

INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REVIEW

JANUARY 2019



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 January 2019 recorded a growth of 6.4% as compared to January last year. On cumulative basis, a growth of 3.2% was recorded for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to the same period last year. Except for SKO (-16.7%), naphtha (-1.2%), lubes & greases (-5.3%) and petcoke (-2.9%), all other products registered growth during January 2019.
2. Cumulative growth in sales of passenger vehicles (3.7%) and 2-wheelers (8.1%) respectively is continuing to push MS consumption, which for seventeen months in a row recorded a positive growth of 13.2% during the month and a cumulative growth of 8.2% for the period April 2018-January 2019 as against April 2017-January 2018.
3. HSD consumption recorded a growth of 6.2% during January 2019 as compared to January 2018. As the power deficit position reduced from -0.6% in January 2018 to -0.5% in January 2019, diesel usage for power generation may have reduced. Rainfall during the month was deficient and was 4% below normal distribution, which may have led to increased usage of diesel for agricultural purpose. There was a drop of -2.3% in port traffic during the month which may have led to decreased usage of diesel. Cumulative growth in sales of commercial vehicles (22.8%) has also resulted in increasing diesel consumption. A cumulative growth of 3.0% was recorded in diesel consumption for the period April 2018-January 2019 as against April 2017-January 2018.
4. Total LPG consumption recorded a positive growth of 11.1% during January 2019 and a cumulative growth of 5.7% for the period April 2018-January 2019 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 fifty months in a row at 4.1% during January 2019 and 9.6% for the period April 2018-January 2019.
6. Bitumen consumption recorded a growth of 15.0% during January 2019 and a growth of 13.1% during the period April 2018-January 2019.
7. Due to voluntary surrender of quota and reduced allocations to the states, SKO consumption recorded a drop of -16.7% during January, 2019 and -11.0% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019.

This report analyses the trend of consumption of petroleum products in the country during the month of January 2019. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for January 2019 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 January 2019 is given in Table-1.

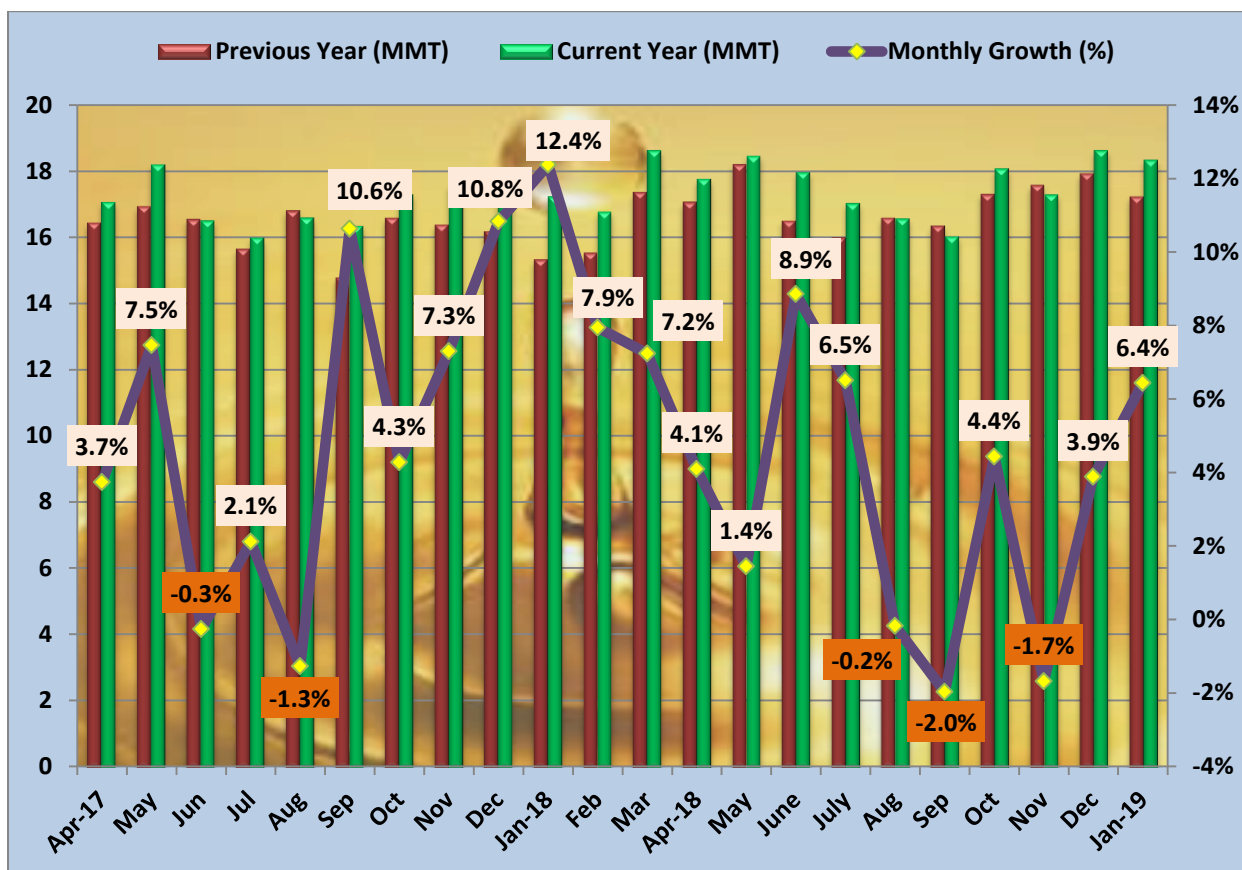
Table-1: Petroleum Products Consumption (Quantity in TMT)

Category of Product	Share (%)	January 2018	January 2019	Growth (%)	Products included
Sensitive products	14.0%	2,400	2,578	7.4%	SKO & LPG
Major decontrolled products	71.3%	12,289	13,073	6.4%	HSD, MS, Naphtha, Lubes, LDO, FO/LSHS, Bitumen & ATF
Minor decontrolled products	14.7%	2,543	2,689	5.8%	Petcoke & other minor products
Grand Total	100%	17,232	18,340	6.4%	

