b>2,533,221</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

- a) **2-wheeler sales:** December, being the last month of any calendar year, typically sees a decline in retail sales in the automotive industry. The overall market conventionally sees deferred purchase to the New Year. Additionally the increased cost of two-wheeler insurance ahead of the Diwali festive season and the prevailing liquidity crunch in the market impacted the overall momentum of growth in the industry during the entire third quarter. For the first time after October 2017, overall 2-wheeler sales in December 2018 dropped by -2.2% as compared to last year. On cumulative basis the segment has recorded a growth of 9.6% for the period April to December 2018 as compared to the same period last year.

In December 2018 the scooter sales recorded a drop of -6.1% by selling 406,137 units. Motorcycles recorded a modest growth of 0.6% by selling 793,061 units while moped sales recorded a drop of -10.7% by selling 59,828 units. On cumulative basis, scooter, motorcycles and moped sales recorded a growth of 4.8%, 12.6% and 4.6% respectively.

Segment	December			April-December		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Scooter/ Scooterette	432,427	406,137	-6.1	5,087,546	5,329,720	4.8
Motor Cycles	788,334	793,061	0.6	9,366,458	10,541,997	12.6
Mopeds	67,005	59,828	-10.7	632,865	6661,923	4.6
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,287,766</b>	<b>1,259,026</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>15,086,869</b>	<b>16,533,640</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

**1.3 High Speed Diesel (HSD):** HSD consumption during the month increased by 3.5% and recorded sales of 7.4 MMT in December 2018 as compared to 7.1 MMT in December 2017. On cumulative basis, a growth of 2.6% was recorded for the period April to December 2018 as compared to the same period last year.

Due to improved economic and manufacturing activities, allied with infrastructure growth in the country supported by continuous high growth of LCV and M&HCV vehicle sales, diesel sales had been increasing steadily. Factors affecting diesel consumption during the current month can be attributed mainly to the following factors:

- i. Resumption of all construction and other infrastructure development-related work that had temporarily come to a halt due to workers and drivers going to their villages during the Diwali festival.
- ii. Good agricultural season and holidays prompted higher vehicular movement on roads.
- iii. The reducing prices towards the end of November prompted very low upliftment during the last week of November 2018, resulting in pushing the November sales to the next month. The first week of December witnessed higher upliftment.

Figure-5 gives month-wise HSD consumption volume (TMT) and month-on-month growth (%) since April 2017.

