

INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 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. Despite high historical base, petroleum products consumption during September 2018 recorded a growth of 1.1% as compared to September last year. On cumulative basis a growth of 3.6% was recorded for the period April to September 2018 as compared to same period last year. Except for SKO, naphtha, HSD and petcoke consumption, all other products registered positive growth during the current month.
2. Cumulative high growth in sales of passenger vehicles (6.9%) and 2-wheelers (10.1%) respectively is continuing to push MS consumption, which recorded a growth of 4.2% during the month, despite increasing retail prices. A cumulative growth of 7.5% was recorded in petrol consumption for the period April to September 2018 as against April to September 2017.
3. HSD consumption recorded a drop of -0.8% during the month of September 2018 due to very high base in the month of September 2017. Commercial vehicle sales continued on a trajectory of high growth and recorded 24.1% higher sales during the month as compared to September last year. Cumulatively also a very high growth of 37.8% was recorded for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017. As the power deficit position reduced from -0.9% in September 2017 to -0.5% in September 2018, diesel usage for power generation may have reduced. Rainfall during the month was deficient and was 24% below normal distribution. A cumulative growth of 3.2% was recorded in diesel consumption for the period April to September 2018 as against April to September 2017.
4. With the Government's thrust on reaching clean cooking fuel to all sections of the society, total LPG consumption continuously for last sixty one months in a row recorded a positive growth of 6.4% during September 2018 and a cumulative growth of 7.1% for the period April to September 2018.
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 six months in a row at 8.0% during September 2018 and 10.8% for the period April to September 2018.
6. On the back of sustained focus on creating road infrastructure, bitumen consumption recorded a growth of 44.1% during September 2018 and 20.7% during the period April to September 2018.
7. SKO consumption recorded a drop of -15.1% during September, 2018 and -10.1% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018.

This report analyses the trend of consumption of petroleum products in the country during the month of September, 2018. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for September, 2018 is uploaded on PPAC website (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 September, 2018 is given in Table-1.

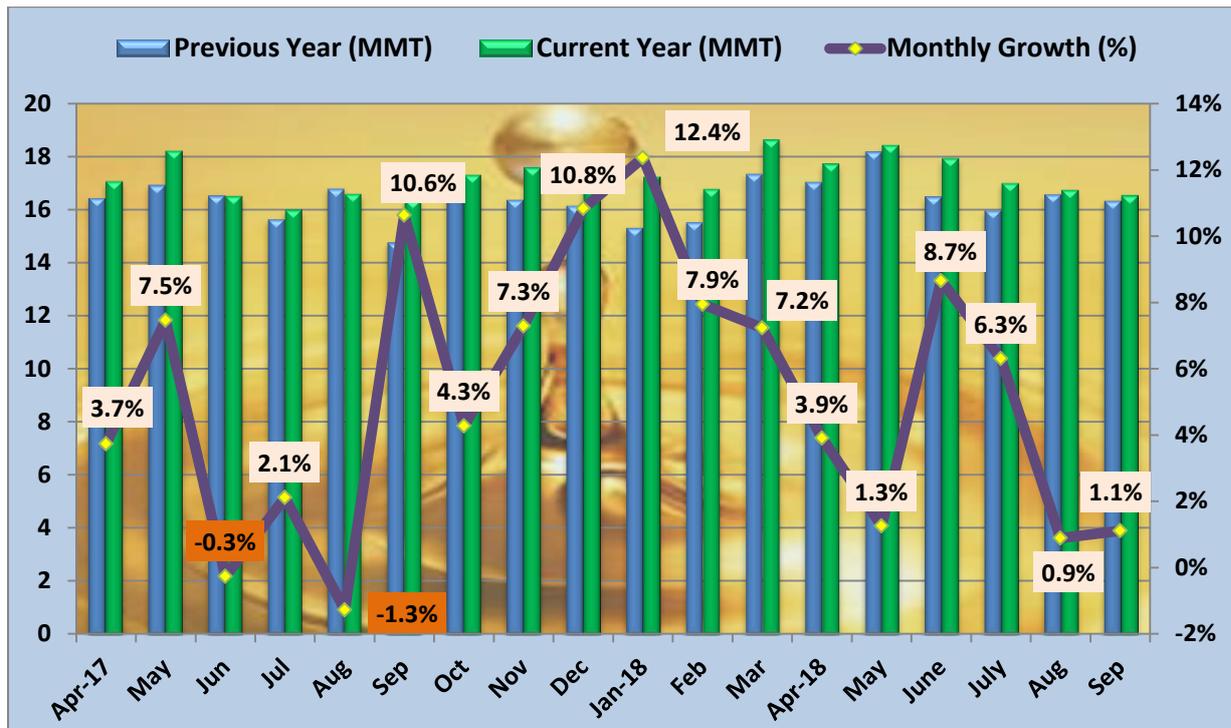
Table-1: Petroleum Products Consumption (Quantity in TMT)

Category of Product	Share (%)	September 2017	September 2018	Growth (%)	Products included
Sensitive products	14.1%	2,267	2,340	3.2%	SKO & LPG
Major decontrolled products	69.0%	11,207	11,410	1.8%	HSD, MS, Naphtha, Lubes, LDO, FO/LSHS, Bitumen & ATF
Other decontrolled products	16.9%	2,880	2,786	-3.3%	Petcoke & other minor products
Grand Total	100%	16,354	16,536	1.1%	

All Products: High historical base of last year post GST implementation affected current month's India's fuel demand that grew by 1.1% in the month of September 2018. Consumption of petroleum products rose to 16.5 MMT during the month as compared to 16.3 MMT in September last year. During the month of September, 2018, consumption of all products recorded a positive growth except SKO (-15.1%), naphtha (-3.2%), HSD (-0.8%) and petcoke (-10.2%). On cumulative basis, the consumption of petroleum products was 104.4 MMT, thereby registering a growth of 3.6% for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017.

The expansion in output and prosperity drives the growth in energy consumption. The trend towards increasing urbanization is projected to continue.