All Products: India's fuel consumption in the month of January 2019 grew by 6.4%. Consumption of petroleum products was 18.3 MMT during the month as compared to 17.2 MMT in January last year. During the month of January 2019, growth was registered in consumption of all products except for SKO (-16.7%), naphtha (-1.2%), lubes & greases (-5.3%) and petcoke (-2.9%). On cumulative basis, the consumption of petroleum products was 176.1 MMT, thereby registering a growth of 3.2% for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018. This growth is despite a fall of 3.6 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



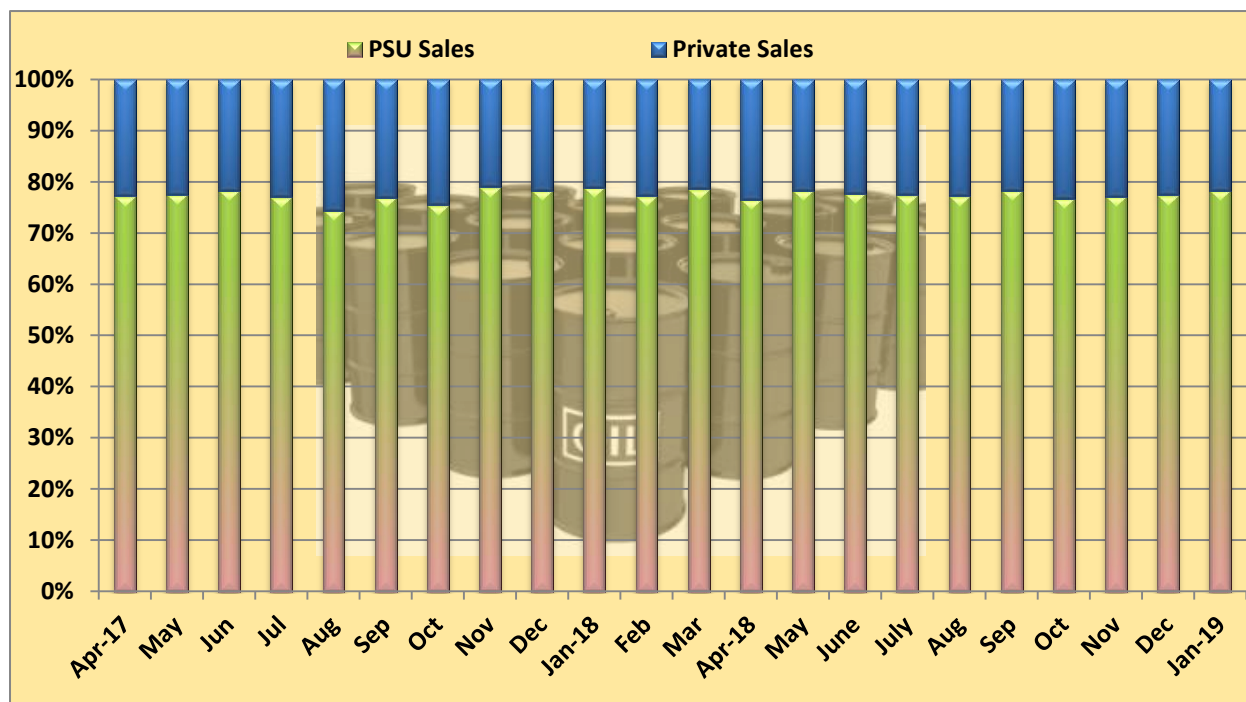
Composite PMI in India remained unchanged at 53.6 in January 2019 from 53.6 in December 2018.

- The Nikkei Manufacturing PMI in India increased to 53.9 in January 2019 from 53.2 in the previous month. Output rose and new orders expanded at the fastest rate in 13 months.
- The Nikkei Services PMI in India dropped to a three month low of 52.2 in January 2019 from 53.2 in the previous month. New orders increased the least in four months, leading to a softer upturn in business activity.

India's oil demand growth is strong 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 and manufacturing sector and increasing flow of goods has spurred increases in rail, road, air and port traffic necessitating further infrastructure improvements. High population base of the country and opening up of the economy has been continuously augmenting sales of petroleum products in the country. The link between infrastructure and economic development is a continuous process. The Indian economy is booming with growth in GDP numbers. Releasing the first advance estimates of National Income for 2018-19, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) said, "The growth in GDP during 2018-19 is estimated at 7.2 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 6.7 per cent in 2017-18."

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 period October 2018 to January 2019 are projected based on October 2017 to September 2018 actual data.

Detailed product-wise analysis of growth for January 2019 is given in the following sections:

1.2 Petrol / Motor Spirit (MS): For seventeen months in a row, MS consumption during January 2019 recorded a healthy growth of 13.2% as compared to January, 2018. On cumulative basis, a growth of 8.2% was recorded for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to the same period last year.

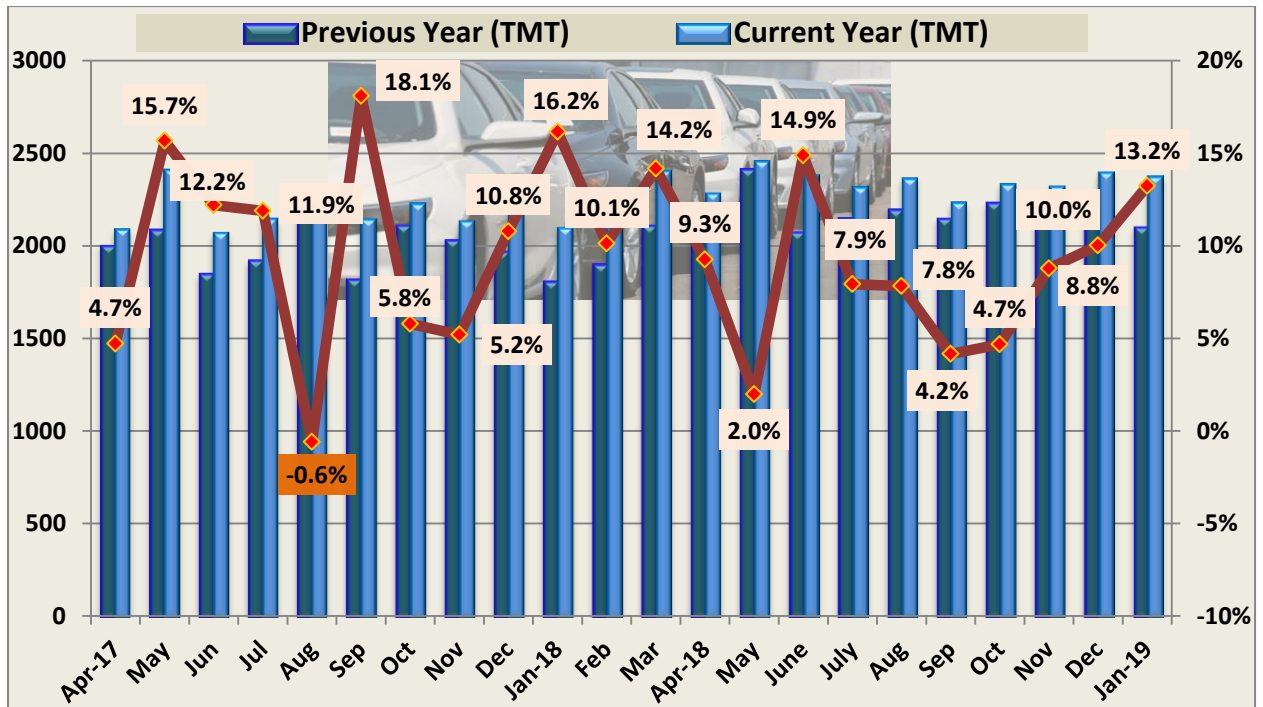
Major factors contributing to growth in MS consumption during the month were:

