Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India

INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REPORT-POL & NG, JANUARY 2023

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वितरण CIRCULATION:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय:	MoP&NG:
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 व मार्केटिंग) संयुक्त सचिव (एक्सप्लोरेशन व बायो रिफाइनरी) संयुक्त सचिव (जीपी) संयुक्त सचिव (जी) उप महानिदेशक, (इ एवं एस) संयुक्त सचिव (आईएफडी) संयुक्त सचिव (आईसी) **डी जी एच:** महानिदेशक (डी जी एच) **ओ आई डी बी :** सचिव (ओ आई डी बी) नीति आयोग: सलाहकार (ऊर्जा), नीति आयोग उद्योग: 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	PS to Hon'ble Minister (P&NG) OSD to Hon'ble Minister (P& NG) PS to Hon'ble Minister of State (P&NG) Secretary, P&NG Additional Secretary, P&NG Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor Jt. Secretary (Refinery & Marketing) Jt. Secretary (Exploration & BioRefinery Jt. Secretary (GP) Jt. Secretary (G) Deputy Director General (E&S) Jt. Secretary (IFD) Jt. Secretary (International Cooperation) **DGH:** DG, DGH **OIDB:** Secretary (OIDB) **NITI Aayog:** Advisor (Energy), NITI Aayog **Industry:** Chairman, IOC / ONGC New Delhi C&MD – BPC / HPC / GAIL Director (Mkt.), IOC/ BPC / HPC /GAIL President - RIL, MD & CEO – HMEL, CEO (Mktg.) – Nayara DG, FIPI MD- NRL, Guwahati/ CPCL, Chennai/ MRPL, Mangalore OMCs Planning & Retail Groups – HO

From the desk of DG-PPAC

Greetings from Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell!

Dear readers,

Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), an attached office of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG), Government of India, collects and analyses data on the Oil and Gas sector.

PPAC publishes the Industry POL and NG consumption report on its website www.ppac.gov.in which jas been readily redesigned to have modern look and feel.

It is a critical data analysis of pan India demand and distribution profile of POL & NG products. The historical trend of domestic consumption of various products and their YoY and cumulative growth rate define a clear time series profile of the demand regime. The sectoral breakup of consumption of most of the POL and NG products put a light on the actual percentage share of a finished product to its end users.

In this edition you will see an update on domestic consumption data.

I hope the report would serve the purpose of meta data analysis for stakeholders in the oil and gas sectors, alternate energy division & the planners, policymakers, academicians, analysts, market researchers & the industries. I suggest all the stakeholders to have a look on ppac website for various data and reports.

पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ की ओर से अभिवादन!

प्रिय पाठकों,

पेट्रोलियम योजना और विश्लेषण सेल (PPAC), भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय (MoPNG) का एक संबद्ध कार्यालय, तेल और गैस क्षेत्र पर डेटा एकत्र और विश्लेषण करता है।

पीपीएसी अपनी वेबसाइट www.ppac.gov.in पर उद्योग पीओएल और एनजी खपत रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करता है जिसे आधुनिक रूप और अनुभव के लिए आसानी से फिर से डिजाइन किया गया है। यह पीओएल और एनजी उत्पादों की अखिल भारतीय मांग और वितरण प्रोफ़ाइल का एक महत्वपूर्ण डेटा विश्लेषण है। विभिन्न उत्पादों की घरेलू खपत की ऐतिहासिक प्रवृत्ति और उनकी साल दर साल और संचयी विकास दर मांग व्यवस्था की एक स्पष्ट समय श्रृंखला प्रोफ़ाइल को परिभाषित करती है। अधिकांश पीओएल और एनजी उत्पादों की खपत का क्षेत्रीय विभाजन अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए तैयार उत्पाद के वास्तविक प्रतिशत हिस्से पर प्रकाश डालता है।

इस संस्करण में आप घरेलू खपत डेटा पर अपडेट देखेंगे।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह रिपोर्ट तेल और गैस क्षेत्रों में हितधारकों, वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा प्रभाग और योजनाकारों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों, विश्लेषकों, बाजार शोधकर्ताओं और उद्योगों के लिए मेटा डेटा विश्लेषण के उद्देश्य को पूरा करेगी। मैं सभी हितधारकों को सुझाव देता हूं कि वे विभिन्न डेटा और रिपोर्ट के लिए पीपीसी वेबसाइट देखें।

P.Manoj Kumar
Director General-PPAC

प.मनोज कुमार

महानिदेशक-पीपीएसी

From the desk of D&ES- I/C

Subject: Industry Consumption Review Report of PPAC: January 2023

For the fourth time the total POL consumption crossed 18.5 MMT band in this financial year during January-23 indicating a promising growth & we are very close to our estimated target of monthly 20MMT horizon.

January-23 domestic POL consumption shrunk a bit compared to December-22 purely due to quarted ending effect. HSD (12.6%), MS(14.2%), ATF (46.3%), FO/LSHS(10.3%),

'Lubes & Grease'(19.1%) consumption has shown remarkable YoY growth during the month. Indian Oil and Gas industries are maintaining strong sequential growth in their crude refining and production potential as well.

Recevery pattern was observed in Bitumen, LDO , SKO and petcoke consumption figure and maerginally in LPG.

IHS Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) , eway bill collection, GST collection etc. during the month indicated rapid momentum in Indian economy.

The crude supply to India remained flexible & the average crude price for Indian Basket in January-22 hinged around USD80.92/bbl.

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 - January 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.**

विषय: पीपीएसी की उद्योग बिक्री समीक्षा रिपोर्ट – दिसंबर 2022

इस वित्तीय वर्ष में जनवरी-23 के दौरान चौथी बार कुल पीओएल खपत 18.5 एमएमटी बैंड को पार कर गया, जो एक आशाजनक वृद्धि का संकेत है और हम इस वित्तीय वर्ष में ही 20 एमएमटी क्षितिज को पार करने के अपने अनुमानित लक्ष्य के बहुत करीब हैं।

जनवरी-23 घरेलू पीओएल की खपत दिसंबर-22 की तुलना में थोड़ी कम हुई है। एचएसडी (12.6%), एमएस (14.2%), एटीएफ (46.3%), एफओ / एलएसएचएस (10.3%) ।

'ल्यूब्स एंड ग्रीस' (19.1 फीसदी) की खपत ने महीने के दौरान उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दिखाई है। भारतीय तेल और गैस उद्योग अपने कच्चे तेल शोधन और उत्पादन क्षमता में भी मजबूत क्रमिक वृद्धि बनाए हुए हैं।

बिटुमेन, एलडीओ, एसकेओ और पेटकोक की खपत के आंकड़े और एलपीजी में मेर्जिनली में सुधार पैटर्न देखा गया था।

महीने के दौरान आईएचएस मार्किट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग परचेजिंग मैनेजर इंडेक्स (पीएमआई), ईवे बिल कलेक्शन, जीएसटी कलेक्शन आदि ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में तेजी का संकेत दिया।भारत में कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति लचीली रही और सितंबर-22 में भारतीय बास्केट के लिए कच्चे तेल की औसत कीमत लगभग **USD 80.92/bbl** थी।

पेट्रोलियम योजना और विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ **(PPAC)** द्वारा मासिक पेट्रोलियम उद्योग खपत समीक्षा रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। रिपोर्ट में अप्रैल-नवम्बर 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 ऋत्विक 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:

As on trial basis, demo-run of Inland water vessel powered by methyl ester blended diesel (MD15) was carried out at Guwahati in prensence of Union Cabinet and State ministers of Petroleum and Natural Gas. ONGC's Sagar Samrat' production unit with a production potential of 6 KBD has been rededicated to the nation on 28th January,2023.

The Goods and Services Tax collection marked Rs.1.6 lakh crore in January 2023, 24% higher than in January 2021. This is the second highest GST collection in this financial year, after April-2022. GST collection crosses 1.5 lakh crore band third time in FY2022-23.

The average FOB (Free on Board) price of Indian basket crude oil during the month January-2023 was USD 80.92/bbl.

The power demand in January 2023 increased by 12.3% as compared to January 2023 and power deficit was 0.6% in the month of January 2023. The average rainfall during the month was registered at 14.8 mm with percentage of departures 13percent with respect to 'this year January normal rainfall value' of 17.1 mm. Traffic at major ports during the month of January 2022 recorded a YoY growth 12.2% of the volumes in the month of January 2021.
The growth percentage in consumption of petroleum products, category-wise, for the month of January 2022 is given in Table-1.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT WISE POL CONSUMPTION PROFILE FOR JANUARY-22

1. The consumption of petroleum products in January 2023 with a volume of 18.748MMT recorded a growth of 3.6% on volume of 18.1 MMT in January 2022, 6.3 % growth on volume of 17.7 MMT in January 2021, 0.01% growth on volume 18.746MMT in January 2020 and 1.2% growth on volume of 18.5 MMT in January 2019.The economic momentum is under acceleration with appreciable growth rate.
2. MS (Petrol) consumption during the month of January 2022 with a volume of 2.8 MMT(0.84 mbpd) recorded a growth of 14.2% on the volume of 2.5MMT (0.73 mbpd) in January 2021. The Sale of Passenger Vehicles in January-2023 with a volume of 3 lacs registered a growth 17.2% over volume of 2.5 lacs during January-2022. Two-wheeler sales in January 2023 with a volume of 11.8 lacs marked 3.8% over volume of 11.4 lacs during January-2022. Three-wheeler domestic passenger vehicles touched a sales volume of 0.49 lac in January-2023 registering 102.3% YoY growth rate over a volume of 0.24 lac in January-2022.