**Figure-5: Month-wise HSD consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017**

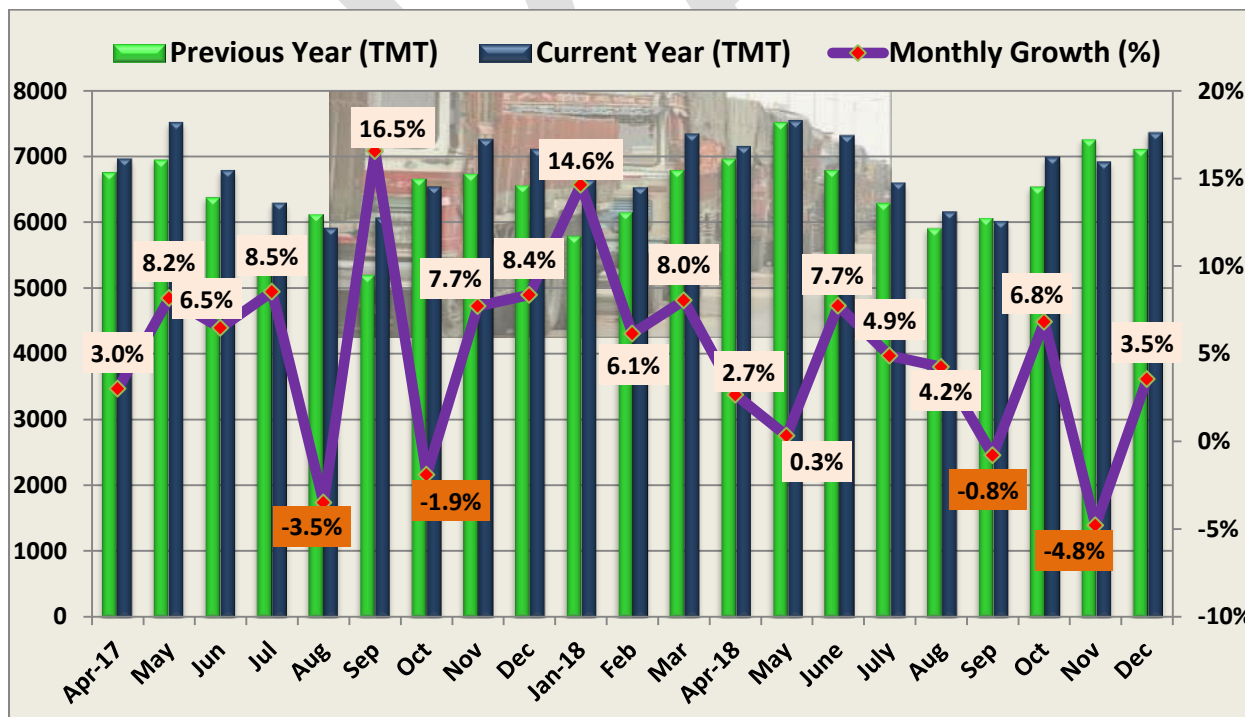
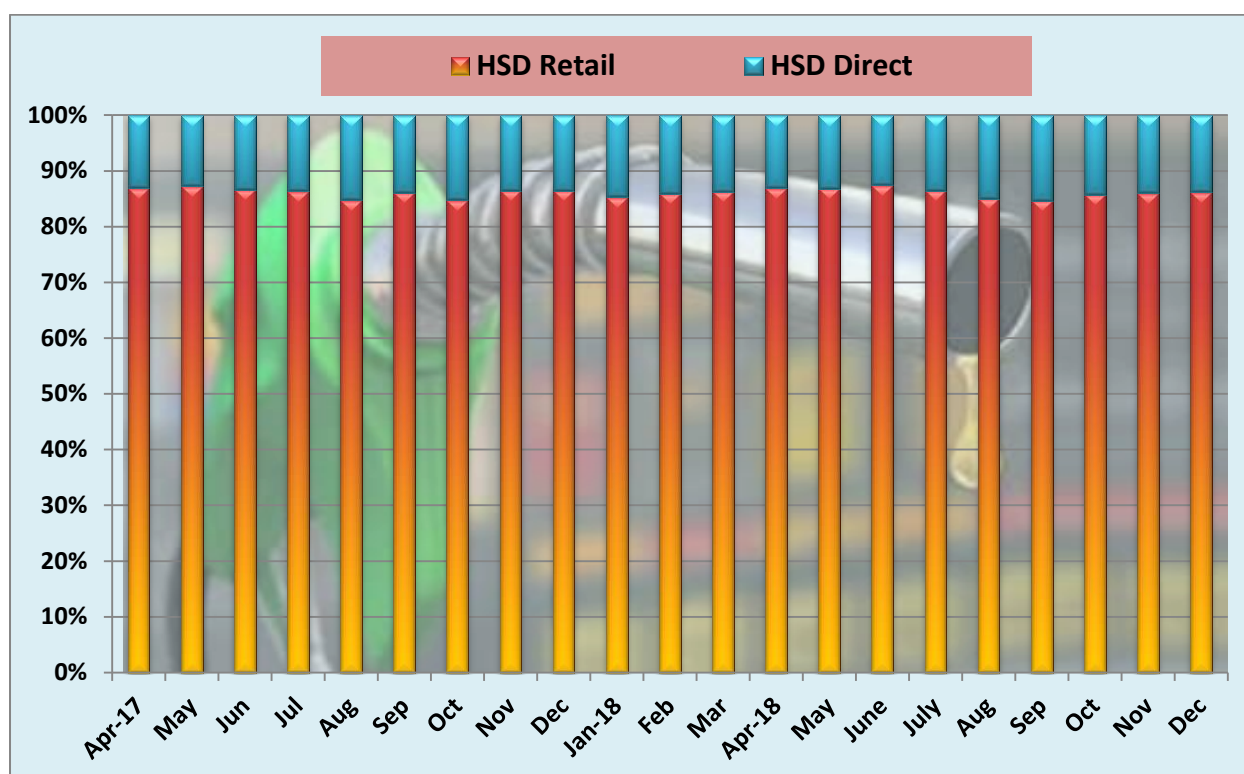


Figure-6 gives a comparison of month-wise percentage of HSD consumption by Retail and Consumer (Direct) business share since April 2017.



