

INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REVIEW

FEBRUARY 2019



पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ
पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

1. Petroleum products consumption during February 2019 recorded a growth of 3.8% as compared to February last year. On cumulative basis, a growth of 3.2% was recorded for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to the same period last year. Except for SKO (-12.0%), lubes & greases (-17.4%), bitumen (-3.8%) and petcoke (-15.3%), all other products registered growth during February 2019.
2. Cumulative growth in sales of passenger vehicles (3.3%) and 2-wheelers (7.0%) respectively is continuing to push MS consumption, which for eighteen months in a row recorded a positive growth of 8.0% during the month and a cumulative growth of 8.1% for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as against April 2017 to February 2018.
3. HSD consumption recorded a growth of 2.7% during February 2019 as compared to February 2018. As the power deficit position reduced from -0.6% in February 2018 to -0.4% in February 2019, diesel usage for power generation may have reduced. Rainfall during the month was 48% above normal distribution, which may have led to decreased usage of diesel for agricultural purpose. There was a drop of -0.5% in port traffic during the month which may have led to decreased usage of diesel. Cumulative growth in sales of commercial vehicles (19.7%) has also resulted in increasing diesel consumption. A cumulative growth of 3.0% was recorded in diesel consumption for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as against April 2017 to February 2018.
4. Total LPG consumption recorded a positive growth of 14.2% during February 2019 and a cumulative growth of 6.4% for the period April 2018 to February 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 one months in a row at 10.6% during February 2019 and 9.7% for the period April 2018 to February 2019.
6. Bitumen consumption recorded a drop of -3.8% during February 2019 and a growth of 10.9% during the period April 2018 to February 2019.
7. Due to voluntary surrender of quota and reduced allocations to the states, SKO consumption recorded a drop of -12.0% during February, 2019 and -11.1% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019.

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

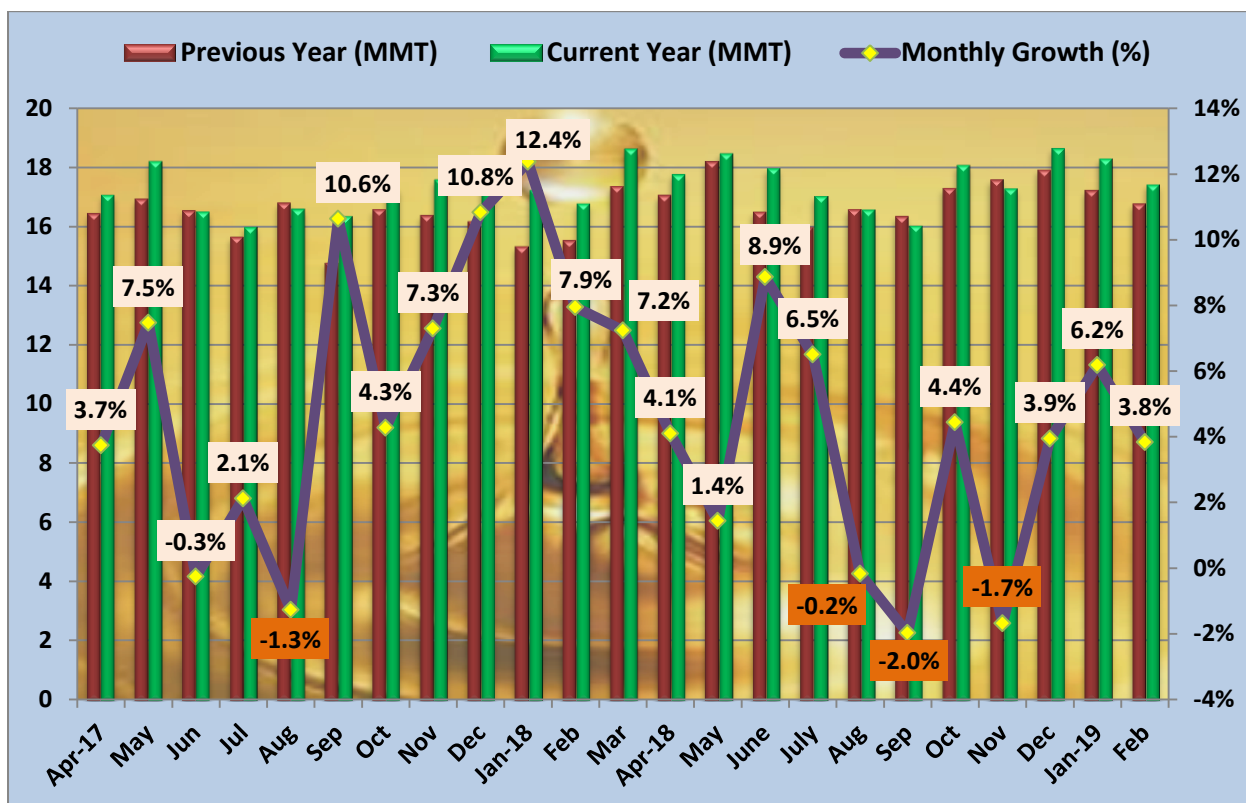
Table-1: Petroleum Products Consumption (Quantity in TMT)

Category of Product	Share (%)	February 2018	February 2019	Growth (%)	Products included
Sensitive products	14.3%	2,249	2,488	10.6%	SKO & LPG
Major decontrolled products	71.8%	11,905	12,514	5.1%	HSD, MS, Naphtha, Lubes, LDO, FO/LSHS, Bitumen & ATF
Minor decontrolled products	13.9%	2,622	2,417	-7.8%	Petcoke & other minor products
Grand Total	100%	16,776	17,419	3.8%	