3. HSD (Diesel) consumption during the month of January 2023 with a volume of 7.2 MMT (1.82 mbpd) recorded a growth of 12.6% on the volume of 6.4 MMT(1.62 mbpd) MMT in the month of January-22

4. LPG consumption during the month of January 2023 with a volume of 2.51 MMT recovered 97.8% over the volume of 2.57 MMT in the month of January 2022. As usual, LPG consumption during the month had been largely driven by consumption in domestic category.

5. ATF consumption during January 2023 with a volume of 0.7 MMT registered a growth of 46.3%, over a volume of 0.5 MMT during the month of January 2022.

6. Bitumen consumption during January 2023 with a volume of 0.6 MMT revovered 78.2% over a volume of 0.8 MMT in the month of January 2022.

7. Kerosene (SKO) consumption with a volume of 0.03 MMT registered a de-growth of 73.6% in January 2023 as compared to January 2022. SKO consumption during the month is largely constituted by non-PDS category 0.018 MMT followed by PDS SKO 0.016 MMT. Only the state of Karnataka and Kerala registered 592KL(0.461TMT) and 1380 KL(1.074TMT) sales respectively in nonsubsidised PDS SKO category during the month of January.

8. Average percentage of ethanol blending in petrol (EBP) marked 11.6% in January-2023. Around 41.8 cr litre ethanol has been blended in petrol under EBP program

9. Total Natural Gas Consumption (including internal consumption) for the month of January 2022, with a volume of 5.2 BCM, registered 0.2% growth rate over the volume of 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 January 2022. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for January 2022 is uploaded on the PPAC website (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.

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

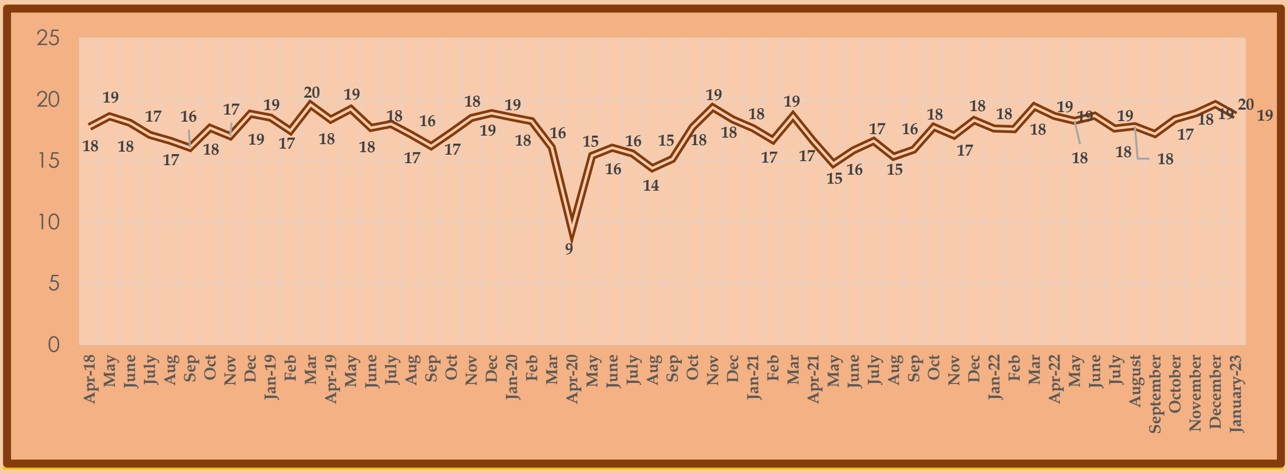
Product	January-23				April-January-23		
	2021-22	2022-23	% share of 2022-23	Growth (%)	2021-22	2022-23	Growth (%)
(A) Sensitive Products							**Unit-TMT**
LPG	2567	2509	13	-2.2	23457	23714	1.1
SKO	126	33	0.2	-73.6	1262	426	-66.2
Sub Total	**2693**	**2543**	**14**	**-5.6**	**24720**	**24140**	**-2.3**
(B) Major Decontrolled Product							
HSD	6374	7177	38	12.6	62472	71095	13.8
MS	2473	2824	15	14.2	25391	29089	14.6
Naphtha	1437	1192	6	-17.0	12016	10092	-16.0
ATF	456	666	4	46.3	4031	6054	50.2
Bitumen	831	649	3	-21.8	6046	5841	-3.4
FO/LSHS	545	601	3	10.3	5180	5776	11.5
Lubes+Greases	317	378	2	19.1	3667	3216	-12.3
LDO	92	50	0.3	-45.1	853	591	-30.8
Sub Total	**12524**	**13539**	**72**	**8.1**	**119655**	**131754**	**10.1**
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products							
Pet.Coke	1850	1558	8	-15.8	12489	14931	7670
Others*	1024	1109	6	8.3	10383	12489	7846
Sub Total	**2874**	**2667**	**14**	**-7.2**	**22872**	**27421**	**19.9**
Total	**18091**	**18748**	**100**	**3.6**	**167247**	**183315**	**9.6**

**Others include sulfur, propylene, propane, reformat, L.A.B.F.S, CBFS, butane, MTO etc.*
NOTE :
i) All figures are provisional.
ii) The source of information includes Oil Companies, DGCIS & online SEZ data.
iii) The consumption estimates represent market demand and is aggregate of :
(a) actual sales by oil companies in domestic market,
(b) consumption through direct imports by private parties (Private direct imports prorated for November-22 to January'23, which may undergo change on receipt of actual data), and
(c) sales by SEZ units in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA)

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.

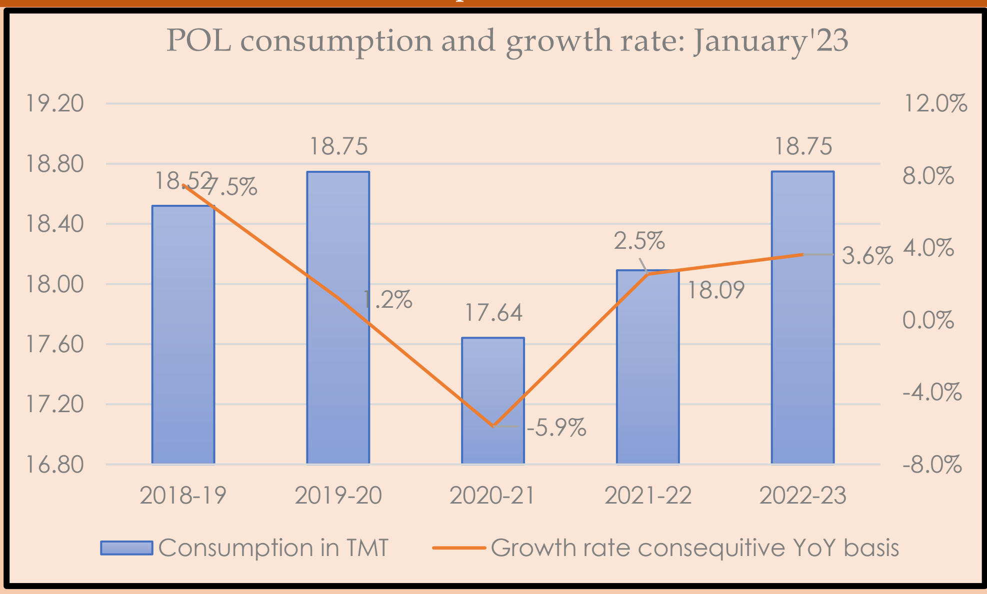
Overall consumption of all petroleum products in January 2023 with a volume of 18.7 MMT registered a growth of 3.6% on volume of 18.1 MMT in January 2022. The products which registered a growth in the month of January 2023 were High Speed Diesel (HSD) 12.6%, Petrol (MS) 14.2%, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) 46.3%, Furnace Oil & Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) 10.3%, Lubes plus greases 19.1% and products categorised under "Others" category 8.3% while the products which registered de-growth during the month were lequified petroleum gas (LPG) 2.2%, Kerosene (SKO) 73.6%, Naphtha (17%), Bitumen (21.8%), Light Diesel Oil (LDO) 45.1%, and petcoke 15.8% as compared to January 2022.

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



The overall POL domestic consumption profile during January-2023 & 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 January in FY 2018-19 to FY2022-23 and its corresponding growth rate on YoY basis.