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



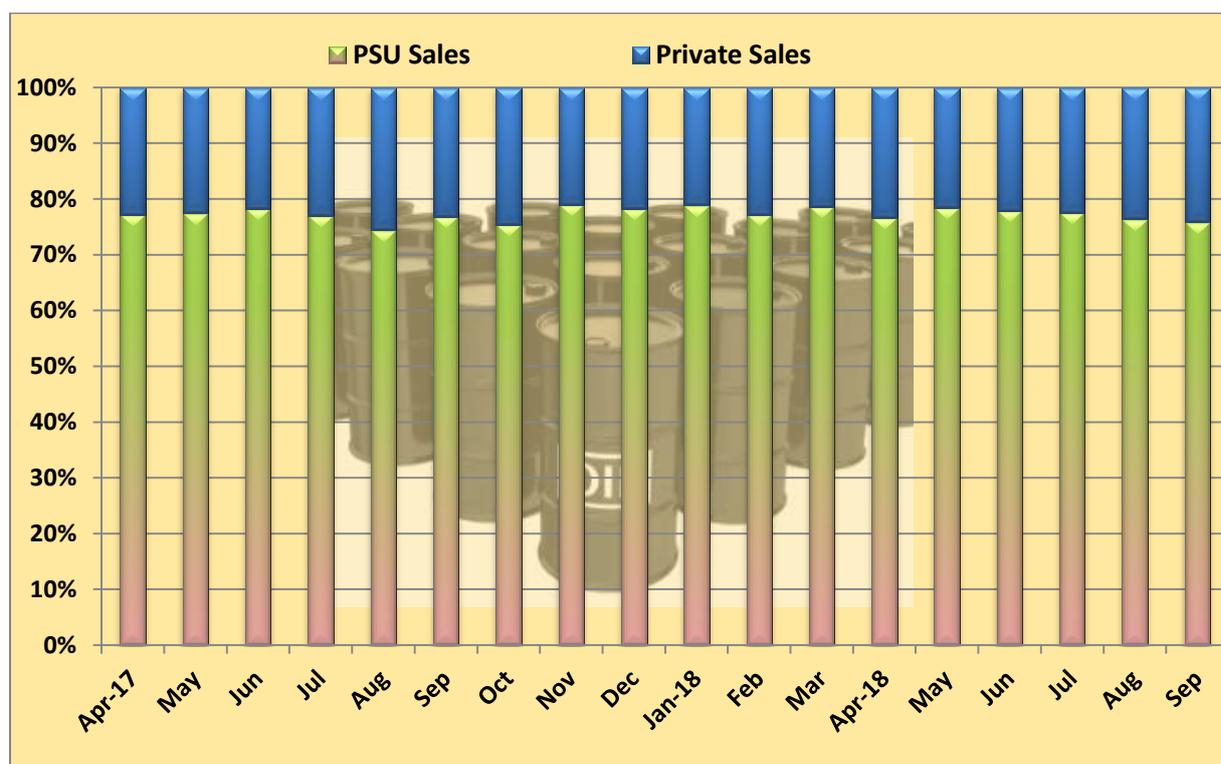
Composite PMI in India marginally decreased to 51.6 in September 2018 from 51.9 in August 2018.

- The Nikkei Manufacturing PMI in India rose to 52.2 in September 2018 from 51.7 in August 2018. New orders increased, boosted by both domestic and foreign demand. Employment went up and manufacturers raised their buying activity and bolstered their stocks of purchases in anticipation of further growth.
- The Nikkei Services PMI in India dropped to a 4-month low of 50.9 in September 2018 from 51.5 in the previous month amid broad stagnation of new business orders and the weakest increase in employment since last November. Input cost inflation picked up on the back of higher fuel costs and depreciating Rupee.

The infrastructure sector is a key driver of the Indian economy. There has been a significant thrust from the Government on development of infrastructure in the country. The transport and logistics segment grew significantly in current year resulting in increased energy consumption. Development of economic corridors, coastal port connectivity roads, greenfield expressways, metro projects and modernization of ports, augmenting their capacity resulted in enhanced industrial and economic activity. Improved rural demand, increased air traffic and enhanced automobile sales resulted in strong consumption.

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 the 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 July 2018 and private imports data for the months of August and September 2018 are projected based on August 2017 to July 2018 actual data.

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

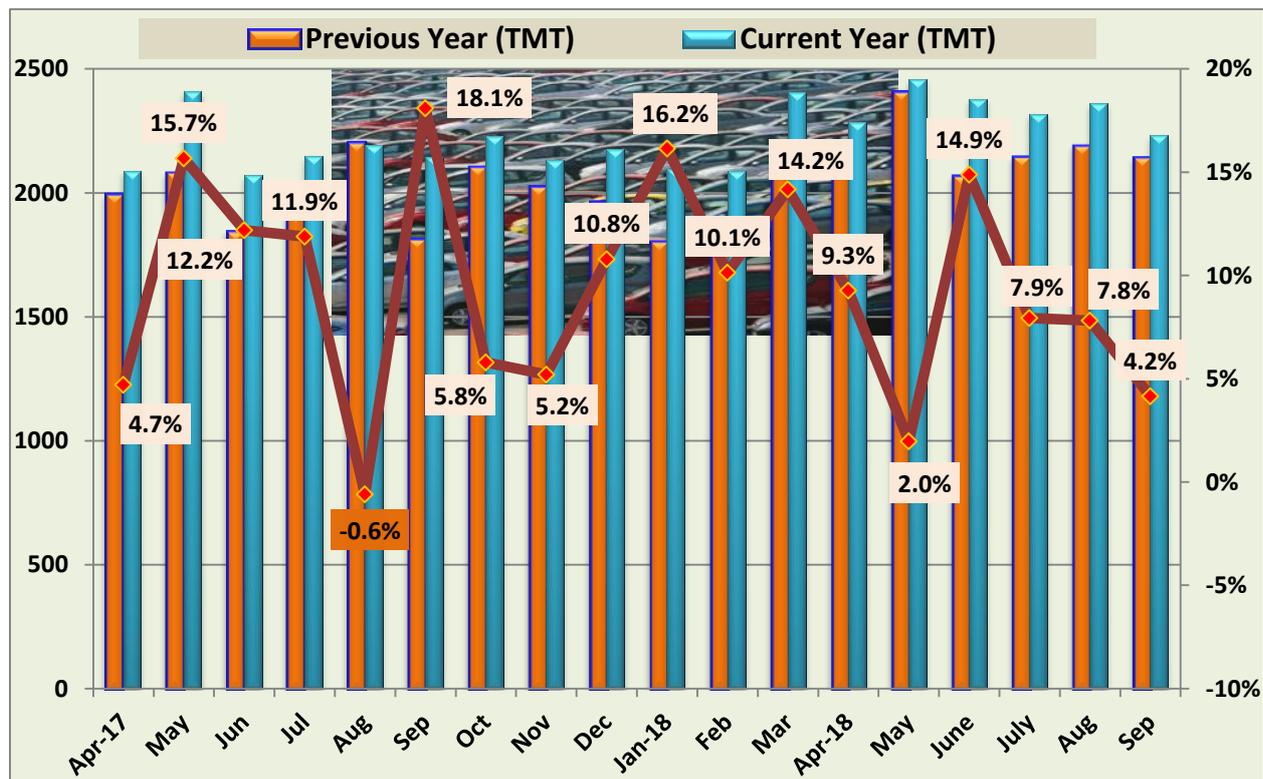
1.2 Petrol / Motor Spirit (MS): MS consumption during September 2018 recorded a growth of 4.2% as compared to September, 2017. On cumulative basis, a growth of 7.5% was recorded for the period April to September 2018 as compared to the same period last year.