**Figure-6: Month-wise HSD consumption by Retail and Direct business share (%) since April 2017**



**Other factors affecting diesel consumption are discussed below:**

a) **Commercial vehicles (CV) sales:** The medium and heavy commercial vehicle (M&HCV) segment continued to be on a downward trend for the second consecutive month in December. The slowdown in demand is attributed to liquidity crunch, weak operator economics like rising fuel prices, higher axle load norms and good growth in sales of commercial vehicles over the last two years. Booming e-commerce and mobility needs in rural areas is helping the LCV segment move into the fast lane. Commercial vehicles sales in the month of December 2018 witnessed a drop of -7.8%. On cumulative basis the segment has recorded a growth of 25.9% for the period April to December 2018 as compared to the same period last year.

M&HCV recorded a drop of -20.7% in December 2018 by selling 31,299 units as compared to 39,486 units in December 2017. On cumulative basis, M&HCV recorded a growth of 24.7%.

b) **Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV):** The LCV segment witnessed a 4.1% growth driven by rising demand from e-commerce and logistics sectors. LCV sector contributed sales of 44,685 units as against a historical of 42,923 units during the month. A growth of 26.6% was recorded for the light commercial vehicle segment for the period April to December 2018.

Segment	December			April-December		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
<b>M&amp;HCV</b>	39,486	31,299	-20.7	223,178	278,271	24.7
<b>LCV</b>	42,923	44,685	4.1	351,500	444,991	26.6
<b>Total CV</b>	<b>82,409</b>	<b>75,984</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>574,678</b>	<b>723,262</b>	<b>25.9</b>

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

a) **Port traffic:** The major ports in India have recorded a growth of 3.8% and together handled 518.6 MT of cargo during the period April to December, 2018 as against 499.7 MT handled during the corresponding period of previous year. However there was a drop of -4.0% in port traffic during the month of December 2018 mainly due to drop in traffic at Paradip, Chennai, Chidambaranar, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Mumbai and Deendayal.

In the period April to December 2018, growth was registered specifically in POL products (1.7%), finished fertilizer (6.1%), thermal coal (17%), coking coal (15%) and containers (8.9%). A drop has been observed in iron ore (-10.9%), other liquids (-1.3%), raw fertilizer (-9.5%), and other cargo (-9.4%). While iron ore mining activities have increased in Karnataka and Odisha, it has been severely restricted in Goa. Commodity-wise percentage share of POL was maximum i.e. 33.2%, followed by container (20.8%), thermal & steam coal (15.1%), other miscellaneous cargo (10.5%), coking & other coal (8.3%), iron ore & pellets (5.7%), other liquid (4.2%), finished fertilizer (1.2%) and raw fertilizer (0.9%).

Table-2 below gives the port-wise performance during the month of December 2018.

**Table-2: Traffic handled at major ports in December 2018**

Traffic handled at major ports (TMT)			
Ports	December 2017	December 2018	Growth (%)
Kolkata + Haldia	5,063	5,590	10.4%
Paradip	9,421	9,130	-3.1%
Visakhapatnam	5,612	6,256	11.5%
Kamarajar (Ennore)	3,099	3,338	7.7%
Chennai	4,540	4,319	-4.9%
V.O. Chidambaranar	3,349	2,748	-17.9%
Cochin	2,429	2,112	-13.1%
New Mangalore	3,877	3,663	-5.5%
Mormugao	2,497	1,492	-40.2%
Mumbai	5,199	5,071	-2.5%
JNPT	5,635	6,125	8.7%
Deendayal	9,092	7,581	-16.6%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>59,813</b>	<b>57,425</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>

Source: Indian Ports Association (IPA)

