Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Government of India

INDUSTRY CONSUMPTION REPORT-POL & NG, MARCH 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 has 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 defines 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 we envisaged YoY comparison of sectoral consumption breakup and its quantitative perspective. It would definitely help to figure out the transitions in granular level.

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 उपयोगकर्ताओं के अनुसार सेक्टोरल विभाजन उस सेक्टर के प्रतिशत हिस्से पर प्रकाश डालता है।
इस संस्करण में हमने सेक्टोरल खपत और उसके मात्रात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य की साल-दर-साल तुलना भी की है। यह निश्चित रूप से लधुतम स्तर में बदलाव का पता लगाने में मदद करेगा।

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: March 2023

For the first time ever in history, Indian domestic monthly POL consumption exceeds 20MMT band in March-23, more precise, the figure notched at 20.495MMT. Moreover, domestic MS (3.1MMT) and HSD (7.8 MMT) consumption also marked the highest in history.

Indian Oil and Gas industryy is maintaining strong sequential growth in their crude refining and production potential as well.

So far as India's greener fuel domain is concerned, India's EBP in March-23 was remarkable achieving 12.1% blending percentage.

We must appreciate India's rapid growth not only in POL sector but also in making fuels greener.

IHS Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI), e-way 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 March-23 hinged around USD78.54/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 - March 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

इतिहास में पहली बार, भारतीय घरेलू मासिक पीओएल खपत मार्च-23 में 20 एमएमटी से अधिक हो गई, सटीक रूप से यह आंकड़ा 20.495एमएमटी है। इसके अलावा, घरेलू एमएस (3.1एमएमटी) और एचएसडी (7.8 एमएमटी) की खपत भी इतिहास में सबसे अधिक है।
भारतीय तेल और गैस उद्योग अपने कच्चे तेल शोधन और उत्पादन क्षमता में भी मजबूत क्रमिक वृद्धि बनाए हुए हैं।
जहां तक भारत के हरित ऊर्जा डोमेन का संबंध है, मार्च-23 में भारत का ईबीपी 12.1% सम्मिश्रण प्रतिशत हासिल करने में उल्लेखनीय था।
हमें न केवल पीओएल क्षेत्र में बल्कि हरित ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में भी भारत के तीव्र विकास की सराहना करनी चाहिए।
आईएचएस मार्किट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग परचेजिंग मैनेजर इंडेक्स (पीएमआई), ई-वे बिल कलेक्शन, जीएसटी कलेक्शन आदि। महीने के दौरान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में तेजी से गति का संकेत दिया गया।
भारत में कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति लचीली रही और मार्च 23 में भारतीय बास्केट के लिए कच्चे तेल की औसत कीमत लगभग **USD** 78.54/**bbl** थी।
पेट्रोलियम योजना और विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ **(PPAC)** द्वारा मासिक पेट्रोलियम उद्योग खपत समीक्षा रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। रिपोर्ट में अप्रैल-मार्च 2023 (संचयी) के दौरान सेक्टोरल 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:

The Union Cabinet approved Rs.200 per 14.2 Kg cylinder upto 12 refills per year to the beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY). As on 1st April 2023, total number of PMUY beneficiaries notched at 9.59 crore.

One of the recent advancements on 'Dhaka-Delhi bilateral relation, is to supply HSD to Bangladesh via 130 km long 'India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline', built under Indian Line of Credit, is commissioned on 18th March-2023. PM Narendra Modi and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina jointly inaugurated the India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline

To promote India's domestic crude oil production, several initiatives are opted, especially in Mahanadi and Andaman acreage.

To boost the gas-based economy, PNGRB notified a Unified Tariff of Rs. 73.93/MMBTU & created three tariff zones i.e., first zone upto a distance of 300 km from the gas source, second zone is 300-1200 Kms range and third zone beyond 1200 kms from the source.

The Goods and Services Tax collection marked Rs.1.6 lakh crore in March 2023; it was the second highest collection ever in history. Monthly GST collection exceeds 1.6 lakh crore band since inception of GST.

The average FOB (Free on Board) price of Indian basket crude oil during the month March-2023 was USD 78.54/bbl.

The power demand in March 2023 recovered 97.8% as compared to March 2022 and power deficit was 0.2% in the month of March 2023. The average rainfall during the month was registered at 37.6 mm with 26 % departures from Long Period Average (LPA). Traffic at major ports during the month of March 2023 recorded a YoY growth 2.6% of the volumes in the month of March 2022.

The growth percentage in consumption of petroleum products, category-wise, for the month of March 2023 is given in Table-1.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCT WISE POL CONSUMPTION PROFILE FOR MARCH-23

1. The consumption of petroleum products in March 2023 with a volume of 20.5MMT recorded a growth of 5% on volume of 19.5 MMT in March 2022, 10 % growth on volume of 18.6 MMT in March 2021, 28.7% growth on volume 15.9MMT in March 2020 and 4.8% growth on volume of 19.6 MMT in March 2019.The economic momentum is under acceleration with appreciable growth rate.
2. MS (Petrol) consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 3.1 MMT (0.89 mbpd) recorded a growth of 6.8% on the volume of 2.9MMT (0.83 mbpd) in March 2022.
   The Sale of Passenger Vehicles in March-2023 with a volume of 2.9 lacs registered a growth 4.5% over volume of 2.8 lacs during March-2022. Two-wheeler sales in March 2023 with a volume of 12.9 lacs marked 7.7% over volume of 11.99 lacs during March-2022. Three-wheeler domestic passenger vehicles touched a sales volume of 0.5 lac in March-2023 registering 69.2% YoY growth rate over a volume of 0.3 lac in March-2022.

3. HSD (Diesel) consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 7.8 MMT (1.91 mbpd) recorded a growth of 1.2% on the volume of 7.7 MMT(1.89 mbpd) MMT in the month of March-22

4. LPG consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 2.4 MMT recovered 97.3% over the volume of 2.5 MMT in the month of March 2022. As usual, LPG consumption during the month had been largely driven by consumption in domestic category.

5. ATF consumption during March 2023 with a volume of 0.7 MMT registered a growth of 26.8%, over a volume of 0.5 MMT during the month of March 2022.

6. Bitumen consumption during March 2023 with a volume of 0.93 MMT recovered 98.9% over a volume of 0.94 MMT in the month of March 2022.

7. Kerosene (SKO) consumption with a volume of 0.03 MMT registered a de-growth of 73.5% in March 2023 as compared to March 2022. SKO consumption during the month is largely constituted by PDS category 0.017MMT. Only the

state of Karnataka and Kerala registered 304KLand 1400KL sales respectively in nonsubsidised PDS SKO category during the month of March.

8. Average percentage of ethanol blending in petrol (EBP) marked 12.1% in March-2023. Around 48.2 cr litre ethanol has been blended in petrol under EBP program during March-2023.

9. Total Natural Gas Consumption (including internal consumption) for the month of March 2023, with a volume of 5.1 BCM, recovered 5.9% over the volume of 5.4 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 March 2023. Data on product-wise monthly consumption of petroleum products for March 2023 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	March				April-March		
	2022	2023	% share of 2022-23	Growth (%)	2021-22	2022-23	Growth (%)
(A) Sensitive Products							
LPG	2472	2406	12	**-2.7**	28253	28503	0.9
SKO	114	30	0.1	**-73.5**	1493	490	-67.2
Sub Total	**2587**	**2437**	**12**	**-5.8**	**29747**	**28993**	**-2.5**
(B) Major Decontrolled Product							
HSD	7704	7795	38	**1.2**	76659	85896	**12.0**
MS	2908	3107	15	**6.8**	30849	34976	**13.4**
Naphtha	1132	1148	6	**1.4**	13246	12197	**-7.9**
ATF	543	688	3	**26.8**	5008	7366	**47.1**
Bitumen	943	933	5	**-1.1**	7816	7790	**-0.3**
FO/LSHS	590	584	3	**-0.9**	6262	6947	**10.9**
Lubes+Greases	538	437	2	**-18.9**	4540	3823	**-15.8**
LDO	82	79	0.4	**-4.4**	1017	725	**-28.7**
Sub Total	**14440**	**14770**	**72**	**2.3**	**145397**	**159720**	**9.9**
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products							
Pet.Coke	1373	1427	7	**3.9**	14255	17867	**25.3**
Others*	1116	1862	9	**66.8**	12297	15721	**27.8**
Sub Total	**2489**	**3288**	**16**	**32.1**	**26553**	**33587**	**26.5**
Total	**19516**	**20495**	**100**	**5.0**	**201697**	**222300**	**10.2**

**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 January-March'23, which may undergo change on receipt of actual data), and

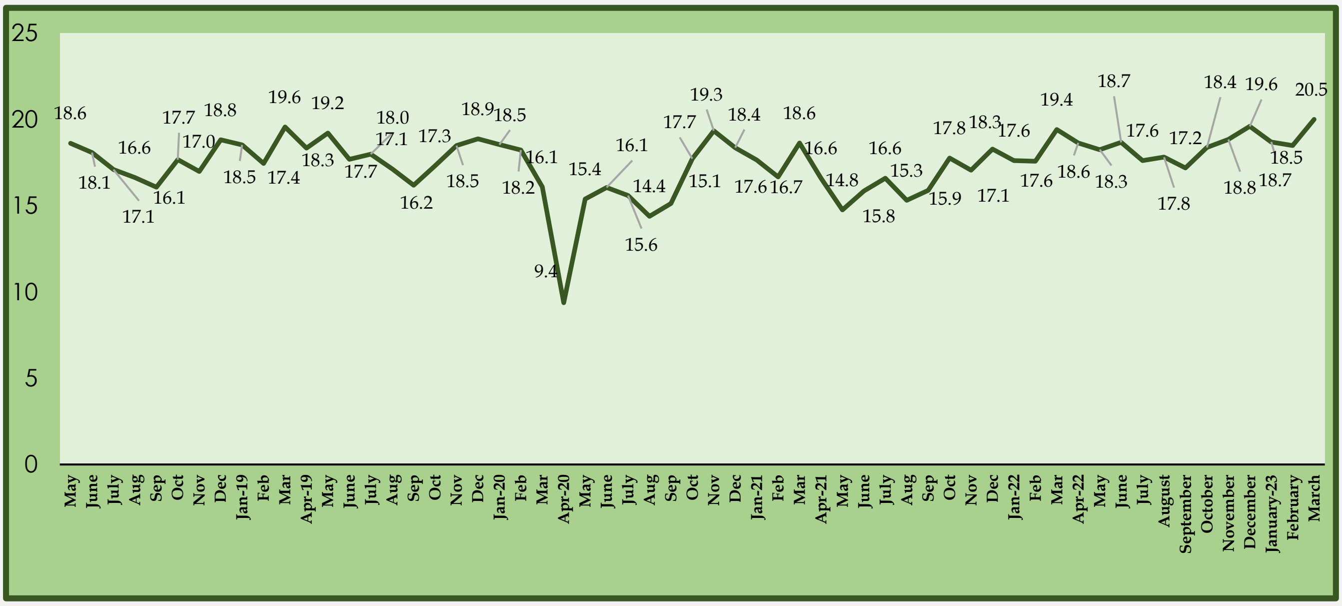
(c) sales by SEZ units in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA)