Major factors contributing to MS consumption during the month were:

- i. Despite increasing petrol prices, the demand for petrol driven automobiles (both 4-wheelers and 2-wheelers) has increased which is the main driver for MS sales.
- ii. Construction of highways and roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has improved road connectivity in rural as well as urban areas. India has the second largest road network across the world and roads carry almost 90 per cent of the country's passenger traffic and around 65 per cent of its freight. In India sales of automobiles and movement by roads is growing at a rapid rate leading to continuous growth in petrol sales.

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

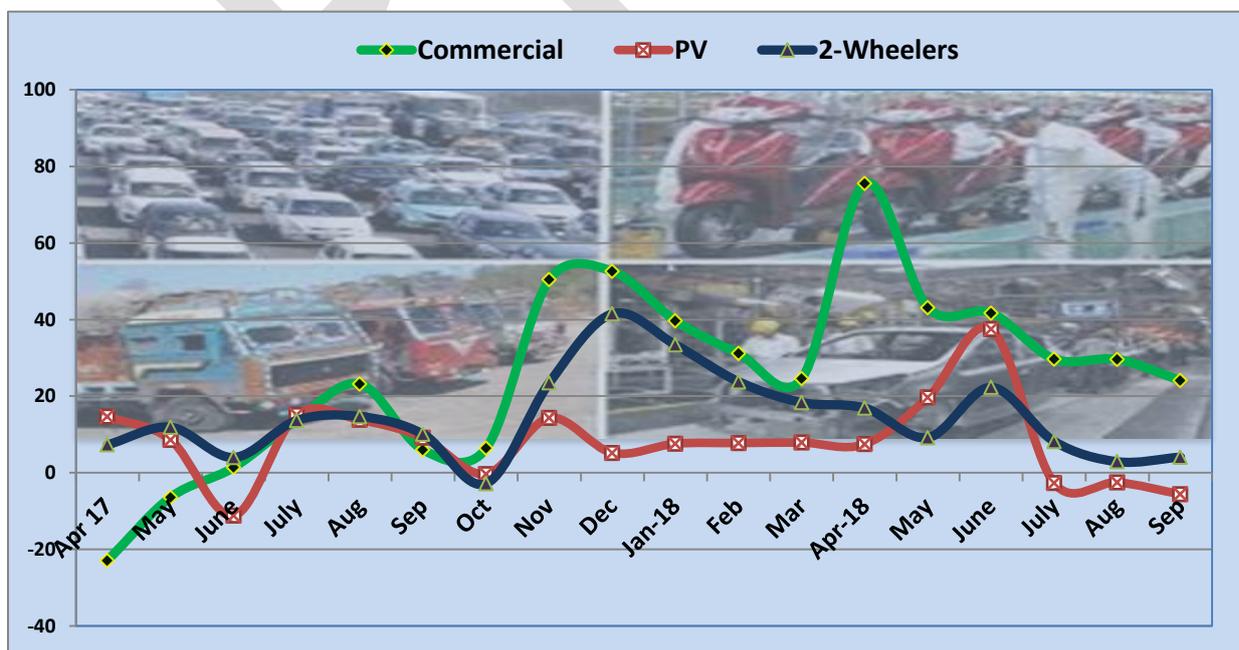
Figure-3: Month wise MS consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017



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: Passenger vehicle PV sales dropped in September 2018, weighed by rising fuel cost, higher insurance premiums and recent price hikes by automobile companies. The Indian passenger vehicle industry's sales for the month of September 2018 recorded a drop of -5.6% and on cumulative basis, a growth of 6.9% was recorded for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017 for passenger vehicles.

While passenger cars segment recorded a drop of -5.6% and utility vehicles a drop of -8.3% during the month of September, 2018, van sales posted a growth of 7.3% during the month. On cumulative basis passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 6.8%, 5.4% and 14.5% respectively.

Segment	September			April-September		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Passenger Cars	208,742	197,124	-5.6	1,095,077	1,169,497	6.8
Utility Vehicles	84,374	77,378	-8.3	440,526	464,419	5.4
Vans	16,925	18,156	7.3	96,403	110,389	14.5
Sub-Total	310,041	292,658	-5.6	1,632,006	1,744,305	6.9

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

a) **2-wheeler sales:** Like the passenger vehicle market, the sales of scooter/scooterette segment too have been impacted by the steady increase in the price of petrol. Consumers are going in for new products that promise high fuel efficiency. The recent notification from Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA) that would result in hike in premium and translate into a much higher on-road price of a two wheeler could have also dampened the sales of 2-wheelers. Overall 2-wheeler sales grew by 4.1% during the month as compared to last year. In September 2018 the sales growth has been driven by strong growth in motorcycles. On cumulative basis the segment has recorded a growth of 10.1% for the period April to September 2018 as compared to the same period last year.

Scooter sales recorded a drop of -2.9% by selling 666,476 units. Motorcycles recorded a growth of 7.0% in sales by selling 1,360,415 units while moped sales recorded a growth of 17.3% by selling 99,593 units. On cumulative basis, scooter, motorcycles and moped sale recorded a growth of 4.9%, 13.2% and 5.8% respectively.

Segment	September			April-September		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Scooter/ Scooterette	686,478	666,476	-2.9	3,577,421	3,753,103	4.9
Motor Cycles	1,270,885	1,360,415	7.0	6,513,124	7,371,519	13.2
Mopeds	84,934	99,593	17.3	420,935	445,148	5.8
Sub Total	2,042,297	2,126,484	4.1	10,511,480	11,569,770	10.1

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

1.3 High Speed Diesel (HSD): For the first time in the current financial year HSD consumption during the month dropped by -0.8% and recorded sales of 6.03 MMT in September 2018 as compared to 6.08 MMT in September 2017. On cumulative basis, a growth of 3.2% was recorded for the period April to September 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 vehicles, the diesel sales had been increasing steadily since the last eleven months, however during the current month, loss in diesel consumption can be attributed mainly to the following factors:

- High sales during September 2017, resulting in high base.
- Increasing price also prompted users to manage fuel consumption efficiently.
- There was heavy unseasonal rainfall during the month in most of the northern region states.