- 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 increasing at a rapid rate leading to continuous growth in petrol sales.

iii. Kumbh celebrations in the state of Uttar Pradesh in Northern India encouraged tourists to travel by road as there was no fog despite extended winter season. The state of UP recorded a high growth of 28.5% in MS sales during the month. The marriage season since 15th January onwards also contributed to enhancing MS sales, especially in the state of Bihar that recorded a high growth of 34.6% during the month.

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

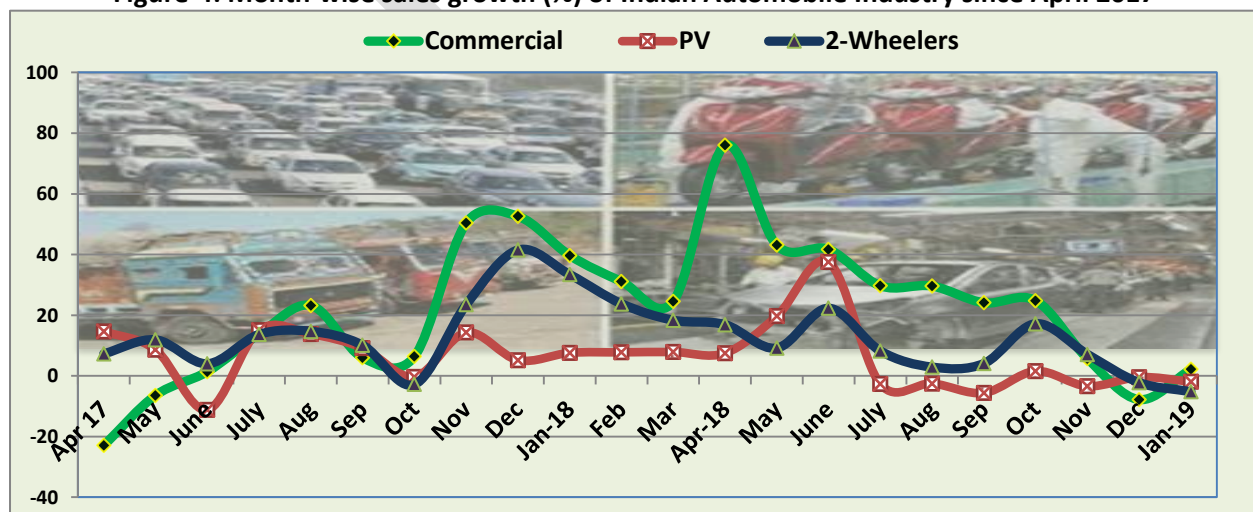
Figure-3: Month wise MS consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017



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 January 2019 and April 2018-January 2019 showed a decline in sales of passenger vehicles. It was the sixth monthly decline since July 2018. With the closure of special offers and year-end schemes, the buying sentiment witnessed a dip this month. The tightening of vehicle financing availability has also added to the challenges in the market as spike in insurance premium and interest rates affected consumer demand. The Indian passenger vehicle industry's sales for the month of January 2019 recorded a drop of -1.9%, while on cumulative basis a growth of 3.7% was observed for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018.

While passenger cars segment recorded a drop of -2.6% and utility vehicles recorded a drop of -3.6%, van sales posted a growth of 16.9% during the month of January, 2019. On cumulative basis passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 3.6%, 1.9% and 13.3% respectively.

Segment	January			April-January		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Passenger Cars	184,264	179,389	-2.6	1,803,820	1,869,228	3.6
Utility Vehicles	85,840	82,772	-3.6	750,568	764,995	1.9
Vans	15,363	17,964	16.9	158,125	179,123	13.3
Sub-Total	285,467	280,125	-1.9	2,712,513	2,813,346	3.7

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

a) **2-wheeler sales:** The overall sales for two-wheelers declined for the second consecutive month as compared to last year. After recording a drop in December 2018, sales dropped again in the month of January 2019 by -5.2% as compared to last year. On cumulative basis, the segment has recorded a growth of 8.1% for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to the same period last year.

In January 2019 scooter sales recorded a drop of -10.2% by selling 497,169 units. Motorcycle segment also recorded a drop of -2.6% by selling 1,027,810 units. Moped sales recorded a drop of -4.9% by selling 72,593 units. On cumulative basis, scooter, motorcycles and moped sales recorded a growth of 3.2%, 11.0% and 3.6% respectively.

Segment	January			April-January		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Scooters/ Scooterettes	553,695	497,169	-10.2	5,641,241	5,821,333	3.2
Motor Cycles	1,054,757	1,027,810	-2.6	10,421,215	11,569,807	11.0
Mopeds	76,309	72,593	-4.9	709,174	734,516	3.6
Sub Total	1,684,761	1,597,572	-5.2	16,771,630	18,125,656	8.1

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

1.3 High Speed Diesel (HSD): HSD consumption during the month increased by 6.2% and recorded sales of 7.1 MMT in January 2019 as compared to 6.7 MMT in January 2018. On cumulative basis, a growth of 3.0% was recorded for the period April 2018-January 2019 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:

- Clear weather and absence of fog like condition during the month of January 2019 prompted higher vehicular movement on roads, except for the state of Jammu and Kashmir, where due to rains the movement of heavy vehicular traffic was obstructed and the sales of diesel dropped by -6.1% in the state.
- Kumbh mela in Uttar Pradesh generated a lot of economic activity.