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 March 2023 with a volume of 20.5 MMT registered a growth of 5. % on volume of 19.5 MMT in March 2022. The products which registered a growth in the month of March 2023 were High Speed Diesel (HSD) 1.2%, Petrol (MS) 6.8%, Naphtha 1.4%, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) 26.8%, Petcoke 3.9% and products categorised under "Others" category 66.8% while the products which registered de-growth during the month were liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) 2.7%, Kerosene (SKO) 73.5%, Bitumen (1.1%), Furnace Oil & Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (FO/LSHS) 0.9%, Light Diesel Oil (LDO) 4.4%, Lubes & greases (18.9%) and as compared to March 2022.

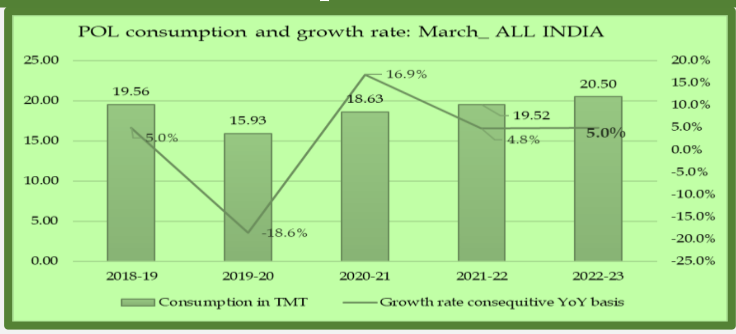
During FY2022-23, over all POL consumption with a volume of 222.3MMT marked 10.2% growth Year-on Year basis with respect to FY2021-22 with the volume of 201.7 MMT.

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



The overall POL domestic consumption profile during March-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 March 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):

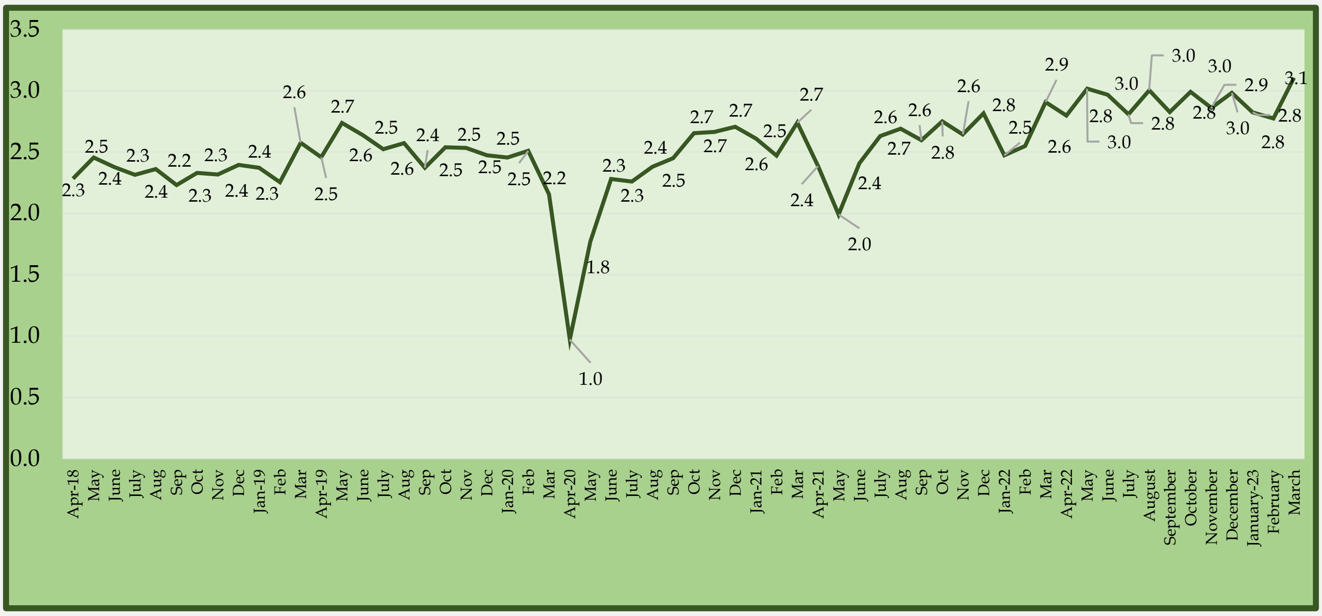
MS (Petrol) consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 3.1MMT registered a growth of 6.8%, 13.4%, 44.1% and 20.5% over the volume of 2.9MMT, 2.7MMT, 2.2MMT & 2.6MMT in March 2022, 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

During FY2022-23, MS consumption with a volume of 35MMT marked 13.4% growth Year-on Year basis with respect to FY2021-22 with the volume of 30.8 MMT.

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

- Economic momentum well 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
- 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 March 2018



OTHER FACTORS IMPACTING CONSUMPTION OF MS:

PASSENGER VEHICLE SALES:

The Sale of Passenger Vehicles in March 2023 at 2.9 lacs recorded growth of 4.5% YoY over sale of 2.8 lacs in the month of March 2022. 'Passenger vehicle' sales have been driven by 'utility vehicles.'

Passenger cars, utility vehicles and vans recorded a growth of -11.5%, 19.5% & 27.3% 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 March 2023

Vehicle Segment	March		
	2021-22	2022-23	Growth %age
Passenger Cars	138,014	122,133	-11.5
Utility Vehicles	132,073	157,881	19.5
Vans	9,438	12,016	27.3
Total PV	279,525	292,030	4.5

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

TWO-WHEELER SALES:

Two-wheeler sales in March 2023 with a volume of 12.9 lacs recorded a growth of 7.7% on a month-on-month basis over volume of 11.99 lacs during March 2022.

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

THREE-WHEELER SALES:

Three-wheeler domestic sales in March 2023 with a volume of 0.5 lac recorded a growth of 69.2% on a–month-on-month basis over volume of 0.3 lac during March 2022.

Table-3: Two & Three Wheelers vehicle sales in the month of March 2023 & YoY comparison

Vehicle Segment	March		
	2022	2023	Growth %age
Scooters/Scotrette	374,697	437,617	16.8
Motor Cycles/Step-Throughs	786,479	816,122	3.8
Mopeds	37,649	36,814	-2.2
2 Wheelers total estimate	1,198,825	1,290,553	7.7
Passenger Carrier-3 wheeler	21,769	40,131	84.3
Goods Carrier-3 wheeler	8,901	10,861	22.0
E-Rickshaw	1,282	2,718	112.0
E-cart	183	650	255.2
3 Wheelers total estimate	32,135	54,360	69.2

Source: SIAM

TRANSITION TOWARDS EVS AND CNG:

There was significant % increase in CNG vehicles and EVs domestic sales in India. Alternate fuel percentage share in domestic passenger vehicles sales in various categories is shown in the table:

Fuel-wise Domestic Commercial Vehicles Sales and related % share				
Category	2021-22		2022-23	
Passenger Cars	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share
Petrol	1253944	85.47	1420204	81.28
Diesel	29568	2.02	23314	1.33
CNG	**177410**	**12.09**	**280961**	**16.08**
Electric	5286	0.36	20192	1.16
Hybrid-P	831	0.06	2705	0.15
Total Passenger Cars	1467039	100.00	1747376	100.00
Utility Vehicles	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share
Petrol	866214	58.17	1155229	57.65
Diesel	544669	36.57	692647	34.57
CNG	**61385**	**4.12**	**78879**	**3.94**
Electric	16535	1.11	38191	1.91
Hybrid-P	416	0.03	38772	1.94
Total Utility Vehicles	1489219	100.00	2003718	100.00
Vans	Numbers	% share	Numbers	% share
Petrol	81757	72.18	87134	62.68
Diesel	4920	4.34	7829	5.63
CNG	**26588**	**23.47**	**44057**	**31.69**
Total Vans	113265	100.00	139020	100.00

Source: SIAM

HIGH SPEED DIESEL (HSD):

HSD (Diesel) consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 7.8 MMT recorded a growth of 1.2%, 7.9%, 37.7% & 4.5% over a volume of 7.7MMT, 7.2 MMT, 5.7MMT & 7.5 MMT in the month of March 2022,2021& 2019 respectively.

During FY2022-23, over all HSD consumption with a volume of 86MMT marked 12% growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 76.7 MMT in FY2021-22.

The HSD consumption for the month has crossed 6.9MMT band for the ninth time in FY-2022-23 so far.

Factors affecting diesel consumption during March 2023 are as follows:

- Nearing harvesting season of rabi crop ramped up diesel consumption in various accessories
- Marriage season influenced personal mobility and gave push to diesel consumption.
- Full-fledged industrial and mining activities in various parts of India increased diesel consumption.
- Election in some states of the country ramped up vehicular movement and usage of Diesel Generator etc. attributing increased HSD consumption

IHS Markit Manufacturing Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) marked 3 month high to 56.4 in March 2023 from 55.3 in February-22.