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

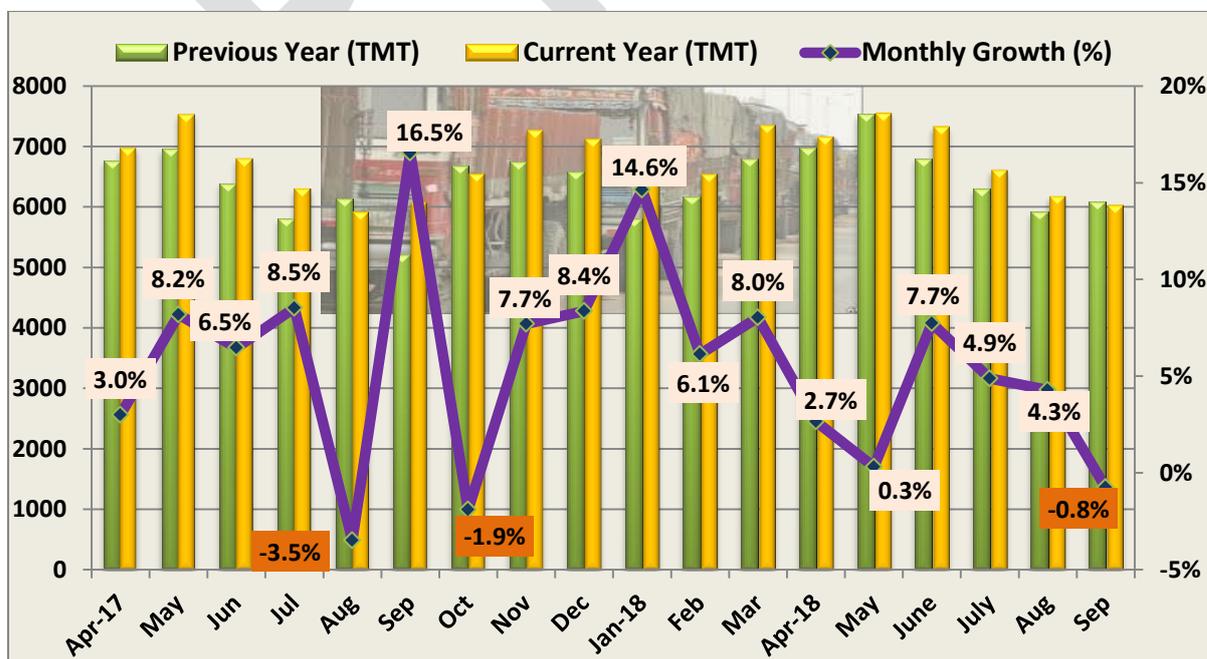
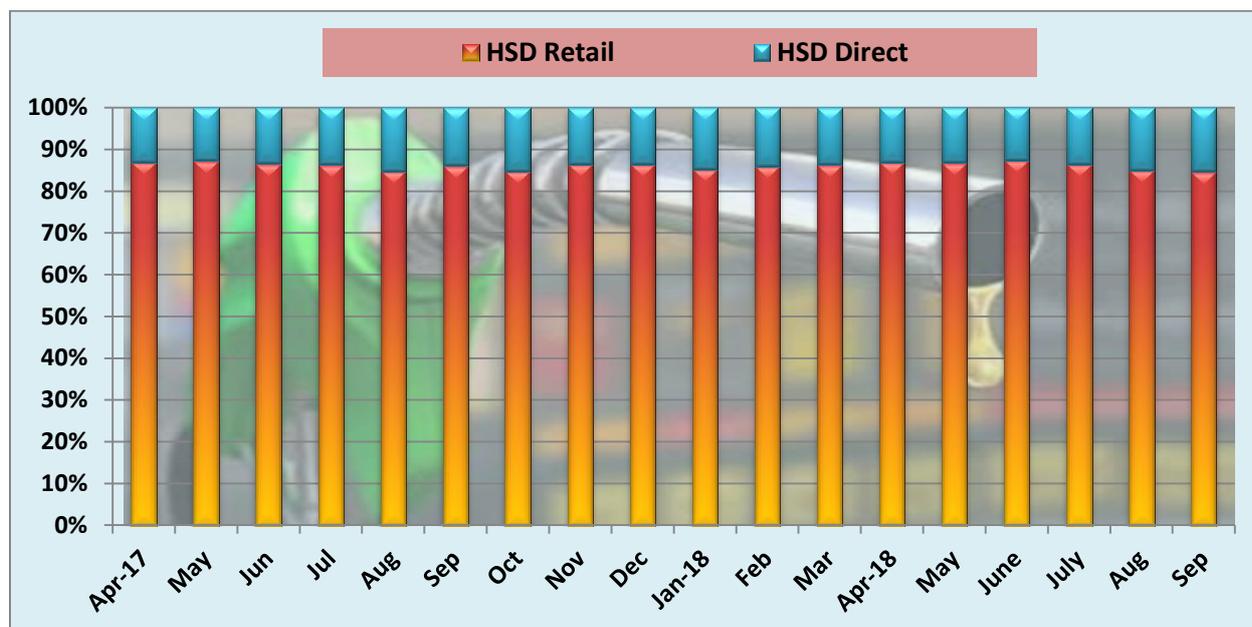


Figure-6 gives a comparison of month-wise percentage of HSD consumption by Retail and Consumer (Direct) business share since April 2017.

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:** Compared to the PV and two-wheeler segments which felt the pressure of slowing sales, the commercial vehicle sales continued to expand in September 2018. CV industry has got a boost due to sustained increase in economic activities and the government focus on developing infrastructure across the country. Increasing demand for last-mile connectivity, the booming e-commerce and mobility needs in rural areas is helping the LCV segment move into the fast lane. Commercial vehicles continued to lead the automobile sales in the month of September 2018 and witnessed a high growth of 24.1%. On cumulative basis the segment has recorded a growth of 37.8% for the period April to September 2018 as compared to the same period last year. In the fiscal year till now, freight rates have seen some increase, which is also helped by higher spend on infra projects. NHA road contracts, awarded last year, are currently under execution in various parts of the country. Also, affordable housing and irrigation projects are contributing to the incremental demand for M&HCVs. With the upswing in infrastructure projects across the country, thereby increasing the demand for tippers and is likely to remain strong, given the government's effort to stimulate the economy and create more jobs.