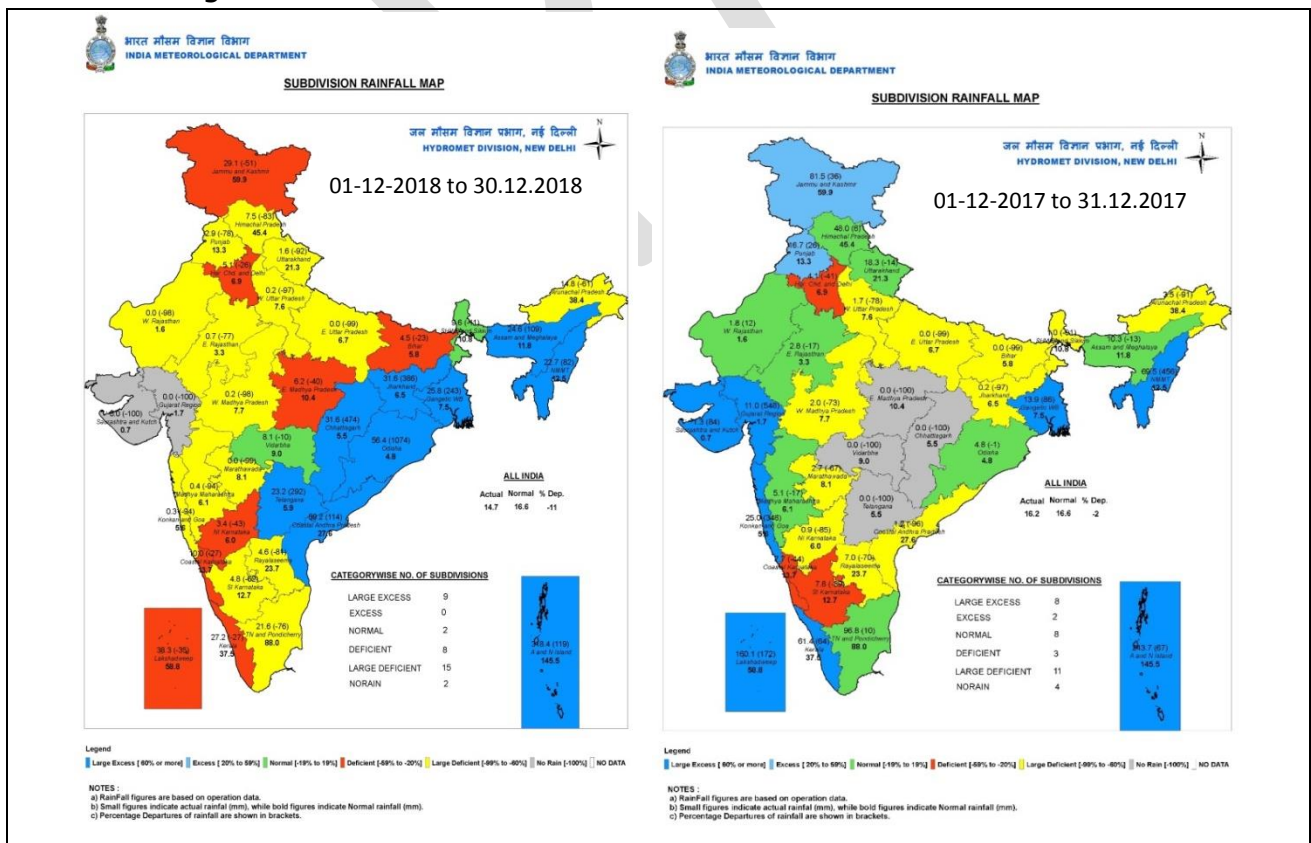
b) **Power situation:** The power deficit position for the month of December 2018 is given in Table-3. As per data reported, power deficit position improved from -0.6% in December 2017 to -0.5% in December 2018. The deficit was mainly in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The power deficit in December 2018 may have led to decreased usage of diesel for back-up power generation.

**Table-3: Power deficit: Region-wise position for December 2018 (% deficit)**

States	December 2018 <sup>(P)</sup>				December 2017
	Requirement (MU)	Available (MU)	Deficit		
			MU	(%)	
North	29,452	29,031	-421	-1.4%	-1.7%
West	32,498	32,493	-5	0.0%	0.0%
South	27,692	27,656	-37	-0.1%	-0.1%
East	10,758	10,742	-16	-0.2%	-0.1%
North-East	1,322	1,298	-24	-1.8%	-2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,722</b>	<b>101,219</b>	<b>-503</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

c) **Seasonal rainfall scenario:** The rainfall in the country during December 2018 was almost 11% deficient from normal precipitation. As against a normal reading of 16.6 mm, 14.7 mm rain was recorded during December 2018. 25 out of 36 sub divisions in the country received deficient to large deficient rainfall during the month as can be seen from the following map. Deficient rainfall may have led to increased usage of diesel for agriculture-related activities.