Pan India based domestic 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 March 2018

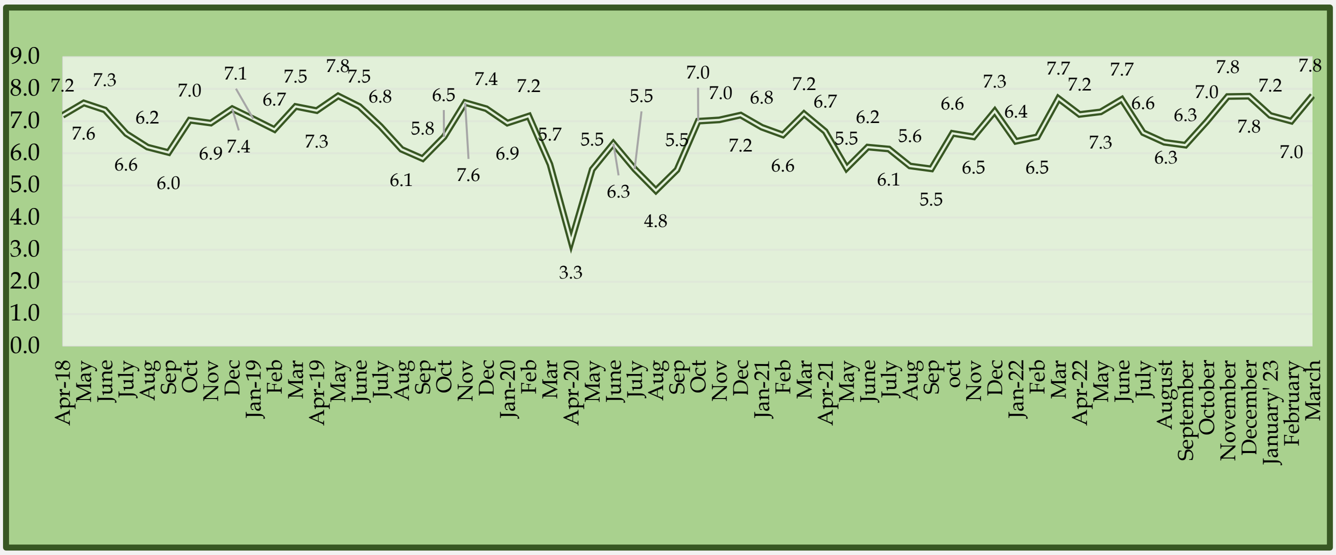
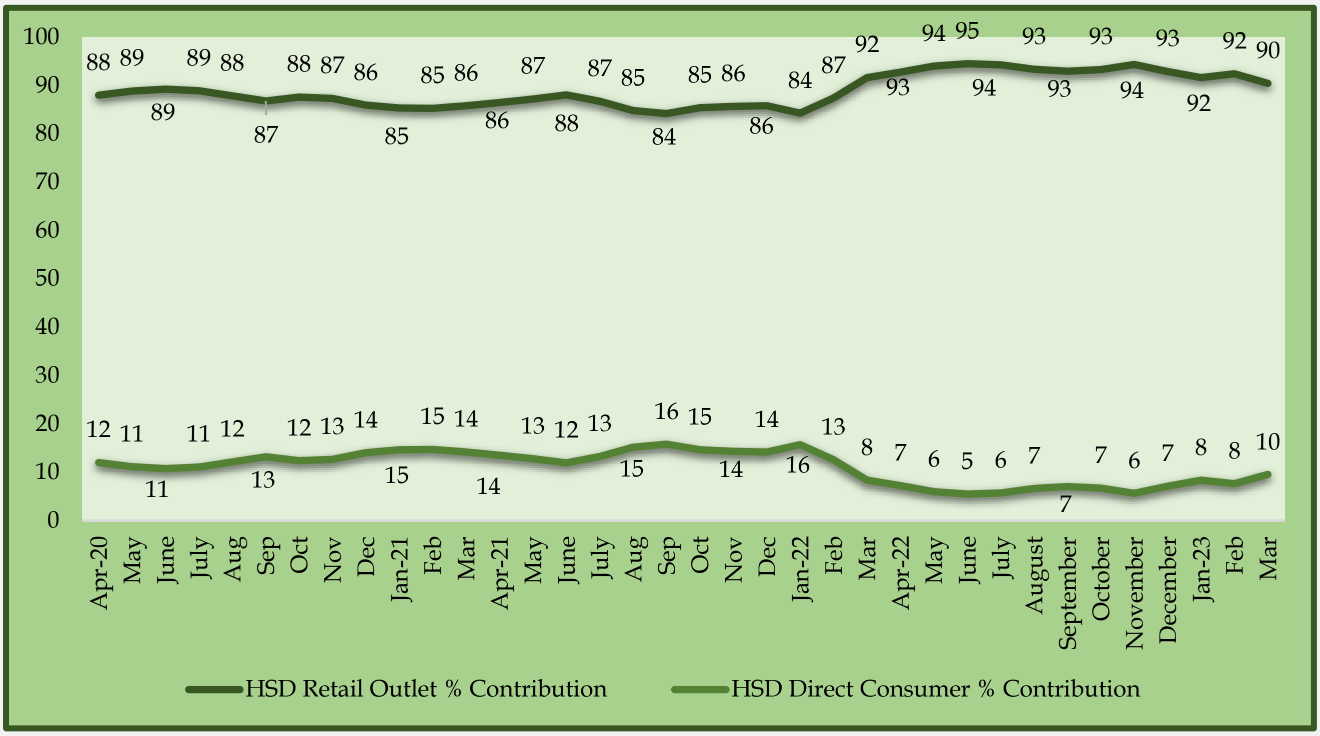


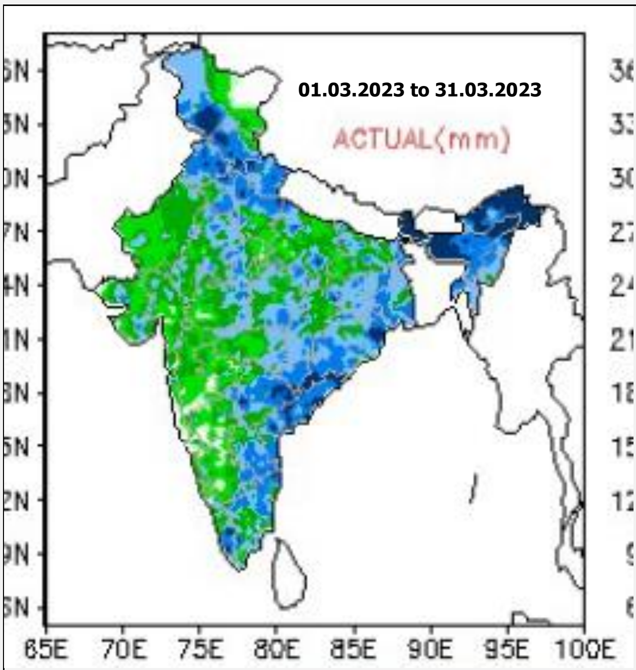
Figure-4: **Share of Retail & Direct business (%) in Diesel consumption month-wise since March 2020**



Source: India Meteorological Department (IMD)

OTHER FACTORS IMPACTING CONSUMPTION OF HSD:

Seasonal rainfall scenario: The rainfall in the country during March 2023 was 26% above normal precipitation. A rainfall of 37.6 mm was recorded in the month of March 2023 as against a normal reading of 29.9 mm.



Out of total 36 subdivisions, 24 division received excess to large excess rainfall, 7 divisions received deficient rainfall whereas 5 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 March, the volume of e-way bills generated was notch 9.09 Cr. IN registering 11% growth with respect to Feb-23

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Based on data reported by individual companies, domestic sales of commercial vehicles marked 12.1% growth during the month of March 2023 as compared to March 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 March 2023 has registered a growth rate of 19.6% as compared to sales in March 2022. Harvesting season of Rabi crop and less rainfall affected the growth in tractor sales during the month March-2023.

PORT TRAFFIC:

The traffic handled at major ports in India with a volume of 72 MMT in March 2023 recorded a growth of 2.6% on volume of 70 MMT in the month of March 2022.

Growth was observed in cargo handled during the month of March 2023 in all the major ports like Kolkata & Haldia 3.2%, Paradip 9.7%, Visakhapatnam 2.3%,V.O.Chidambaranar 11.1%, Cochin 19.5% and JNPA (revised from JNPT in Nov-22) 14.5% with respect to March-2022.

During 'April-22 to March-23', sector wise growth was registered in coal (thermal, steam and coking) 26.3%, Other miscellaneous cargo 19.2%, Crude & Petroleum Oil & lubricants LPG/LNG' (CPOL) 5.8%, with respect to 'April-21 to March-22'. The Percentage tonnage share in Mar-23 was maximum in CPOL 28.3% followed by Coal (thermal, steam and coking) 23.1% and container-tonnage & TEUs 21.6% & other miscellaneous cargo 11.8%, Iron ore & pellets 8.4% and fertilizer (finished & dry) 2.2%.