All Products: India's fuel consumption in the month of February 2019 grew by 3.8%. Consumption of petroleum products was 17.4 MMT during the month as compared to 16.8 MMT in February last year. During the month of February 2019, growth was registered in consumption of all products except for SKO (-12.0%), lubes & greases (-17.4%), bitumen (-3.8%) and petcoke (-15.3%). On cumulative basis, the consumption of petroleum products was 193.5 MMT, thereby registering a growth of 3.2% for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 2018. This growth is despite a fall of 3.9 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



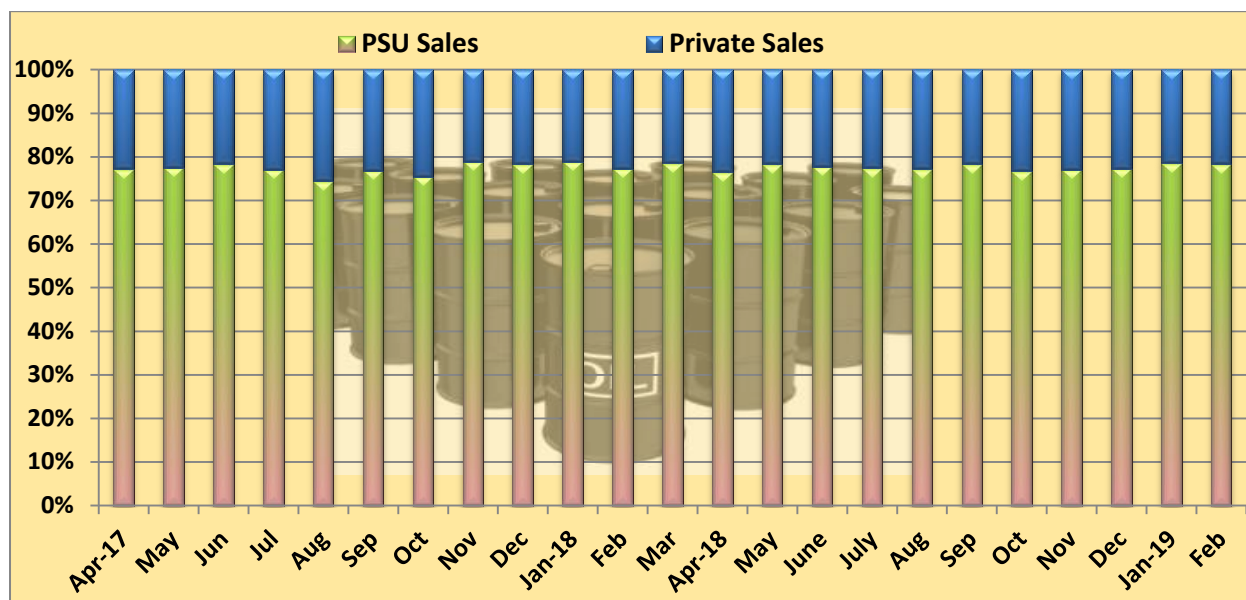
Composite PMI in India increased to 53.8 in February 2019 from 53.6 in January 2019.

- The Nikkei Manufacturing PMI in India increased to 54.3 in February 2019 from 53.9 in the previous month. This points to strongest pace of expansion in manufacturing sector since December 2017 boosted by sharp and accelerated increase of both output and employment.
- The Nikkei Services PMI in India rose to 52.5 in February 2019 from 52.2 in the previous month. New business received by service companies rose at a faster pace.

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.

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

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

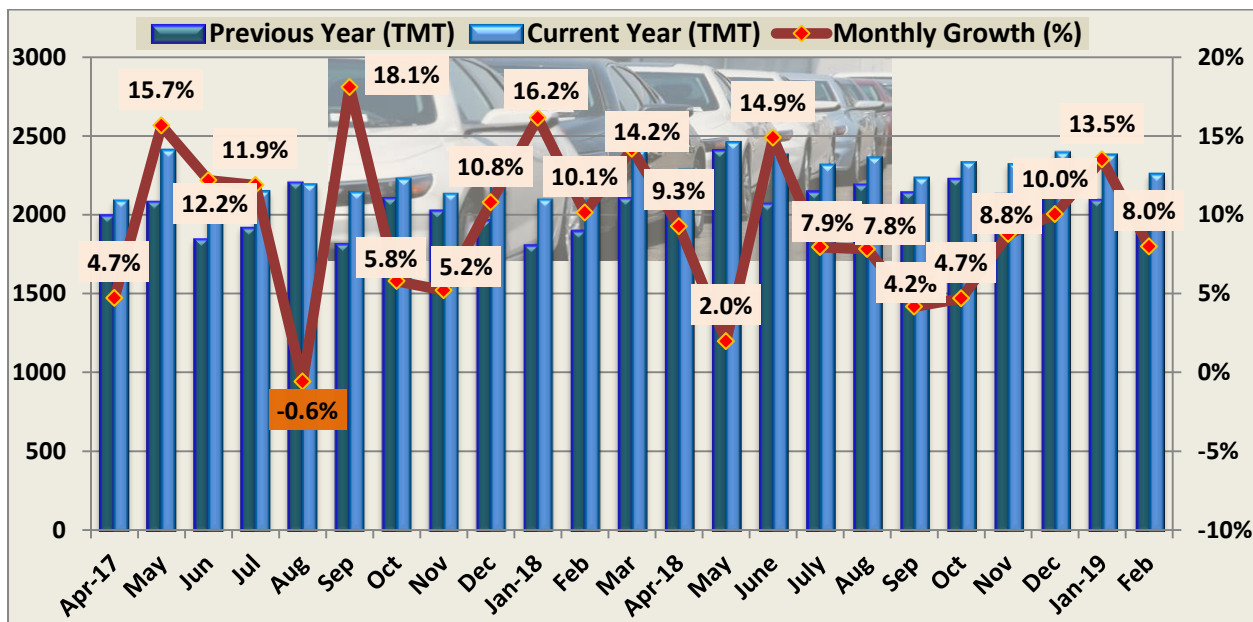
1.2 Petrol / Motor Spirit (MS): For eighteen months in a row, MS consumption during February 2019 recorded a growth of 8.0% as compared to February 2018. On cumulative basis, a growth of 8.1% was recorded for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to the same period last year.

