



## Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India



INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REPORT-POL & NG,  
AUGUST 2022

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## वितरण CIRCULATION:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय:	MoP&NG:
<p>निजी सचिव- माननीय मंत्री - (पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस)  ओ एस डी- माननीय मंत्री - (पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस)  निजी सचिव- माननीय राज्य मंत्री - (पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस)  सचिव, पीएनजी  अपर सचिव, पीएनजी  अपर सचिव एवं वित्त सलाहकार  संयुक्त सचिव (रिफाइनरी)  संयुक्त सचिव (मार्के.)  संयुक्त सचिव (जीपी)  संयुक्त सचिव (जी)  उप महानिदेशक, (इ एवं एस)  संयुक्त सचिव (आईएफडी)  संयुक्त सचिव (आईसी)</p> <p><b>डी जी एच:</b> महानिदेशक ( डी जी एच )  <b>ओ आई डी बी :</b> सचिव (ओ आई डी बी )  <b>नीति आयोग:</b> सलाहकार (ऊर्जा), नीति आयोग  <b>उद्योग:</b>  अध्यक्ष, आईओसी, / ओएनजीसी, नई दिल्ली  अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंधक निदेशक- बीपीसी/एचपीसी/गेल  निदेशक (मार्के.), आईओसी/ बीपीसी/ एचपीसी/ गेल  प्रेजिडेंट, आरआईएल / एमडी और सीईओ, एच एम ई एल  / सीईओ (मार्के.) नयारा एनर्जि  महानिदेशक, फिपी  प्रबंध निदेशक-एनआरएल, गुवाहाटी/सीपीसीएल,  चेन्नई/एमआरपीएल, मंगलुरु  ओएमसी योजना एवं रिटेल ग्रुप – एचओ</p>	<p>PS to Hon'ble Minister (P&amp;NG)  OSD to Hon'ble Minister (P&amp; NG)  PS to Hon'ble Minister of State (P&amp;NG)  Secretary, P&amp;NG  Additional Secretary, P&amp;NG  Additional Secretary &amp; Financial Advisor  Jt. Secretary (Refinery)  Jt. Secretary (Marketing)  Jt. Secretary (GP)  Jt. Secretary (G)  Deputy Director General (E&amp;S)  Jt. Secretary (IFD)  Jt. Secretary (International Cooperation)  <b>DGH:</b> DG, DGH  <b>OIDB:</b> Secretary (OIDB)  <b>NITI Aayog:</b> Advisor (Energy), NITI Aayog  <b>Industry:</b>  Chairman, IOC / ONGC New Delhi  C&amp;MD – BPC / HPC / GAIL  Director (Mkt.), IOC/ BPC / HPC /GAIL  President - RIL, MD &amp; CEO – HMEL, CEO  (Mktg.) – Nayara  DG, FIPI  MD- NRL, Guwahati/ CPCL, Chennai/  MRPL, Mangalore  OMCs Planning &amp; Retail Groups – HO</p>

## **From the desk of DG-PPAC**

### **Greetings from Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell!**

**Dear readers,**

Industry POL and NG consumption report, published by PPAC is an assessment of pan India month wise demand and distribution profile of POL & NG products and its qualitative & root cause analysis. The sectoral breakup of consumption of each product would put a light on the actual percentage share of a finished product to its end users.

Apart from POL and NG consumption, several secondary quantitative analyses like power supply data and its YoY comparison, rainfall statistics, commercial vehicles sales and its sectoral domestic sales, Indian marine cargo handling and the current news highlights related on Indian oil, gas & energy sector are also captured in the report.

I hope the report would serve the purpose for stakeholders in the oil and gas value chain planners, policymakers, academicians, analysts, market researchers & the industries.

### **पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ की ओर से अभिवादन!**

**प्रिय पाठकों,**

पीपीएसी द्वारा प्रकाशित उद्योग पीओएल और एनजी खपत रिपोर्ट, पीओएल और एनजी उत्पादों की अखिल भारतीय मासिक मांग और वितरण प्रोफाइल और इसके गुणात्मक और मूल कारण विश्लेषण का आकलन है। प्रत्येक उत्पाद की खपत का क्षेत्रवार विभाजन अपने अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए तैयार उत्पाद के वास्तविक प्रतिशत हिस्से पर प्रकाश डालेगा।



पीओएल और एनजी खपत के अलावा, कई माध्यमिक मात्रात्मक विश्लेषण जैसे बिजली आपूर्ति डेटा और इसकी वर्ष-दर-वर्ष तुलना, वर्षा के आंकड़े, वाणिज्यिक वाहनों की बिक्री और इसकी क्षेत्रीय घरेलू बिक्री, भारतीय समुद्री कार्गो हैंडलिंग और भारतीय तेल, गैस और ऊर्जा क्षेत्र से संबंधित वर्तमान समाचार हाइलाइट्स रिपोर्ट में भी दर्ज हैं।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि रिपोर्ट तेल और गैस मूल्य श्रृंखला योजनाकारों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों, विश्लेषकों, बाजार शोधकर्ताओं और उद्योगों में हितधारकों के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति करेगी।

**D.K. Ojha**  
**Director General-PPAC**  
**डी.के.ओझा**  
**महानिदेशक-पीपीएसी**

## From the desk of D&ES- I/C

संख्या : डी-12013/02/2022-II

No. D-12013/02/2021-II

**Subject: Industry Consumption Review Report of PPAC: August 2022**

**विषय: पीपीएसी की उद्योग बिक्री समीक्षा रिपोर्ट - अगस्त 2022**

As I look back at the month, the overall POL consumption is 17.8 MMT in August-2022. During last two months petroleum consumption was affected by heavy rainfall in some parts of the country. The crude supply to India remained flexible & the average crude price for Indian Basket in August-22 hinged around USD97.40/bbl. Recent deregulation on Indigenous crude by the Union Cabinet offered marketing freedom to Indian E&P companies and the major Indian E&P players floated first crude sell tender during last month.

IMF projected Indian economy to grow 7.1% for 2022-23. The economic indicators are quite promising for last few months. IHS Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) marked at 56.2 in August 2022.

Overall, Indian Oil and Gas sector is well prepared to fulfil all growth targets & services in mitigating the fuelling need of the nation.

The Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) have prepared the monthly Petroleum Industry Consumption Review Report. The report contains analysis of consumption of POL products and natural gas with sectoral break up during April - August 2022 (cumulative). The same is enclosed for kind reference.

If you have any question on this report, please write to Mr. Ritwik Kumar Hatial at ritwik.hatial@ppac.gov.in.



जब मैं अगस्त माह पर दृष्टी डालता हूँ तो कुल पीओएल खपत 17.8 एमएमटी है। पिछले दो महीनों के दौरान देश के कुछ हिस्सों में भारी वर्षा से पेट्रोलियम की खपत प्रभावित हुई है। भारत में कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति लचीली रही और अगस्त-22 में भारतीय बास्केट के लिए कच्चे तेल की औसत कीमत \$97.40 प्रति बैरल के आसपास रही। केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा स्वदेशी क्रूड पर हालिया नियंत्रण हटा भारतीय ईएंडपी कंपनियों को व्यापारिक स्वतंत्रता दी और प्रमुख भारतीय ईएंडपी कंपनियों ने पिछले महीने के दौरान कच्चे तेल की बिक्री हेतु पहली निविदा जारी कर दी है।

आईएमएफ ने 2022-23 के लिए भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के 7.1% बढ़ने का अनुमान लगाया। पिछले कुछ महीनों से आर्थिक संकेतक काफी आशाजनक हैं। आईएचएस मार्किट मैनुफैक्चरिंग परचेजिंग मैनेजर्स इंडेक्स (पीएमआई) अगस्त 2022 में 56.2 पर चिह्नित किया गया।

कुल मिलाकर, इंडियन ऑयल और गैस क्षेत्र देश की ईंधन की जरूरत को कम करने के लिए सभी विकास लक्ष्यों और सेवाओं को पूरा करने के लिए अच्छी तरह से तैयार है।

पेट्रोलियम योजना और विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (PPAC) द्वारा मासिक पेट्रोलियम उद्योग खपत समीक्षा रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। रिपोर्ट में अप्रैल-अगस्त 2022 (संचयी) के दौरान क्षेत्रीय ब्रेक अप के साथ पीओएल उत्पादों और प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत का विश्लेषण शामिल है। यह आपके संदर्भ के लिए संलग्न है।

यदि इस रिपोर्ट पर आपका कोई प्रश्न है, तो कृपया श्री ऋत्विक् कुमार हटियाल को ritwik.hatial@ppac.gov.in पर लिखें।

डॉ. पंकज शर्मा

अपर निदेशक (मांग एवं आर्थिक अध्ययन)-प्रभारी

Dr. Pankaj Sharma

Addl. Director (I/C)-D&ES

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MONTH:

India during August-2022. The month saw several news highlights on alternate fuel, bioethanol projects, subsidiary schemes, gas grid infrastructure etc. some of them are listed below:

India has gone up one step ahead to form an effective 'Gas Based Economy'; Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas inaugurated 201<sup>st</sup> Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) station and 4<sup>th</sup> LCNG station at Hebbal, Mysuru in service of the nation. In last eight years number of CNG stations in the country has gone up from 938 in 2014 to 4629 as of today. PNG connections coverage will increase from existing 1 crore to 6 crore incoming 8 years.