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

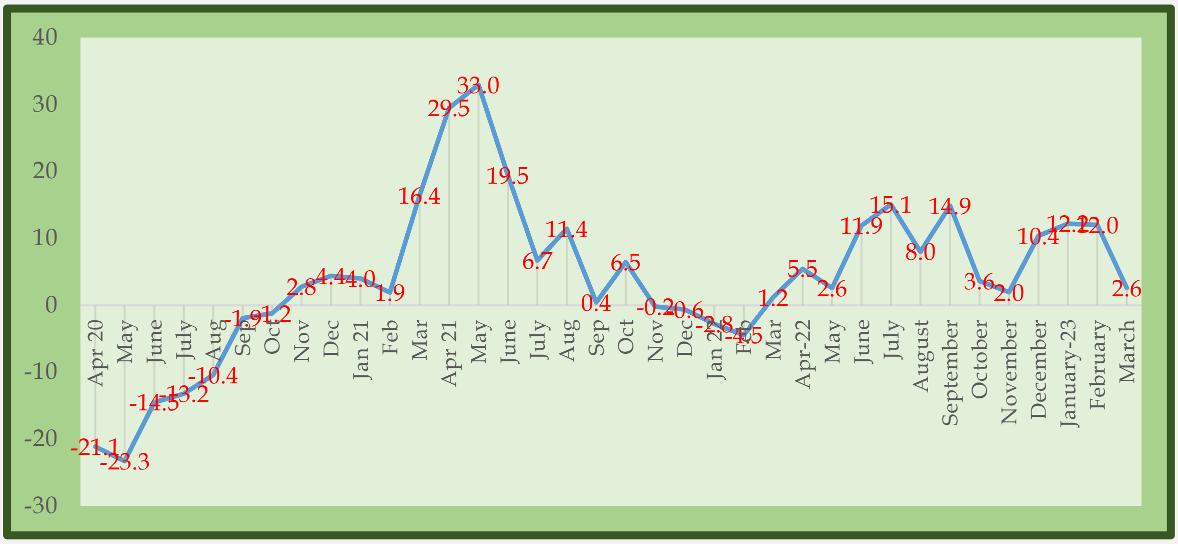


Table-4: Traffic handled at major ports in March 2023(Qty in TMT)

Ports	March 2022	March 2023	Growth (%)
Kolkata & Haldia	5,632	5,815	3.2
Paradip	12,309	13,499	9.7
Visakhapatnam	6,866	7,025	2.3
Kamarajar (Ennore)	4,018	3,864	-3.8
Chennai	4,488	4,332	-3.5
V.O. Chidambaranar	3,272	3,635	11.1
Cochin	3,255	3,890	19.5
New Mangalore	4,629	4,150	-10.3
Mormugao	1,996	1,827	-8.5
Mumbai	5,887	5,650	-4.0
JNPT	6,918	7,920	14.5
Deendayal	10,877	10,344	-4.9
Total:	**70,147**	**71,951**	**2.6**

Source: ipa.nic.in

Power situation:

The position of power supply for the month of March 2023 is given in Table-5. As per the data reported, power deficit position was 0.2% in March-2023 whereas it was 0.5% in March

2022. The requirement of power in March 2023 was 1,26,407 MU has recorded a degrowth of 2.2% over requirement of power at 1,29,187 MU in the month of March 2022.

Table-5: Power supplied and deficit for March 2023

	March-2022			March-2023		
	Requirement	Supplied (MU)	Deficit %	Requirement	Supplied (MU)	Deficit %
North	**34,508**	**34,067**	**-1.3%**	**31,626**	**31,547**	**-0.3%**
West	**41,932**	**41,924**	**0.0%**	**41,859**	**41,828**	**-0.1%**
South	**36,548**	**36,454**	**-0.3%**	**37,663**	**37,663**	**0.0%**
East	**14,779**	**14,613**	**-1.1%**	**13,817**	**13,736**	**-0.6%**
North-East	**1,421**	**1,421**	**0.0%**	**1,442**	**1,437**	**-0.3%**
Total	**129,187**	**128,478**	**-0.5%**	**126,407**	**126,211**	**-0.2%**

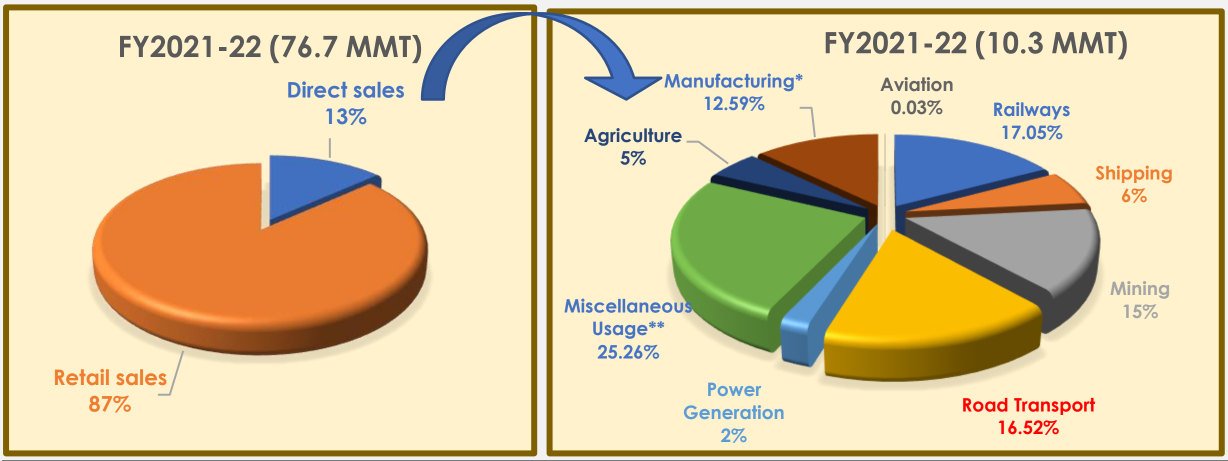
Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

Sectoral consumption of HSD:

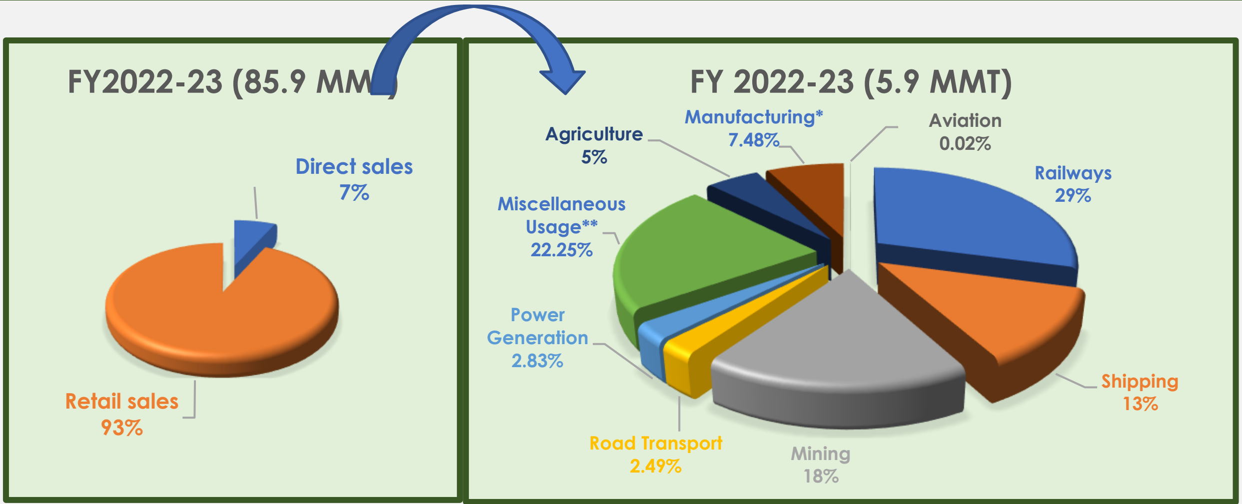
93% of cumulative HSD consumption, was constituted by retail sales. Balance7% falls under direct sales category as shown in 5A/B chart. Whereas the bifurcation was 87:13 in FY2021-22.

In direct sales category, the sectoral consumption break up is shown in 5B chart; i.e., for in FY2022-23 Railways share was 29% followed by Miscellaneous Usage (22%) Road Transport 16.52%, Mining 18%, Shipping 13%, Manufacturing 7%, Agriculture 5%, Power Generation 2.83% and road transport 2.49%. Most of the retail sales are consumed in road transport. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in Railways increased by 12 percentage points and shipping 7percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

Figure-5A/: Sector-wise HSD consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22



*Manufacturing (12.59%) includes 'Iron / Steel & metallurgy ' (2.65%), chemicals (1%), Civil engineering (8.2%), 'Electricals/electronics' (0.09%), 'Textiles' (0.15%) and 'Consumer industrial goods' (0.5%)
**Miscellaneous Usage (25.26%) includes 'Bulk applications' (24.5%), Universities (0.4%), Catering & hotels (0.07%), Posts & telegraphs (0.004%), State electricity boards (0.03%), and 'other domestic distributions' (0.62%)



*Manufacturing (7.48%) includes 'Iron / Steel & metallurgy ' (2.16%), chemicals (1%), Civil engineering (3.6%), 'Electricals/electronics' (0.13%), 'Textiles' (0.05%) and 'Consumer industrial goods' (0.5%) **Miscellaneous Usage (22.25%) includes 'Other industrial applications' (20.9%), Universities (0.03%), Catering & hotels (0.05%), Posts & telegraphs (0.003%), State electricity boards (0.06%), and 'other domestic distributions' (1.2%)

PPAC signs MOU with RGIPT

A glimpse from Industry Performance Review Meeting

KEROSENE:

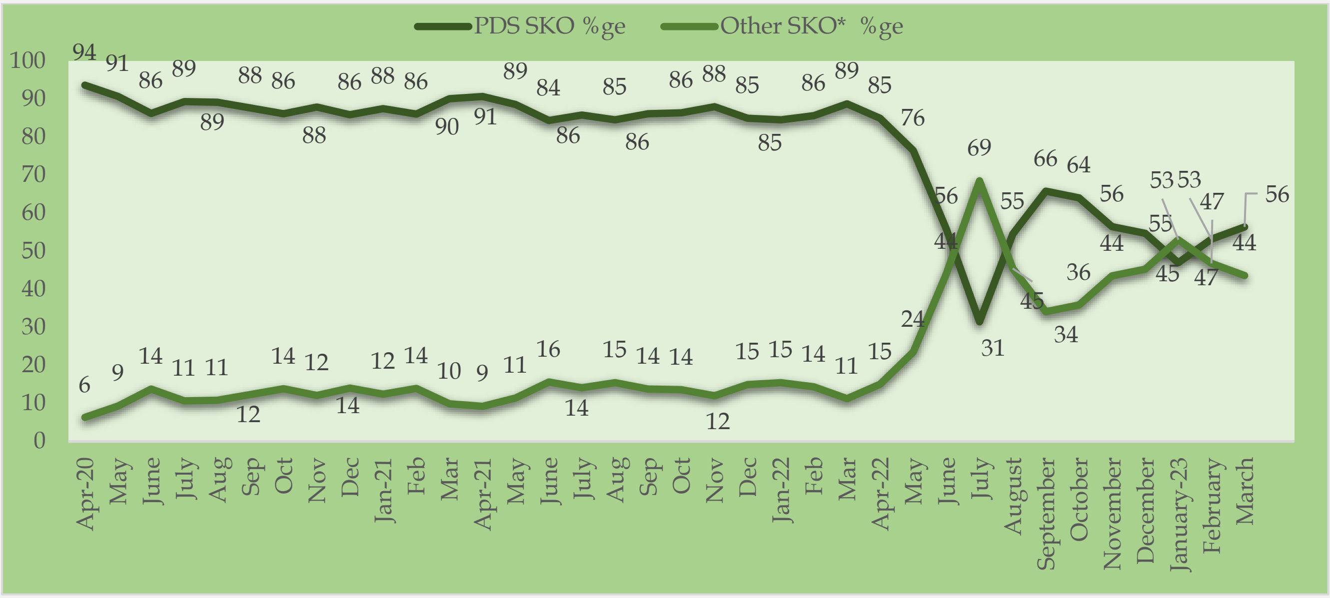
Kerosene consumption during March-2023 with a volume of 0.03MMT registered a de-growth of 7.5%, 80.5%, 80.1% & 89.6% over the volume of 0.1MMT, 0.16MMT, 0.15MMT & 0.3MMT in March 2022, 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

During FY2022-23, SKO consumption with a volume of 0.5MMT marked 67.2% de-growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 1.5 MMT in FY2021-22.