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

- i. Preference for petrol driven vehicles (both 4-wheelers and 2-wheelers) due to narrow price difference between petrol and diesel-driven automobiles has increased leading to high growth in MS sales.
- ii. There is improved road connectivity as a result of many new road projects and widening of roads being undertaken, along with improved economic activity and prosperity in rural as well as urban areas. Continuous growth in sales of automobiles and movement by roads at a rapid rate has been leading to continuous growth in petrol sales.
- iii. The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), Punjab witnessed negative or dismal growth due to restricted movement of traffic on highways due to curfew because of the Pulwama incident at J&K. Heavy snowfall affected vehicular traffic and MS sales in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

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

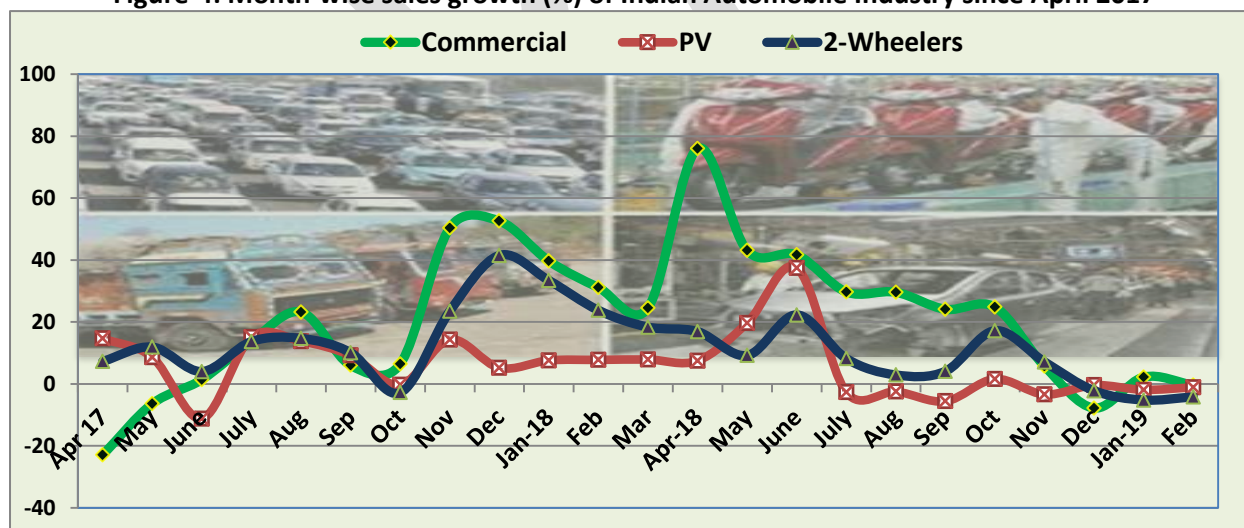
Figure-3: Month wise MS consumption (TMT) and growth (%) since April 2017



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 February 2019 and April 2018 to February 2019 showed a decline in sales of passenger vehicles. It was the seventh monthly decline since July 2018. Overall passenger vehicle sales declined owing to weak consumer sentiments, tightening liquidity and increased insurance costs hampering purchases. Passenger vehicles sales recorded a decline of -1.1% in the month of February 2019 while on cumulative basis a growth of 3.3% was observed for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 2018.

Passenger car segment recorded a drop of -4.3% while utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 3.7% and 10.7% respectively during the month of February, 2019. On cumulative basis passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 2.9%, 2.1% and 13.0% respectively.

Segment	February			April-February		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Passenger Cars	179,122	171,372	-4.3	1,982,942	2,040,610	2.9
Utility Vehicles	80,271	83,245	3.7	830,839	848,240	2.1
Vans	15,953	17,667	10.7	174,078	196,790	13.0
Sub-Total	275,346	272,284	-1.1	2,987,859	3,085,640	3.3

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

- a) **2-wheeler sales:** The overall sales for two-wheelers declined for the third consecutive month as compared to last year. A huge hike in insurance, weak customer sentiment, high GST rate and postponement of purchase decisions have also resulted in lower two wheeler sales. Sales dropped again in the month of February 2019 by -4.2% as compared to last year. On cumulative basis, the segment has recorded a growth of 7.0% for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to the same period last year.

In February 2019, scooter sales recorded a drop of -12.1% by selling 492,584 units. Motorcycle segment also recorded a drop of -0.6% by selling 1,047,486 units. Moped sales recorded a growth of 4.3% by selling 75,001 units. On cumulative basis, scooter, motorcycles and moped sales recorded a growth of 1.8%, 10.0% and 3.6% respectively.

Segment	February			April-February		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
Scooters/ Scooterettes	560,653	492,584	-12.1	6,201,894	6,313,917	1.8
Motor Cycles	1,053,596	1,047,486	-0.6	11,474,811	12,617,293	10.0
Mopeds	71,931	75,001	4.3	781,105	809,517	3.6
Sub Total	1,686,180	1,615,071	-4.2	18,457,810	19,740,727	7.0

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

1.3 High Speed Diesel (HSD): HSD consumption during the month increased by 2.7% and recorded sales of 6.7 MMT in February 2019 as compared to 6.5 MMT in February 2018. On cumulative basis, a growth of 3.0% was recorded for the period April 2018 to February 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:

- i. The states of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) and Punjab witnessed steep drop in diesel sales due to restricted movement of traffic on highways due to curfew because of the Pulwama incident at J&K.
- ii. Seasonal delay in agriculture also negatively impacted diesel sales to the agricultural sector in states like Uttar Pradesh. Ban on coal transportation resulted in drop in diesel sales in Northeastern states, while opening and resumption of mines improved sales in the state of Jharkhand.