Chart-1: POL consumption & Growth rate YoY basis



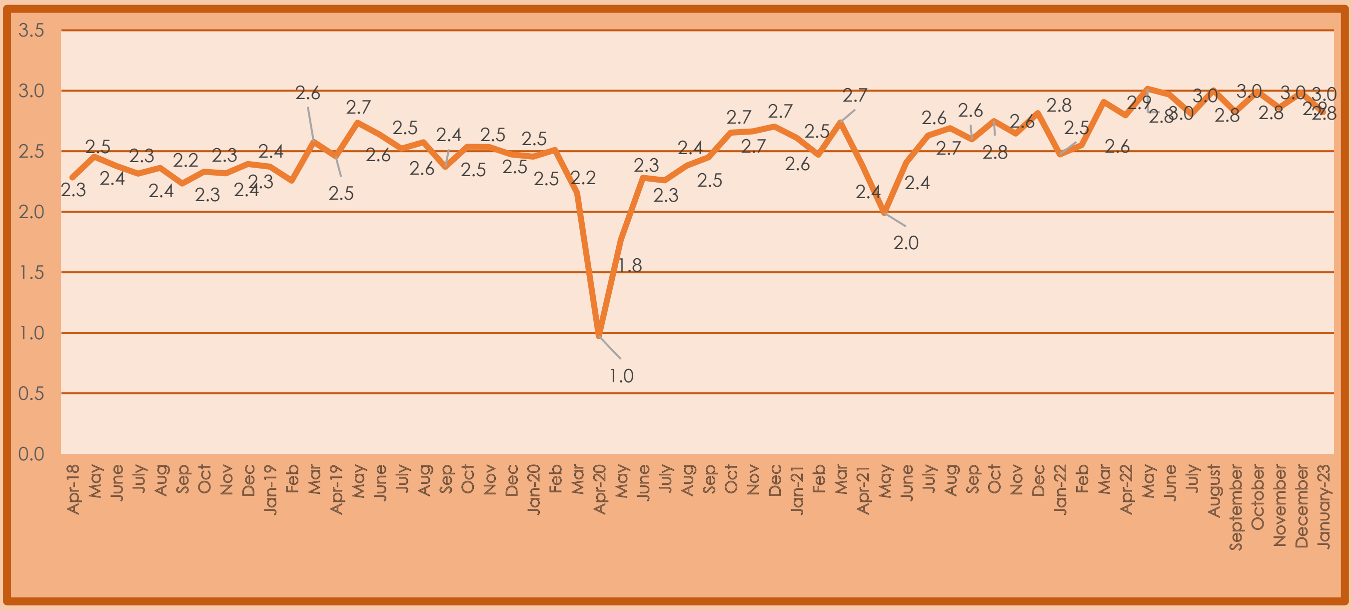
PETROL/MOTOR SPIRIT (MS):

MS (Petrol) consumption during the month of January 2023 with a volume of 2.8 MMT registered a growth of 14.2%, 8.2%, 15% and 19% over the volume of 2.5MMT, 2.6MMT, 2.5MMT & 2.4MMT in January 2022, 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

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

- Economic momentum wel maintained during the month
- In few cases, Mobility shifted towards MS due to volatile CNG price
- Tourism dependent states saw heavy influx of travelers giving a boost to economic activities
- Less rain also accounted for higher influx of vehicles
- Marriage season, holiday travel attributed to higher car sales attributing increased MS consumption
- Low base factor accounted for historic high growth percentage rates as usual.

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



OTHER FACTORS IMPACTING CONSUMPTION OF MS:

PASSENGER VEHICLE SALES:

The Sale of Passenger Vehicles in January 2023 at 3 lacs recorded growth of 17.2% YoY over sale of 2.5 lacs in the month of January 2021. ‘Passenger vehicle’ sales have been driven by ‘utility vehicles.’

Passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of 8.1%, 27.7%, 11.3% respectively during the current month as compared to the same period previous year. However, the data comparison is without BMW, Mercedes, Tata Motors and Volvo Auto sales data.

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

Vehicle Segment	January		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth %age
Passenger Cars	126,693	136931	8.1
Utility Vehicles	116,962	149,328	27.7
Vans	10,632	11,832	11.3
Total PV	254,287	298,091	17.2

Source: SIAM (BMW,Mercedes, Tata Motors and Volvo Auto data not available)

TWO-WHEELER SALES:

Two-wheeler sales in January 2023 with a volume of 11.8 lacs recorded a growth of 3.8% on a month-on-month basis over volume of 11.4 lacs during January 2022.

Scooters/ Scootertte & Motorcycle sales was impacted by the shortage in semiconductors and other special elements in the market.

THREE-WHEELER SALES:

Three-wheeler domestic sales in January 2023 with a volume of 0.49 lac recorded a growth of 102.3% on a month-on-month basis over volume of 0.24 lac during January 2022.

Table-3: Two & Three Wheelers vehicle sales in the month of January 2022

Vehicle Segment	January		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth %age
Scooters/Scotrette	361,299	376,035	4.1
Motor Cycles/Step-Throughs	743,804	771,621	3.7
Mopeds	35,785	36,723	2.6
2 Wheelers total estimate	1,140,888	1,184,379	3.8
Passenger Carrier-3 wheeler	16,592	37,061	123.4
Goods Carrier-3 wheeler	5,868	8,346	42.2
E-Rickshaw	1,416	3,188	125.1
E-cart	302	308	2.0
3 Wheelers total estimate	24,178	48,903	102.3

Source: SIAM

HIGH SPEED DIESEL (HSD):

HSD (Diesel) consumption during the month of January 2022 with a volume of 7.2 MMT recorded a growth of 12.6%, 5.4%, 3.2% & 1.5% over a volume of 6.4MMT, 6.8 MMT, 6.96 MMT & 7.07 MMT in the month of January 2022,2021,2020 & 2019 respectively. The HSD consumption for the month has crossed 7MMT band for the sixth time in FY-2022-23 so far.

Factors affecting diesel consumption during January 2022 are as follows:

- Less rain fall & nearing harvesting season of rabi crop ramped up diesel consumption in irrigation, pumps etc.
- Marriage season influenced personal mobility and gave push to diesel consumption.
- Full fleged industrial and mining activites in various parts of India increased diesel consumption. Less rainfall during the month ramped up mining activities.
- Election in some states of the country ramped up vehicular movement and usage of Diesel Genrator etc. attributing increased HSD consumption

IHS Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) marked 55.4 in January 2023 from 57.8 in December-22. Though it is lower than December-22, it remained above its long-run average indicating demand resilience with favourable domestic sales.

Pan India based dometic HSD consumption since April-18 till date is shown in the Fig-3. HDS market share in direct and retail sales is shown in the Figure-4.

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

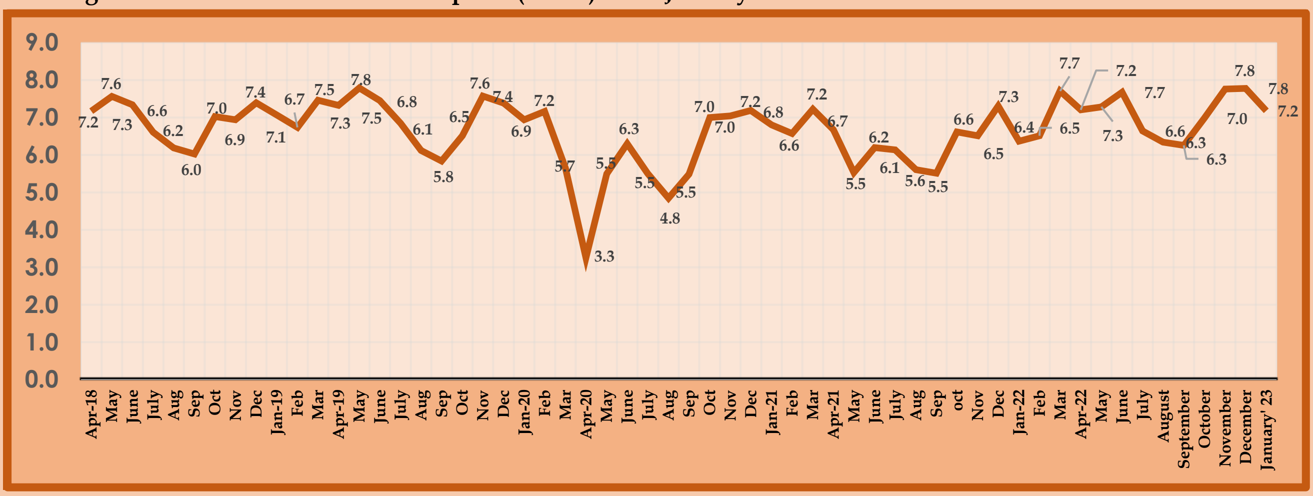
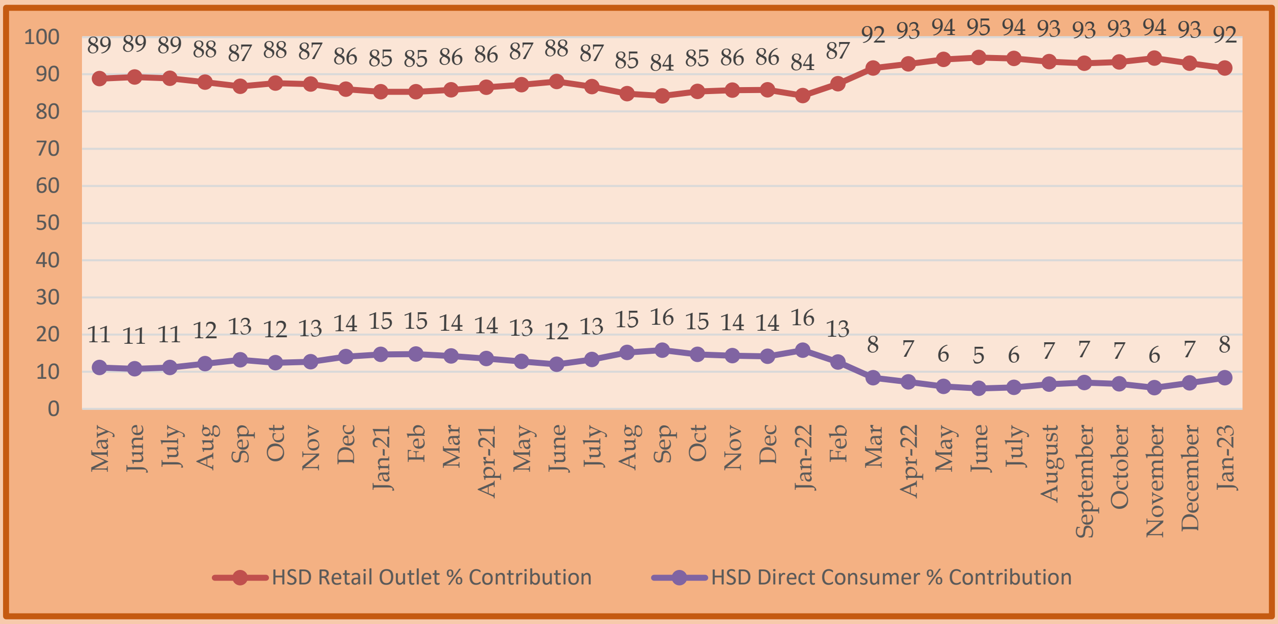