The state of Goa declared PDS SKO free effective from 31st March-2023 and Gujarat government surrendered Q4FY2022-23 PDS SKO allocation voluntarily. There are eleven states/UTs who have voluntarily surrendered the PDS kerosene quota as on date; namely except the UT of J&K, Ladakh and Lakshadweep, all UTs and the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Goa.

A volume of 1704KL of non-subsidized PDSSKO sales has been registered during the month for the state of Karnataka (304KL) and Kerala (1400KL). In PDSSKO upliftment, West Bengal (8361 KL) was the biggest consumer followed by Tamil Nadu (4524KL) and Kerala (2076KL). The market share of subsidized-PDS and other SKO was 56% & 44% respectively. It is to be noted that lapse quota for PDS SKO at subsidized rate was registered 68% for FY2022-23.

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

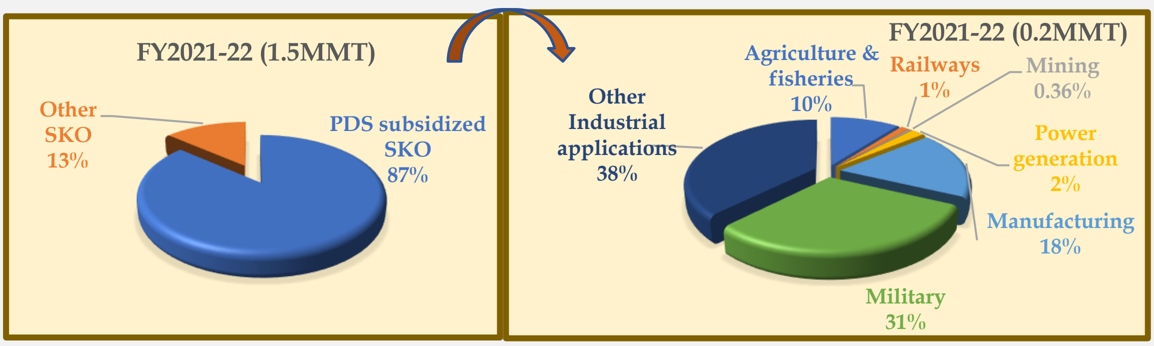


*Other SKO: non-subsidized PDS SKO +non-PDS kerosene

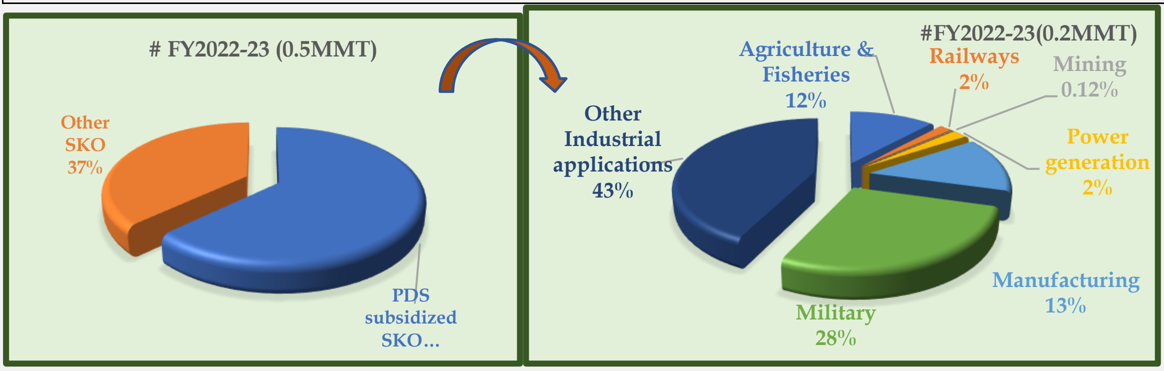
Sectoral consumption of SKO:

Out of total SKO sales during FY2022-23 'PDS domestic SKO' upliftment constituted to 63%. So far as SKO sales in 'non-PDS commercial sector is concerned,' 71% accounted to miscellaneous industries followed by manufacturing 13%, agriculture 12%. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in agriculture increased by 5 percentage points and manufacturing increased by 2 percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

Figure-6A/B:PDS domestic, non-PDS commercial SKO sales & their breakup for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22



Other SKO includes 'Nonsubsidized PDS SKO', 'non-PDS SKO' and 'Imported SKO'
**Manufacturing (18%) includes 'Chemicals' (2.9%), ' Civil engineering' (6.4%), 'Electrical/electronics' (1%), 'Iron, steel & metallurgy' (3.4%),'Textiles (0.1%) and 'Bulk applications'(4.2%)



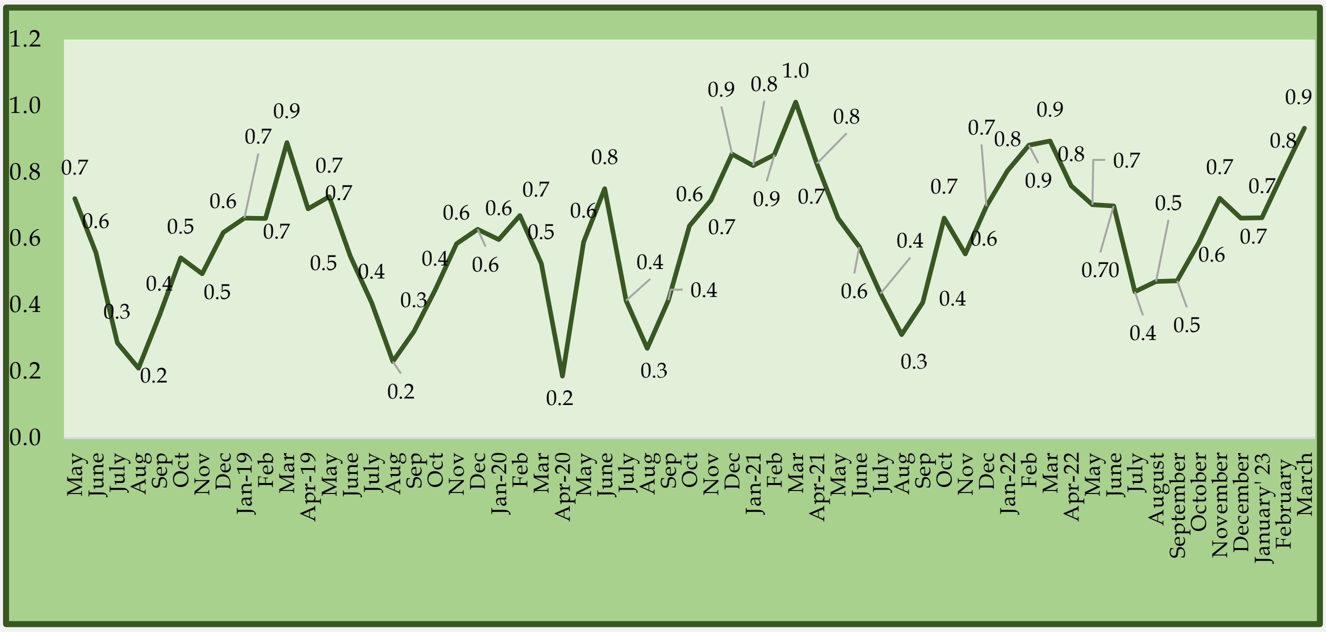
Other SKO includes 'Nonsubsidized PDS SKO', 'non-PDS SKO' and 'Imported SKO'
**Manufacturing (13%) includes 'Chemicals' (3.3%), ' Civil engineering' (5.1%), 'Electrical/electronics' (0.03%), 'Iron, steel & metallurgy' (2.4%),'Textiles (0.04%) and 'Bulk applications'(2.8%)

BITUMEN:

Bitumen consumption during March 2023 with a volume of 0.93 MMT recovered 98.9% & 92.2 over a volume of 0.94 MMT& 1 MMT MMT in the month of March 2022& 2021 respectively; however, it registered a growth of 49.6% & 4.85 over the volume of 0.6 MMT & 0.89 MMT in March-2020 & 2019 respectively.

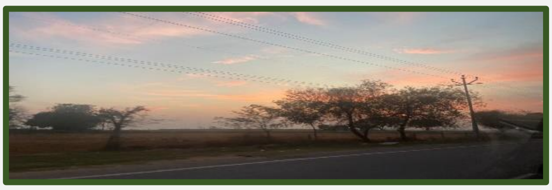
During FY2022-23, Bitumen consumption with a volume of 7.79MMT recovered 99.7% Year-on Year basis over the volume of 7.81 MMT in FY2021-22.

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



Sectoral consumption of Bitumen:

96% of cumulative bitumen sales during FY2022-23, was constituted to Road construction, balance 4% was consumed by miscellaneous industries.