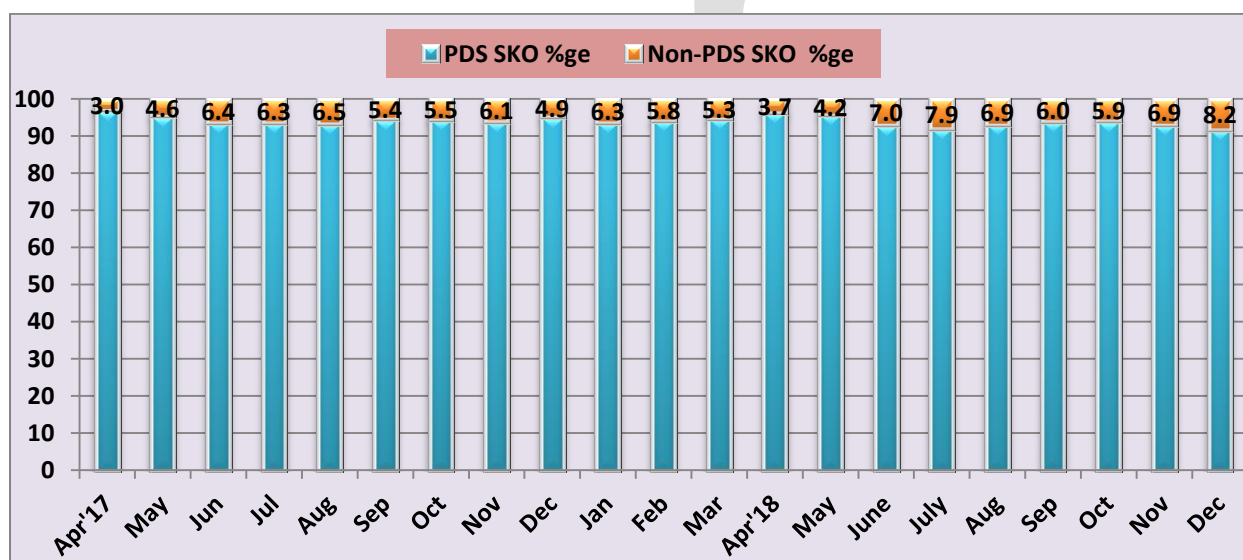
Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

**1.4 Kerosene:** Kerosene consumption registered a drop of -14.0% during December 2018 and a drop of -10.4% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 was observed. The month of December, 2018 saw nil upliftment by Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Puducherry and Punjab.

States like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Goa have voluntarily surrendered their PDS quota during the month, resulting in lower upliftment by these states.

Figure-6 gives a comparison of kerosene sales in public distribution system vis-à-vis Non-PDS system since April 2017.

**Figure-6: Month-wise PDS & Non PDS SKO consumption in share (%) since April 2017**

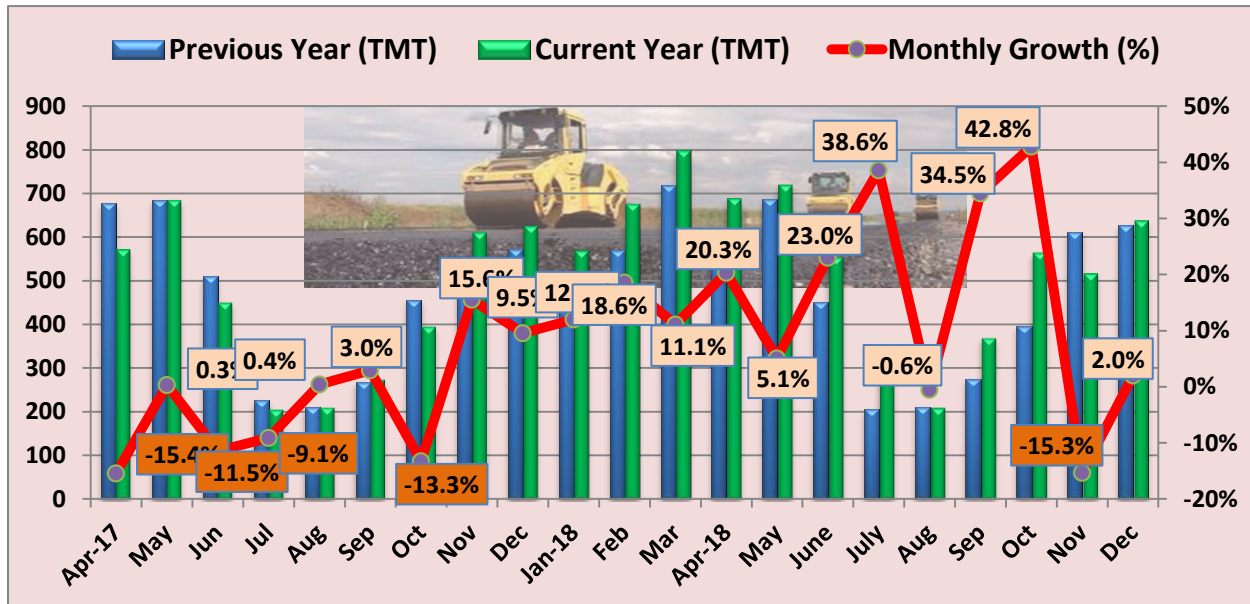


**1.5 Bitumen:** Bitumen consumption recorded a growth of 2.0% during the month of December 2018 and a growth of 12.8% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017. India's roads and highways expansion drive has led to a sharp annual growth in import of bitumen, opening up a growing market for shipments from other countries as well. During the month of December, after the festival season, construction and other infrastructure development related work activity which had temporarily come to a halt, resumed leading to an increase in bitumen consumption.