Figure-4: **Share of Retail & Direct business (%) in Diesel consumption month-wise since January 2020**

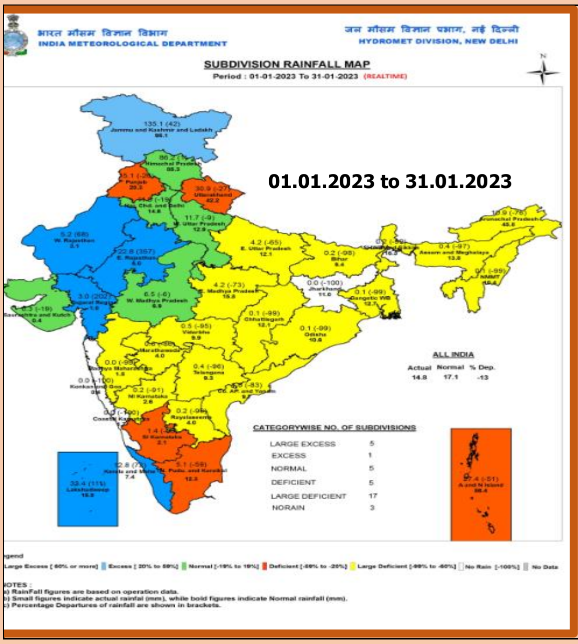


OTHER FACTORS IMPACTING CONSUMPTION OF HSD:

Seasonal rainfall scenario: The rainfall in the country during January 2023 was 13% below normal precipitation. A rainfall of 14.8 mm was recorded in the month of January 2023 as against a normal reading of 17.1 mm.

Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

Out of total 36 subdivisions, 6 divisions received excess to large excess rainfall, 5 divisions received deficient rainfall whereas 25 division received normal rainfall.



E-Way Bill

The electronic bill is mandatory document for transportation of goods of value higher than Rs 50,000. This Electronic document is used to track goods being moved around between cities and states. Economic activity driven by domestic trade is reflected from e-way bill generation. Number of E-way bills reflect quantum of transport activities directly influencing Diesel sales.

For the month of January, the volume of e-way bills generated was notch below 84.14 million.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Based on data reported by individual companies, 70% in domestic sales of commercial vehicles including three-wheelers during the month of January 2023 as compared to January 2022. 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 January 2023 has registered a growth rate of 31% as compared to sales in January 2022. Growing Rabi crop season and less rainfall affected the growth in tractor sales during the month January-2023.

PORT TRAFFIC:

The traffic handled at major ports in India with a volume of 70.1 MMT in January 2023 recorded a growth of 12.2% on volume of 62.5 MMT in the month of January 2022.

Growth was observed in cargo handled during the month of January 2022 in all the major ports like Kolkata & Haldia 30.5%, Paradip 24.1%, Visakhapatnam 11.1%, Kamarajar (Ennore) 13.2%, Chennai 8.7%, V.O.Chidambaranar 53.2%, New Mangalore 1.5%, Mormugao 6.2%, Mumbai 9.8% and JNPA (revised from JNPT in Nov-22) 9.2% with respect to January-2021.

During 'April-22 to January-23', sector wise growth was registered in coal (thermal, steam and coking) 56%, Other miscellaneous cargo 12.2%, Crude & Petroleum Oil & lubricants LPG/LNG' (CPOL) 12.6%, with respect to 'April-21 to January-22'. The Percentage tonnage share in Jan-23 was maximum in CPOL 37.7% followed by Coal (thermal & steam and coking & others) 25.7%, container-tonnage & TEUs 25.2% & other miscellaneous cargo 15.6%, Iron ore & pellets 8.9%, other liquids 4.8% and fertilizer 2.5%.

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

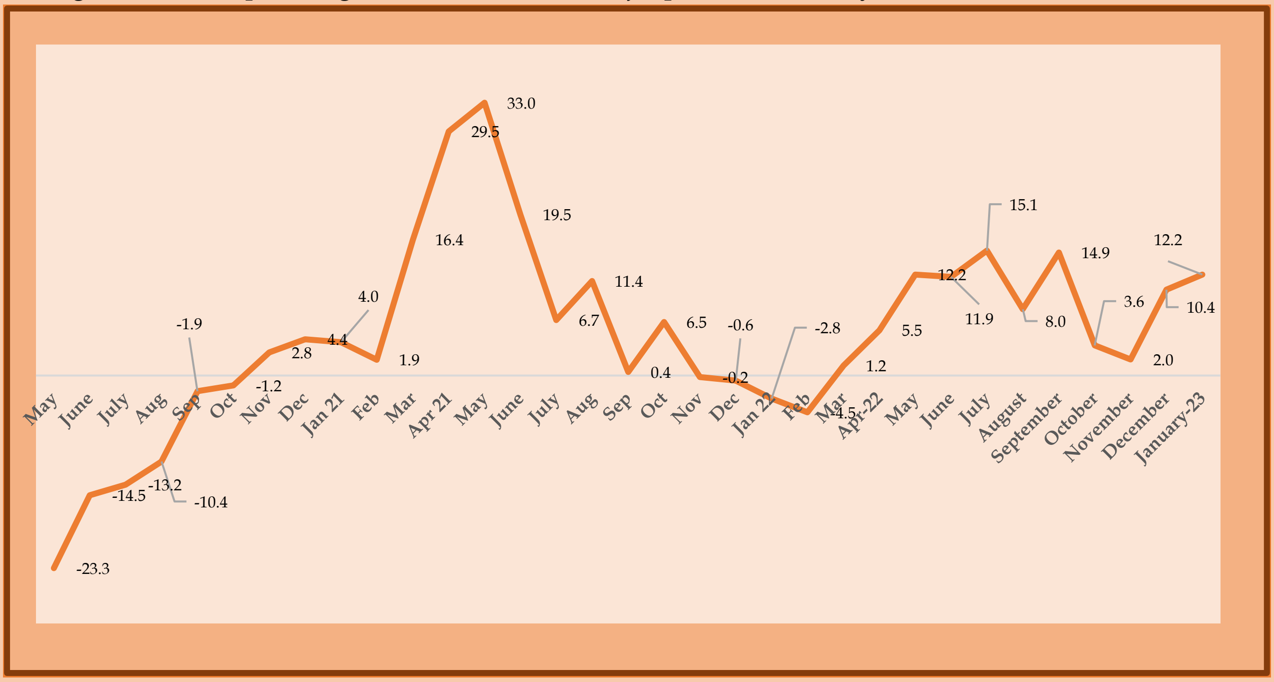


Table-4: Traffic handled at major ports in January 2023(Qty in TMT)

Ports	January 2022	January 2023	Growth (%)
Kolkata & Haldia	4,944	6,452	30.5
Paradip	10,045	12,470	24.1
Visakhapatnam	5,856	6,505	11.1
Kamarajar (Ennore)	3,304	3,739	13.2
Chennai	4,382	4,762	8.7
V.O. Chidambaranar	2,402	3,681	53.2
Cochin	3,004	2,735	-9.0
New Mangalore	3,724	3,781	1.5
Mormugao	1,480	1,572	6.2
Mumbai	5,084	5,584	9.8
JNPT	6,941	7,577	9.2
Deendayal	11,320	11,259	-0.5
Total:	**62,486**	**70,117**	**12.2**

Source: ipa.nic.in

Power situation:

The position of power supply for the month of January 2023 is given in Table-5. As per the data reported, power deficit position was 0.6% in January-2023 whereas it was 0.3% in January

2022. The requirement of power in January 2023 was 1,25,885 MU has recorded a growth of 12.3% over requirement of power at 1,12,135 MU in the month of January 2022.