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

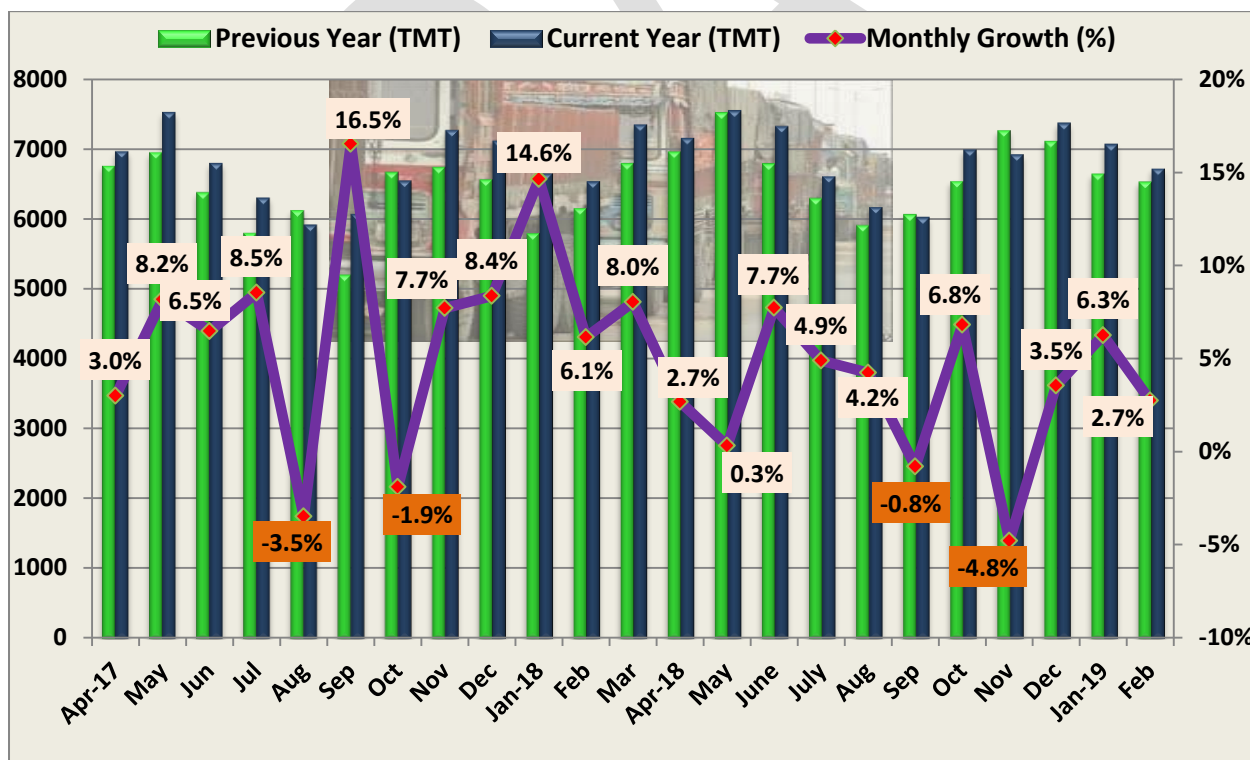
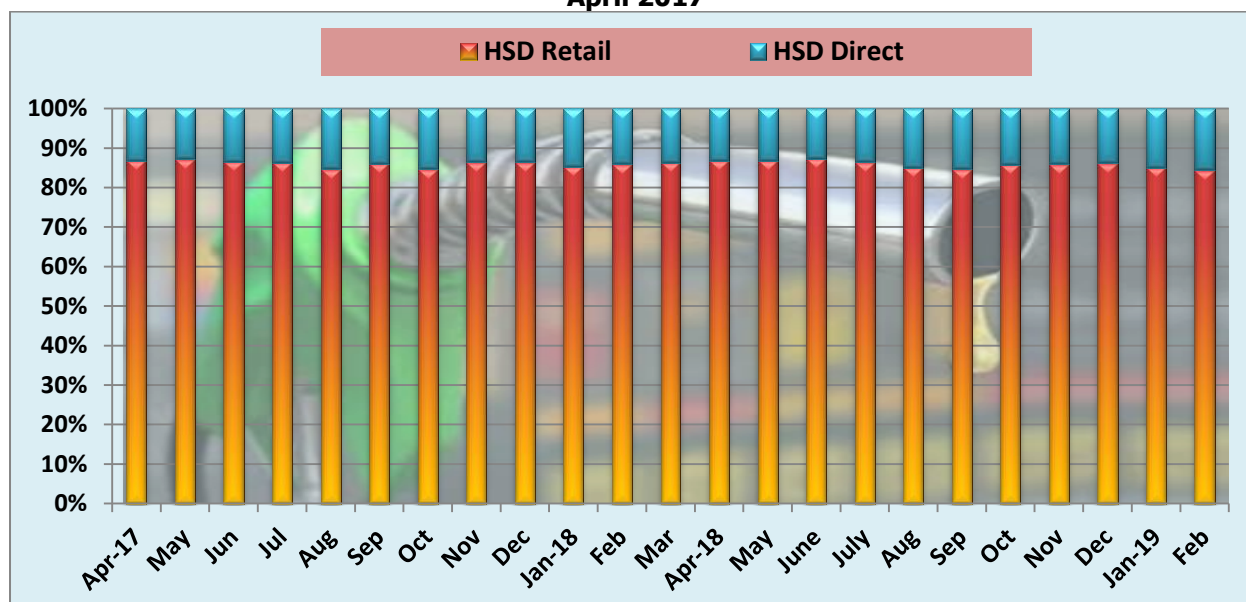


Figure-6 gives a comparison of month-wise percentage of HSD consumption by Retail and Consumer (Direct) business share since April 2017.