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

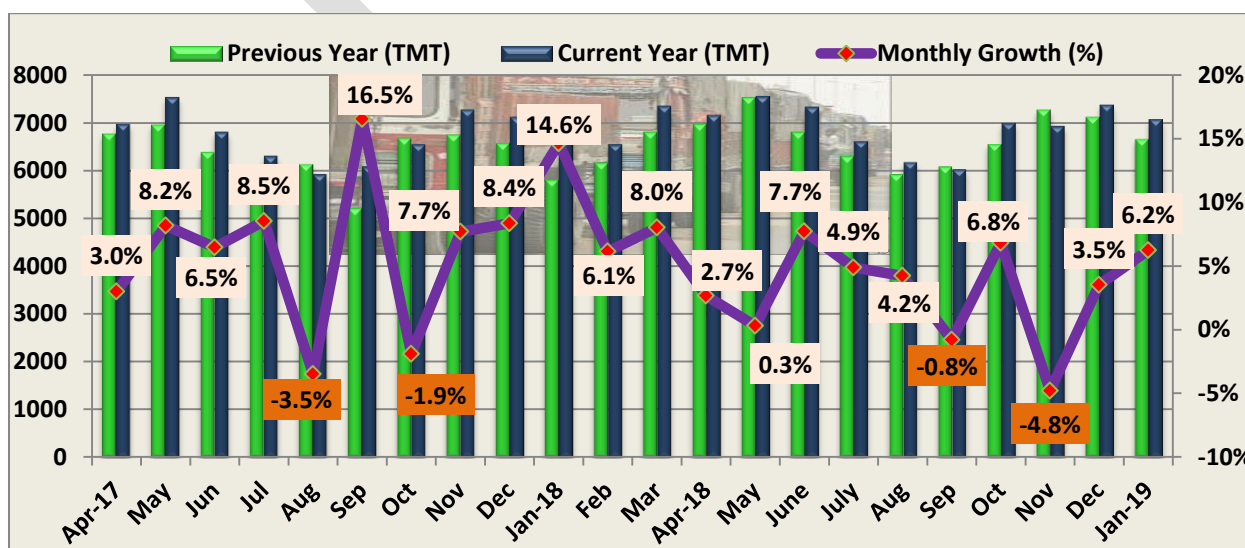
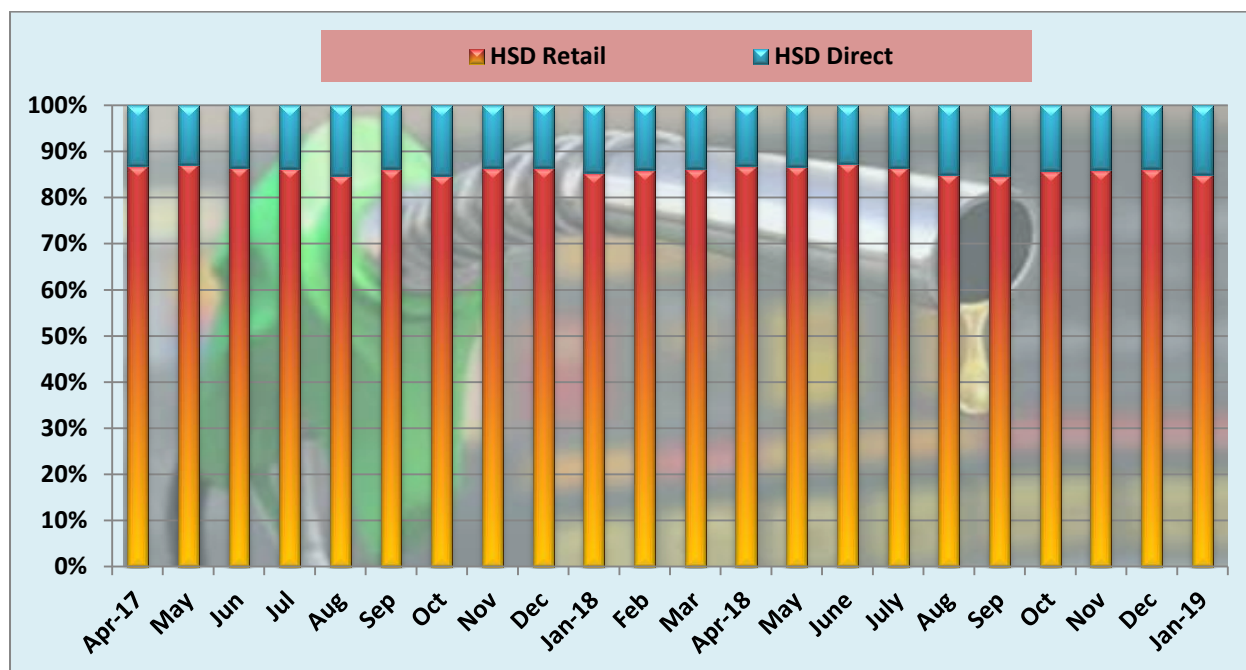


Figure-6 gives a comparison of month-wise percentage of HSD consumption by Retail and Consumer (Direct) business share since April 2017.

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 recorded a growth of 2.2% in January 2019. Subdued market sentiments, high-interest rates, lag effect of implementation of revised axle load norms, slowing industrial output and declining IIP growth index were the primary factors behind the lull. Booming e-commerce and mobility needs in rural areas is helping the MCV segment move into the fast lane. On cumulative basis the segment has recorded a growth of 22.8% for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to the same period last year.

M&HCV recorded a minor growth of 0.7% in January 2019 by selling 34,456 units as compared to 34,204 units in January 2018. On cumulative basis, M&HCV recorded a growth of 21.5%.

b) **Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV):** The LCV segment witnessed a 3.2% growth driven by rising demand from e-commerce and logistics sectors. LCV sector contributed sales of 53,135 units as against a historical of 51,490 units during the month. A growth of 23.6 % was recorded for the light commercial vehicle segment for the period April 2018-January 2019.