Table-5: Power supplied and deficit for January 2022

	January-2022			January-2023		
	Requirement	Supplied (MU)	Deficit %	Requirement	Supplied (MU)	Deficit %
North	31,769	31,565	-0.6%	36,420	35,825	-1.6%
West	36,468	36,439	-0.1%	42,890	42,856	-0.1%
South	29,761	29,756	0.0%	32,208	32,206	0.0%
East	12,700	12,612	-0.7%	12,899	12,800	-0.8%
North-East	1,437	1,437	0.0%	1,467	1,463	-0.3%
Total	1,12,135	111,809	-0.3%	125,885	125,151	-0.6%

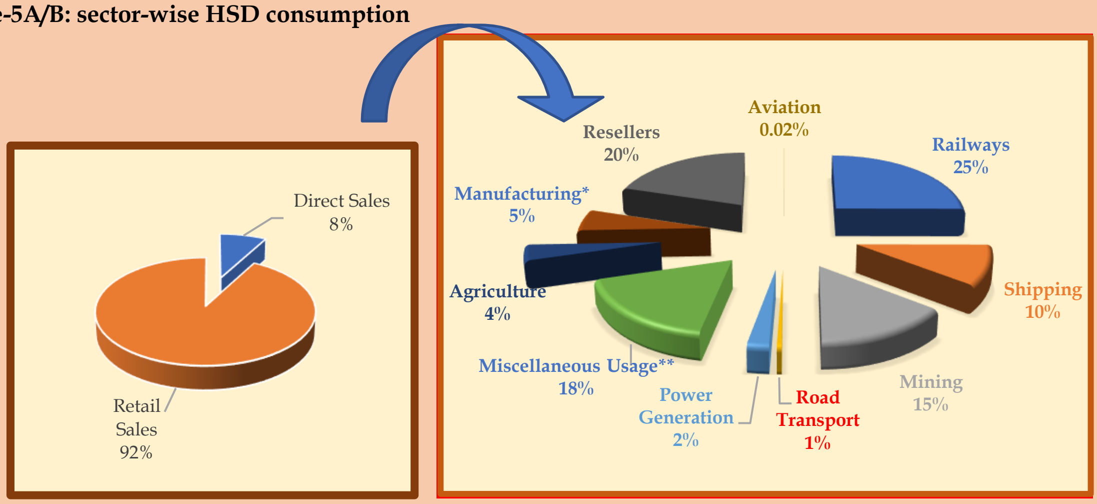
Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

Sectoral consumption of HSD:

The cumulative diesel sale during April-January-2023 was 71.1 MMT; 93% 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 Miscellaneous Usage (18%) followed by Railways 25%, Mining 15%, Shipping 10%, Manufacturing 5%, Agriculture 4%, Power

Generation 2% and road transport 1%. Most of the retail sales are consumed in road transport.

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



*Manufacturing includes Electricals/electronics (0.11%), Iron & Steel plants(0.73%),Jute Mills (0.003%), Synthetic rubber and textiles (0.002%),Tobacco products (0.001%) etc.

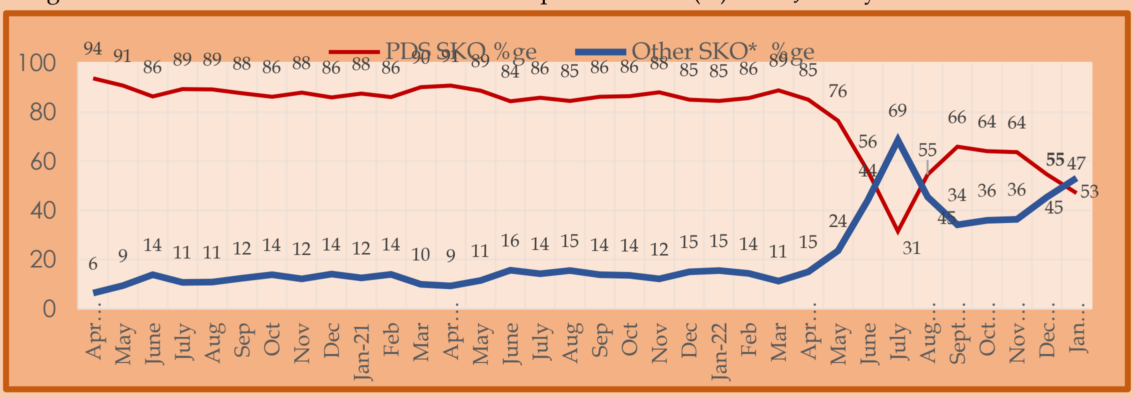
**Miscellaneous Usage include Universities (0.03%),State electricity boards (0.05%), Posts & telegraphs (0.003%), Catering & hotels (0.04%) etc.

KEROSENE:

Kerosene consumption during January-2023 with a volume of 0.03MMT registered a de-growth of 73.6%, 77.2%, 79.7% & 87.5% as compared to January 2022, 2021, 2020 & 2019 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. According to MoPNG circular dated 20th January the Q4 'subsidized PDS SKO allocation has been reduced to nil for the state of Gujrat.

A volume of 1972KL of non-subsidized PDSSKO sales has been registered during the month for the state of Karnataka (592KL) and Kerala (1380KL). In PDSSKO upliftment, West Bengal (5044 KL) was the biggest consumer followed by Tamil Nadu (4524KL) and Bihar (2750KL). The market share of subsidized-PDS and other SKO was 47% & 53% respectively.

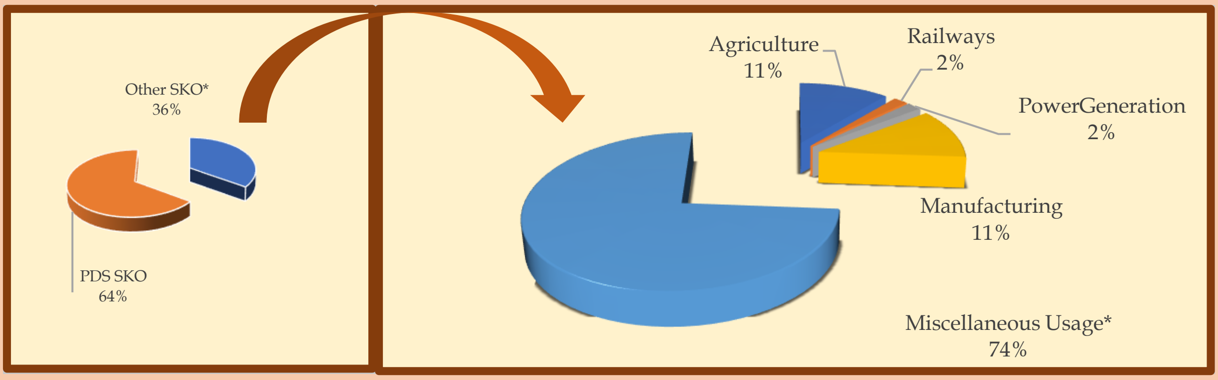
Figure-6: Month-wise PDS & other-SKO consumption in share (%) since January 2020



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

Sectoral consumption of SKO:

Out of total SKO sales during April-January-2022 with a volume of 0.43 MMT 'PDS domestic SKO' upliftment constituted to 64%. So far as SKO sales in 'non-PDS commercial sector is concerned,' 74% accounted to miscellaneous industries followed by agriculture 11% manufacture 11% as shown in 6A/B chart.



