सत्यमेव जयते

INDIAN PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS STATISTICS 2024-25



Government of India

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Economic & Statistics Division



Economic & Statistics Division

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस
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Message

India is not merely growing; it is leading the world. With unparalleled economic dynamism, our nation proudly stands as one of the world's fastest-growing major economy. Driven by strategic vision and robust policies, India delivered an exceptional 6.5% GDP growth in FY24-25, accelerating further to a formidable 8.2% in Q2 of FY25-26. This extraordinary trajectory firmly solidifies India's pivotal and expanding role on the global stage.

This exceptional performance is underpinned by energy, truly the spinal cord of any modern economy. Our paramount commitment is to energy security, a smooth transition, and affordable, reliable access for all. The daily impact is profound, with around 70 million people visiting petrol pumps every day, underscoring its vital role.

Under Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's visionary leadership, landmark reforms are continuously transforming the hydrocarbon value chain. A significant stride is the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act (ORDA Act-25) modernizing our upstream regulatory framework. This progressive legislation streamlines exploration, enhances efficiency, and attracts investment, fortifying our domestic energy capabilities.

India is also making exceptional progress towards a sustainable energy future through our ambitious biofuels program. Our impressive achievements in ethanol blending exemplify this dedication: in ESY 2024-25 itself, we achieved 19.24% blending, saving over Rs.43,000 crore in foreign exchange and generating over Rs.40,000 crore for our farmers. These initiatives highlight our balanced approach to energy security, integrating cleaner sources into our national energy mix.

This annual publication, 'Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2024-25,' serves as an invaluable, integrated database for the Oil & Gas sector. It comprehensively covers crucial data on production, refining, infrastructure, trade, pricing, and advancements in biofuels and energy projects.

I am confident this essential resource will equip policy makers, industry leaders, researchers, and academicians globally with the precise insights needed to effectively contribute to India's thriving energy narrative.

(Hardeep S Puri)

New Delhi
08 January 2026

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पर्यटन, पेट्रोलियम एव
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Minister of State for Tourism,
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Message

The Energy sector, particularly oil and gas, continues to play a vital role in driving India's economic growth and ensuring energy security for our citizens. Guided by the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat, the ministry has remained committed to enhancing domestic production, expanding infrastructure, diversifying energy sources and promoting sustainable practices.

The Government of India has made an impressive progress in recent years in increasing citizen's access to clean cooking. The PMUY scheme has covered around 10.33 crores beneficiaries and 25 lakh additional LPG connections under the scheme to be given during the Financial Year 2025-26.

The 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2024-25', presented an integrated database on Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Refining, Transportation & Marketing Infrastructure, Prices and Taxes and Duties, Production and Consumption of petroleum products, Trade-Import and Export, Biofuels and Infrastructure Projects in the Oil and Gas sectors.

Over the years, the annual publication namely 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics' has become a de-facto handbook for the policy makers,researchers, academicians and all stakeholders across the world. I am sure that this latest edition will keep up the tradition and prove to be a key catalyst for powering the growth of India's oil and gas sector.

(Suresh Gopi)

डॉ नीरज मित्तल
सचिव
Dr Neeraj Mittal
Secretary

सत्यमेव जयते



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Energy continues to be the cornerstone of economic development and a key element underpinning India's growth trajectory. Within this, Oil & Gas fulfils nearly one-third of the nation's energy demand, contributing significantly to energy security, industrial growth, and overall socio-economic progress. As India moves towards becoming a $5 trillion economy, ensuring energy security, accessibility, and sustainability has become more critical than ever.

In pursuit of these goals, the Government of India has undertaken numerous reforms and initiatives across the hydrocarbon value chain to ensure a sustainable, affordable, and secure energy future for all citizens. Efforts such as the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, SATAT initiative for Compressed Bio Gas (CBG), PM JI-VAN Yojana, expansion of gas infrastructure under the 'One Nation One Gas Grid' and City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks, National Green Hydrogen Mission, and the promotion of alternate and cleaner fuels stand testimony to our commitment towards achieving the twin goals of energy independence and net-zero emissions.

The Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2024-25 serves as a comprehensive, credible, and updated repository of data encompassing the entire hydrocarbon value chain- covering exploration, production, refining, transportation, marketing, imports and exports, pricing, taxes and duties, consumption, biofuels, and workforce statistics. This publication aims to enable data-driven policy formulation, strategic planning, and research across the sector.

I would like to place my appreciation for the officers of the Economic & Statistics Division of the Ministry for their dedicated efforts in compiling and presenting this vital publication in a timely and meticulous manner.

As the Oil and Gas sector embraces innovation and transitions towards cleaner and more sustainable energy solutions, I am confident that this publication will continue to guide informed decisions and contribute to building a secure, sustainable, and resilient energy future for our nation.

[Dr Neeraj Mittal]

Praveen M. Khanooja
Additional Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

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MESSAGE

It gives me a great pleasure to write this message for the 59th edition of the *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (IPNG), 2024-25*, published by the Economic & Statistics Division of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. Over the decades, this flagship publication has evolved as a comprehensive and reliable compendium of statistics on India's Oil & Gas sector, extensively used by policymakers, industry stakeholders, researchers and international organizations.

As India advances towards its goals of *Viksit Bharat@2047 and Net Zero by 2070*, the role of the Oil & Gas sector is undergoing a strategic transformation. Alongside strengthening domestic exploration, refining and marketing, the sector is increasingly focused on driving the energy transition through adoption of green fuels, expansion of biofuels, promotion of natural gas and integration of clean technologies, Reliable and transparent data is accordingly essential to monitor this transition, track progress and inform effective policy responses in line with our commitment to sustainability, energy security and economic growth.

This publication presents comprehensive statistical insights across the value chain – covering exploration & production, refining, transportation, pricing, consumption, taxation, imports & exports, biofuels and infrastructure projects – along with an overview of global energy trends. These datasets are crucial for guiding decision-making, enabling long-term planning and fostering innovation in the evolving energy landscape.

I extent my sincere appreciation to the officers and staff of the Economic & Statistics Division, led by the Deputy Director General (E&S), for their continued dedication in bringing out this 59th edition of IPNG. I am sure that this publication will serve as a valuable reference for all stakeholders engaged in shaping India's energy future.

(Praveen M. Khanooja)

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Message

I am happy to bring out the 59th edition of the "Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2024-25 of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG), which contains exhaustive data pertaining to the Oil and Gas sector.

Over the years, our annual statistical publication has evolved in response to changes in the Indian oil & gas sector and established itself in the energy world as a valuable work of reference in providing credible, comprehensive and updated data of the sector. The Eleven chapters of this publication endeavor to provide a opportunity to examine the entire gamut of India's hydrocarbon data including inter-alia Exploration, Production, Refining, Transportation, Marketing, Imports and Exports, Taxes and Duties, Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas CPSEs, International Petroleum Statistics etc. and a glimpse of the global petroleum scenario, through user friendly graphics, charts and tables.

Timely release of publication would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of various Ministries/Departments, Oil & Gas CPSEs and attached offices of MoPNG and international organizations, who have shared the required information/data in time. The inputs received on international petroleum statistics from various organizations are gratefully acknowledged. The Ministry looks forward to their continued cooperation in future.

I would like to place on record my gratitude and deep appreciation for my team of officers and staff in Economic & Statistics Division, whose collaborative and committed efforts have been instrumental in bringing out an improved version of the publication, well in time. The publication is also available on the Ministry's website. Any comments/suggestions towards improving any aspect of the publication, including its scope, content and coverage would be welcome and highly appreciated. I am sure that this document would prove to be useful for all kinds of data users including academicians, policy makers and the entire oil &gas research fraternity.