295 Geographical Areas covering 98% of the population and 88% of total geographical area of the country has come up under CGD network after completion of 11-A city Gas Distributions bidding round.

As a part of GOBAR-dhan scheme, launched by Central Government in April-18, foundation stone was laid down for 'Cow dung to Biogas' project at Sancher, Rajasthan. The project is expected to be commissioned in a year's time with a processing capacity of 100 Tons cow dung per day.

The central Government promoted setting up of LNG stations on National Highways, golden quadrilaterals etc. to ensure sufficient supply of LNG for long distance road transportation.

The Central Government announced targeted subsidy of Rs.200 per 14.2 Kg domestic LPG cylinder up to 12 refills per year for Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) beneficiaries for 2022-23. Effective from 06<sup>th</sup> July,2022 the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of domestic of 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder is Rs.1053.

India's merchandise export marked worth of USD 33 billion in August-2022, almost a similar level of USD 33.38 billion in August-2021. Petroleum products accounting 14.87% Indian

export market share registering a growth rate of 5.42% on month-to-month basis.

On YoY basis, during April-August of 2022-23, Indian merchandise export registered a growth rate of 17.1% to USD 192.59 billion with respect to same period in 2021-22.

The Goods and Services Tax collection marked Rs.1.43 lakh crore in August 2022, 28% higher than in August 2021. GST collection exceeds Rs.1.40 lakh crore band sixth time in a row since March-2022.

The average FOB (Free on Board) price of Indian basket crude oil during the month August-2022 was USD 97.40/bbl. Calculation is based on a derived basket of Sour grade (benchmark price of Oman & Dubai) and sweet grade (benchmark of Brent Dated) with a ratio of 75.62:24.38.

## THE SUMMARY OF PRODUCT-WISE POL CONSUMPTION PATTERN DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2022 IS AS FOLLOWS.

1. The consumption of petroleum products in August 2022 with a volume of 17.8 MMT recorded a growth of 16.3% on volume of 15.3 MMT in August 2021, 23.8% growth on volume of 14.4 MMT in August 2020, 4% growth on volume of 17.1 MMT in August 2019 and 7.1% growth on volume of 16.6 MMT in August 2018. The economic momentum is under acceleration with appreciable growth rate.
2. MS (Petrol) consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 3 MMT (0.86 million barrels per day, mbpd) recorded a growth of 11.6% on the volume of 2.7MMT (0.77 mbpd) in August 2021.
3. The Sale of Passenger Vehicles in August-2022 with a volume of 2.8 lacs registered a growth 21.1% over volume of 2.3 lacs during August-2021. Two-wheeler sales in August 2022 with a volume of 15.6 lacs marked 16.3% over volume of 13.4 lacs during August-2021. Three-wheeler domestic passenger vehicles touched a sales volume of 0.38 lac in August-2022.
4. HSD (Diesel) consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 6.3 MMT (1.56 mbpd) recorded a growth of 13% on the volume

of 5.6 MMT (1.38 mbpd) in the month of August 2021. The power demand in August 2022 increased by 1.7% as compared to August 2021 and power deficit decreased to -0.3% as compared to -0.5% in the month of August 2021. The average rainfall during the month was registered at 263.7 mm with percentage of departures 3 percent with respect to 'this year August normal rainfall value' of 254.9 mm. Traffic at major ports during the month of August 2022 recorded a YoY growth 8% of the volumes in the month of August 2021.

5. LPG consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 2.4 MMT recorded a growth of 3.1% on the volume of 2.3 MMT in the month of August 2021. As usual, LPG consumption during the month had been largely driven by consumption in domestic category.
6. ATF consumption during August 2022 with a volume of 0.6 MMT registered a growth of 57%, covid induced low base factor effect, over a volume of 0.4 MMT during the month of August 2021.
7. Bitumen consumption during August 2022 with a volume of 0.5 MMT registered a growth of 51% over a volume of 0.3 MMT in the month of August 2021. Road constructions activity was affected by large rainfall during the month.
8. Kerosene (SKO) consumption with a volume of 0.032 MMT registered a de-growth of 75.5% in August 2022 as compared to August 2021. SKO

consumption during the month is largely constituted by PDS category 0.017 MMT followed by non PDS SKO 0.014 MMT. Nil sales has been registered in nonsubsidised PDS SKO category.

9. Average percentage of ethanol blending in petrol (EBP) marked 9.1% in August-2022. Around 36.1 cr litre ethanol has been blended in petrol under EBP program.
10. Total Natural Gas Consumption (including internal consumption) for the month of August 2022, with a volume of 5.4 BCM, recovered 95.9% to a volume of 5.5 BCM, in corresponding month of the previous year.

This report analyses the trend of consumption of petroleum products in the country during the month of August 2022. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for August 2022 is uploaded on the PPAC website ([www.ppac.gov.in](http://www.ppac.gov.in)) and on the mobile app "PPACE (PPAC-Easy)". A small summary of Natural Gas consumption is also provided.

Detailed NG production and consumption reports are available at [www.ppac.gov.in](http://www.ppac.gov.in).

#### CONSUMPTION PROFILE OF POL

The growth percentage in consumption of petroleum products, category-wise, for the month of August 2022 is given in Table-1.

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

Product	August				April-August		
	% share	2021-22	2022-23	Growth (%)	2021-22	2022-23	Growth (%)
<b>(A) Sensitive Products</b>							
LPG	13.4	2324	2394	3.1	11220	11365	1.3
SKO	0.2	129	32	-75.5	637	240	-62.3
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>11857</b>	<b>11605</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>(B) Major Decontrolled Product</b>							
HSD	35.6	5609	6338	13.0	30149	35142	16.6
MS	16.9	2692	3005	11.6	12109	14596	20.5
Naphtha	6.5	937	1157	23.4	4625	5312	14.9
ATF	3.3	379	596	57.0	1631	2919	79.0
Bitumen	2.6	312	471	51.1	2811	3200	13.8
FO/LSHS	3.4	516	601	16.6	2413	2756	14.2
Lubes+Greases	1.9	364	340	-6.7	1689	1762	4.4
LDO	0.4	83	67	-19.4	428	291	-32.1
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>10893</b>	<b>12574</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>55854</b>	<b>65978</b>	<b>18.1</b>
<b>(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products</b>							
Pet.Coke	7.0	1020	1240	21.6	5454	6351	16.4
Others*	8.8	949	1569	65.4	4729	6737	42.5
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>2809</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>10183</b>	<b>13088</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15314</b>	<b>17810</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>77894</b>	<b>90672</b>	<b>16.4</b>

\*Others include sulfur, propylene, propane, reformat, L.A.B.F.S, CBFS, butane, MTO etc.

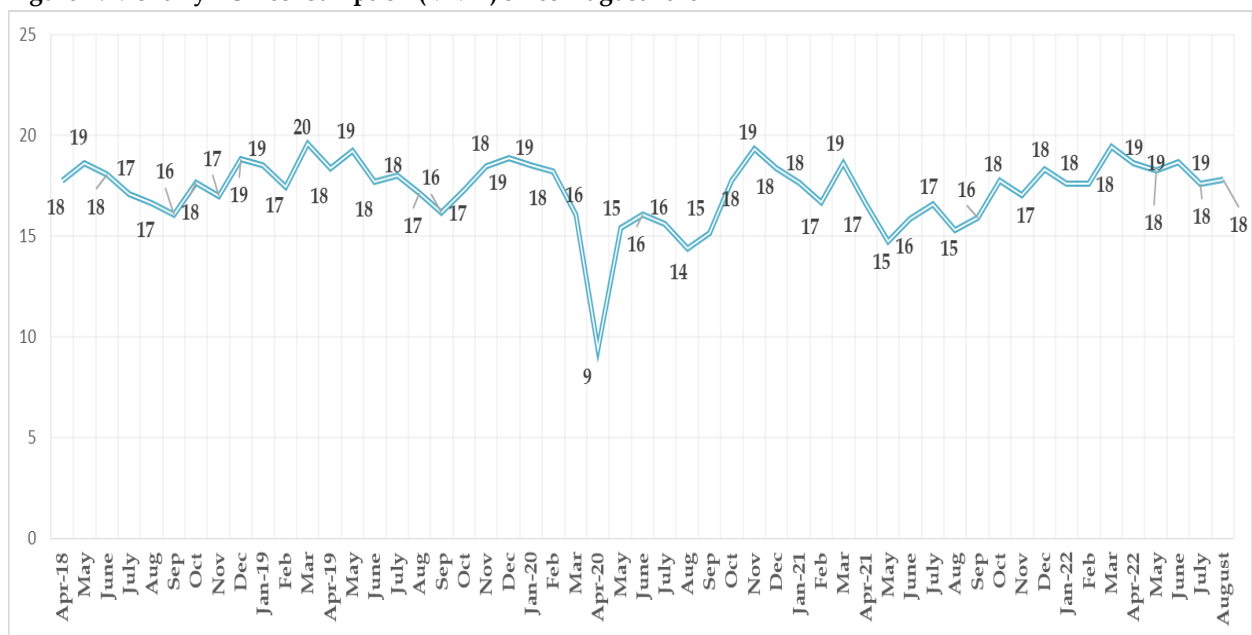
#### ALL PRODUCTS:

PPAC analyses the sales recorded by the industry and domestic sales by SEZ units based on available data. Data on direct private imports are received from DGCIS, which is added to the final sales reported by oil companies and domestic sales by SEZ units, for estimation of consumption figures.