Segment	January			April-January		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
M&HCV	34,204	34,456	0.7	257,382	312,727	21.5
LCV	51,490	53,135	3.2	402,990	498,126	23.6
Total CV	85,694	87,591	2.2	660,372	810,853	22.8

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

- a) **Port traffic:** The major ports in India have recorded a growth of 3.1% and together handled 578.8 MMT of cargo during the period April 2018-January, 2019 as against 561.3 MMT handled during the corresponding period of the previous year. However there was a drop of -2.3% in port traffic during the month of January 2019 mainly due to drop in traffic at all major ports except Kolkata+Haldia, Chennai, Kochi and JNPT.

In the period April 2018 to January 2019, growth was registered specifically in POL products (1.9%), finished fertilizer (7.0%), thermal coal (12.3%), coking coal (13.3%) and containers (8.9%). A drop has been observed in iron ore (-12.3%), other liquids (-1.8%), raw fertilizer (-6.1%), and other cargo (-9.2%). 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. 33.3%, followed by container (20.8%), thermal & steam coal (14.9%), 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 (1.0%).

Table-2 below gives the port-wise performance during the month of January 2019.

Table-2: Traffic handled at major ports in January 2019

Traffic handled at major ports (TMT)			
Ports	January 2018	January 2019	Growth (%)
Kolkata + Haldia	5,355	6,354	18.7%
Paradip	10,177	9,554	-6.1%
Visakhapatnam	5,844	5,447	-7.4%
Kamarajar (Ennore)	2,994	2,846	-4.9%
Chennai	4,138	4,589	10.9%
V.O. Chidambaranar	3,374	2,911	-13.7%
Cochin	2,826	2,857	1.1%
New Mangalore	3,784	3,607	-4.7%
Mormugao	2,406	1,502	-37.6%
Mumbai	5,181	4,839	-6.6%
JNPT	5,625	6,079	8.1%
Deendayal	9,871	9,631	-2.4%
Total:	61,615	60,216	-2.3%

Source: Indian Ports Association (IPA)

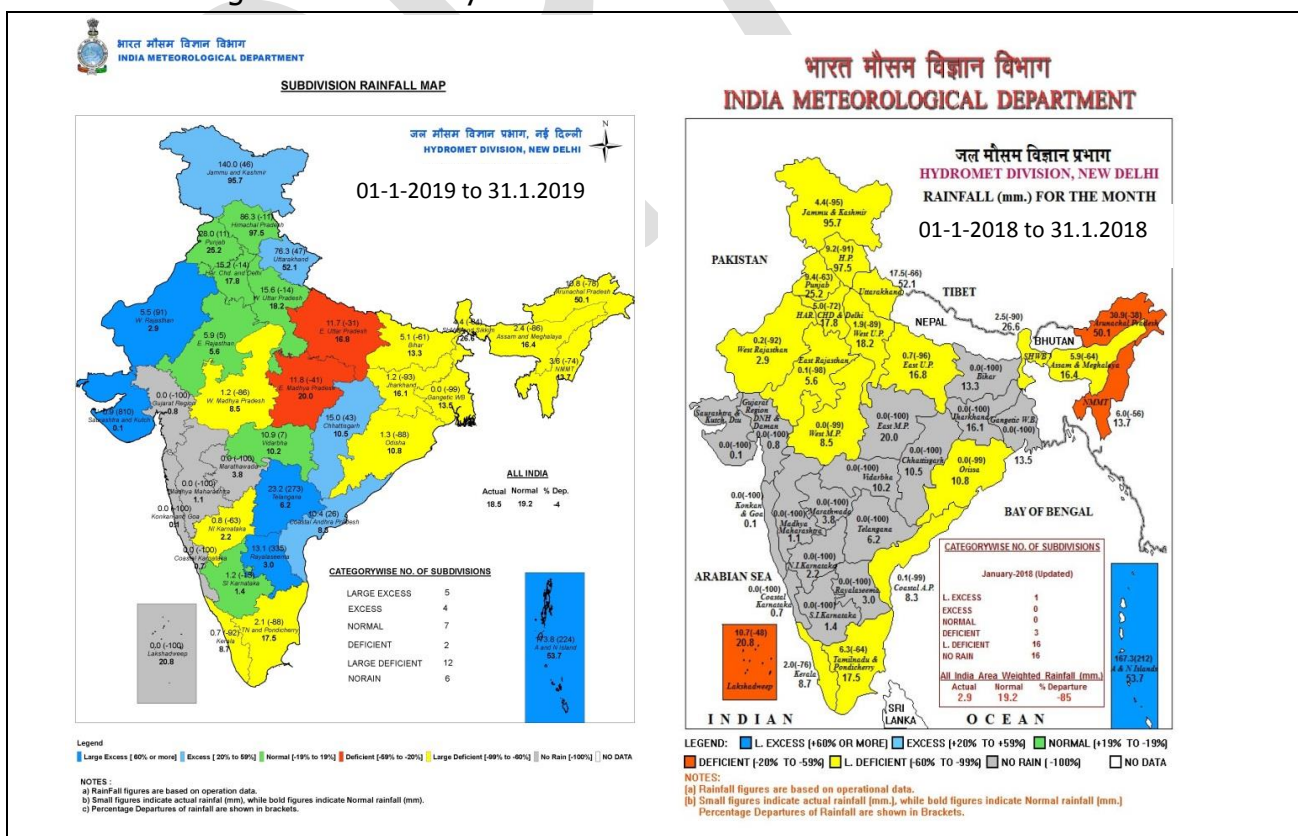
b) **Power situation:** The improved power position for the month of January 2019 is given in Table-3. As per data reported, power deficit position improved from -0.6% in January 2018 to -0.5% in January 2019. The deficit was mainly in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The power deficit in January 2019 may have led to decreased usage of diesel for back-up power generation.

Table-3: Power deficit: Region-wise position for January 2019 (% deficit)

States	January 2019 ^(P)				January 2018
	Requirement (MU)	Available (MU)	Deficit MU	Deficit (%)	Deficit (%)
North	29,507	29,068	-439	-1.5%	-1.8%
West	32,070	32,063	-7	0.0%	0.0%
South	27,577	27,565	-12	0.0%	-0.1%
East	11,179	11,166	-13	-0.1%	-0.1%
North-East	1,318	1,299	-19	-1.4%	-1.6%
Total	101,652	101,161	-490	-0.5%	-0.6%

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

c) **Seasonal rainfall scenario:** The rainfall in the country during January 2019 was almost 4% deficient from normal precipitation. As against a normal reading of 19.5 mm, 19.2 mm rain was recorded during January 2019. 20 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. However, as compared to last year, there has been more rainfall throughout the country.