(Dr. D. K. OJHA)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

India, the world's fourth-largest economy, has emerged as the fastest-growing major economy and is on track to become the world's third largest economy with a projected GDP of $7.3 trillion by 2030. The oil and gas sector is one of India's eight core industries and plays a pivotal role in shaping decisions across other major economic sectors. With the country's economic growth closely linked to energy demand, the need for oil and gas is expected to rise, as of March 2025, India remained the third-largest consumer of oil globally.

The fiscal year 2024–25 was a time of steady but noticeable change for India's oil and gas sector. The country continued to experience strong economic growth, which naturally pushed energy demand higher. At the same time, domestic production of oil and gas did not grow fast enough to keep up with this demand, leading to greater dependence on imports. India also continued to invest in building more pipelines and midstream facilities, which are essential for transporting energy efficiently. All of these developments need to be looked at in light of India's long-term goals—improving energy security, reducing dependence on foreign sources, shifting toward cleaner fuels and supporting sustainable economic growth.

India remained one of the world's major refining hubs with a refining capacity of 258.1 MMTPA. Refineries processed 268.6 MMT of crude oil, a 2.7% increase, showing strong performance and high utilization rates. Production of petroleum products rose 2.8% to 283.8 MMT, driven by higher demand for fuels such as petrol, diesel, jet fuel, and petrochemical feedstocks. Consumption also increased to 239.2 MMT, reflecting continued economic growth, expansion of the transportation sector, and rising industrial activity.Overall consumption of POL for FY 2024-25 in the Country was recorded highest ever volumes of 239.2 MMT with a modest growth of 2.1% over the previous financial year. Growth in the petroleum products is driven by growth in MS at 7.5%, ATF at 8.9%, 5.6% in LPG and 2.0% growth in HSD.

Natural gas continued to be seen as an important transition fuel as India aims to make its energy mix cleaner and more environmentally friendly. Domestic natural gas production was 36 BCM. ONGC and OIL produced about 60.8% of domestic gas, while private operators, including CBM producers, contributed 39.2%. LNG imports rose significantly to 27 MMT, an increase of 12.3%, driven by strong demand from industries, affordable global LNG prices, and expansions in regasification terminals that convert imported LNG back into gas.

Total natural gas consumption reached 71 BCM, a healthy 5.6% rise, with imports meeting nearly half (50.1%) of the total requirement. This high dependence on imported LNG reflects the gap between domestic supply and demand. Recoverable reserves of natural gas stood at 1,074 BCM as of March 2025. While this shows that India has significant long-term potential, fully utilizing these reserves will require better infrastructure, such as pipelines and city gas networks, along with market-based pricing and transparent allocation systems to encourage investment. The IEA's India Gas Report 2030, predicted that gas consumption would increase to 103 BCM/year in 2030 from the current 72 BCM. This rise would be primarily driven by strong increases in power generation, industrial demand, and city gas distribution.

Domestic crude oil production was 28.7 MMT. ONGC and OIL, the two major national oil companies, together produced around 76 % of the total output, showing their central role in India's upstream sector. Private and joint-venture operators contributed about 23.8%, which highlights the importance of continued private sector participation to expand exploration and production in the future.

The country imported 243.2 MMT of crude oil worth ₹ 11.6 lakh crore, marking growth in both volume and value terms. Import volumes rose because energy demand kept rising, while the value increased due to fluctuations in global crude oil prices. As of March 2025, recoverable crude oil reserves were 672.1 MMT, with most located in the Western Offshore region and established onshore basins like Assam and Rajasthan. This concentration shows the need to invest more in enhanced oil recovery (EOR) technologies, which help extract more oil from older fields, and to intensify exploration in unexplored regions.

Import of petroleum products increased by 4.5%, and exports also grew by 4%,confirming India's role as both an importer and exporter in global petroleum markets. The rise in POL product exports in FY 2024-25 was primarily attributed due to an increase in the export of motor-spirit (MS) and petcoke/CBFS etc. The rise in importsduring this period was primarily driven by an increase in the import of liquified petroleum gas (LPG), petcoke and lubes/LOBS etc. Within the import basket of petroleum products in FY 2024-25, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) held the highest share at 40.6%, followed by petcoke at 25.8 %, and fuel oil at 15.1 %.However, earnings from exports fell by 4.0% because of changes in global oil prices. This pattern shows that while India depends heavily on crude oil imports, it has also built strong refining and export capabilities that help balance part of the import bill.