Overall consumption of all petroleum products in August 2022 with a volume of 17.8 MMT registered a growth of 16.3% on volume of 15.3 MMT in August 2021. The products which registered a growth in the month of August 2022 were High

Speed Diesel (HSD) 13%, Petrol (MS) 11.6%, Naphtha 23.4%, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) 57%, Furnace Oil & Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) 16.6%, Bitumen 51.1%, Pet coke 21.6%, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 3.1%, and products categorised under "Others" category 65.4% while the products which registered de-growth during the month were Light Diesel Oil (LDO) -19.4% and Kerosene (SKO) -75.5%, Lubes & Greases -6.7% during the current month as compared to August 2021.

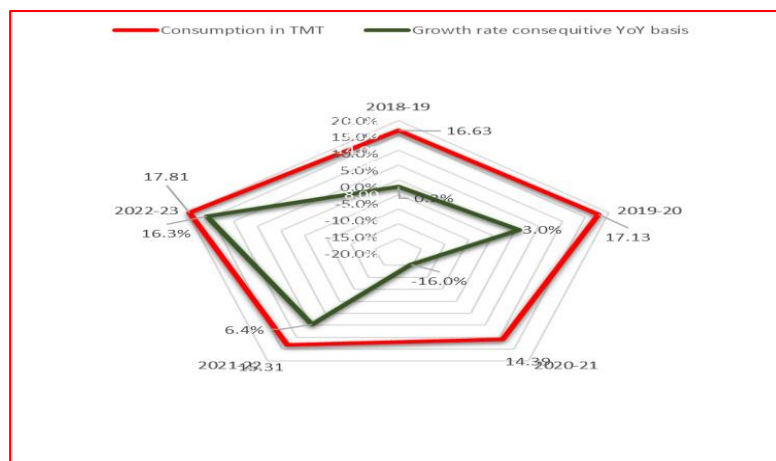
**Figure-1: Monthly POL consumption (MMT) since August 2018**



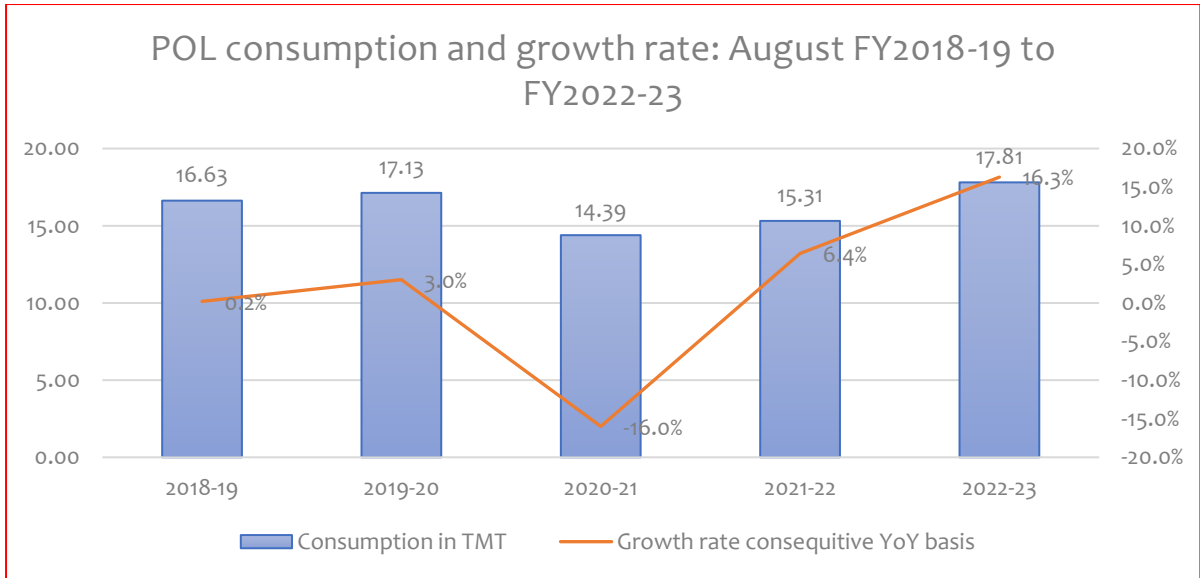
The overall POL consumption profile during August-2022 & corresponding projected growth rate were quite promising & better than pre-covid regime as found in the radar/bar chart of

comparison between total POL consumption in the month of August in FY 2018-19 to FY2022-23 and its corresponding growth rate on YoY basis.

**Chart-1: POL consumption & Growth rate YoY basis**







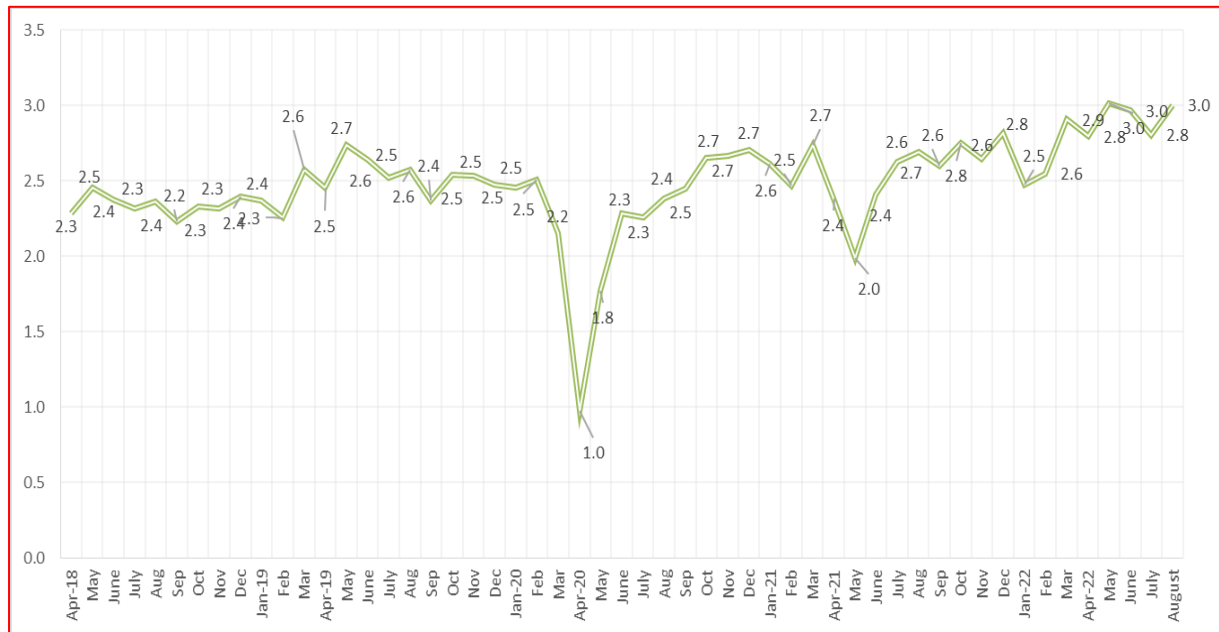
### PETROL/MOTOR SPIRIT (MS):

MS (Petrol) consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 3 MMT registered a growth of 23.2%, 30.1%, 12.5% & 24.8% over the volume of 2.41 MMT, 2.3MMT, 2.6MMT & 2.37MMT in August 2021, 2020, 2019 & 2018 respectively.

- Tourism dependent states saw heavy influx of travelers during the month giving a boost to economic activities.
- Continuing MS consumption recovery was observed on YoY basis from relatively low base in 2021; similar profile might be seen for next few months.

Major factors contributing to MS consumption during the month are as follows:

**Figure-2: Month wise MS consumption volume (MMT) since August 2018**



## OTHER FACTORS IMPACTING CONSUMPTION OF MS:

### PASSENGER VEHICLE SALES:

The Sale of Passenger Vehicles in August 2022 at 2.8 lacs recorded growth of 21.1% YoY over sale of 2.3 lacs in the month of August 2021. 'Passenger vehicle' sales have been driven by demand for 'Utility Vehicles.'

Passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 23%, 20.1% and 12.7% respectively

during the current month as compared to the same period previous year.



**Table-2: Passenger vehicle sales in the month of August 2022**

Vehicle Segment	August		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth %age
Passenger Cars	108,508	133,477	23.0
Utility Vehicles	112,863	135,497	20.1
Vans	10,853	12,236	12.7
Total PV	232,224	281,210	21.1

Source: SIAM

### TWO-WHEELER SALES:

Two-wheeler sales in August 2022 with a volume of 15.6 lacs recorded a growth of 16.3% on a month-on-month basis over volume of 13.4 lacs during August 2021.