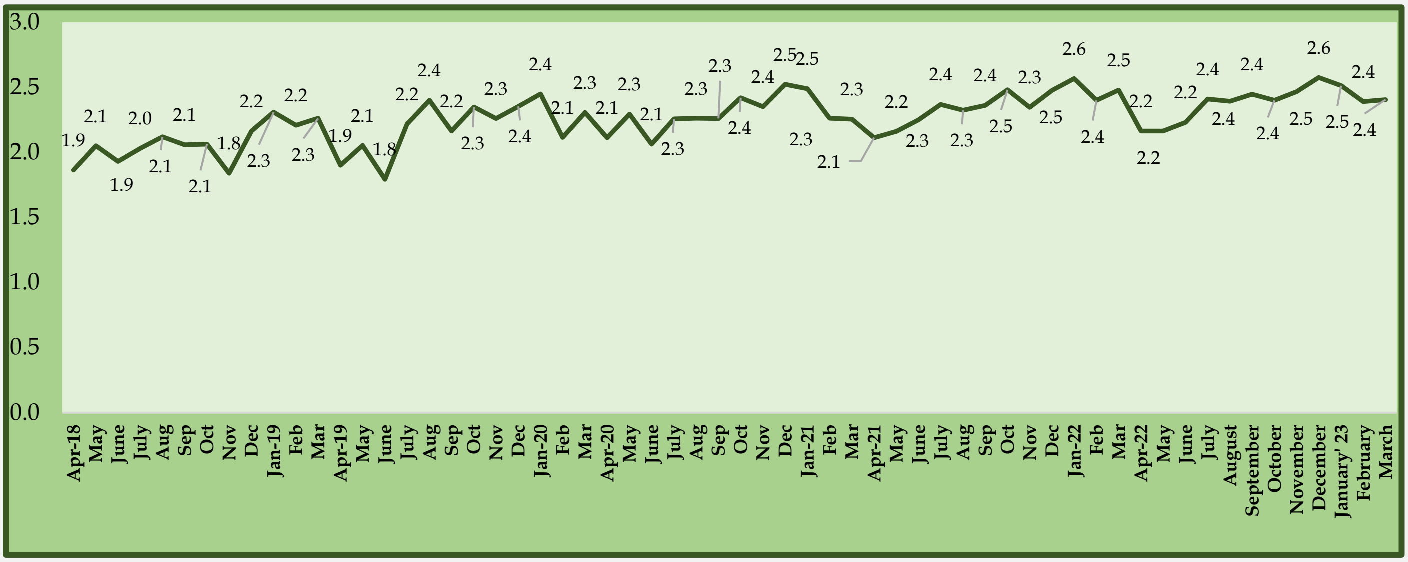
LPG:

LPG consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 2.41MMT recovered 97.3% over the volume of 2.47MMT in March-2022. However, it registered a growth rate of 6.7 %, 4.9% & 6.4% over the volume of 2.26MMT, 2.29MMT & 2.26MMT in month of March 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

During FY2022-23, LPG consumption with a volume of 28.5MMT marked 0.9% growth Year-on Year over the volume of 28.3 MMT in FY2021-22.

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.

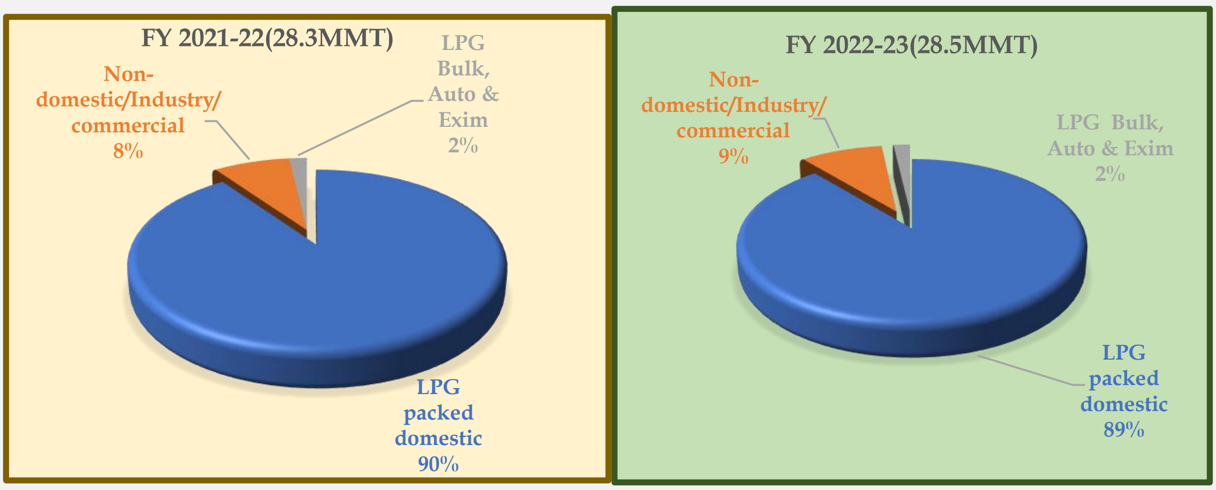
Figure-8: Month-wise LPG consumption (MMT) since March 2018



Sectoral consumption of LPG:

The cumulative consumption during FY2022-23, was driven by packed domestic category 89%, followed by 'non-domestic/industry/commercial sector 9% & 'LPG Bulk, Auto & Exim '2%. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption profile in FY2022-23 in LPG were remained almost the same pattern.

Figure-8A: Sector wise LPG consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22



NAPHTHA:

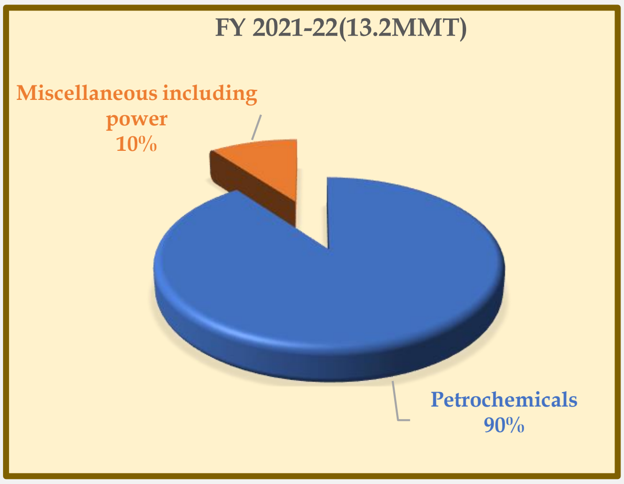
Naphtha consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 1.15 MMT registered 1.4% growth rate with respect to the volume of 1.13 MMT in March2022; however, it recovered 89.7% ,87.5% & 95.8 over the volume of 1.28MMT, 1.31MMT& 1.198MMT in March2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

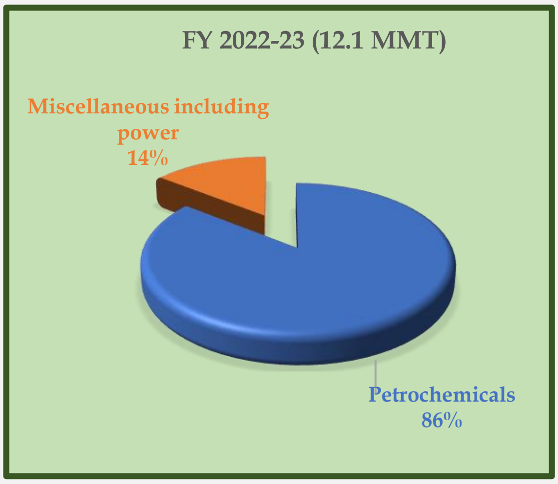
***During FY2022-23, Naphtha consumption with a volume of 12.2MMT recovered 92.1% Year-on Year basis over the volume of 13.2MMT in FY2021-22*.** Petrochemical industries remain the main consumers of naphtha.

Sectoral consumption of Naphtha:

Consumption of naphtha during 'April-22 to March-23' with a volume of 12.197MMT was driven by petrochemicals sector 86%, whereas 14% naphtha consumption fell in 'miscellaneous industries including power'. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in petrochemicals sector decreased by 4 percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

Figure-8A: Sector wise naphtha consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22





ATF:

ATF consumption during March 2023 with a volume of 0.69 MMT registered a growth of 26.8%, 45.3% & 42.5% over the volume of 0.54 MMT, 0.47MMT and 0.48MMT in March 2022, 2021& 2020 respectively. However, it recovered 96.2% over the volume of 0.71 MMT in March 2019.

During FY2022-23, ATF consumption with a volume of 7.4MMT marked 47.1% growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 5MMT in FY2021-22.
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 March-2018 is depicted in the Figure-9.

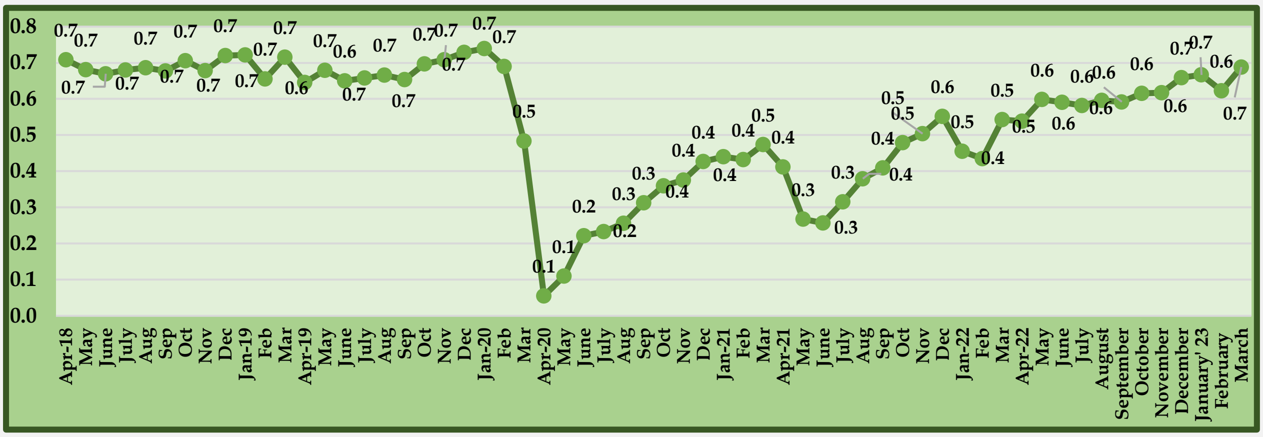
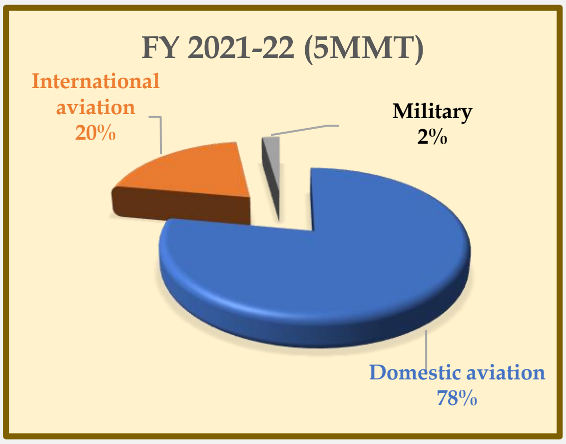