M&HCV recorded a growth of 26.0% in September 2018 by selling 39,208 units as compared to 31,125 units in September 2017. On cumulative basis, M&HCV recorded a very high growth of 47.9%.

- b) **Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV):** The LCV segment performed strongly, witnessing a 22.9% growth driven by rising demand from e-commerce and logistics sectors. LCV sector contributed sales of 56,659 units as against a historical of 46,102 units during the month. A growth of 37.8% was recorded for the light commercial vehicle segment for the period April to September 2018.

Segment	September			April-September		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
M&HCV	31,125	39,208	26.0	129,022	190,795	47.9
LCV	46,102	56,659	22.9	224,555	296,521	32.0
Total CV	77,227	95,867	24.1	353,577	487,316	37.8

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

- c) **Port traffic:** There was a growth of 5.1% in port traffic during the month of September 2018 mainly due to increase in traffic at all ports except at Chidambarnar, New Mangalore, Mormugao and Mumbai.

In the period April to September 2018, growth was registered specifically in POL products (3.1%), finished fertilizer (1.6%), thermal coal (24.0%), coking coal (9.0%), containers (9.1%), and TEU (7.7%). A drop has been observed in Iron Ore (-10.6%), other liquids (-2.3%), raw fertilizer (-5.2%), and other cargo (-5.5%). While iron ore mining activities have increased in Karnataka and Odisha, it has been severely restricted in Goa.

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

Table-2: Traffic handled at major ports in September 2018

TRAFFIC HANDLED AT MAJOR PORTS (TMT)			
PORTS	September 2017	September 2018	Growth (%)
Kolkata + Haldia	4,382	4,532	3.4%
Paradip	7,231	8,110	12.2%
Visakhapatnam	4,704	4,826	2.6%
Kamarajar (Ennore)	1,768	2,409	36.3%
Chennai	4,272	4,835	13.2%
V.O. Chidambaranar	2,807	2,662	-5.2%
Cochin	2,333	2,766	18.6%
New Mangalore	3,428	2,996	-12.6%
Mormugao	1,434	1,052	-26.6%
Mumbai	5,398	5,132	-4.9%
JNPT	5,158	5,827	13.0%
Deendayal	9,301	9,735	4.7%
Total:	54,882	52,216	5.1%

Source: Indian Ports Association (IPA)

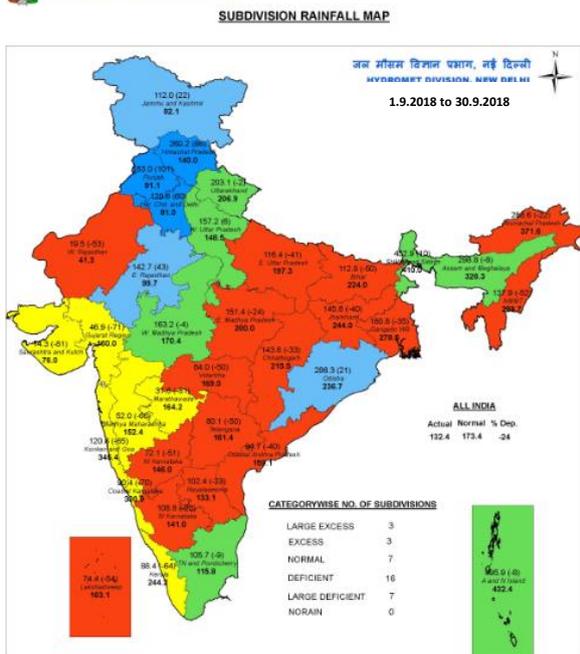
d) **Power situation:** The power deficit position for the month of September 2018 is given in Table-3. As per data reported, power deficit position reduced from -0.9% in September, 2017 to -0.5% in September 2018. The deficit was mainly in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The power deficit in September 2018 may have led to decreased usage of diesel for back-up power generation.

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

States	September 2018 ^(P)				September 2017
	Requirement (MU)	Available (MU)	Deficit		Deficit (%)
			MU	(%)	
North	33,357	32,957	-400	-1.2%	-1.8%
West	32,764	32,745	-19	-0.1%	-0.4%
South	28,691	28,631	-60	-0.2%	-0.2%
East	13,291	13,278	-14	-0.1%	-0.3%
North-East	1,536	1,489	-47	-3.1%	-3.6%
Total	109,640	109,099	-541	-0.5%	-0.9%

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

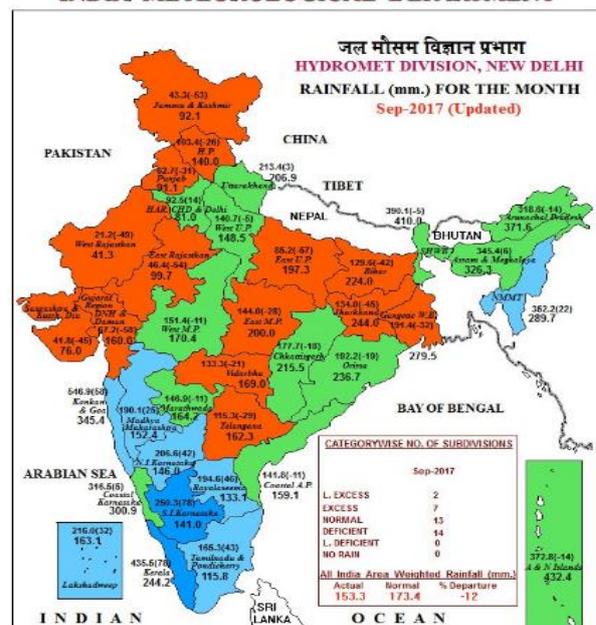
e) **Seasonal rainfall scenario:** The rainfall in the country during September 2018 was almost deficient. As against a normal reading of 173.6 mm, 134.9 mm rain was recorded during September 2018. 23 out of 36 sub divisions in the country received from deficient to large deficient rainfall during the month as can be seen from the following map. Deficient rainfall may have led to increased usage of diesel for agriculture-related activities.



Legend
Large Excess (≥80% or more) Excess (50% to 80%) Normal (15% to 50%) Deficient (5% to 25%) Large Deficient (0% to 40%) No Rain (100%) NO DATA

NOTES
a) Rainfall figures are based on operation data.
b) Small figures indicate actual rainfall (mm), while bold figures indicate Normal rainfall (mm).
c) Percentage Departures of rainfall are shown in brackets.

**भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**



LEGEND: L. EXCESS (+60% OR MORE) EXCESS (+20% TO +59%) NORMAL (+1% TO -19%) DEFICIENT (-20% TO -59%) L. DEFICIENT (-60% TO -99%) NO RAIN (-100%) NO DATA

NOTES:
a) Rainfall figures are based on operational data.
b) Small figures indicate actual rainfall (mm), while bold figures indicate Normal rainfall (mm).
c) Percentage Departures of rainfall are shown in brackets.

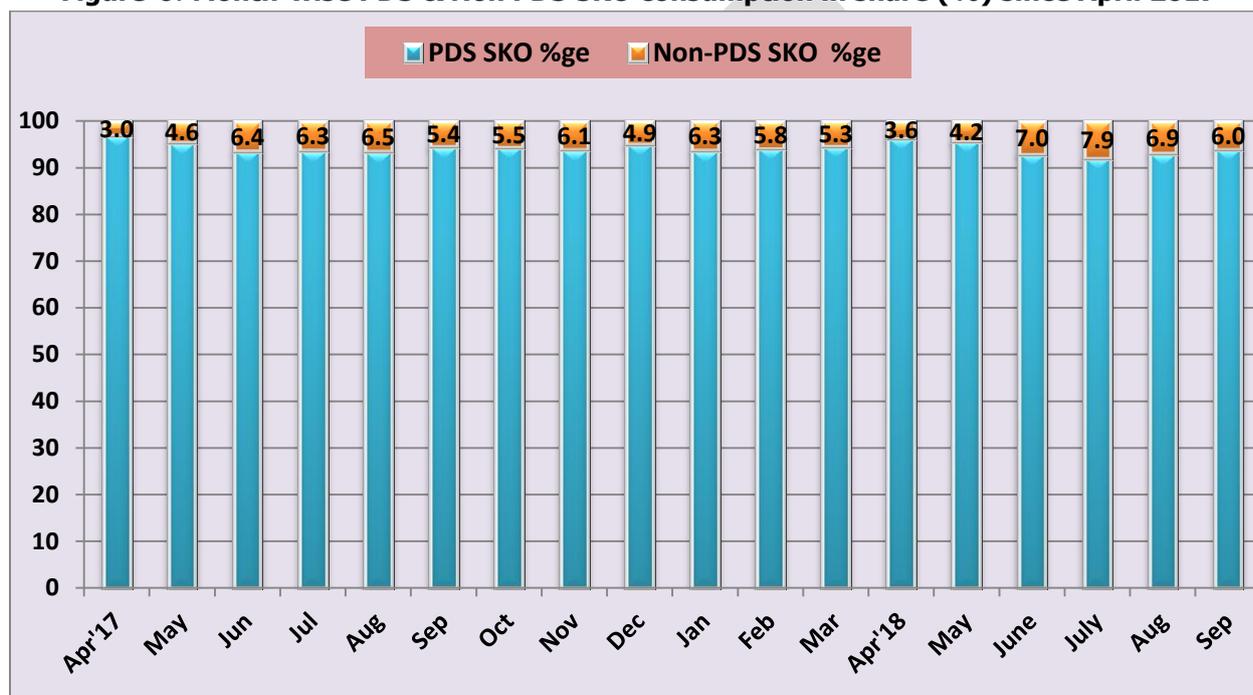
Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

1.4 Kerosene: Kerosene consumption registered a drop of -15.1% during September 2018 and a drop of -10.1% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 was observed. The month of September, 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

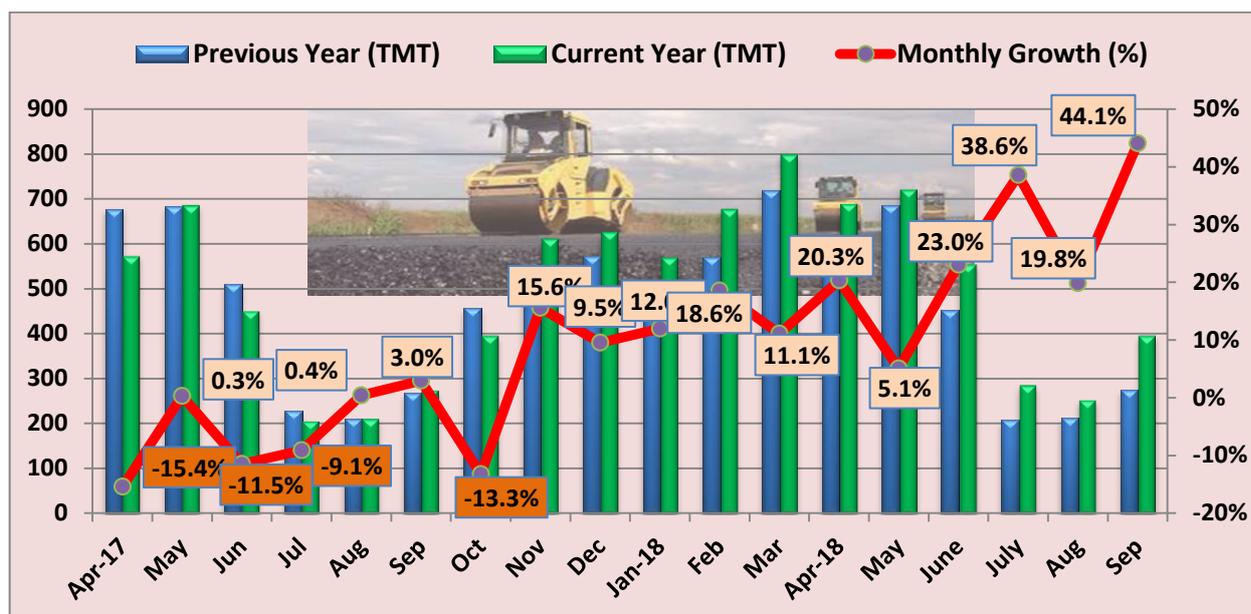


1.5 Bitumen: Bitumen consumption recorded a growth of 44.1% during the month of September 2018 and 20.7% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017. India's roads and highways expansion drive has led to a sharp annual growth in import of bitumen, a refinery by-product used in laying the surface of roads and highways, opening up a growing market for shipments from other countries as well. The government has kept the development of roads at a high priority, allocating more large 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 national highways and other 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 continuously for the last sixty one months in a row recorded a positive growth of 6.4% during September 2018 and a cumulative growth of 7.1% for the period April to September 2018 was observed. Out of the five regions, Northern region had the highest share in consumption of 31% followed by Southern region at 28.6%, Western region at 22.7%, Eastern region at 15.6% and North-Eastern region at 2.2% during September 2018. Eastern region had the highest growth of 12.1% in total LPG consumption during September 2018.