Scooters/ Scootertte & Motorcycle sales recorded a growth of 9.5%, 23.1% respectively & Mopeds sales registered a degrowth of -30.6% during the current month as compared to the same period previous year.

**Table-3: Two Wheelers vehicle sales in the month of August 2022**

Vehicle Segment	August		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth %age
Scooters/ Scootertte	460,284	504,146	9.5
Motorcycles	825,849	1,016,794	23.1
Mopeds	52,607	36,489	-30.6
Total 2 Wheelers	1,338,740	1,557,429	16.3

Source: SIAM

### THREE-WHEELER SALES:

Three-wheeler domestic sales in August 2022 with a volume of 0.38 lac recorded a growth of 62.5% on a-month-on-month basis over volume of 0.24 lac during August 2021.

Passenger carrier and goods carrier sales recorded a growth of 93.5% & -9.9% respectively during the current month as compared to the same period previous year. The higher percentage growth is attributed to low base factor. E-rickshaw and E-cart are also registered higher individual sales during the period.

## HIGH SPEED DIESEL (HSD):

HSD (Diesel) consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 6.3 MMT recorded a growth of 13%, 30.9%, 3.6% & 2.4% over a volume of 5.6MMT, 4.8 MMT , 6.1MMT & 6.2 MMT in the month of August 2021,2020 ,2019 & 2018 respectively.

Factors affecting diesel consumption during August 2022 are as follows:

- Sowing season of Kharif ramped up HSD consumption for seeds processing and transport etc.
- Heavy monsoon affected overall HSD consumption for the month.
- IHS Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) marked at 56.2 in August 2022, the highest since last eight months, possibly due seasonally adjustment factors.
- HSD market share in direct and retail sales is shown in the Figure-4.

Figure-3: Month-wise HSD consumption (MMT) since August 2018

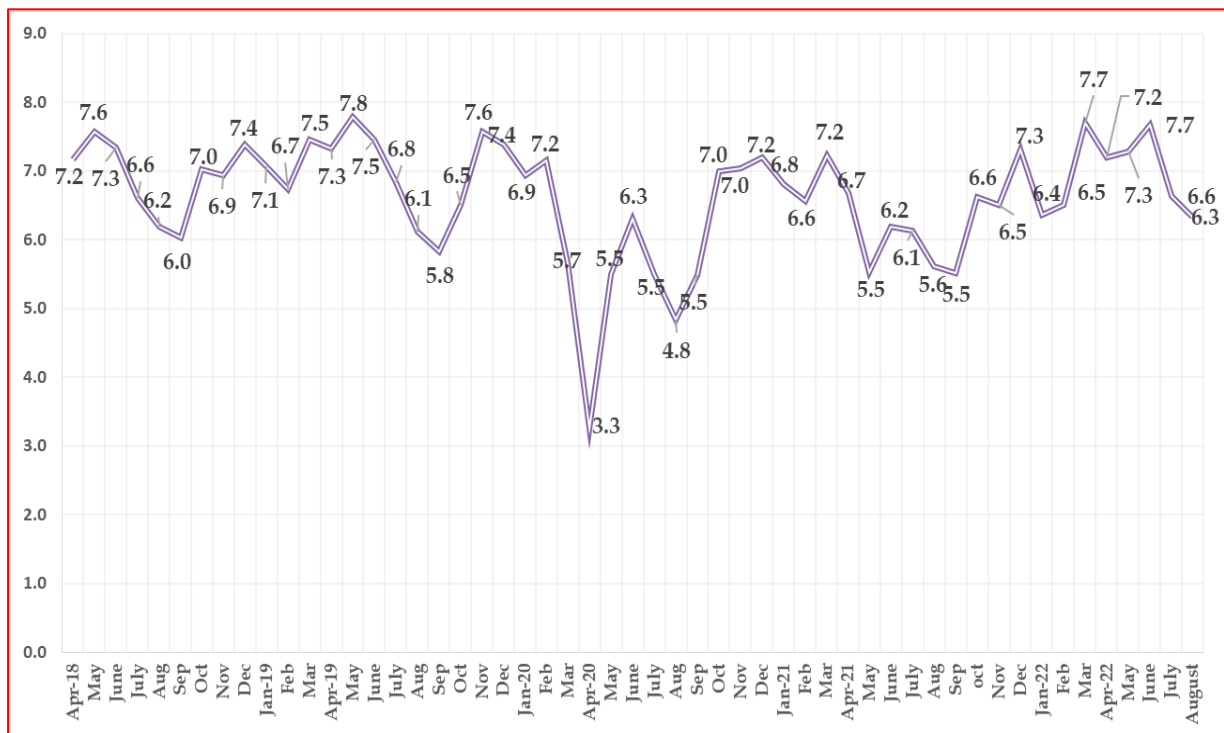
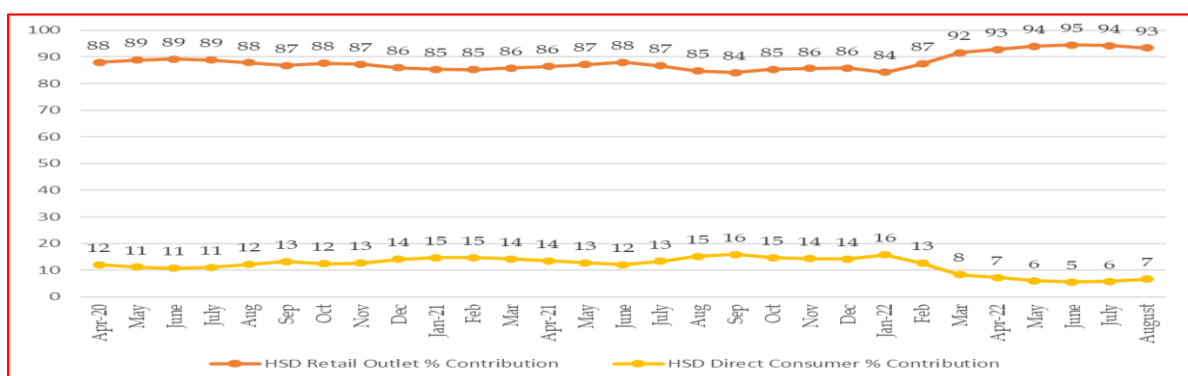


Figure-4: Share of Retail & Direct business (%) in Diesel consumption month-wise since August 2020

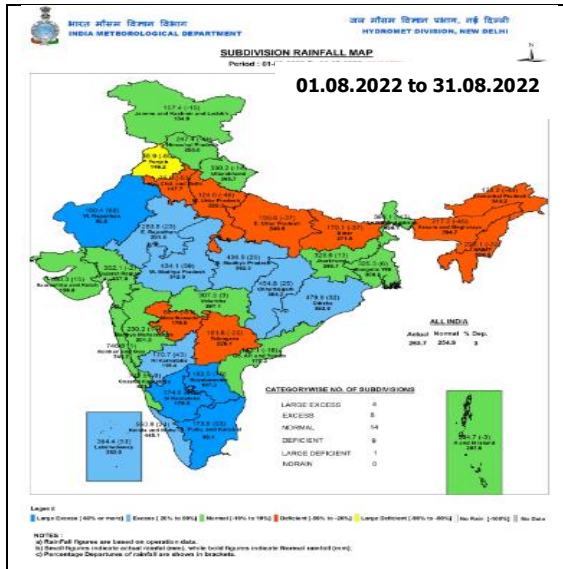


precipitation. A rainfall of 263.7 mm was recorded in the month of August 2022 as against a normal reading of 254.9 mm. Out of total 36 subdivisions, 12 divisions received excess to large excess rainfall,

## OTHER FACTORS IMPACTING CONSUMPTION OF HSD:

**Seasonal rainfall scenario:** The rainfall in the country during August 2022 was 3% above normal

10 divisions received deficient rainfall whereas 14 division received normal rainfall.



Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

**Commercial Vehicle**

Based on data reported by individual companies, on an average there has been a growth of around 31.8% in domestic sales of commercial vehicles during the month of August 2022 as compared to August 2021. The growth in commercial vehicle indicates an emerging outlook towards robust economic growth.

**Tractor Sale:**

Tractor sales as reported by major individual companies in the month of August 2022 has registered a growth rate of 0.7% as compared to sales in August 2021. Downward revision in quarter end output growth projection may affect the tractor sales during the month August-2022.