The government has kept the development of roads at a high priority, allocating more funds from the budget to the road sector. The investments are for setting up new networks and rehabilitating existing road networks. However, the Government is also making a transition from bitumen to cement and concrete for making roads.

Figure-7 gives the month wise bitumen consumption and growth since April 2017.

Figure-7: Month-wise Bitumen consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017



**1.6 LPG:** Total LPG consumption after a negative growth in November 2018 recorded a positive growth of 5.6% during December 2018 and a cumulative growth of 5% for the period April to December 2018. Last year during December 2017, a growth of 5.8% was observed and a cumulative growth during April to December 2017 was 8.4%. During December 2018, out of the five regions, Northern region had the highest share in total LPG consumption of 32% followed by Southern region at 28.2%, Western region at 22.4%, Eastern region at 14.9% and North Eastern region at 2.5%. North-Eastern region had the highest growth of 10.9% in total LPG consumption during December 2018.

**LPG-Packed Domestic** consumption registered a growth of 6% during December 2018 and a growth of 5.2% during the period April to December 2018. Last year during December 2017, a growth of 4.9% was observed and the cumulative growth during April to December 2017 was 8.2%. This year during the period April to December 2018, 40.1 lakh DBCs and 312.1 lakh new connections were released out of which 238.1 lakh were released under PMUY. Under PMUY, nearly 112.4 lakh new connections have been released more during the current year in this period as compared to last year. Total 594.1 lakh connections were released under PMUY till 31.12.2018 since inception. During December 2018, the region-wise share of LPG Packed Domestic consumption was highest in Northern region (33.4%) followed by Southern region (26.7%), Western region (21.4%), Eastern region (15.8%) and North-Eastern region (2.6%). During December 2018, percentage share of LPG-Packed Domestic was 88.4% of total LPG consumption whereas it was 88% in December, 2017.

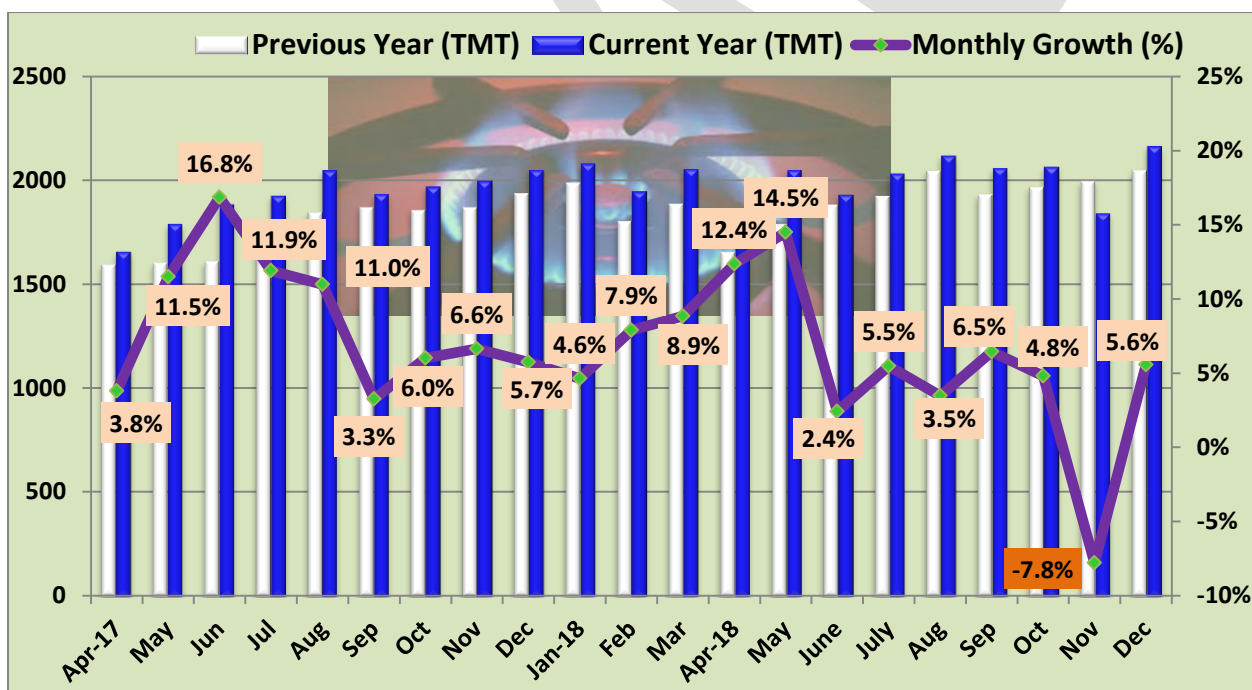
**LPG-Packed Non-Domestic** consumption recorded a growth of 7.8% in December 2018 and a cumulative growth of 9.9% during the period April to December 2018. Last year during December 2017, a growth of 24.6% was observed and the cumulative growth during April to December 2017 was 18.1%. Share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic in total LPG consumption has increased to 10% in December 2018 from 9.8% in December