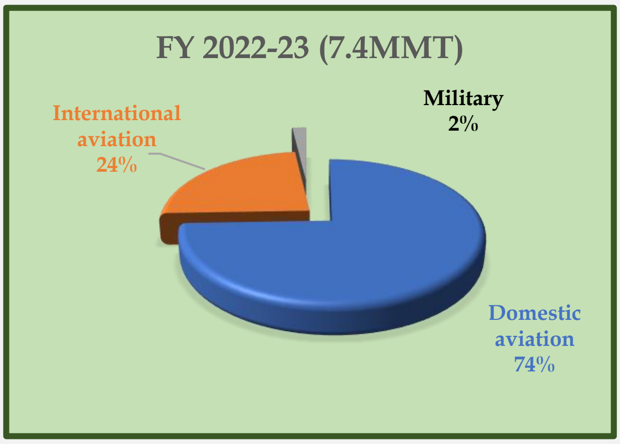
Figure-9: Month-wise ATF consumption (MMT) since March 2018

Sectoral consumption of ATF:

Almost entire ATF consumption during FY2022-23, attributed to aviation sector; 74% domestic aviation, 24% international aviation & 2% Military aviation. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in international aviation increased by 4 percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

Figure-10A: Sector wise ATF consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22





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

FO/LSHS consumption during March 2023 with a volume of 0.584 MMT recovered 99.1% over the volume of 0.59 MMT in March-2022; however, it registered a growth rate of 15.3%, 23.8% & 8.7% year-to-year basis over volume of 0.51MMT, 0.476MMT & 0.53MMT in the month of March 2021, 2020 & 2019 respectively.

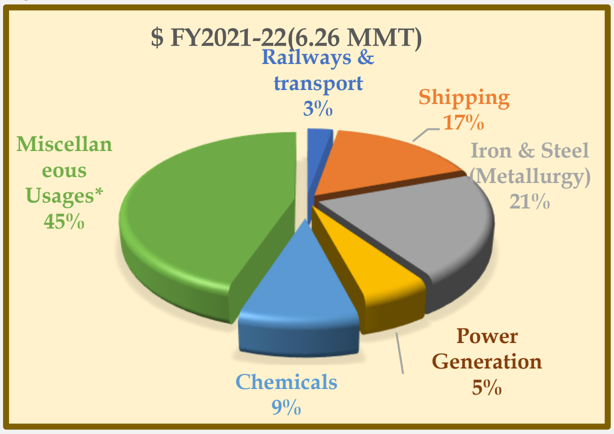
During FY2022-23, FO/LSHS consumption with a volume of 6.9 MMT marked 10.9% growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 6.3MMT in FY2021-22.

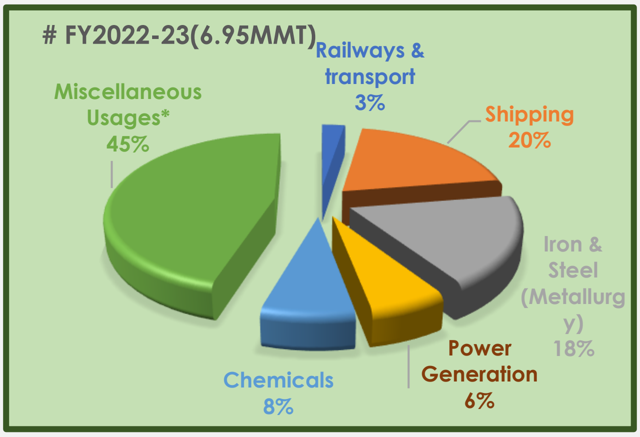
The higher growth rate is attributed to consumption shift from gas to LSHS in refining, chemical, glass sector. Though few companies shifted their internal fueling consumption from FO to CNG due to environmental obligations and to coal to ensure sustainability. Some mining companies' FO intake for the month was less due to inventory limitations. Bunkering FO consumption in Chennai and Tuticorin was less during the month. Some aluminum industries started taking FO as their burning fuel.

Sectoral consumption of FO/LSHS:

Cumulative consumption of FO/LSHS during FY2022-23 was driven by 'Miscellaneous industries' 48%, followed by 'shipping' 20% 'Iron & steel (metallurgy)' 18%, chemicals' 8% 'Power generation 6% as shown in the chart. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in 'shipping' increased by 3 percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

Figure-10B: Sector wise FO+LSHS consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22





$ *Miscellaneous usage (45%) includes 'catering & hotels' (0.01%),Bulk Applications (30.48%), Military (0.3%), State Electricity Board (0.03%), Universities (0.003%) etc.	# *Miscellaneous usage (45%) includes 'catering & hotels (0.01%),Bulk Applications (32.65%), Military (0.03%), Sta Electricity Board (1.13%), Universities (0.006%) etc.

PETCOKE:

Petcoke consumption during the month of March 2023 with a volume of 1.43 MMT registered 3.9% & 11.2% growth rate over the volume of 1.37MMT & 1.28 MMT in March-2022 & 2021 respectively;. However, it recovered 89.6% & 66% over the volume of 1.6MMT & 2.1MMT on year-to-year basis in March-2020 & 2019 respectively.

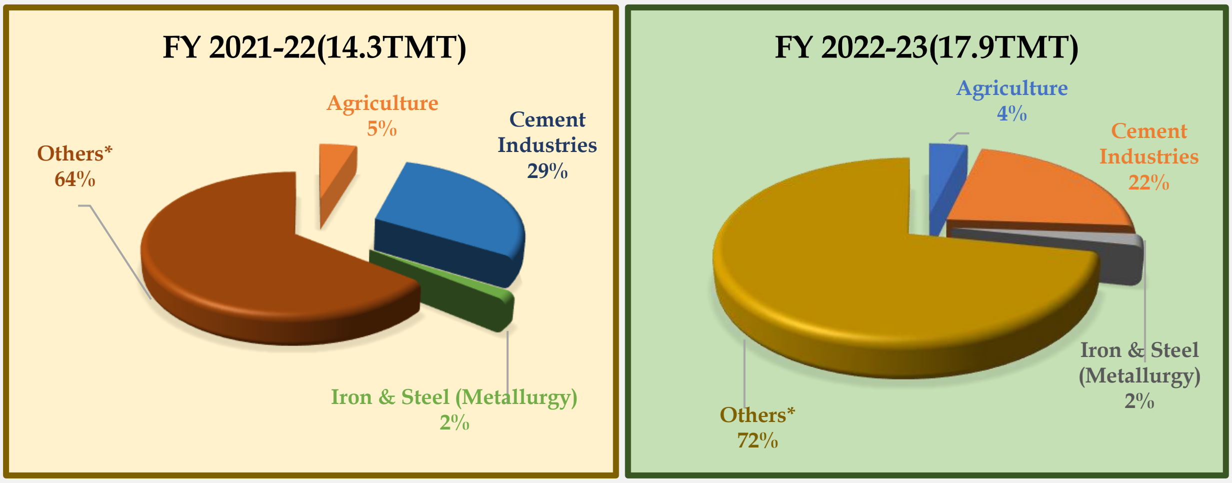
During FY2022-23, Petcoke consumption with a volume of 17.9 MMT marked 25.3% growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 14.3 MMT in FY2021-22.

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:

The domestic sales driven by 'others 72%, followed by 'cement industries' 22%, Agriculture 4%. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 cement industries decreased by 8 percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

Figure-10A: Sector wise Petcoke consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22



$*'Others' includes chemicals (5.2%), Textiles (0.5%), Mining (1.0%), Power Generation (0.2%) etc.	#*'Others' includes chemicals (4.4%), Textiles (0.4%), Mining (1.2%), Power Generation (0.1%) etc.

LIGHT DIESEL OIL:

LDO consumption during the month March-2023 with a volume of 0.08 MMT recovered 95.6%, 71.2% on year-to-year basis over a volume of 0.08MMT, 1.1 MMT in the month of March 2022 & 2021 respectively. However, it registered a growth of 60.8% & 69.4% over the volume of 0.049 MMT & 0.046 MMT in March-2020 & 2019 respectively.