**Port Traffic:**

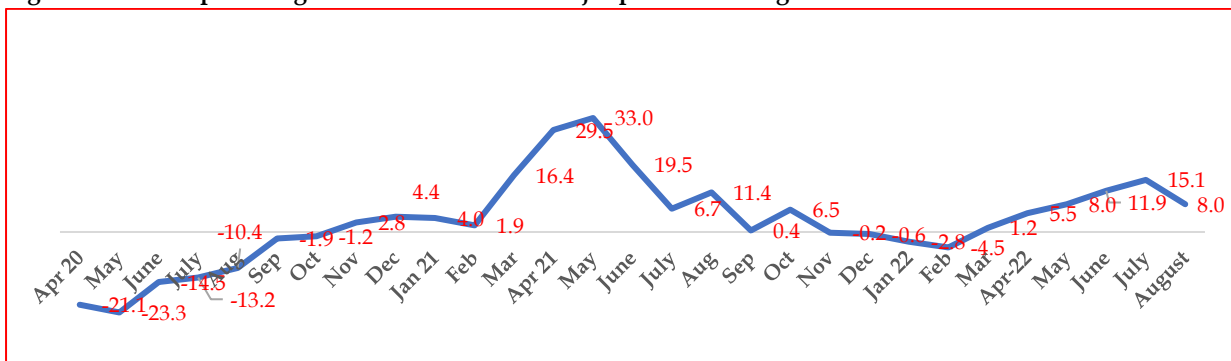
The traffic handled at major ports in India with a volume of 63 MMT in August 2022 recorded a

growth of 8% on volume of 58 MMT in the month of August 2021.

Growth was observed in cargo handled during the month of August 2022 in all the major ports like Visakhapatnam 21.9%, Kolkata & Haldia 18.6%, Chennai 11.4%, Deendayal 13.8%, Paradip 8.1%, New Mangalore 7.3%, JNPT 6.2%, Kamarajar (Ennore) 4.7% Cochin 2.3%, with respect to August-2021.

During the period April to August 2022, along with cumulative growth of 10.1%, sector wise growth was registered in coal (thermal, steam and coking) 46.4%, miscellaneous cargo 22.7%, 'Crude & Petroleum Oil & lubricants' (CPOL) 12.4%, containers tonnage 3.7% and containers TEU 5.1% with respect to August-2021. So far as commodity-wise cargo handling is concerned, the percentage share of CPOL was maximum i.e. 30%, followed by coal 25%, container-tonnage 23%, other miscellaneous cargo 12%, other liquids 4%, iron ore & pellets 5%, and fertilizer 2%.

**Figure-5: Growth percentage of traffic handled at major ports since August 2020**



**Table-4: Traffic handled at major ports in August 2022(Qty in TMT)**

Ports	August 2021	August 2022	Growth (%)
Kolkata & Haldia	4,596	5,451	18.6
Paradip	9,280	10,028	8.1
Visakhapatnam	5,117	6,239	21.9
Kamarajar (Ennore)	3,256	3,410	4.7
Chennai	3,804	4,236	11.4
V.O. Chidambaranar	3,260	3,166	-2.9
Cochin	2,778	2,841	2.3
New Mangalore	2,709	2,908	7.3
Mormugao	1,433	1,179	-17.7
Mumbai	5,025	4,601	-8.4
JNPT	6,020	6,392	6.2
Deendayal	10,633	12,101	13.8

<b>Total:</b>	<b>57911.0</b>	<b>62552.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
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Source: ipa.nic.in

#### Power situation:

The position of power supply for the month of August 2022 is given in Table-5. As per the data reported, power deficit position had reduced to

-0.3% in August-2022 as compared to -0.5% in the month of August 2021. The requirement of power in August 2022 was 1,30,720 MU has recorded a growth of 1.7% over requirement of power at 1,28,519 MU in the month of August 2021.

**Table-5: Power supplied and deficit for August 2022**

	August-2021			August-2022		
	Requirement	Supplied (MU)	Deficit %	Requirement	Supplied (MU)	Deficit %
North	44,175	43,740	-1.0%	45,839	45,634	-0.4%
West	36,478	36,405	-0.2%	35,989	35,985	0.0%
South	30,595	30,578	-0.1%	29,969	29,962	0.0%
East	15,533	15,422	-0.7%	16,943	16,730	-1.3%
North-East	1,737	1,736	-0.1%	1,980	1,979	-0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,519</b>	<b>127,881</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>130,720</b>	<b>130,290</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

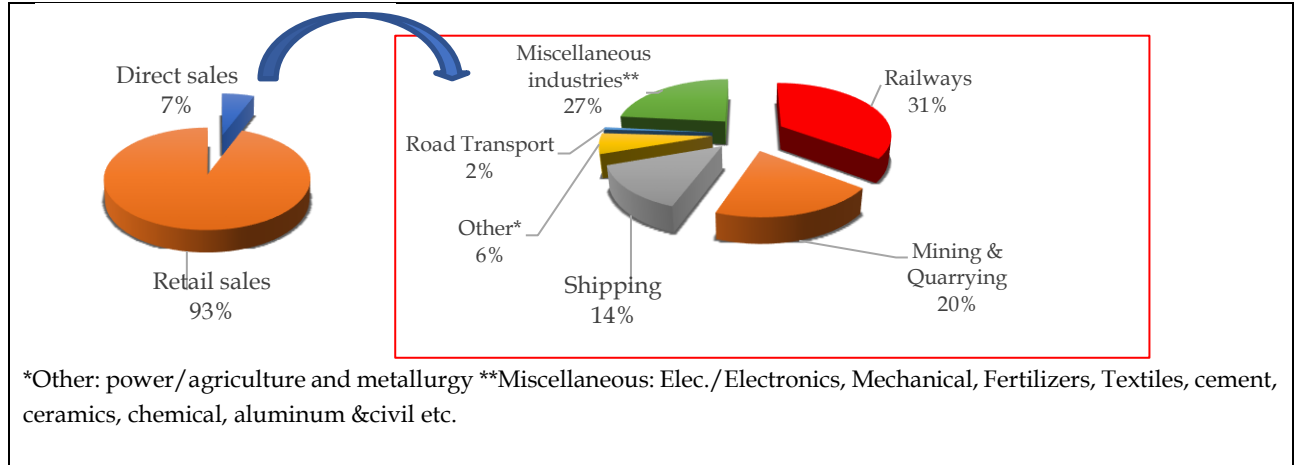
Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

#### Sectoral consumption of HSD:

The cumulative diesel sale during APRIL-AUGUST-2022 was 28.8 MMT; 94% of which was constituted by retail sales. Balance 6% falls under direct sales category as shown in 5A chart. In direct

sales category, the sectoral consumption break up is shown in 5B chart with Railways 31% followed by Miscellaneous industries 27%, Mining & Quarrying 20%, Shipping 14%, other 6% and road transport 2%. Most of the retail sales are consumed in road transport.

Figure-5A/B: sector-wise HSD consumption



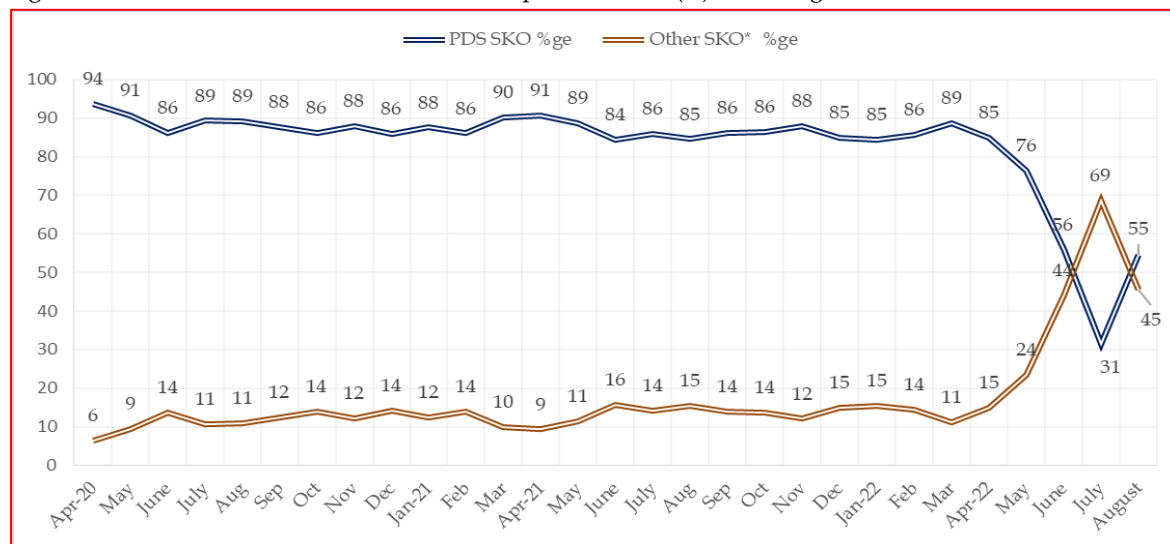
### KEROSENE:

Kerosene consumption during August-2022 with a volume of 0.032MMT registered a de-growth of 75.5%, 76.1%, 86.3% & 89.6% as compared to August 2021, 2020, 2019 & 2018 respectively. There are ten states/UTs who have voluntarily surrendered the PDS kerosene quota. Except the UT of J&K, Ladakh and Lakshadweep, all UTs and the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have been declared kerosene free. Nil sales has been registered in non-subsidized PDSSKO category during the month. In PDSSKO upliftment, West

Bengal was the biggest consumer followed by Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In non-PDS category Ladakh was the biggest consumer followed by Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu. The market share of subsidized-PDS and other SKO was 55% & 45% respectively.