2017. Region-wise share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic consumption was highest in Southern region (38.6%) followed by Western region (30.7%), Northern region (22.7%), Eastern region (7%) and North-Eastern region (1.1%) during December 2018.

**Bulk LPG** consumption registered a negative growth of 32.3% during December 2018 and a cumulative negative growth of 13.5% during the period April to December 2018. Last year in the month of December 2017, there was a negative growth of 3.9% while for the period April to December 2017, a negative growth of 0.3% was witnessed. Percentage share of Bulk LPG in total LPG consumption was 0.9% in December 2018 whereas it was 1.4% in December 2017.

**Auto LPG consumption** registered a negative negative growth of 5.2% in December 2018 and a cumulative negative growth of 2.6% during the period April to December 2018. The sales volume decrease was about 0.8 TMT in December 2018 as against December 2017. However, last year in the month of December 2017 a growth of 7.3% and a cumulative growth of 11.7% during April to December 2017 was observed. During December 2018, percentage share of Auto LPG was 0.7% of total LPG consumption where as it was 0.8% during December 2017.

**Figure-8: Month-wise LPG consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017**



**1.7 Naphtha:** Naphtha consumption recorded a growth of 10.8% for the month of December 2018 and a growth of 11.8% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017. Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha in addition to minor consumers like fertilizer and power plants. Fluctuation in demand by the petrochemical industry (particularly for polymers and plastics) largely drives the pattern of naphtha consumption.

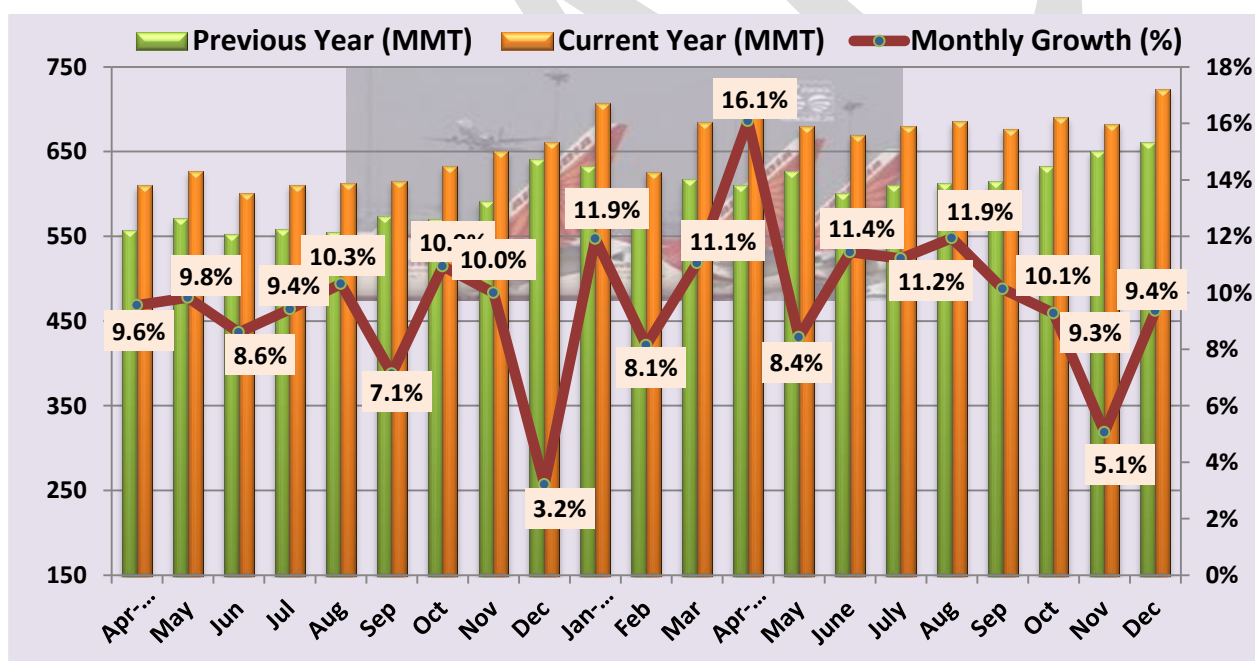
**1.8 ATF:** ATF consumption for the last forty-nine months in a row recorded a positive growth of 9.4% during December 2018 as compared to December 2017 and 10.3 % on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017.