Oil and gas production from India's overseas assets was 19.8 MMToE, equal to 30.5% of India's total domestic output. These overseas assets are extremely important because they give India access to energy sources located outside its borders. By having stakes in oil and gas fields abroad, India can reduce some of the risks that come with relying heavily on global markets and geopolitical situations.Till date, Nine OALP bid rounds have been concluded with the award of 172 exploration blocks covering 3,78,652 sq. km. area. Total committed exploration investment adds up to ~4.36 USD billion (Till OALP Round-IX). Committed physical Work Programme up to Round-IX is 63467 LKM 2D Seismic, 86,092 SKM 3D seismic and 544 Exploratory Wells.Twenty-five (25) blocks covering an area of 1,91,986. sq. km on offer in OALP Round-X. Offshore focused Round and notably 16 Blocks spread over 97,919 Sq. Km, (51%) fall within erstwhile No-Go zones.

Significant milestones on the reforms in oil and gas sector during 2024–2025 include Oilfield (Regulatory and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024 passed by Lok Sabha in March 2025. The Bill aims to streamline procedures and reduce regulatory burdens in oil and gas exploration & production in India, the most notable changes introduced in the Bill is the replacement of multiple licenses with a single petroleum lease.

Access to clean cooking fuel also improved significantly. India had 32.97 crore active LPG consumers by 31 March 2025. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), which provides LPG connections to low-income households, continued to play a major role by issuing 10.33 crore

connections. This has had a strong social impact by reducing dependence on traditional biomass fuels, improving health conditions, and enhancing the quality of life for millions of households.

Pipelines play a crucial role in maintaining the supply chain for crude oil, petroleumproducts, and gas in the country. Crude oil pipelines covered 10,442 km, product pipelines stretched to 23,391 km, and the natural gas pipeline network reached 23,552 kmin the financial year 2024-25. These networks are essential for safe, reliable, and cost-effective transportation of energy across the country. The growing gas pipeline network is especially important as India moves toward creating a fully interconnected national gas grid, which will help improve supply, increase competition, and make natural gas more accessible across regions.

Total Retail Outlets in the country stand at 96,725 and are inching towards 1 Lakh mark. Rural ROs, which stood at 27,748 as of March, 2025, are also increasing to meet thenation's expanding automobile demand. POL terminal and Aviation fuel station standsat 310 and 297 respectively. One of the biggest global success stories is India's Ethanol Blended MS programme andachieved 19.21% Ethanol blending in current ESY which was 14.6 in ESY 2023-24. The programme is on track to achieve 20 % blending objective well before the timelines.

Overall, FY 2024–25 was a year of moderate progress supported by rising energy demand, strong downstream performance, and expanding infrastructure. India is importing over 88% of crude oil and 50% of natural gas to meet its growing energy demand. Recognising the vulnerabilities in global crude oil supply chains, the Government has prioritised diversifying the import basket for oil and gas, adopting emerging and alternative fuels including hydrogen, natural gasand scaling up renewable and low-carbon energy initiatives to ensure long-term energy security and sustainability.

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SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF DATA PUBLISHED

1. **Scope:** The **"Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics"** presents updated comprehensive statistics on various aspects of Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas sector. The data on international developments in respect of the key parameters of Petroleum and Natural Gas sector have also been captured in the publication.

2. **Coverage:** The Statistics presented in the current publication cover the exploration, production, refining, alternate fuels, marketing activities, etc. of Oil and Gas sector.

3. **Source:** The primary statistics in respect of petroleum and natural gas industries included in the publication are based on various information, submitted by the Oil& Gas Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Joint Venture companies and Private companies under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

   The sources of all the secondary data, including International Statistics, incorporated in the publication, have been indicated at the bottom of relevant tables.