Figure-6: Month-wise PDS & other-SKO consumption in share (%) since August 2020

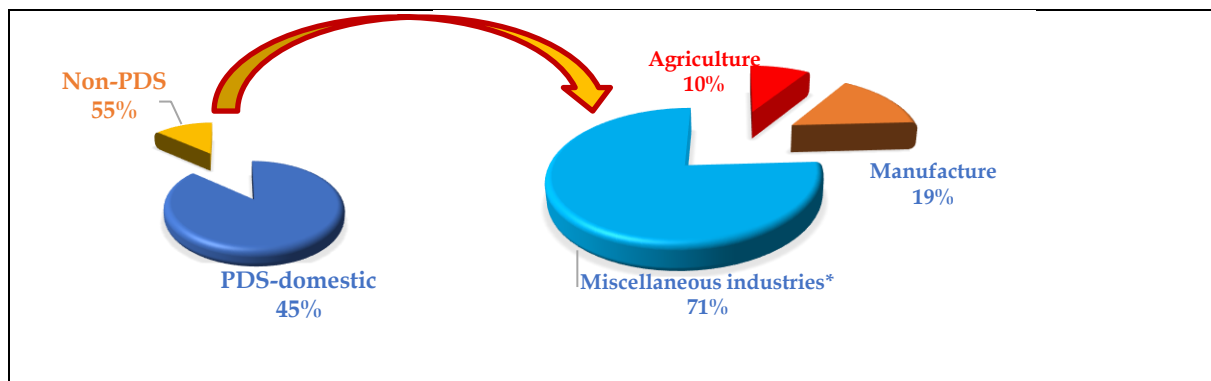


\*Other SKO: non-subsidized PDS SKO +non-PDS kerosene

### Sectoral consumption of SKO:

Out of total SKO sales during April-August-2022 with a volume of 0.32 MMT 'PDS domestic SKO' upliftment constituted to 55%. So far as SKO sales

in 'non-PDS commercial sector is concerned,' 71% accounted to miscellaneous industries followed by manufacture 19% and agriculture 10% as shown in 6A/B chart.



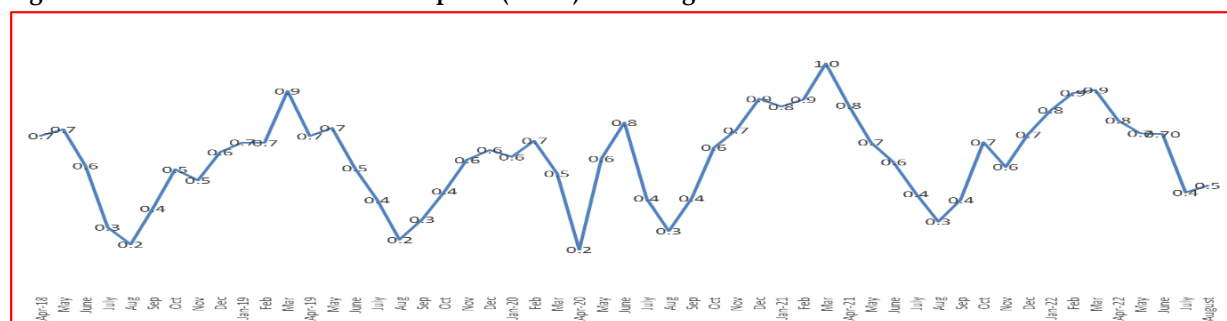
\*\*Miscellaneous industries include aviation, mining, road transport, shipping, power generation, railways, and resellers  
Figure-6A/B: PDS domestic, non-PDS commercial SKO sales & their breakup for April-August-2022

### BITUMEN:

Bitumen consumption during August 2022 with a volume of 0.5 MMT recorder a growth of 51.1% on a year-on-year basis over volume of 0.3 MMT in the month of August-2021. Significant upturn in road construction projects was observed since

November-2021. However, road construction activity was severely affected by excessive rainfall in some parts of the country especially in Uttarakhand.

Figure-7: Month-wise Bitumen consumption (MMT) since August 2018



### Sectoral consumption of Bitumen:

Cumulative bitumen sales during April-August-2022 marked a volume of 3.2 MMT of which 97% was constituted to Road construction, balance 3% was consumed by miscellaneous industries.

month of August-2019. LPG consumption during the month had been driven by consumption in domestic category.

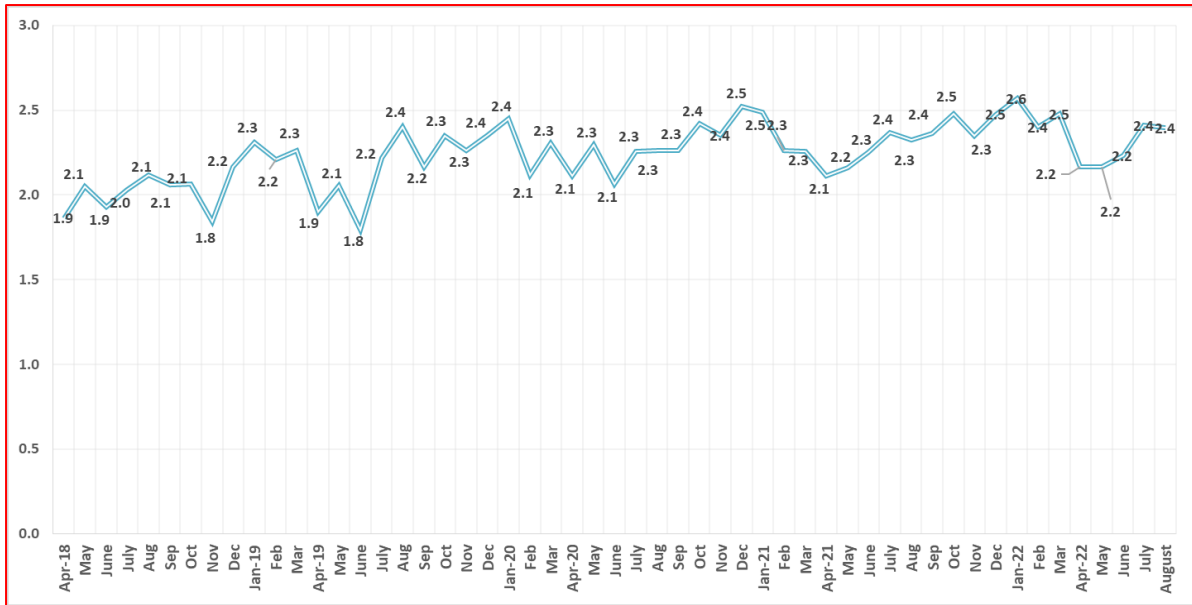
### LPG:

LPG consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 2.39MMT registered a growth of 3.1%, 5.9% & 13% over the volume of 2.32 MMT, 2.2MMT & 2MMT in the month of August 2021, 2020 & 2018 respectively; however, it recovered 99.7% over a volume of 2.4 MMT in the

Domestic LPG is supplied in 14.2 kg and 5 kg cylinders to domestic consumers for use as kitchen fuel. Packed Non-Domestic LPG is sold to commercial or industrial consumers in cylinders having water capacity less than 1000 liter. Bulk LPG is primarily sold to Industries in large containers with water capacity greater than 1000 liter for industrial applications. Auto LPG is an automotive fuel used by three and four-wheeler vehicles



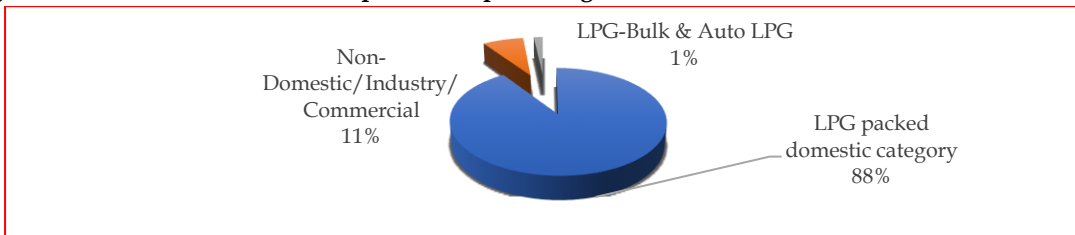
Figure-8: Month-wise LPG consumption (MMT) since August 2018



Sectoral consumption of LPG:  
 In April-August-2022 total LPG sale was 11.4 MMT largely driven by packed domestic category 88% followed by 'non-

domestic/industry/commercial sector 11% as shown in 8A chart.

**Figure-8A: Sector wise LPG consumption for April – August 2022**



**NAPHTHA:**

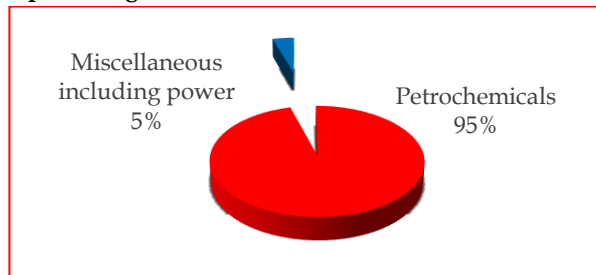
Naphtha consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 1.2MMT registered a growth of 23.4%,7.6% and 4.4% over the volume of 0.9MMT, 1.07 MMT & 1.11 MMT in August2021, 2020& 2018 respectively, however, it recovered 84.7% over a volume of 1.4 MMT in August2019. Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha.