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 commercial vehicle (M&HCV and LCV) segment recorded a second monthly drop of -0.4% in February 2019 during the current financial year. Subdued market sentiments, high-interest rates, lag effect of implementation of revised axle load norms, slowing industrial output and declining IIP growth index remain 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 19.7% for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to the same period last year.

M&HCV recorded a drop of -8.8% in February 2019 by selling 34,295 units as compared to 37,590 units in February 2018. On cumulative basis, M&HCV recorded a growth of 17.6%.

b) **Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV):** The LCV segment witnessed a 5.8% growth driven by rising demand from e-commerce and logistics sectors. LCV sector contributed sales of 53,141 units as against a historical of 50,225 units during the month. A growth of 21.1 % was recorded for the light commercial vehicle segment for the period April 2018 to February 2019.

Segment	February			April-February		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
M&HCV	37,590	34,295	-8.8	294,972	347,022	17.6
LCV	50,225	53,141	5.8	453,215	548,634	21.1
Total CV	87,815	87,436	-0.4	748,187	895,656	19.7

Source: Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

a) **Port traffic:** The major ports in India have recorded a growth of 2.8% and together handled 633.8 MMT of cargo during the period April 2018 to February, 2019 as against 616.7 MMT handled during the corresponding period of the previous year. However there was a drop of -0.5% in port traffic during the month of February 2019 mainly due to drop in traffic at Visakhapatnam, Chidambaranar, New Mangalore and Mormugao.

In the period April 2018 to February 2019, growth was registered specifically in POL products (2.0%), finished fertilizer (8.2%), thermal coal (10.6%), coking coal (13.5%) and containers (8.8%). A drop has been observed in iron ore (-15.0%), other liquids (-1.2%), raw fertilizer (-9.0%), and other cargo (-8.6%). 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 (10.6%), coking & other coal (8.2%), 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 February 2019.

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

Traffic handled at major ports (TMT)			
Ports	February 2018	February 2019	Growth (%)
Kolkata + Haldia	4,602	5,408	17.5%
Paradip	8,582	8,747	1.9%
Visakhapatnam	5,255	4,464	-15.1%
Kamarajar (Ennore)	2,451	2,777	13.3%
Chennai	4,007	4,052	1.1%
V.O. Chidambaranar	3,108	2,638	-15.1%
Cochin	2,362	2,951	24.9%
New Mangalore	3,379	2,968	-12.2%
Mormugao	2,600	1,055	-59.4%
Mumbai	4,693	4,755	1.3%
JNPT	5,360	5,571	3.9%
Deendayal	8,886	9,627	8.3%
Total:	55,285	55,013	-0.5%

Source: Indian Ports Association (IPA)

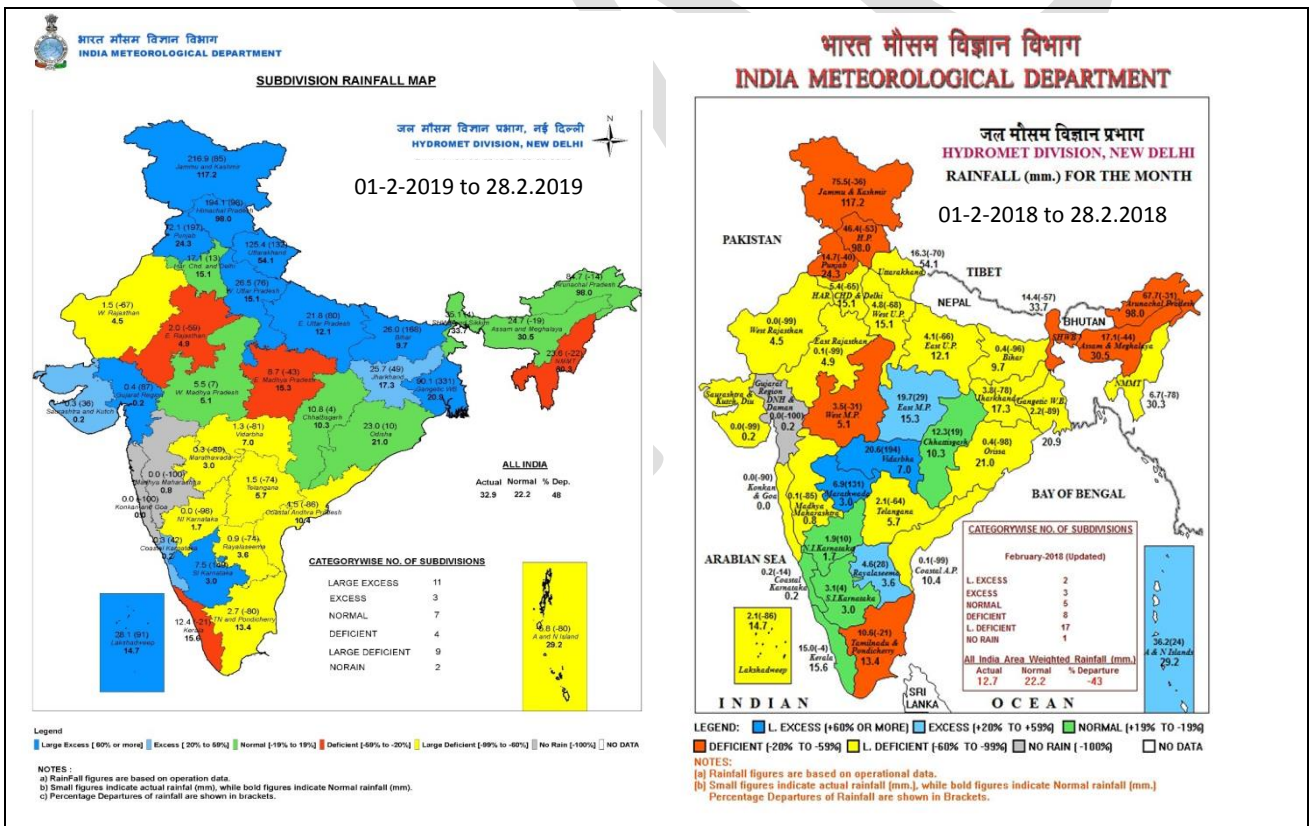
b) **Power situation:** The improved power position for the month of February 2019 is given in Table-3. As per data reported, power deficit position improved from -0.6% in February 2018 to -0.4% in February 2019. The deficit was mainly in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. The power deficit in February 2019 may have led to decreased usage of diesel for back-up power generation.