4. **Limitations:** The data in respect of sales/consumption of petroleum products reflect dispatches of various petroleum products from the sales depots of different oil companies to the bulk consumers / retail outlets. The state-wise sales/consumption of such products show dispatches to direct consumers / retail outlets meant for consumption / sales in a particular state.

5. **Reference Period:** Key statistics for the domestic petroleum and natural gas industries have been presented on calendar (January-December) as well as on financial year (April-March) basis.

6. **Natural Gas:** The gross production of natural gas reflects gross withdrawals of natural gas from reservoir. On the other hand, the net production of natural gas show gross withdrawal of natural gas from reservoirs less gas used for reinjection into reservoirs for pressuring gas which is flared and / or vented/loss.

   The utilization data for natural gas includes gas marketed, gas used for LPG extraction and gas consumed for field operations by the companies engaged in hydrocarbons exploration / production activities.

7. **Petroleum Import:** The crude oil and product import figures given in the publication includes crude oil / petroleum products imported by the oil PSUs, private and parallel marketers on behalf of Nepal for processing of crude oil in Indian refineries and arranging supplies of desired products to Nepal. Petroleum products actually brought into the country from processing of Indian and International crudes at foreign refineries for Indian oil companies have also been included under the product import figures.

8. **Value of Import/Export:** The value data in respect of exports of petroleum included in the publication show F.O.B. value of exports whereas similar value figures for imports reflect C.I.F. value of imports.

9. **Revision / Modification / Updation:** The statistics provided in this publication for the current year is provisional in view of the time lag involved in receipt of actual figures. In view of this, some information based on provisional data may undergo change as and when the actual data are available.

   Necessary revision / updation in the past data has been made in the light of latest available figures. To illustrate:

   (a) Data on international statistics of certain parameters like world crude oil exports taken from different sources viz. OPEC Bulletins and BP Statistical Review may not tally due to difference in coverage and methodology used.

   (b) Based on BP statistics a new table on the World Import of LNG (Country-wise) included in the Chapter- XI (International Petroleum Statistics)

10. **Abbreviations:** Details of abbreviations used have been provided in Appendix.

11. **Conversion factor:** The conversion factors generally used in the Oil & Gas sector are also given in the Appendix.

    Errors or Omissions and Commissions, if any, detected may kindly be brought to the notice of the Mr. Jatin Sahu, Section Officer, Economic & Statistics Division, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas at email **eands-mopng@gov.in** for rectification in the subsequent issue.



CHAPTER I

Oil & Gas Sector at a Glance

Introduction of Oil & Gas Sector

Securing a stable and clean energy supply is of utmost significance for sustainable progress and economic advancement. Energy is the mainstay of socio-economic growth and development for a nation like India, which is currently the third largest primary energy consumer after China and United States. Currently, India's per-capita energy consumption is only a one third of the global average. Global energy demand is anticipated to increase at a moderate rate of approximately 0.5% annually over the long term, however, India's energy demand is projected to surge at a rate of 2.6% per year, potentially doubling by 2050 (as per BP's New Momentum Scenario). Hence, the availability of affordable energy has turned into a fundamental necessity for the nation.

India is striving towards ensuring energy justice through accessibility and affordability which will be the key driver towards increasing per-capita energy consumption in near future. The Hon'ble PM has envisaged four pillars of India's energy future – energy access, energy efficiency, energy sustainability and energy security. These four pillars are crucial for India as it marches ahead in its ambition to become an economic powerhouse in the world. The transformation of our energy system towards a more reliable, eco-friendly, and cost-effective one is a central goal of today's energy policy. The focus towards emerging fuels and alternate energy will act as key driver and lever in designing the futuristic energy systems and formulating an effective national energy policy. The issue of energy transition, diversification of energy basket, energy independence and energy security shall be affecting the energy mix of India in the years ahead. Through a meticulously designed strategy, major Oil and Gas CPSEs plans to achieve net zero operations by 2046, which aligns with India's net zero pledge for 2070 and resonates with the unifying principle of **"One Earth, One Family, One Future."**