During FY2022-23, LDO consumption with a volume of 0.7 MMT recovered 71.3% growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 1.02 MMT in FY2021-22

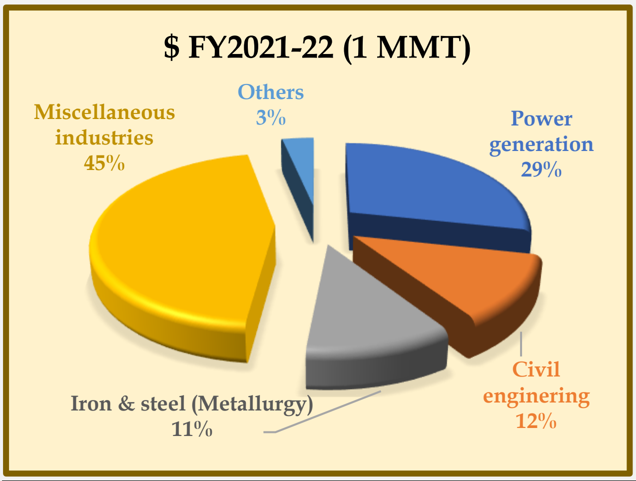
Sectoral consumption of Light Diesel Oil:

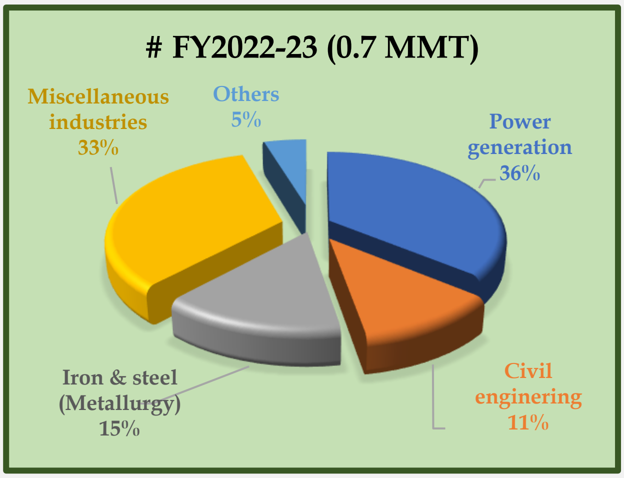
The cumulative consumption of Light Diesel oil (LDO) during FY2022-23 was driven by 'Power Generation' 36% followed by 'Miscellaneous industries' (33%) 'Iron& Steel (Metallurgy) 15%, and Civil Engineering 11%. With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in power generation sector is increased by 7 percentage points. Details comparisons are pictorially presented in the following charts.

LDO consumption was largely affected by available alternate fuel like FO&LSHS, LPG/CNG/ Fuel gas 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. De-growth in bitumen consumption effected LDO consumption in some parts of the country.

Figure-11:

Sector wise LDO consumption for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22





$ *Miscellaneous (45%) industries include chemicals (3.3%), electrical & electronics (0.2%), Industrial goods (2%) and textiles (0.3%) 'bulk category' (39.1%) **Others (3%) includes Road Transport (0.2%), Agriculture (1.7%), Mining (1%), Railways (0.03%) and shipping (0.4%) etc.	# *Miscellaneous (33%) industries include chemicals (3.3%), electrical & electronics (0.4%), Industrial goods (2.1%) and textiles (0.3%) & bulk category (27.3%) **Others (5%) includes Road Transport (0.2%), Agriculture (1.9%), Mining (1.7%), Railways (0.06%) and shipping (0.8%) etc.

NATURAL GAS:

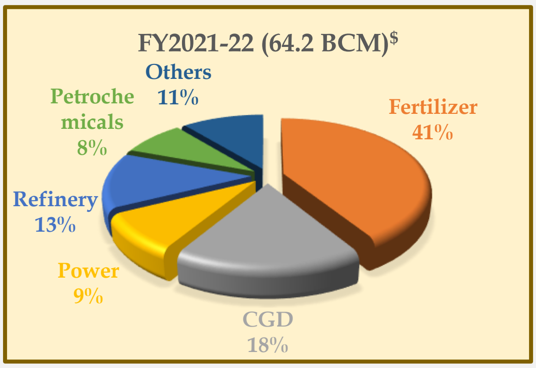
Natural Gas is used as a feedstock in several industries like fertilizers, plastics and other commercially important organic chemicals and used as a fuel for electricity generation, heating purpose in industrial and commercial units. Natural gas is also used for cooking in domestic households and as a transportation fuel for vehicles. Consumption of Natural Gas with a volume of 5.1 BCM (billion cubic meters) during the month of March 2023 recovered 94.1% on volume of 5.5 BCM in the month of March 2022.

During FY2022-23, Natural Gas consumption with a volume of 60.3 BCM recovered 94% growth Year-on Year basis over the volume of 64.2 BCM in FY2021-22

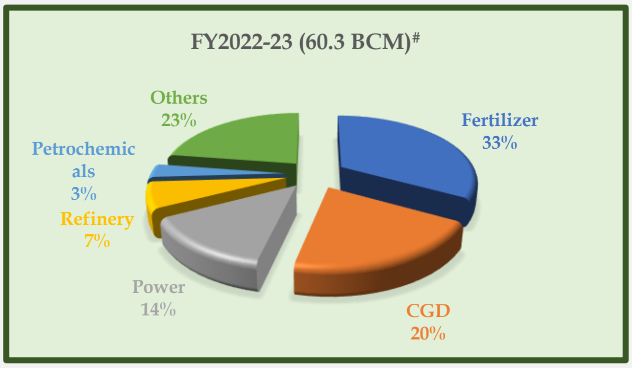
Sectoral consumption of Natural Gas April-22 to March-23 & its YoY comparison: (PROVISIONAL)

During April-March 2023, consumption of Natural gas (NG) with a volume of 60.3 BCM was driven by the fertilizer (33%) followed by CGD (20%), Power (14%) Refinery (7%), , Petrochemicals (3%) and others (23%). With respect to FY2021-22, sectoral consumption in FY2022-23 in fertilizer sector decreased by 8 percentage points where as CGD increased by 2 percentage points.

Figure-12: Sector wise consumption of Natural Gas for April-22 to March 2023 (P) and its comparison with April-21 to March-22



April-21 to March-22



April-22 to March-23

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

Source: PPAC data; P: provisional

$: Totals may not tally due to rounding off. Based on information provided by ONGC, OIL, DGH, GAIL, Torrent Power Limited, Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd., BPCL, RIL (P) and IOCL. Sectoral consumption data for GSPC is prorated for the April-September 2022 period. Components of internal consumption related to VAP shrinkage, LPG Shrinkage, Captive Power Generation, supply to power houses, supply to crematoriums & schools etc. as reported by ONGC, OIL & DGH (prorated) have been updated. Others includes sectors like Internal consumption for Pipeline System, Agriculture (Tea Plantation), Industrial, Manufacturing, LPG shrinkage, Sponge Iron and Miscellaneous.	*#: Totals may not tally due to rounding off. Based on information provided by ONGC, OIL, DGH, GAIL, Torrent Power Limited, Shell Energy India Pvt. Ltd., BPCL, RIL and IOCL. Sectoral consumption data for GSPC is prorated. Components of internal consumption related to VAP shrinkage, LPG Shrinkage, Captive Power Generation, supply to power houses, supply to crematoriums & schools etc. as reported by ONGC, OIL & DGH have been updated in the FY 2021-22.*

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-March			March		
	FY2021-22	FY2022-23	Growth(%)_2021-22 to 2022-23	2022	2023	Growth(%)_ 2023 over 2022
(A) Sensitive Products						
LPG	0.90	0.91	0.9	0.93	0.90	-2.7
SKO	0.03	0.01	-67.2	0.03	0.01	-73.5
Sub Total	0.93	0.92	-1.5	0.95	0.91	-4.9
(B) Major Decontrolled Product						
HSD	1.60	1.79	12.0	1.89	1.91	1.2
MS	0.75	0.85	13.4	0.83	0.89	6.8
Naphtha	0.32	0.29	-7.9	0.32	0.32	1.4
ATF	0.11	0.16	47.1	0.14	0.18	26.8
Bitumen	0.13	0.13	-0.3	0.18	0.18	-1.1
FO/LSHS	0.12	0.13	10.9	0.13	0.13	-0.9
Lubes+Greases	0.09	0.08	-15.8	0.13	0.10	-18.9
LDO	0.02	0.01	-28.7	0.02	0.02	-4.4
Sub Total	3.13	3.44	10.0	3.64	3.74	2.6
Sub - Total (A) + (B)	4	4	7.3	4.60	4.64	1.0
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products						
Pet.Coke	0.22	0.27	25.3	0.04	0.05	3.9
Others*	0.27	0.35	27.8	0.04	0.06	66.8
Sub Total	0.49	0.62	26.7	0.08	0.11	32.1
Total	5	5	9.4	4.68	4.75	1.6

*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-March			March								
	FY2021-22	FY2021-23	Growth(%)_2022-23over 2021-22	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	28253	28503	0.9	2262	2293	2256	2472	2406	6.4	4.9	6.7	-2.7
SKO	1493	490	-67.2	291	152	155	114	30	-89.6	-80.1	-80.5	-73.5
Sub Total	**29747**	**28993**	**-2.5**	**2553**	**2445**	**2411**	**2587**	**2437**	**-4.6**	**-0.4**	**1.1**	**-5.8**
(B) Major Decontrolled Product												
HSD	76659	85896	12.0	7459	5660	7225	7704	7795	4.50	37.72	7.9	1.2
MS	30849	34976	**13.4**	2578	2156	2740	2908	3107	20.5	44.1	**13.4**	6.8
Naphtha	13246	12197	-7.9	1198	1312	1280	1132	1148	-4.2	-12.5	-10.3	1.4
ATF	5008	7366	47.1	716	483	474	543	688	-3.8	42.5	45.3	26.8
Bitumen	7816	7790	-0.3	890	623	1012	943	933	4.8	49.6	-7.8	-1.1
FO/LSHS	6262	6947	10.9	538	472	507	590	584	8.7	23.8	15.3	-0.9
Lubes+Greases	4540	3823	-15.8	455	276	398	538	437	-4.0	58.2	9.5	-18.9
LDO	1017	725	-28.7	46	49	112	82	79	69.4	60.8	-29.8	-4.4
Sub Total	**145397**	**159720**	**9.9**	**13879**	**11031**	**13747**	**14440**	**14770**	6.4	33.9	**7.4**	2.3
Sub - Total (A) + (B)	**175144.1**	**188712.7**	**7.7**	**16431.9**	**13476.2**	**16158.2**	**17026.7**	**17207.0**	**4.7**	**27.7**	**6.5**	**1.1**
(C) Other Minor Decontrolled Products												
Pet.Coke	14255	17867	25.3	2160	1592	1283	1373	1427	-34.0	-10.4	11.2	3.9
Others*	12297	15721	27.8	972	862	1186	1116	1862	91.6	116.0	56.9	66.8
Sub Total	**26553**	**33587**	**26.5**	**3132**	**2454**	**2470**	**2489**	**3288**	5.0	34.0	33.2	32.1
Total	**201697**	**222300**	**10.2**	**19564**	**15931**	**18628**	**19516**	**20495**	**4.8**	**28.7**	**10.0**	**5.0**

*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

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

PPAC 22nd Foundation Day Celebration

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