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

States	February 2019 ^(P)				February 2018
	Requirement (MU)	Available (MU)	Deficit		Deficit (%)
			MU	(%)	
North	25,306	24,958	-348	-1.4%	-1.8%
West	29,328	29,321	-8	0.0%	0.0%
South	27,432	27,430	-2	0.0%	-0.1%
East	9,770	9,770	0	0.0%	-0.1%
North-East	1,301	1,277	-24	-1.9%	-1.9%
Total	93,137	92,756	-382	-0.4%	-0.6%

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

c) **Seasonal rainfall scenario:** The rainfall in the country during February 2019 was almost 48% above normal precipitation. As against a normal reading of 22.2 mm, 32.9 mm rain was recorded during February 2019. 21 out of 36 sub divisions in the country received normal to excess rainfall during the month as can be seen from the following map. Increased rainfall may have led to decreased usage of diesel for agriculture-related activities.



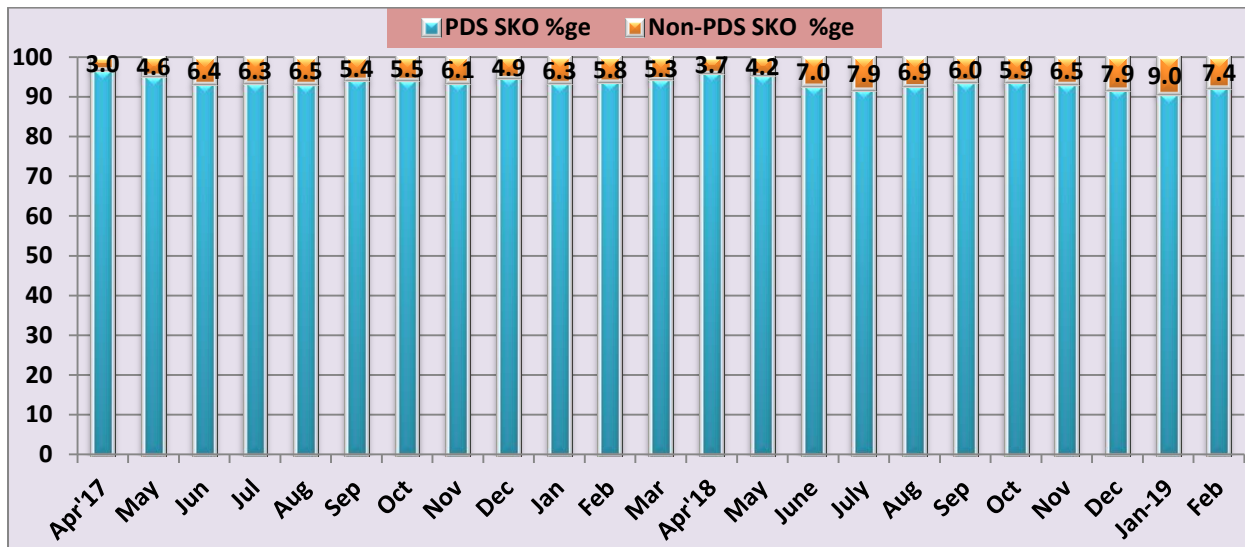
Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

1.4 Kerosene: Kerosene consumption registered a drop of -12.0% during February 2019 and a drop of -11.1% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019 was observed. The month of February, 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 a portion of 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.

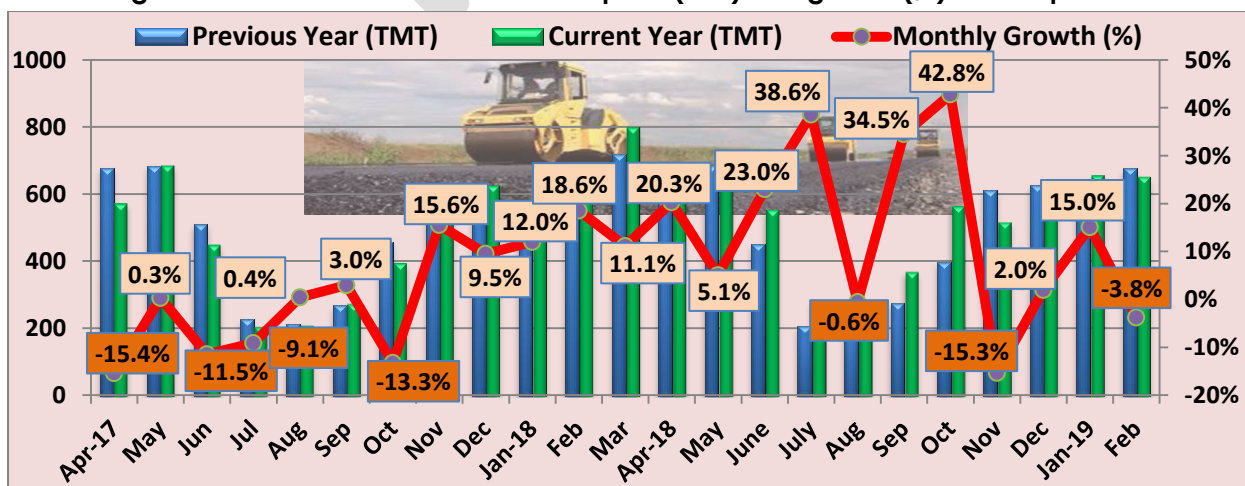
Figure-6: Month-wise PDS & Non PDS SKO consumption in share (%) since April 2017