Indian Energy Mix

As per the report of Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, 2025, more than 90% of India's primary energy comes from fossil fuels, with coal accounting for about 59.2%, oil and gas combined accounts for 34.7% and other sources making up the remainder. This heavy reliance on fossil fuels underscores the importance of the energy sector in India's economic growth. India relies on a diverse mix of energy sources, including coal, oil, natural gas, renewables, Hydrogen and nuclear energy. Coal still accounts for a significant portion of electricity generation, but there is a strong push to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and increase the share of renewable energy. The global shift towards a low-carbon economy, driven by the dominant climate narrative, has significant implications for India's energy sector and other sectors. This transition aims to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable energy practices.

The adoption of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydro, is crucial for reducing carbon emissions. This transition requires substantial investments in renewable energy infrastructure and technology. Reducing reliance on coal, oil and other fossil fuels will have economic and social implications, including job losses in traditional energy sectors and the need for retraining workers.

Present State: India's primary energy mix

	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro electric	Renewables	Total
Total Energy (in Exajoules)	10.9	2.5	23.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	38.8
%	28.1	6.5	59.2	1.5	1.5	3.1	100

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Note: Energy is converted for all sources in single unit Exajoules

The current oil and gas production is not sufficient to fulfill the country's energy demand and leads to the import of crude oil and natural gas. The import dependency on crude oil and natural gas based on consumption of petroleum products in 2024-25 was about ~87.8 % and 50.1 % respectively.

Crude Oil:

Crude oil is a naturally occurring, unrefined petroleum product composed of hydrocarbon deposits and other organic materials. It is a vital natural resource and serves as a primary source to produce various petroleum products, including Petrol, Diesel, LPG, Naphtha, Jet Fuel, and Lubricants, among others. India's estimated balanced recoverable crude oil reserves in the country as on 01.04.2025 are 672.1 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT). Geographically, the Western Offshore region holds the largest share of these reserves at 31.1%, followed by Assam (21.5%) and Rajasthan (20.3%). Oil contributes to 28.1 percent share in the total primary energy supply.

Crude Oil Production: In 2024-25, the domestic production of oil in the country was 28.70 MMT in 2024-25, which is 2.5% lower than 2023-24. This decline in production can be attributed to several factors, including the natural depletion of older and marginal fields, accessibility and technical challenges in certain reservoirs, disruptions in field activities, etc. National companies such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) are the leading producers of domestic crude oil production, contributing approximately 62.9% and 12% respectively in 2024-25. The remaining 23.7% of crude oil is being produced by the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) or Revenue Sharing Contracts (RSC) regime.

Crude Oil Processed: As of April 2025, India's oil refining capacity stood at 258.1 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA). India is the second-largest refiner in Asia & fourth largest in the world. India has 22 Nos. of refineries presently Installed. Cauvery Basin Refinery (CBR) – Nagapattinam is under Capacity Augmentation from 1.0 MMTPA to 9 MMTPA. HPCL Rajasthan Refinery Ltd. (HRRL) with 9.0 MMTPA capacity is under progress. Numaligarh Refinery is under capacity augmentation from 3.0 MMTPA to 9.0 MMTPA. During FY 2024-25 crude oil processed was 268.6 MMT (104.6% capacity utilization) which is an increase of 2.7% in comparison to FY 2023-24 (261.5 MMT).

Crude Oil Import: India ranks third globally in crude oil imports after China and United States, having imported 243.3 MMT of crude oil in 2024-25. The country's imports accounted for 87.8% of crude oil supply in 2024-25. Import of crude oil during 2024-25 was 243.2 MMT valued at ₹11,60,618 crore as against import of 234.3 MMT valued at ₹11,05,176 crore in 2023-24 which is higher by 3.8% in quantity terms and higher by 5.0% in value terms vis-a-vis 2023-24.