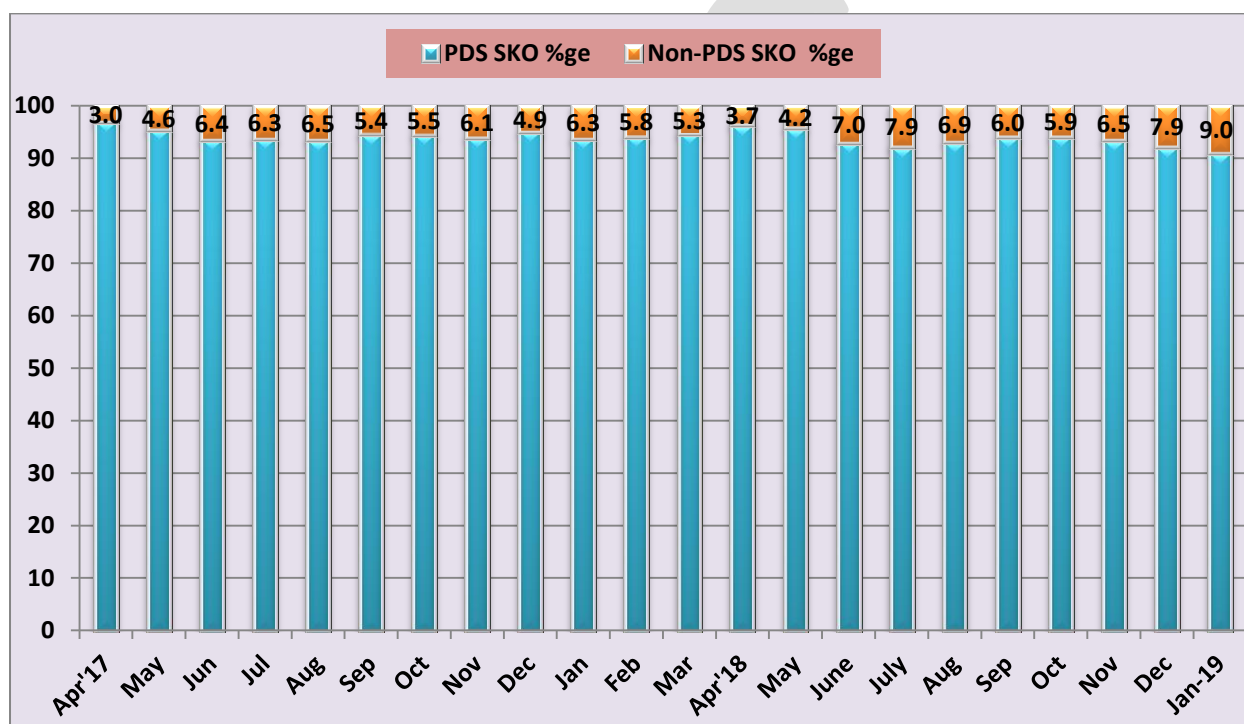
Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

1.4 Kerosene: Kerosene consumption registered a drop of -16.7% during January 2019 and a drop of -11.0% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 was observed. The month of January, 2019 saw nil upliftment by Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Haryana, Puducherry, Punjab and Uttarakhand.

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.

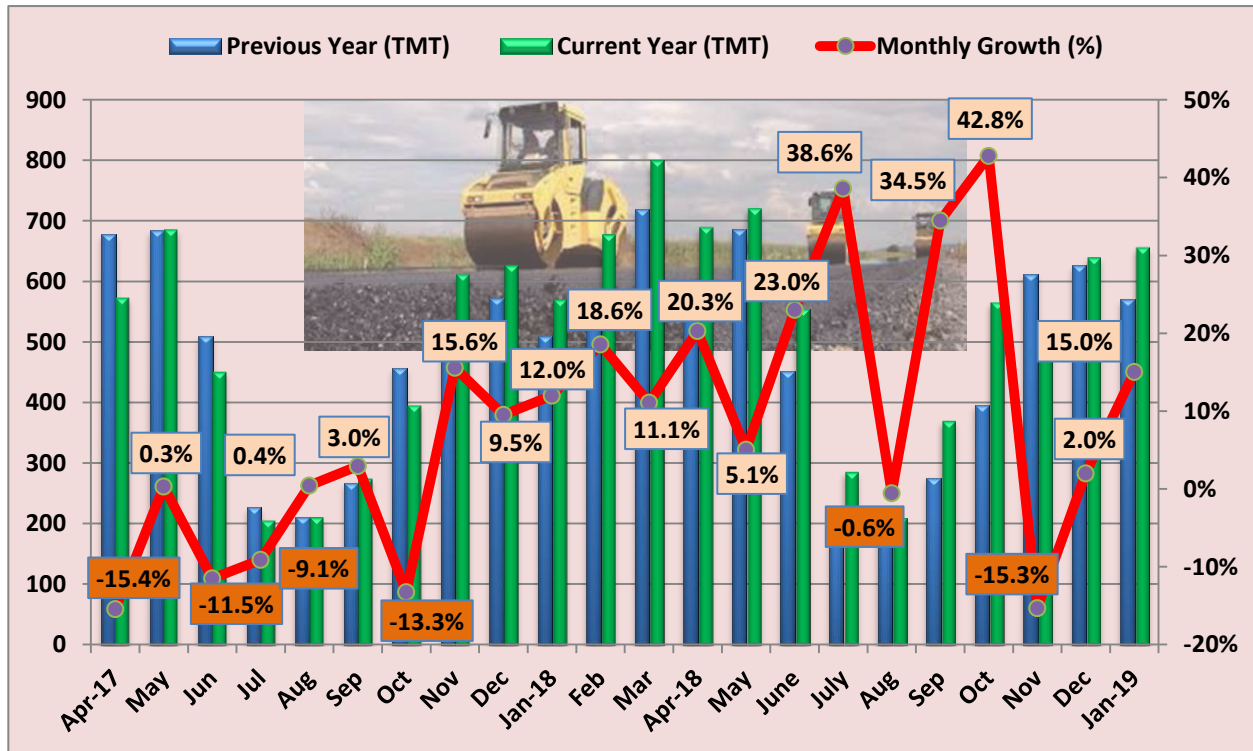
Figure-6: Month-wise PDS & Non PDS SKO consumption in share (%) since April 2017



1.5 Bitumen: Bitumen consumption recorded a growth of 15% during the month of January 2019 and a growth of 13.1% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018. The government's thrust on improving road infrastructure by widening and 4/6 laning of highways, development of roads in challenging terrains and improving road network in North-east India at an accelerated pace has led to a rise in demand for bitumen products. On the basis of application, the bitumen market is segmented into roadways, waterproofing, adhesives and insulation. Roadways segment holds the major share among all applications. 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.