1.5 Bitumen: Bitumen consumption recorded a drop of -3.8% during February 2019 and a growth of 10.9% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 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 14.2% during February 2019 and a cumulative growth of 6.4% for the period April 2018 to February 2019. Last year during February 2018, a growth of 7.6% was observed and the cumulative growth during April 2017 to February 2018 was 7.9%. During February 2019, out of the five regions, Northern region had the highest share in total LPG consumption of 32.5% followed by Southern region at 27.2%, Western region at 22%, Eastern region at 15.6% and North Eastern region at 2.7%. North Eastern region had the highest growth of 25.4% in total LPG consumption during February 2019.

LPG-Packed Domestic consumption registered a growth of 13.1% during February 2019 and a growth of 6.4% during the period April 2018 to February 2019. Last year during February 2018, a growth of 7.9% was observed and the cumulative growth during April 2017 to February 2018 was 7.8%. This year during the period April 2018 to February 2019, 47.7 lakh DBCs and 418.9 lakh new connections were released out of which 333.1 lakh were released under PMUY. Under PMUY, nearly 189.4 lakh new connections have been released more during the current year in this period as compared to last year. A total of 689.2 lakh connections have been released under PMUY till 28.02.2019 since inception. During February 2019, region-wise share of LPG Packed Domestic consumption was highest in Northern region (33.9%) followed by Southern region (25.6%), Western region (20.9%), Eastern region (16.6%) and North-Eastern region (2.9%). During February 2019, the five states with the highest LPG-Packed domestic sales share were Uttar Pradesh (14.4%), Maharashtra (10.7%), Tamil Nadu (7.6%), West Bengal (7.2%) and Karnataka (6.1%). During February 2019, percentage share of LPG-Packed Domestic was 87.8% of total LPG consumption whereas it was 88.7% in February 2018.

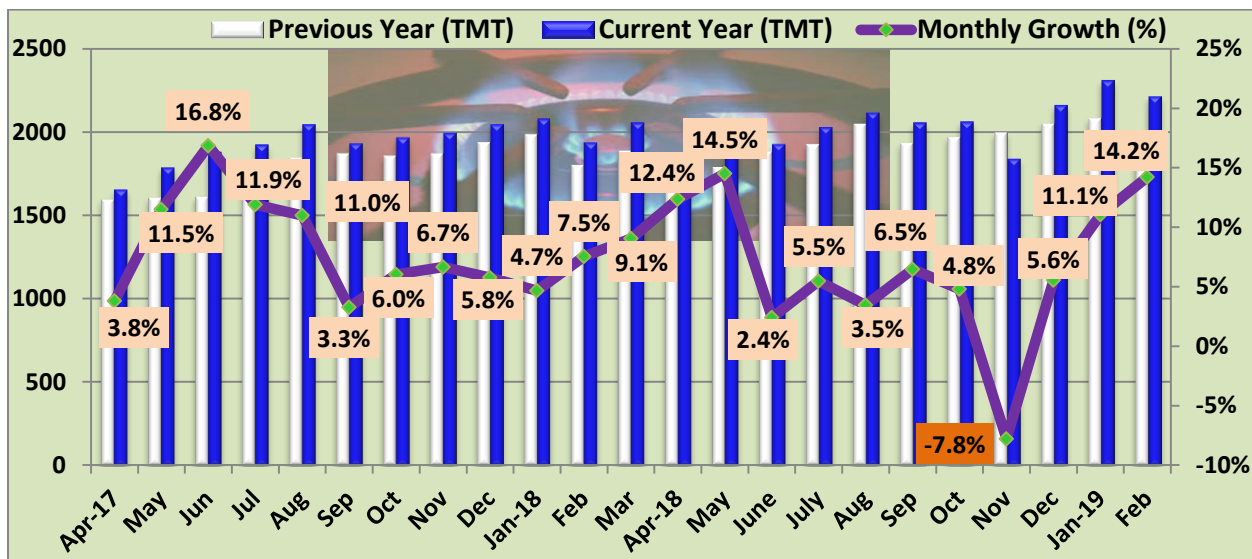
LPG-Packed Non-Domestic consumption recorded a growth of 25.5% in February 2019 and a cumulative growth of 12.6% during the period April 2018 to February 2019. Last year during February 2018, a growth of 13% was observed and the cumulative growth during April 2017 to February 2018 was 16.8%. Share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic in total LPG consumption has increased to 10.2% in February 2019 from 9.3% in February 2018. Region-wise share of LPG Packed Non-Domestic consumption was highest in Southern region (37.1%) followed by Western region (29.4%), Northern region (25.2%), Eastern region (7.1%) and North-Eastern region (1.1%) during February 2019.

Bulk LPG consumption registered a growth of 22.3% during February 2019 and a cumulative negative growth of 9.5% during the period April 2018 to February 2019. Last year in the month of February 2018, there was a negative growth of 15.1% while for the period April 2017 to February 2018, a negative growth of 3.9% was witnessed. Percentage share of Bulk LPG in total LPG consumption was 1.4% in February 2019 whereas it was 1.3% in February 2018.

Auto LPG consumption registered a growth of 1.2% in February 2019 and a cumulative negative growth of 2.2% during the period April 2018 to February 2019. The sales volume increase was about 0.2 TMT in February 2019 as against February 2018.