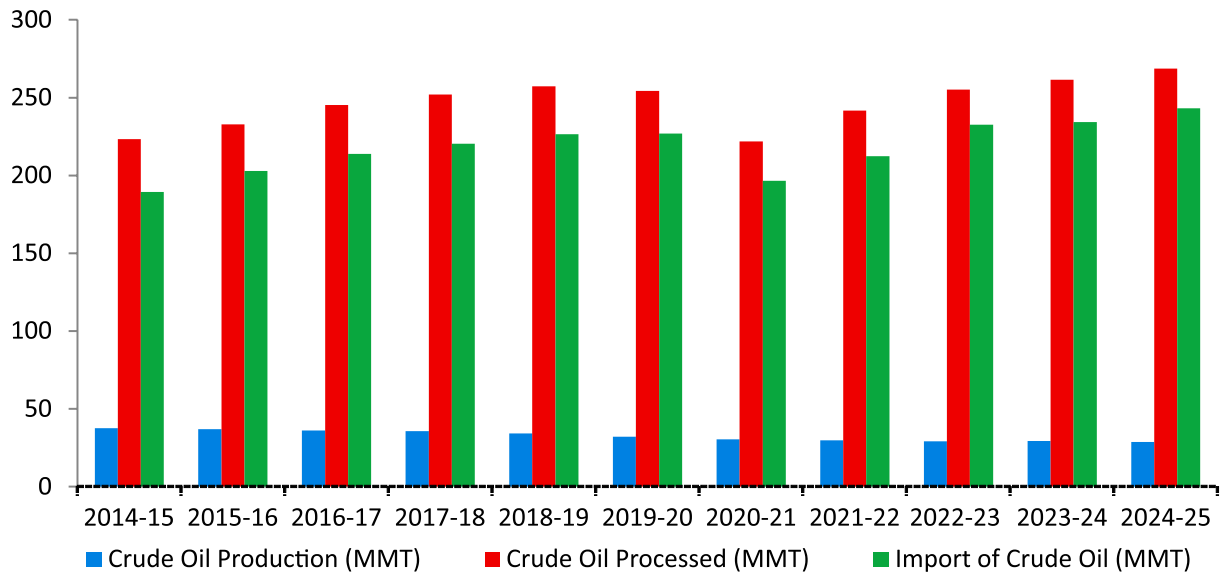
The trends in the Crude Oil production, import and consumption of crude oil in term of crude process have been depicted as follows: -

Trend of Crude Oil Production, Consumption and Import

Year	Crude Oil Production (MMT)	% Growth in Crude Oil Production	Crude Oil Processed (MMT)	% Growth in Crude Oil Processed	Import of Crude Oil (MMT)	% Growth in Import of Crude Oil
2014-15	37.5	-0.8	223.2	0.3	189.4	0.1
2015-16	36.9	-1.4	232.9	4.3	202.8	7.1
2016-17	36.0	-2.5	245.4	5.4	213.9	5.5
2017-18	35.7	-0.9	251.9	2.7	220.4	3.0
2018-19	34.2	-4.2	257.2	2.1	226.5	2.8
2019-20	32.2	-5.9	254.4	-1.1	226.9	0.2
2020-21	30.5	-5.2	221.8	-12.8	196.5	-13.4
2021-22	29.7	-2.6	241.7	9.0	212.4	8.1
2022-23	29.2	-1.7	255.2	5.6	232.7	9.6
2023-24	29.4	0.6	261.5	2.5	234.3	0.7
2024-25	**28.7**	**-2.2**	**268.6**	**2.7**	**243.2**	**3.8**
CAGR 2014-15 to 2024-25 (%)		-2.6		1.9		2.5

Note: % Growth based on the previous Financial Year

Figure I.1: Production, consumption and imports of Crude Oil



The Government has implemented a comprehensive, multi-pronged strategy to reduce import dependency on crude oil. This approach includes, among other measures, the substitution of demand by promoting the use of natural gas as fuel and feedstock across the country to increase its share in the economy and transition towards a gas-based economy. Additionally, the strategy emphasizes the promotion of renewable and alternative fuels such as ethanol, compressed biogas (CBG), and biodiesel, alongside the establishment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Notably, to encourage the adoption of CBG as an automotive fuel, the Government has launched the Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative.