**Sectoral consumption of Naphtha:**

Consumption of naphtha during April-August-2022 with a volume of 5.3MMT was largely driven by petrochemicals sector 95%, whereas 5%

naphtha consumption fell in 'miscellaneous industries including power' as shown in 8A chart.

**Figure-8A: Sector wise naphtha consumption for April – August 2022**



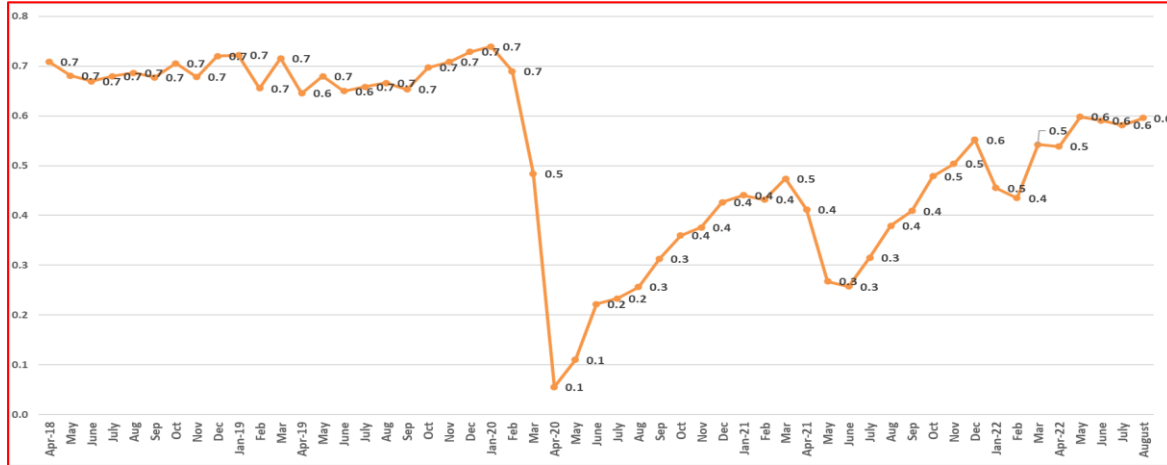
**ATF:**

ATF consumption during August 2022 with a volume of 0.6 MMT registered a growth of 57% over the volume of 0.4 MMT in August 2021. The

higher growth figures are largely affected by covid induced low base factor. Month wise ATF consumption since August-2018 is depicted in the Figure-9.



**Figure-9: Month-wise ATF consumption (MMT) since August 2018**



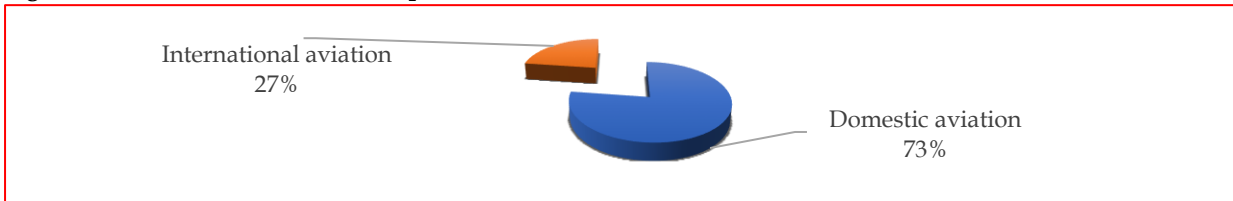
International air travel continued to emerge during the month.

**Sectoral consumption of ATF:**

Almost entire ATF consumption during April-August-2022 with a volume of 2.9 MMT,

attributed to aviation sector; 73% domestic & 27% international aviation as shown in the chart.

**Figure-10A: Sector wise ATF consumption for FY2022-23**



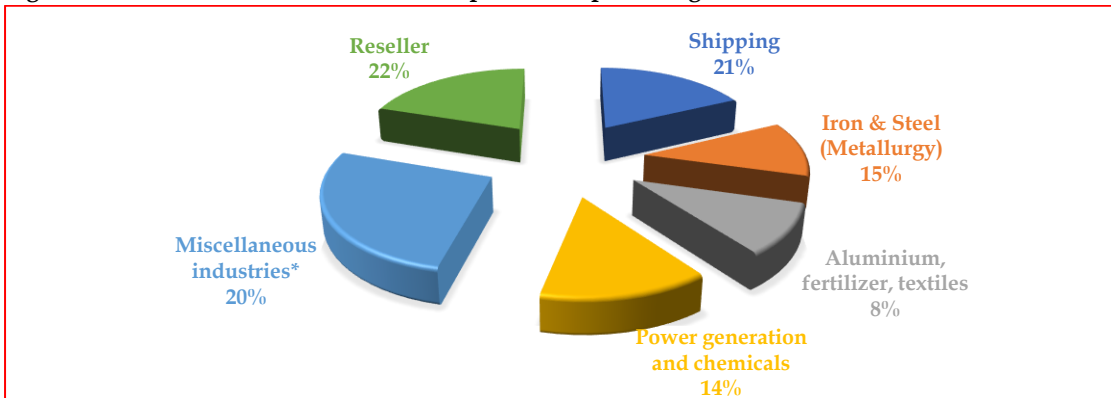
**FURNACE OIL & LOW SULPHUR HEAVY STOCK (FO/LSHS):**

FO/LSHS consumption during August 2022 with a volume of 0.6 MMT recorded a growth rate of 16.6%, 31.3% 24.9% & 1% year-to-year basis over volume of 0.51 MMT, 0.46MMT, 0.48MMT, 0.595 MMT in the month of August 2021, 2020, 2019 & 2018 respectively.

**Sectoral consumption of FO/LSHS:**

Consumption of FO/LSHS during April-August-2022 with a volume of 2.8 MMT was largely driven by 'Miscellaneous industries' 20% followed by Reseller 22%, 'shipping' 21%, 'power generation and chemicals' 14%, 'Iron & steel (metallurgy)' 15% & 'Aluminum, fertilizer & textiles' 8% as shown in the chart.

**Figure-10B: Sector wise FO+LSHS consumption for April - August 2022**



\*Miscellaneous usage includes Civil Engineering, Elec./Electronics, Mechanical etc.

## PETCOKE:

Petcoke consumption during the month of August 2022 with a volume of 1.2 MMT recorded a growth of 21.6% over volume of 1MMT in the month of August 2021. However, it recovered to 88.1%, 69.7% and 72% on year-to-year basis over a volume of 1.4MMT, 1.8 MMT & 1.7MMT in August-2020,2019 & 2018 respectively.

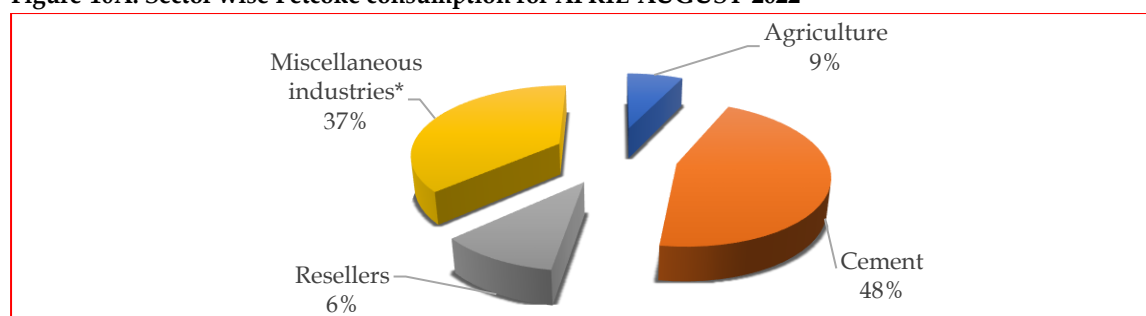
Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry has

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.

### Sectoral consumption of Petcoke:

Petcoke consumption during April-August-2022 was of 6MMT. The domestic sales largely driven by 'cement industries' 48% followed by 'miscellaneous industries' 37%, as shown in the chart.

Figure-10A: Sector wise Petcoke consumption for APRIL-AUGUST-2022



\*Miscellaneous industries include power, civil, metallurgy, mining & shipping

## LIGHT DIESEL OIL:

LDO consumption during the month August-2022 with a volume of 0.067 MMT recovered 80.6% on year-to-year basis over a volume of 0.083 MMT in the month of August 2021. However, it registered growth rate of 8%,5.6% & 43.3% over a volume of 0.062MMT, 0.063MMT and 0.047MMT in the month August-2020, 2019 &2018 respectively. LDO is extensively used in various types of furnaces.