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 recorded a positive growth of 11.1% during January 2019 and a cumulative growth of 5.7% for the period April 2018-January 2019. Last year during January 2018, a growth of 4.7% was observed and the cumulative growth during April 2017-January 2018 was 8.0%. During January 2019, out of the five regions, Northern region had the highest share in total LPG consumption of 32.8% followed by Southern region at 27.2%, Western region at 22.9%, Eastern region at 15% and North Eastern region at 2%. Northern region had the highest growth of 14.8% in total LPG consumption during January 2019.

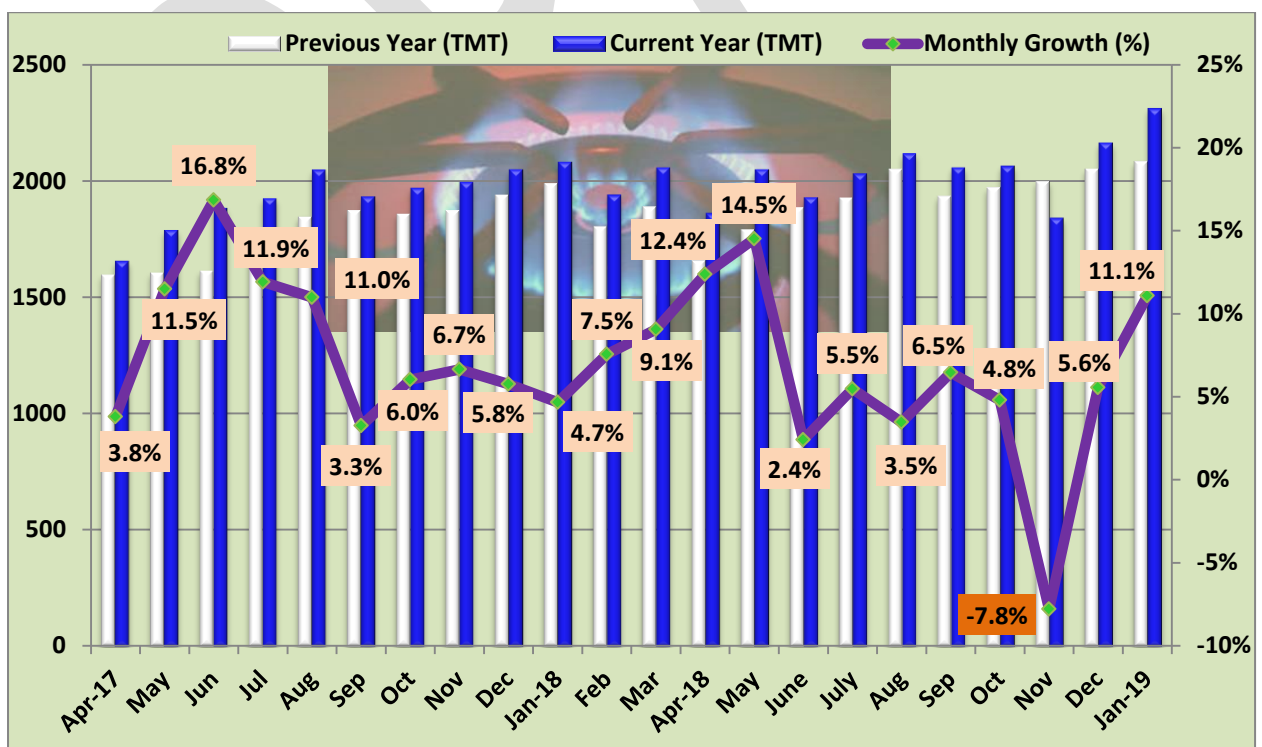
LPG-Packed Domestic consumption registered a growth of 10.7% during January 2019 and a growth of 5.8% during the period April 2018-January 2019. Last year during January 2018, a growth of 5.1% was observed and the cumulative growth during April 2017-January 2018 was 7.8%. This year during the period April 2018-January 2019, 44.1 lakh DBCs and 356.4 lakh new connections were released out of which 275.8 lakh were released under PMUY. A total 631.8 lakh connections were released under PMUY till 31.01.2019 since inception. During January 2019, the region-wise share of LPG Packed Domestic consumption was highest in Northern region (34.3%) followed by Southern region (25.7%), Western region (21.9%), Eastern region (15.9%) and North-Eastern region (2.2%). During January 2019, the five states with the highest LPG-Packed domestic sales share were Uttar Pradesh (14.2%), Maharashtra (11.5%), Tamil Nadu (7.7%), West Bengal (7.1%) and Karnataka (6.2%). During January 2019, percentage share of LPG-Packed Domestic was 88.1% of total LPG consumption whereas it was 88.7% in January 2018.

LPG-Packed Non-Domestic consumption recorded a growth of 22.2% in January 2019 and a cumulative growth of 11.2% during the period April 2018-January 2019. Last year during January 2018, a growth of 10.6% was observed and the cumulative growth during April 2017-January 2018 was 17.2%. Share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic in total LPG consumption has increased to 9.9% in January 2019 from 9.1% in January 2018. Region-wise share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic consumption was highest in Southern region (36.9%) followed by Western region (30.7%), Northern region (24.4%), Eastern region (7.1%) and North-Eastern region (1%) during January 2019.

Bulk LPG consumption registered a marginal growth of 0.9% during January 2019 and a cumulative negative growth of 12.1% during the period April 2018-January 2019. Last year in the month of January 2018, there was a negative growth of 21.5% while for the period April 2017-January 2018, a negative growth of 2.9% was witnessed. Percentage share of Bulk LPG in total LPG consumption was 1.3% in January 2019 whereas it was 1.4% in January 2018.