Other SKO includes 'Nonsubsidized PDS SKO' , 'non-PDS SKO' and 'Imported SKO'

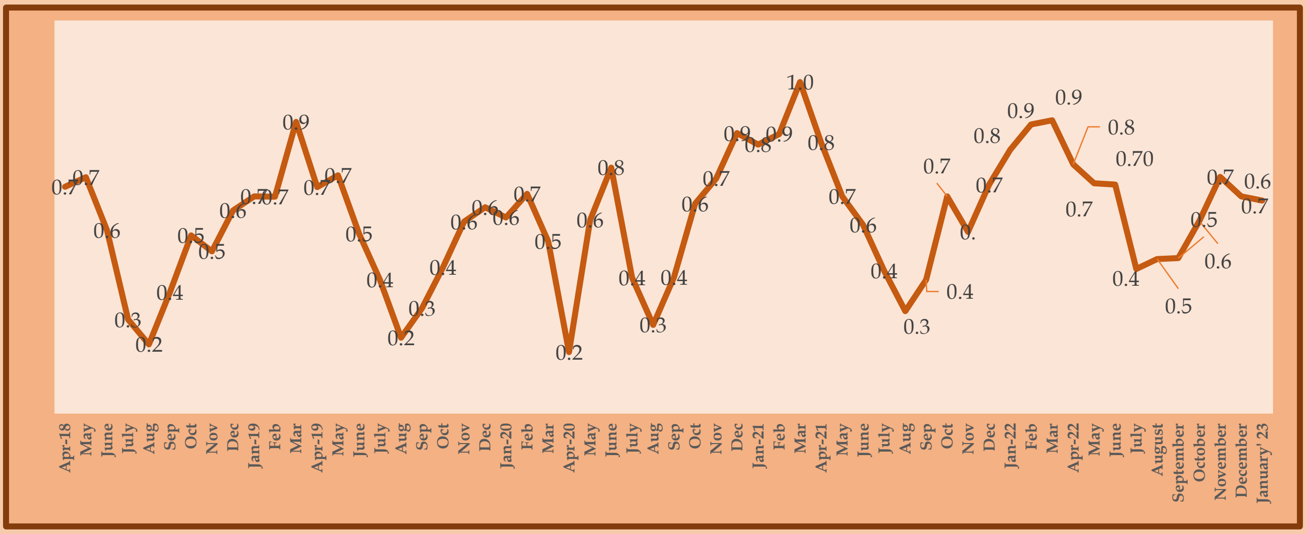
**Miscellaneous Usage include 'Bitumen/Build.Material (3.22%), Synthetic Rubber & Fibre (1.14%), Atomic power plants & Power miscellaneous (0.20%), Iron & Steel (Metallurgy) (0.74%) ,Paints etc. (0.05%) and Fisheries (2.83%)

Figure-6A/B: PDS domestic, non-PDS commercial SKO sales & their breakup for April-January-2023

BITUMEN:

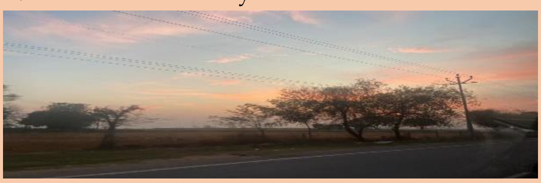
Bitumen consumption during January 2023 with a volume of 0.65 MMT recovered 78.2%, 79.1%, 92.8% and 98% over a volume of 0.83 MMT,0.82 MMT,0.7 MMT & 0.66MMT in the month of January 2022, 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively;

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



Sectoral consumption of Bitumen:

Cumulative bitumen sales during April-22 TO January-23 marked a volume of 5.8 MMT of which 97% was constituted to Road construction, balance 3% was consumed by miscellaneous industries.

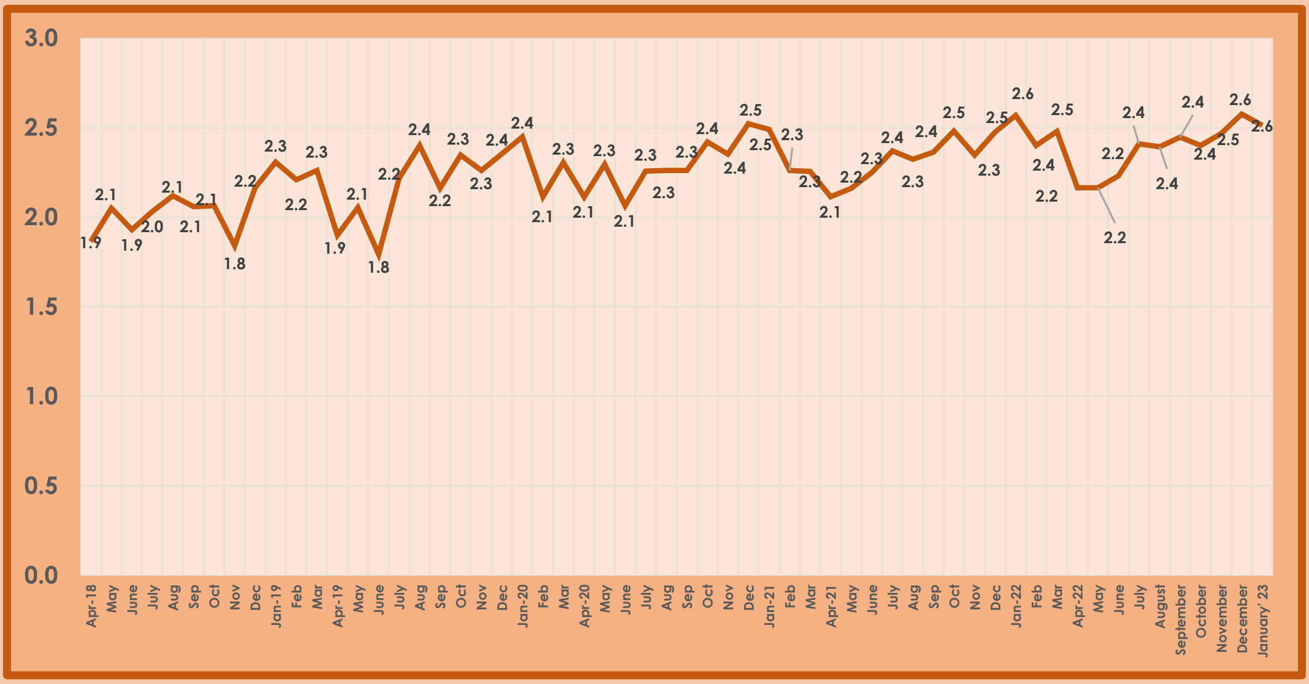


LPG:

LPG consumption during the month of January 2023 with a volume of 2.57MMT recovered 97.8% over the volume of 2.6MMT in January-2022. However, it registered a growth rate of 0.8%, 3 % & 8.7% over the volume of 2.49MMT, 2.44MMT & 2.3MMT in month of January 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

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.

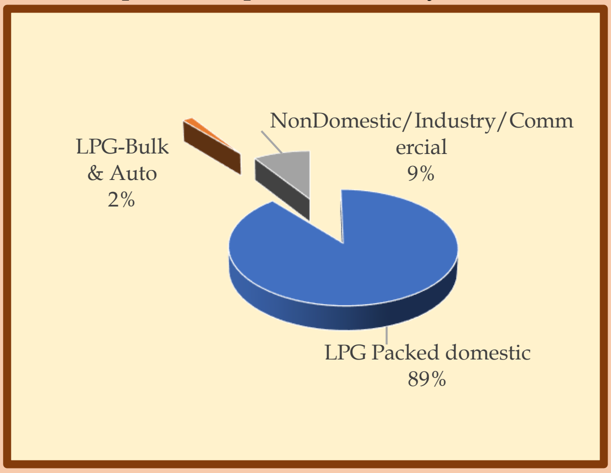
Figure-8: Month-wise LPG consumption (MMT) since January 2018



Sectoral consumption of LPG:

In April-22 to January-23 total LPG sale was 23.7 MMT driven by packed domestic category 89% followed by 'non-domestic/industry/commercial sector 9% as shown in 8A chart.

Figure-8A: Sector wise LPG consumption for April-22 to January-23



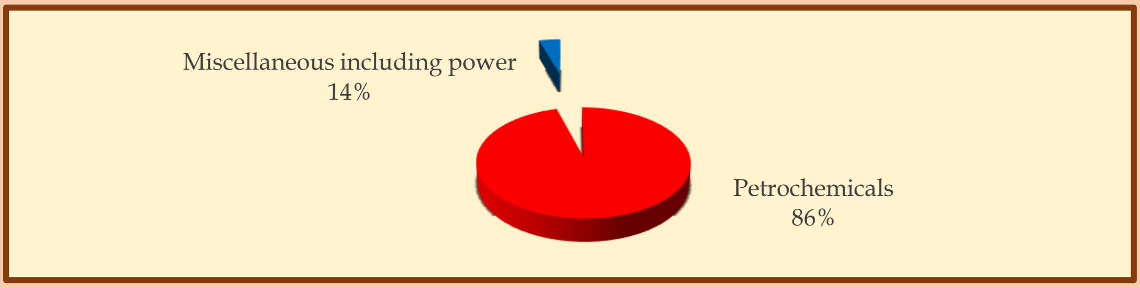
NAPHTHA:

Naphtha consumption during the month of January 2023 with a volume of 1.2 MMT recovered 83% ,98.6% & 84% over the volume of 1.44MMT, 1.21MMT & 1.42MMT in January2022,2021 & 2020respectively. However, it registered a growth rate of 9.1% over the volume of 1.1 in January 2019. Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha.

Sectoral consumption of Naphtha:

Consumption of naphtha during 'April-22 to January-23' with a volume of 10.1MMT was driven by petrochemicals sector 86%, whereas 16% naphtha consumption fell in 'miscellaneous industries including power' as shown in 8A chart.