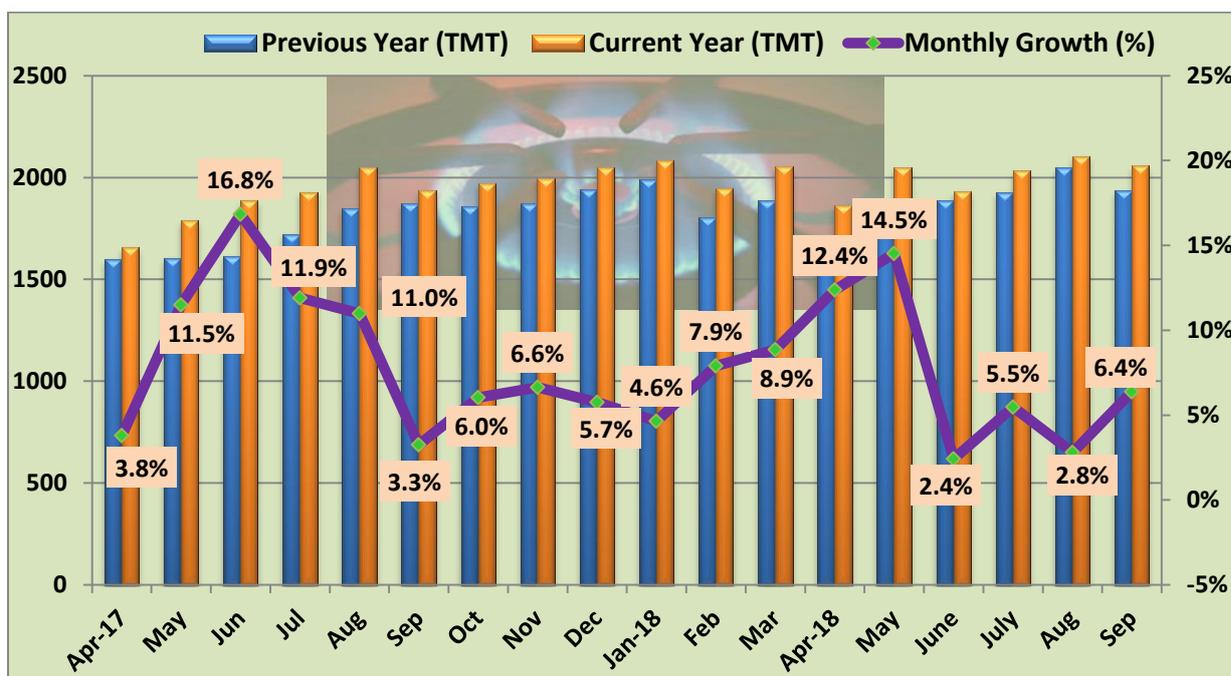
LPG-Packed Domestic consumption registered a growth of 6.4% during September 2018 and a growth of 7.4% during the period April to September 2018. This year during the period April to September 2018, 27.3 lakh DBCs and 250.8 lakh new connections were released out of which 203.5 lakh were released under PMUY. Nearly 106.8 lakh more new connections have been released during the current year in this period compared to last year. Total 559.5 lakh connections were released under PMUY till 30.09.2018 since inception. Region-wise share of LPG Packed Domestic consumption was highest in Northern region (32.4%) followed by Southern region (26.9%), Western region (21.9%), Eastern region (16.5%) and North-Eastern region (2.4%) during September 2018. During September 2018, percentage share of LPG-Packed Domestic was 88.6% of total LPG consumption and it was at the same level as that of September 2017.

LPG-Packed Non-Domestic consumption for the last forty five months in a row registered a positive growth of 9.3% in September 2018 and cumulative growth of 14.2% during the period April to September 2018. Share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic in total LPG consumption has increased to 9.3% in September 2018 from 9.1% in September 2017. Region-wise share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic consumption was highest in Southern region (40.2%) followed by Western region (29.6%), Northern region (21.5%), Eastern region (7.4%) and North-Eastern region (1.2%) during September 2018.

Bulk LPG consumption registered a drop of -9.3% during September, 2018 and a cumulative drop of -8.5% during the period April to September 2018. Percentage share of Bulk LPG in total LPG consumption was 1.3% in September 2018 whereas it was 1.5% in September 2017.

Auto LPG consumption registered a drop of -5.1% in September 2018 and cumulative drop of -1% during the period April to September 2018. During the month of September 2018, percentage share of Auto LPG was 0.7% of total LPG consumption whereas it was 0.8% in September 2017.

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



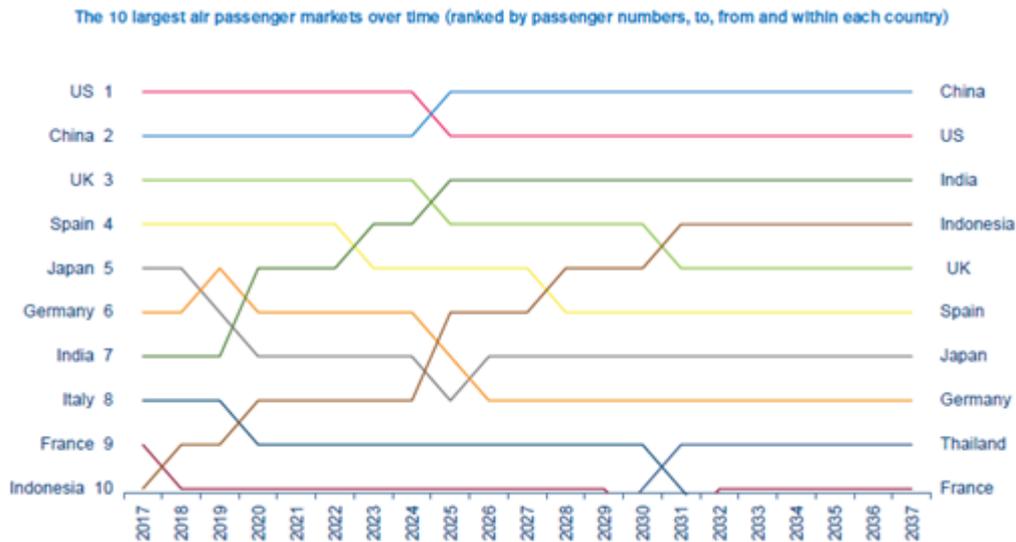
1.7 Naphtha: Naphtha consumption recorded a drop of -3.2% for the month of September 2018 and a growth of 13.7% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017. Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha in addition to minor consumers 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 six months in a row recorded a positive growth of 8.0% during September 2018 as compared to September 2017 and 10.8% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017. Despite the end of the tourist season, the discount offers by airlines pushed India’s September 2018 air passenger traffic higher than the preceding month.