However, last year in the month of February 2018 a growth of 2.4% was observed while there was a cumulative growth of 10.8% during April 2017 to February 2018. During February 2019, the percentage share of Auto LPG was 0.7% of total LPG consumption and it was at the same level as that of February 2018.

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



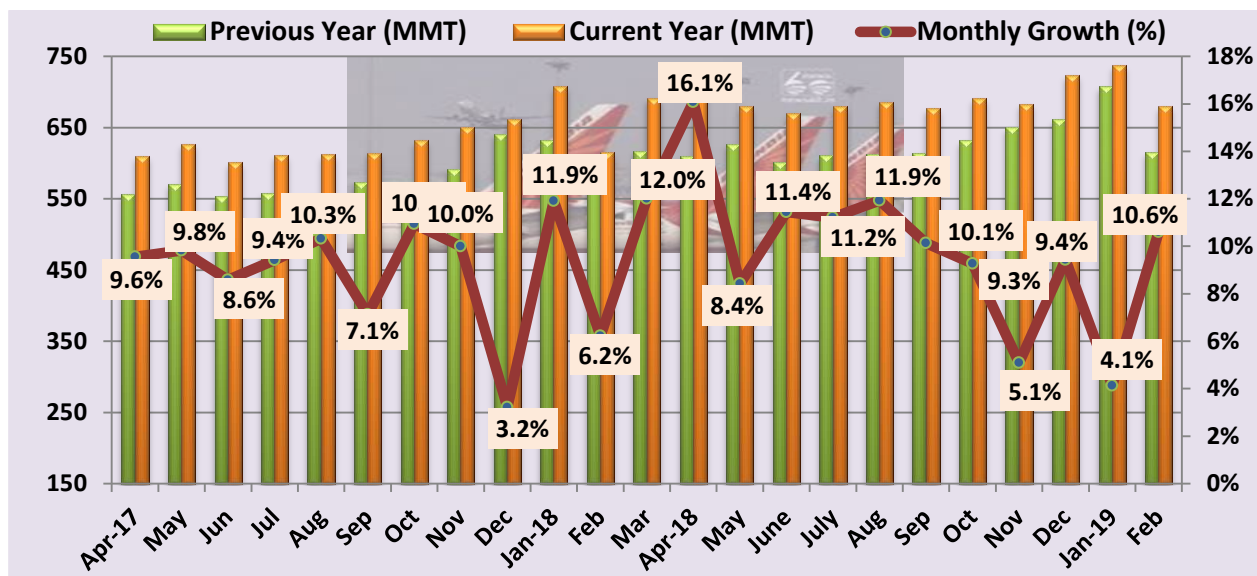
1.7 Naphtha: Naphtha consumption recorded a growth of 25.3% in February 2019 and a growth of 11.8% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 2018. Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha in addition to minor consumers like 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 one months in a row recorded a positive growth of 10.6% during February 2019 as compared to February 2018 and 9.7% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 2018.

Passengers carried by domestic airlines during February 2019 stood at 113.49 lakhs as against 107.44 lakhs during February 2018 thereby registering a growth of 7.4% during the month and 15.1% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018-February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 2018. Grounding of Boeing 737 Max planes and cancellation of flights by Jet Airways and Indigo have affected growth in passenger traffic during the month.

The Indian air transport sector has shown very strong growth in recent years and is expected to grow faster in the coming years. The fundamental drivers of the air passenger demand viz, population, demographics and increasing incomes are favorable and supportive of on-going growth which is likely to continue in the near future. India is expected to become the world’s largest domestic civil aviation market in the next 10 to 15 years. 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 4.7% during February 2019 as compared to February 2018 and on cumulative basis a drop of -3.1% was recorded for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 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.

1.10 PETCOKE: Petcoke consumption registered a drop of -15.3% in February 2019 as compared to February 2018 and -16.3% on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017-February 2018. The consumption of petcoke by the cement industry is on the rise after the Supreme Court order of February 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 21.4% for the month of February 2019 and a growth of 15.9 % on cumulative basis for the period April 2018 to February 2019 as compared to April 2017 to February 2018. Spurt in LDO sales in the current month is also due to commissioning of two power plants in Odisha. 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	February			April-February		
	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)	2017-18	2018-19	Growth (%)
(A) Sensitive Products						
SKO	309.1	271.9	-12.0	3,561.6	3,166.1	-11.1
LPG	1,940.3	2,216.2	14.2	21,283.0	22,653.3	6.4
Sub Total	2,249.4	2,488.1	10.6	24,844.6	25,819.4	3.9
(B) Major Decontrolled Products						
Naphtha	1,025.6	1,285.0	25.3	11,684.7	13,067.1	11.8
MS	2,088.5	2,255.4	8.0	23,770.7	25,705.6	8.1
HSD	6,539.6	6,718.9	2.7	73,724.5	75,914.1	3.0
Lubes+Greases	404.8	334.5	-17.4	3,463.2	3,576.0	3.3
LDO	46.6	56.5	21.4	472.6	548.0	15.9
FO/LSHS	507.6	531.6	4.7	6,177.3	5,984.8	-3.1
Bitumen	677.3	651.9	-3.8	5,286.4	5,863.5	10.9
ATF	614.9	680.1	10.6	6,941.5	7,613.6	9.7
Sub Total	11,904.9	12,513.9	5.1	131,520.9	138,272.7	5.1
Sub-Total (A)+(B)	14,154.2	15,002.0	6.0	156,365.5	164,092.1	4.9
(C) Minor Decontrolled Products						
Petcoke	1,866.4	1,580.2	-15.3	23,719.6	19,862.8	-16.3
Others	755.1	836.7	10.8	7,453.5	9,575.8	28.5
Sub Total	2,621.5	2,416.9	-7.8	31,173.1	29,438.6	-5.6
Total	16,775.7	17,418.9	3.8	187,538.6	193,530.7	3.2