Figure-8A: Sector wise naphtha consumption for April-22 to January-23



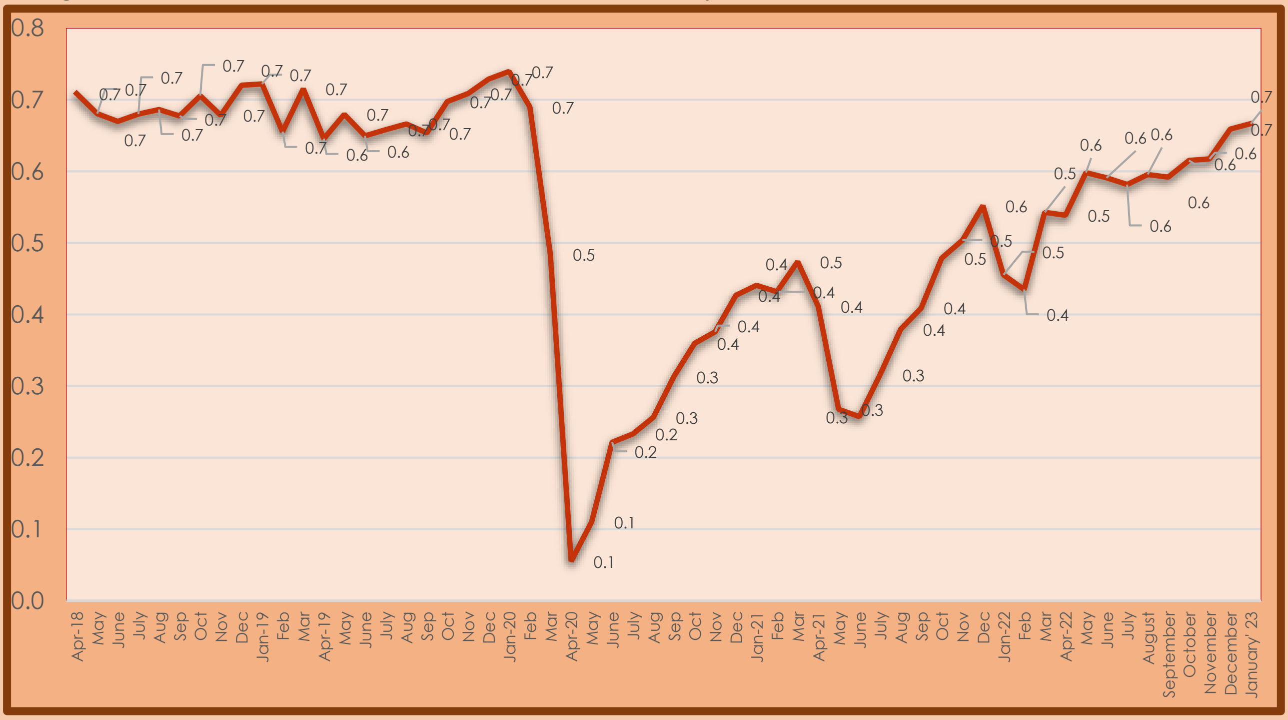
ATF:

ATF consumption during January 2022 with a volume of 0.67 MMT registered a growth of 46.3% and 51.2% over the volume of 0.46 MMT and 0.44MMT in January 2022 and 2021 respectively. However, it recovered 90.2% & 92.3% over the volume of 0.74 MMT & 0.72MMT in January 2020 & 2019 respecyively.

The domestic footfall is back to be comparable with pre-Covid levels, however, international traffic footfall is lagging because of restricted entry in few countries.

Month wise ATF consumption since January-2018 is depicted in the Figure-9.

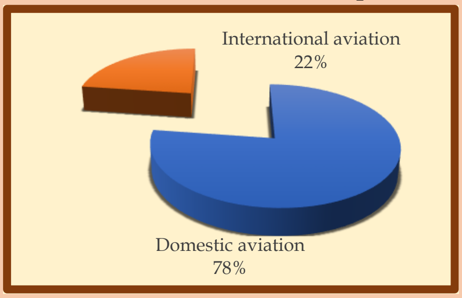
Figure-9: Month-wise ATF consumption (MMT) since January 2018



Sectoral consumption of ATF:

Almost entire ATF consumption during April-22 to January-23 with a volume of 6.1 MMT, attributed to aviation sector; 78% domestic & 22% international aviation as shown in the chart.

Figure-10A: Sector wise ATF consumption for April-22 to January-23



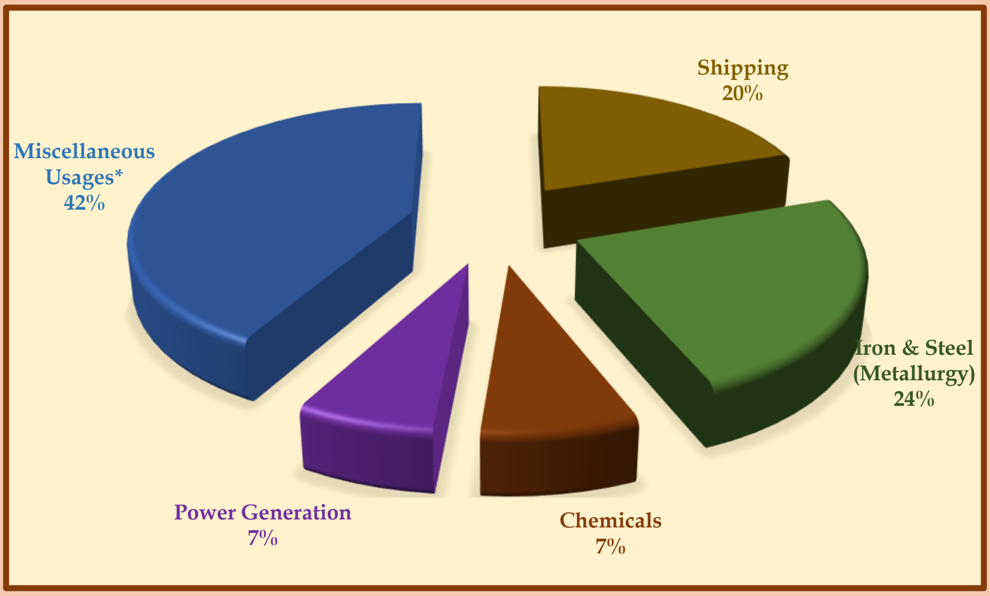
FURNACE OIL & LOW SULPHUR HEAVY STOCK (FO/LSHS):

FO/LSHS consumption during January 2023 with a volume of 0.601 MMT recorded a growth rate of 10.3%, 16.5% & 9.7% year-to-year basis over volume of 0.545 MMT, 0.516MMT, 0.548 MMT in the month of January 2022, 2021 & 2019 respectively. However, it recovered 99.5%over the volume of 0.605MMT in the month of January-2020. The higher growth rate is attributed to consumption shift from gas to LSHS in refining, chemical, glass sector and the volatile price regime in natural gas in recent time. Though few companies shifted their internal fuelling consumption from FO to CNG due to environmental obligations and to coal due to price factors. Some mining companies' FO intake for the month was less due to inventory limitations. Bunkering FO consumption in Chennai and Tuticorin was less during the month. Some aluminium industries started taking FO as their burning fuel.

Sectoral consumption of FO/LSHS:

Consumption of FO/LSHS during 'April-22 to January-23' with a volume of 5.8 MMT was driven by 'Miscellaneous industries' 42%, followed by 'shipping' 20% 'Iron & steel (metallurgy)' 24%, chemicals' 7% 'Power generation 7% as shown in the chart.

Figure-10B: Sector wise FO+LSHS consumption for April-22 to January-23



*Miscellaneous usage includes 'Railways & Transport'(2.7%), Agriculture(0.8%), Civil Engineering (1.0%), Elec./Electronics(0.1%), Textiles (0.4%), Mining (1.3%) etc.

PETCOKE:

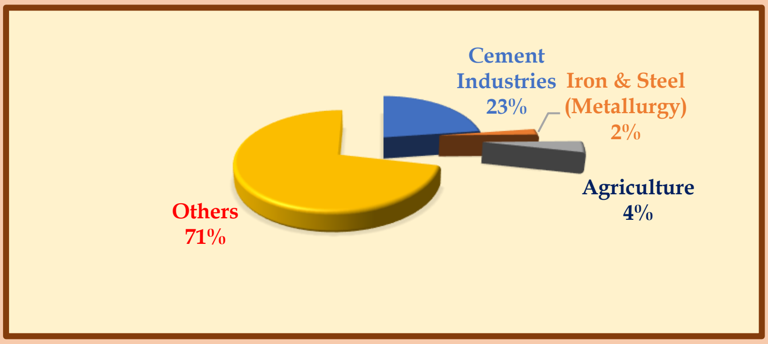
Petcoke consumption during the month of January 2023 with a volume of 1.6 MMT recovered 84.2% , 83.6% & 77.6% over volume of 1.85, 1.86 & 2 MMT in the month of January 2022,2020 and 2019 respectively. However, it marked a growth rate of 34% on year-to-year basis over a volume of 1MMT in January-2021 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 'April22 to January-23' was of 15MMT. The domestic sales driven by 'others 71%, followed by 'cement industries' 23%, Agriculture 4% as shown in the chart.

Figure-10A: Sector wise Petcoke consumption for April-22 to January-23



*'Others' includes chemicals (4.2%), Textiles (0.4%), Mining (1.2%), Power Generation (0.1%) etc.