Passengers carried by domestic airlines during September 2018 stood at 113.98 lakhs as against 95.83 lakhs during September 2017 thereby registering a growth of 18.9% during the month and 19.5% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017.

Due to major initiatives taken by the government for the aviation sector for improving infrastructure and connectivity, the consumption of ATF is expected to increase in line with the thrust applied. The continued high growth in domestic passenger traffic has resulted in increasing demand for ATF with a CAGR of 7.7% in the last five years.

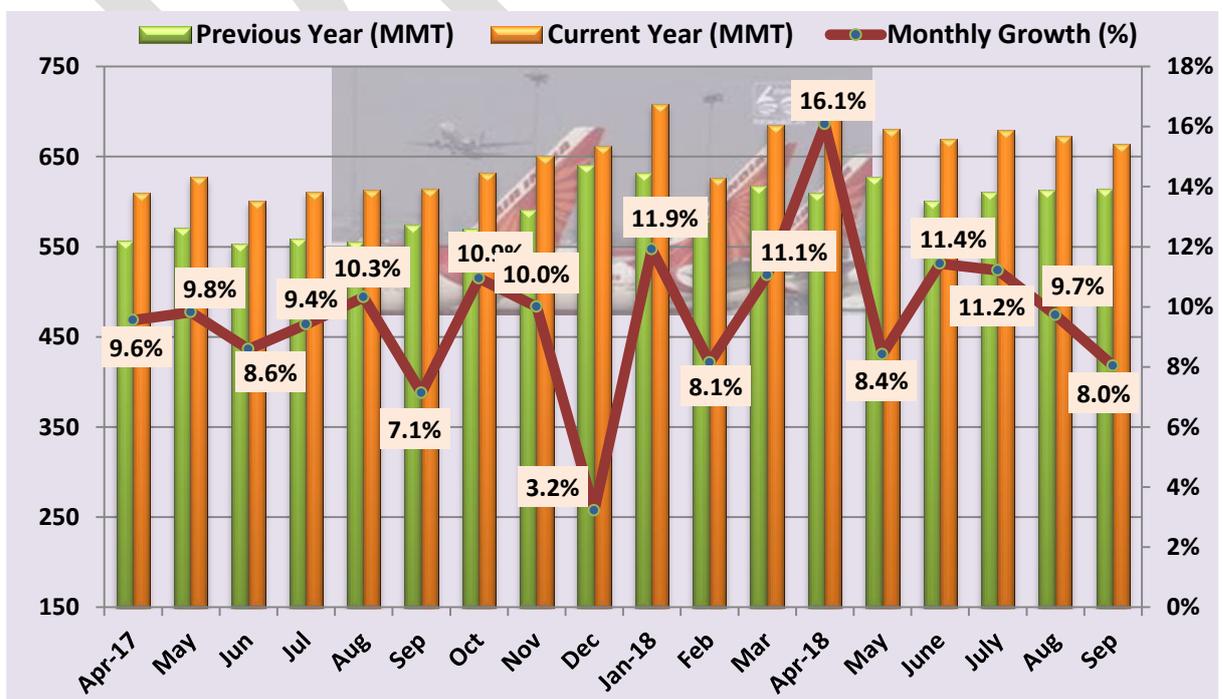
International Air Transport Association (IATA) in its recent report has observed that in 2010, 79 million people traveled to/from/or within India. By 2017 that doubled to 158 million and that number is expected to treble to 520 million by 2037 making India the third largest domestic market behind US and China.



Source: IATA/TE

Figure-8 gives the month-wise ATF consumption and growth since April 2017.

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



1.9 FO/LSHS: FO and LSHS consumption registered a marginal growth of 0.2% during September 2018 as compared to September 2017 and a drop of -6.6% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017. The overall drop during the current year is a result of decreased consumption of FO in steel and general trade sectors. However a marginal growth was noted for power, fertilizer and petrochemical sectors. The drop in consumption 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.

1.10 PETCOKE: Petcoke consumption registered a drop of -10.2% in September 2018 as compared to September 2017 and -14.8% on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 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 also banned import of petcoke for use as fuel. But it 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 marginal growth of 0.2% for the month of September 2018 and 23.6 % on cumulative basis for the period April to September 2018 as compared to April to September 2017. 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.

Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2018-19 (Provisional)

('000 MT)

Product	September			April-September		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
(A) Sensitive Products						
SKO	332.9	282.5	-15.1	1,983.8	1,783.4	-10.1
LPG	1,933.7	2057.1	6.4	11,242.4	12,038.8	7.1
Sub-Total	2,266.6	2,339.6	3.2	13,226.2	13,822.2	4.5
(B) Major Decontrolled Products						
Naphtha	1,171.1	1,133.1	-3.2	6,002.0	6,822.1	13.7
MS	2,143.3	2,232.4	4.2	13,049.9	14,030.2	7.5
HSD	6,075.4	6,029.8	-0.8	39,594.1	40,844.8	3.2
Lubes + Greases	324.8	350.7	8.0	1,671.7	1,931.6	15.5
LDO	43.2	43.3	0.2	224.2	277.1	23.6
FO/LSHS	559.4	560.3	0.2	3,447.3	3,220.9	-6.6
Bitumen	275.2	396.5	44.1	2,403.6	2,901.5	20.7
ATF	614.5	663.9	8.0	3,675.6	4,072.7	10.8
Sub-Total	1,1206.9	11,410.0	1.8	70,068.4	74,100.9	5.8
Sub-Total (A) + (B)	13,473.5	13,749.6	2.0	83,294.6	87,923.1	5.6
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products						
Petcoke	2,227.4	1,999.7	-10.2	13,637.6	11,616.1	-14.8
Others	652.9	786.6	20.5	3,782.7	4,837.2	27.9
Sub-Total	2,880.3	2,786.3	-3.3	17,420.3	16,453.3	-5.6
Total	16,353.8	16,535.9	1.1	100,714.9	104,376.4	3.6