Passengers carried by domestic airlines during December 2018 stood at 126.93 lakhs as against 112.42 lakhs during December 2017 thereby registering a growth of 12.9% during the month and 17% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017.

The civil aviation industry in India has emerged as one of the fastest growing industries in the country during the last three years. India is currently considered the third largest domestic civil aviation market in the world. India is expected to become the world’s largest domestic civil aviation market in the next 10 to 15 years. India is also expected to displace the UK to become the third largest air passenger market by 2025.

Figure-9 gives the month-wise ATF consumption and growth since April 2017.

**Figure-9: Month-wise ATF consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017**



**1.9 FO/LSHS:** FO/LSHS consumption registered a growth of 6.4% during December 2018 as compared to December 2017 and a drop of -4.2% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017. The overall drop during the current year is a result of decreased consumption of FO in power, fertilizer, steel, 'others' sectors and general trade Sector. However, a marginal growth was noted for petrochemical and 'others' sector. The drop in consumption of FO has been mainly due to ban of FO in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. Consumption of LSHS has also reduced due to shift to natural gas by major customers like the fertilizer industry. A growth in consumption of LSHS was observed in steel and general trade sectors during the month.

**1.10 PETCOKE:** Petcoke consumption registered a drop of -12.8% in December 2018 as compared to December 2017 and -17.6% on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017. The consumption of petcoke by the cement industry is on the rise after the Supreme Court order of December 2017 allowed its use as a feedstock. Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has banned import of petcoke for use as fuel, but has allowed its import only for use as feedstock in some select industries such as cement, lime kiln, calcium carbide and gasification industries.

**1.11 LDO:** LDO consumption recorded a drop of -17.1% for the month of December 2018 and a growth of 15.1 % on cumulative basis for the period April to December 2018 as compared to April to December 2017. However the volume is very small. LDO month-wise demand fluctuates depending on its requirement at power plants for boiler restart as it trips and due to fluctuation in manufacturing activities. LDO is also extensively used in various types of furnaces and the ban of FO in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana has led to an increase in consumption.

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## Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2018-19 (Provisional)

('000 MT)

Product	December			April-December		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
<b>(A) Sensitive Products</b>						
SKO	325.3	279.8	-14.0	2,934.3	2,629.0	-10.4
LPG	2,050.6	2,164.5	5.6	17,260.9	18,124.9	5.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,375.9</b>	<b>2,444.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>20,195.2</b>	<b>20,753.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>(B) Major Decontrolled Products</b>						
Naphtha	1,106.7	1,226.2	10.8	9,385.4	10,490.3	11.8
MS	2,176.8	2,395.0	10.0	19,586.3	21,076.4	7.6
HSD	7,119.8	7,372.4	3.5	60,531.7	62,126.2	2.6
Lubes+Greases	344.8	334.3	-3.0	2,709.6	2,911.0	7.4
LDO	62.6	51.9	-17.1	370.9	426.7	15.1
FO/LSHS	542.1	576.6	6.4	5,085.5	4,871.5	-4.2
Bitumen	626.9	639.4	2.0	4,038.6	4,555.3	12.8
ATF	661.3	723.2	9.4	5,619.1	6,196.2	10.3
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12,640.9</b>	<b>13,319.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>107,327.2</b>	<b>112,653.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Sub - Total (A) + (B)</b>	<b>15,016.8</b>	<b>15,763.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>127,522.4</b>	<b>133,407.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>(C) Minor Decontrolled Products</b>						
Petcoke	2,220.6	1,937.3	-12.8	20,057.2	16,534.7	-17.6
Others	691.8	804.5	16.3	5,951.7	7,460.3	25.3
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,912.3</b>	<b>2,741.8</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>26,008.9</b>	<b>23,995.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,929.2</b>	<b>18,505.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>153,531.4</b>	<b>157,402.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>