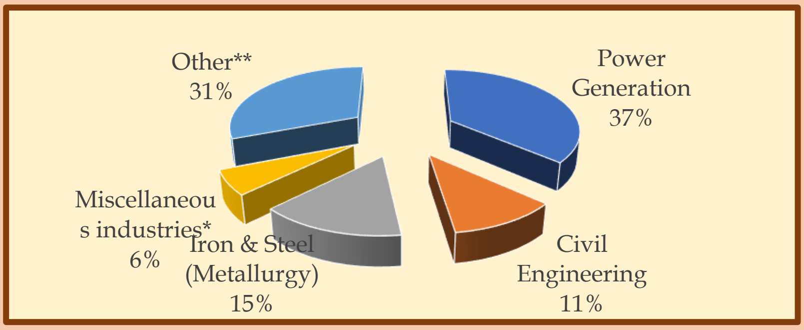
LIGHT DIESEL OIL:

LDO consumption during the month January-2023 with a volume of 0.05 MMT recovered 55%, 58.1%, 88.1 & 77.9% on year-to-year basis over a volume of 0.092, 0.087 MMT , 0.057 & 0.065MMT in the month of January 2022,2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

Sectoral consumption of Light Diesel Oil:

During April-22 to January-23, consumption of Light Diesel oil (LDO) with a volume of 0.59MMT was driven by 'Power Generation' 37% followed by 'Other' 31% and 'Iron& Steel (Metallurgy) 15%, and Civil Engineering 11% as shown below sectoral consumption pie-chart. LDO consumption was largely affected by available alternate fuel like FO&LSHS, LPG/CNG/ Fuelgas etc. and strategy taken by state governments to decrease emission. LDO consumption is banned in Delhi NCR, Haryana, Gujrat etc. LDO is being used to heat bitumen, reduction in bitumen consumption effected LDO consumption in some parts of the country.

Figure-11: Sector wise LDO consumption for April-22 to January-23



*Miscellaneous industries include chemicals(3.43%), electrical & electronics (0.29%), Industrial goods(2.24%) and textiles (0.36%)

**Other includes Road Transport (0.2%), Agriculture (1.59%), Mining (1.84%), Railways (0.7%) and shipping(0.8%) etc.

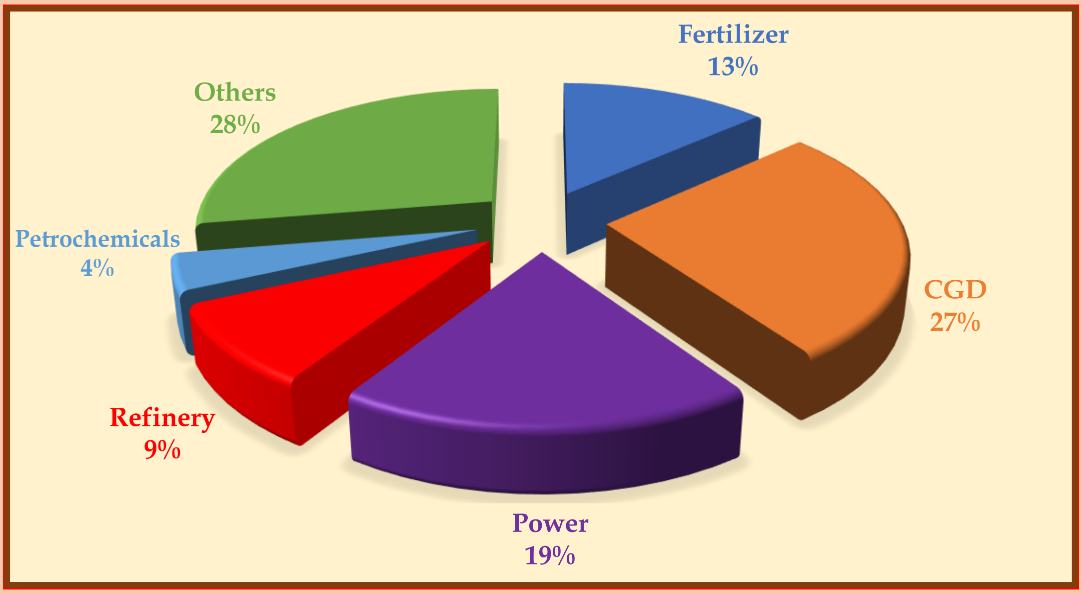
NATURAL GAS:

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 January 2022 recovered 95.9% on volume of 5.4 BCM in the month of January 2021.

Sectoral consumption of Natural Gas April-December-22: (PROVISIONAL)

During April-November 2022, consumption of Natural gas (NG) with a volume of 45.7 BCM was driven by the fertilizer (13%) followed by CGD (27%), Power (19%) Refinery (9%), , Petrochemicals (4%) and others (28%)

Figure-12: Sector wise consumption of Natural Gas for April-22 to December 2022 (P)



*Ot her includes Ceramic, Chemical,Glass, Metal & small customers etc.

Source: PPAC data; P: provisional

Indutry Performance Review Meeting at IOCL-Panipat

Conversion factors taken for MT 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

Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2022-23 (Provisional)						
						('Million barrels per day)
Product	April- January			January		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth(%)_2021-22 to 2022-23	2022	2023	Growth(%)_ 2022 to 2023
(A) Sensitive Products						
LPG	1.49	1.50	1.1	0.99	0.97	-2.2
SKO	0.06	0.02	-66.2	0.03	0.01	-73.6
Sub Total	1.54	1.52	-1.3	1.03	0.98	-4.6
(B) Major Decontrolled Product						
HSD	2.60	2.96	13.8	1.62	1.82	12.6
MS	1.23	1.41	14.6	0.73	0.84	14.2
Naphtha	0.57	0.48	-16.0	0.42	0.35	-17.0
ATF	0.18	0.27	50.2	0.12	0.18	46.3
Bitumen	0.20	0.19	-3.4	0.17	0.13	-21.8
FO/LSHS	0.19	0.21	11.5	0.12	0.14	10.3
Lubes+Greases	0.14	0.13	-12.3	0.08	0.09	19.1
LDO	0.03	0.02	-30.8	0.02	0.01	-45.1
Sub Total	5.15	5.67	10.2	3.28	3.55	8.4
Sub - Total (A) + (B)	7	7	7.5	4.30	4.53	5.3
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products						
Pet.Coke	0.38	0.45	19.6	0.06	0.05	-15.8
Others*	0.46	0.55	20.3	0.03	0.04	8.3
Sub Total	0.83	1.00	20.0	0.10	0.09	-7.2
Total	8	8	8.9	4.40	4.62	5.0

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

Industry Consumption Trend Analysis 2022-23 (Provisional)

('000 MT)

Product	April- January			January								
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth(%)_2021-22 to 2022-23	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Growth(%)_2023 over 2019	Growth(%)_2023 over 2020	Growth(%)_2023 over 2021	Growth(%)_2023 over 2022
(A) Sensitive Products												
LPG	23457	23714	1.1	2309	2435	2490	2567	2509	8.7	3.0	0.8	-2.2
SKO	1262	426	-66.2	266	164	146	126	33	-87.5	-79.7	-77.2	-73.6
Sub Total	**24720**	**24140**	**-2.3**	**2574**	**2599**	**2636**	**2693**	**2543**	**-1.2**	**-2.2**	**-3.5**	**-5.6**
(B) Major Decontrolled Product												
HSD	62472	71095	13.8	7072	6956	6806	6374	7177	1.48	3.17	5.4	12.6
MS	25391	29089	**14.6**	2374	2456	2611	2473	2824	19.0	15.0	**8.2**	14.2
Naphtha	12016	10092	-16.0	1092	1419	1209	1437	1192	9.1	-16.0	-1.4	-17.0
ATF	4031	6054	50.2	722	739	441	456	666	-7.7	-9.8	51.2	46.3
Bitumen	6046	5841	-3.4	662	700	821	831	649	-2.0	-7.2	-20.9	-21.8
FO/LSHS	5180	5776	11.5	548	605	516	545	601	9.7	-0.5	16.5	10.3
Lubes+Greases	3667	3216	-12.3	292	374	392	317	378	29.4	0.9	-3.7	19.1
LDO	853	591	-30.8	65	57	87	92	50	-22.3	-12.2	-42.1	-45.1
Sub Total	**119655**	**131754**	**10.1**	**12828**	**13307**	**12883**	**12524**	**13539**	5.5	1.7	**5.1**	8.1
Sub - Total (A) + (B)	**144374.8**	**155893.9**	**8.0**	**15402.2**	**15905.7**	**15519.3**	**15216.6**	**16081.2**	**4.4**	**1.1**	**3.6**	**5.7**
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products												
Pet.Coke	12489	14931	19.6	2007	1864	1004	1850	1558	-22.4	-16.4	55.2	-15.8
Others*	10383	12489	20.3	1110	976	1119	1024	1109	-0.1	13.5	-0.9	8.3
Sub Total	**22872**	**27421**	**19.9**	**3118**	**2840**	**2122**	**2874**	**2667**	-14.5	-6.1	25.6	-7.2
Total	**167247**	**183315**	**9.6**	**18520**	**18746**	**17642**	**18091**	**18748**	**1.2**	**0.011**	**6.3**	**3.6**

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

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