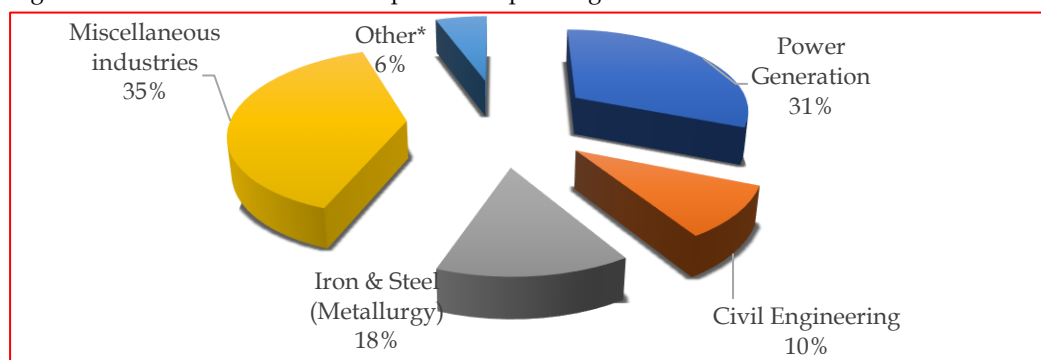
### Sectoral consumption of Light Diesel Oil:

During April-August-2022, consumption of Light Diesel oil (LDO) with a volume of 0.291 MMT was

largely driven by 'miscellaneous industries' 35% & 'Power Generation' 31% followed by 'Iron & steel (metallurgy) 18% and 'other' 6% as shown below sectoral consumption pie-chart.



Figure-11: Sector wise LDO consumption for April-August 2022



\*Other includes ceramic, aluminum, textiles, mining etc.

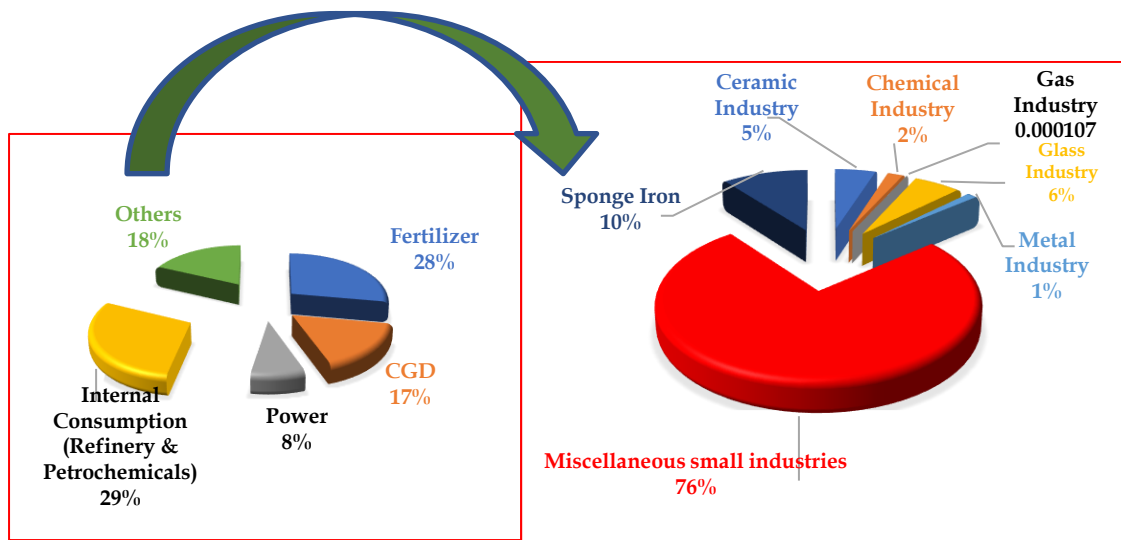
## NATURAL GAS:

Natural Gas is used as a feedstock in several industries like fertilizers, plastics and other commercially important organic chemicals and used as a fuel for electricity generation, heating purpose in industrial and commercial units. Natural gas is also used for cooking in domestic households and as a transportation fuel for vehicles. Consumption of Natural Gas with a volume of 5.2 BCM (billion cubic meters) during the month of August 2022 recovered 90 % on volume of 5.8 BCM in the month of August 2021.

### Sectoral consumption of Natural Gas:

During April-August-2022, consumption of Natural gas (NG) with a volume of 26.3 BCM was largely driven by the Internal consumption (refinery & petrochemicals) (29%) followed by fertilizer (28%), City Gas Distribution (CGD) (17%), power (8%) and others (18%). In 'others' categories, further bifurcation has been made to capture the end user as shown in the chart.

Figure-12: Sector wise consumption of Natural Gas for April-August 2022



Source: GAIL

\*\*\*\*\*

### Conversion factors taken for TMT to barrel conversion

Conversion factor (approx.)		
Product	Weight (MT)	Bbl.
LPG	1	11.6
SKO	1	8.1
Diesel	1	7.6
Petrol	1	8.9
Naphtha	1	8.7
ATF	1	8.1
Bitumen	1	6.1
Furnace Oil	1	6.7
Lubes	1	7.2
Light Diesel Oil	1	7.4
Petcoke	1	5.5
Product Basket ( for Others)	1	8.1

Product	April - August_cumulative		August						Growth(%)_2021-22 to 2022-23	Growth(%)_2021 to 2022	Growth(%)_2020 to 2022	Growth(%)_2019 to 2022	Growth(%)_2018 to 2022	Growth(%)_2021 to 2022
	2021-22	2022-23	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022							
	('000 MT)													
<b>(A) Sensitive Products</b>														
LPG	11220	11365	1.3	2402	2262	2324	2394	13.0	-0.3	5.9	3.1			
SKO	637	240	-62.3	231	132	129	32	-89.6	-86.3	-76.1	-75.5			
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11857</b>	<b>11605</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2633</b>	<b>2394</b>	<b>2452</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>			
<b>(B) Major Decontrolled Product</b>														
HSD	30149	35142	16.6	6117	4843	5609	6338	2.4	3.6	30.9	13.0			
MS	12109	14596	20.5	2575	2382	2692	3005	27.2	16.7	26.2	11.6			
Naphtha	4625	5312	14.9	1367	1075	937	1157	4.4	-15.3	7.6	23.4			
ATF	1631	2919	79.0	666	256	379	596	-13.2	-10.6	132.4	57.0			
Bitumen	2811	3200	13.8	231	270	312	471	124.0	104.2	74.7	51.1			
FO/LSHS	2413	2756	14.2	481	458	516	601	1.0	24.9	31.3	16.6			
Lubes+Greases	1689	1762	4.4	310	366	364	340	9.1	9.5	-7.2	-6.7			
LDO	428	291	-32.1	63	62	83	67	43.3	5.6	8.0	-19.4			
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>55854</b>	<b>65978</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>11811</b>	<b>9712</b>	<b>10893</b>	<b>12574</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>			
<b>(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products</b>														
<b>Sub - Total (A) + (B)</b>	<b>67710.8</b>	<b>77583.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13932.3</b>	<b>12106.0</b>	<b>13345.1</b>	<b>15000.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>			
Pet.Coke	5454	6351	16.4	1721	1408	1020	1240	-28.0	-30.3	-11.9	21.6			
Others*	4729	6737	42.5	908	876	949	1569	61.1	72.8	79.1	65.4			
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10183</b>	<b>13088</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2686</b>	<b>2284</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>2809</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>77894</b>	<b>90672</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16627</b>	<b>14390</b>	<b>15314</b>	<b>17810</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>			

\*Others include sulfur, propylene, propane, reformat, L.A.B.F.S, CBFS, butane, MTO etc.

Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2022-23 (Provisional)						
('Million barrels per day)						
Product	April - August cumulative			August		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth(%)_2021-22 to 2022-23	2021	2022	Growth(%)_2021 to 2022
<b>(A) Sensitive Products</b>						
LPG	0.85	0.86	1.3	0.87	0.90	3.1
SKO	0.03	0.01	-62.3	0.03	0.01	-75.5
Sub Total	0.88	0.87	-1.1	0.90	0.90	0.1
<b>(B) Major Decontrolled Product</b>						
HSD	1.50	1.75	16.6	1.38	1.56	13.0
MS	0.70	0.85	20.5	0.77	0.86	11.6
Naphtha	0.26	0.30	14.9	0.26	0.33	23.4
ATF	0.09	0.15	79.0	0.10	0.16	57.0
Bitumen	0.11	0.13	13.8	0.06	0.09	51.1
FO/LSHS	0.11	0.12	14.2	0.11	0.13	16.6
Lubes&Greases	0.08	0.08	4.4	0.08	0.08	-6.7
LDO	0.02	0.01	-32.1	0.02	0.02	-19.4
Sub Total	2.87	3.40	18.4	2.79	3.22	15.3
Sub - Total (A) + (B)	4	4	13.8	3.69	4.12	11.6
<b>(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products</b>						
Pet.Coke	0.25	0.23	-7.2	0.03	0.04	21.6
Others*	0.31	0.35	13.6	0.03	0.05	65.4
Sub Total	0.56	0.58	4.4	0.06	0.09	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>12.1</b>

\*Others include sulfur, propylene, propane, reformat, L.A.B.F.S, CBFS, butane, MTO etc.



**Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell**

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India

*Har Kaam Desh Ke Naam*



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