Auto LPG consumption registered a negative growth of 1.8% in January 2019 and a cumulative negative growth of 2.5% during the period April 2018-January 2019. The sales volume decrease was about 0.3 TMT in January 2019 as against January 2018. However, last year in the month of January 2018 a growth of 10.3% was observed while there was a cumulative growth of 11.6% during April 2017-January 2018. During January 2019, the percentage share of Auto LPG was 0.7% of total LPG consumption whereas it was 0.8% during January 2018.

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



1.7 Naphtha: Naphtha consumption recorded a drop of -1.2% in January 2019 and a growth of 10.9% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018. 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.

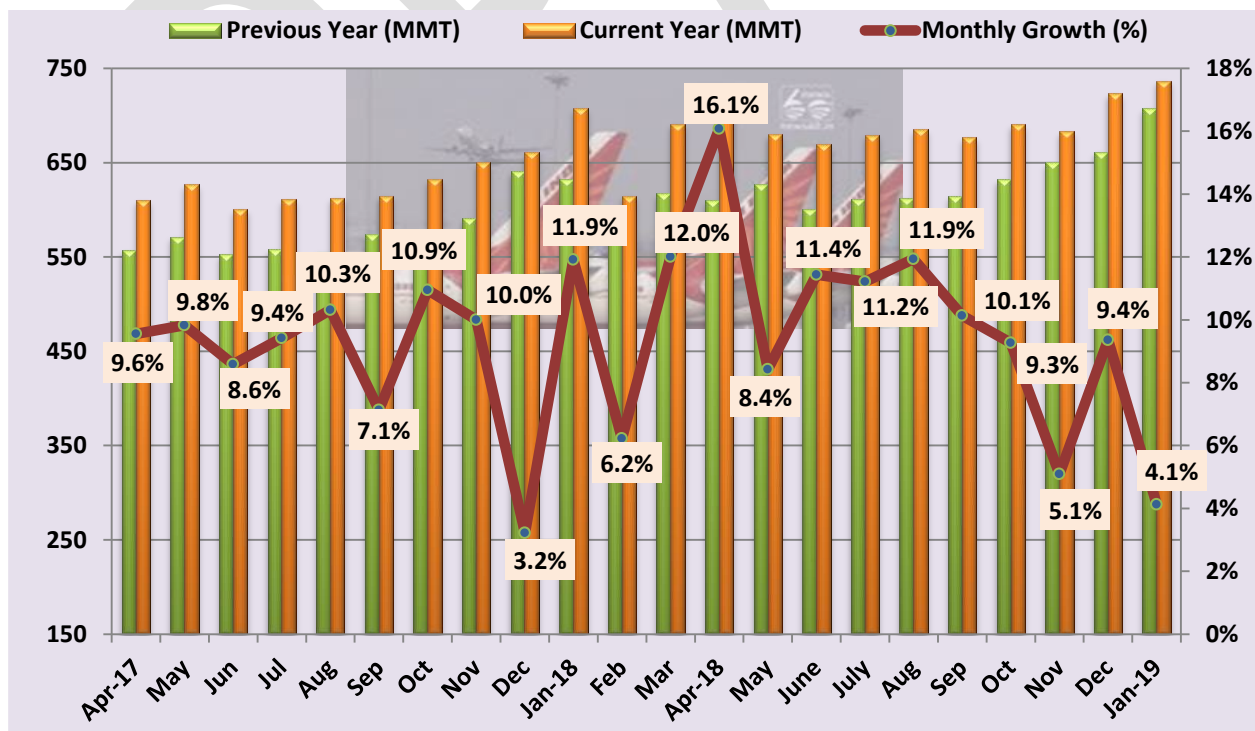
1.8 ATF: ATF consumption for the last fifty months in a row recorded a positive growth of 4.1% during January 2019 as compared to January 2018 and 9.6% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018.

Passengers carried by domestic airlines during January 2019 stood at 125.08 lakhs as against 114.65 lakhs during January 2018 thereby registering a growth of 9.1% during the month and 16% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018.

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 flat growth during January 2019 as compared to January 2018 and a drop of -3.7% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018. The overall drop during the current year is a result of decreased consumption of FO in fertilizer, steel, 'others' sectors and general trade sector. However, a marginal growth was noted for petrochemical and power 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 -2.9% in January 2019 as compared to January 2018 and -16.3% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018. The consumption of petcoke by the cement industry is on the rise after the Supreme Court order of January 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 growth of 17.3% for the month of January 2019 and a growth of 15.4 % on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-January 2019 as compared to April 2017-January 2018. 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.

Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2018-19 (Provisional)

('000 MT)

Product	January			April-January		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
(A) Sensitive Products						
SKO	318.3	265.2	-16.7	3,252.6	2,894.2	-11.0
LPG	2,081.7	2,312.3	11.1	19,342.7	20,437.2	5.7
Sub-Total	2,400.1	2,577.5	7.4	22,595.2	23,331.4	3.3
(B) Major Decontrolled Products						
Naphtha	1,273.7	1,258.8	-1.2	10,659.1	11,824.6	10.9
MS	2,095.9	2,373.3	13.2	21,682.2	23,449.7	8.2
HSD	6,653.2	7,068.5	6.2	67,184.9	69,194.3	3.0
Lubes+Greases	348.7	330.4	-5.3	3,058.3	3,241.5	6.0
LDO	55.2	64.8	17.3	426.1	491.5	15.4
FO/LSHS	584.2	584.1	0.0	5,669.7	5,460.2	-3.7
Bitumen	570.4	656.3	15.0	4,609.0	5,211.6	13.1
ATF	707.5	736.7	4.1	6,326.7	6,933.5	9.6
Sub-Total	12,288.8	13,072.9	6.4	119,616.0	125,806.9	5.2
Sub-Total (A)+(B)	14,688.8	15,650.4	6.5	142,211.2	149,138.3	4.9
(C) Minor Decontrolled Products						
Petcoke	1,796.1	1,744.5	-2.9	21,853.3	18,282.6	-16.3
Others	746.6	944.8	26.5	6,698.4	8,727.7	30.3
Sub Total	2,542.7	2,689.3	5.8	28,551.6	27,010.3	-5.4
Total	17,231.5	18,339.7	6.4	170,762.9	176,148.6	3.2