Glance of Petroleum Products:

India, with a capacity of 258.1 Million Metric Tonne per annum (MMTPA), as of 31.03.2025, stands as the second-largest refiner in Asia and fourth-largest refiner in the world, after United States, China, and Russia. Production of petroleum products increased from 221.1 MMT in 2014-15 to 283.8 MMT in 2024-25, with a 2.5% annual increase. Over the last 10 years, imports of petroleum products increased annually by CAGR of 9.2% while exports increased by CAGR of 0.2% due to rising domestic demand. The consumption of petroleum products increase during FY 2024-25 with a volume of about 239.2 MMT reported a growth of 2.1% compared to the volume of about 234.3 MMT during FY 2023-24.

The import of petroleum products during 2024-25 was 50.9 MMT valued at ₹2,00,183 crore against the import of 48.7 MMT valued at ₹1,90,069 crore in 2023-24 which was higher by 4.5% in quantity terms and higher by 5.3% in value terms vis-a-vis 2023-24. Further, while the exports of petroleum products during 2024-25 was 65.1 MMT valued at ₹3,75,769 crore showing a increase of 4.0% in quantity terms but lower by 4.8% in value terms against the export of 62.6 MMT valued at ₹3,94,723 crore during 2023-24.

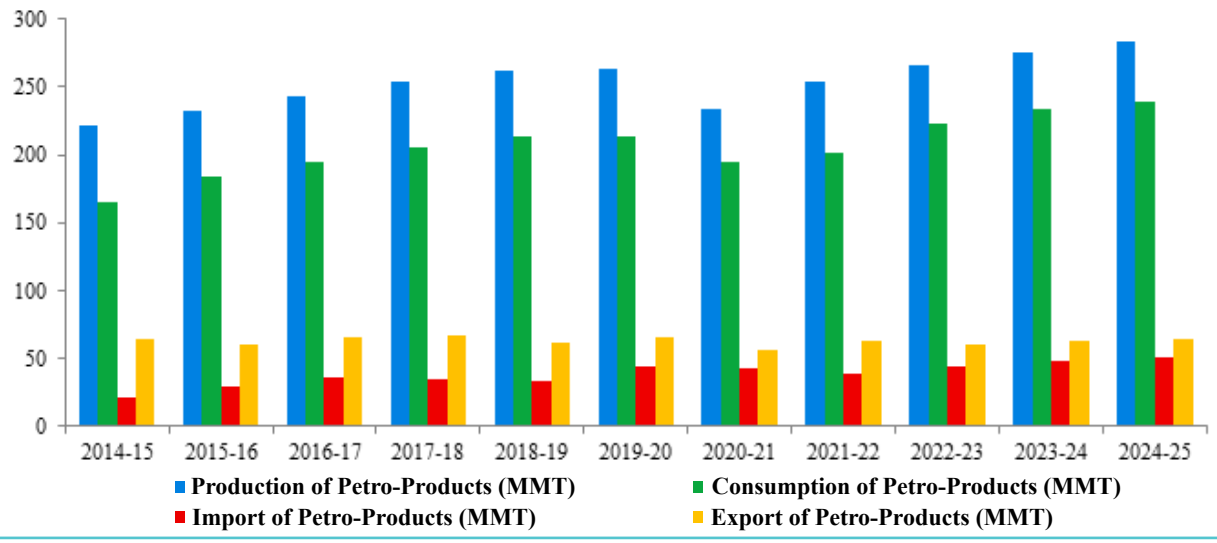
The trend in production, consumption and Import of natural gas from the year 2014-15 to 2024-25 have been depicted as follows: -

Trend of Petroleum Products Production, Consumption, Import and Export

Year	Production of Petro-Products (MMT)	% Growth in Production of Petro-Products	Consumption of Petro-Products (MMT)	% Growth in Consumption of Petro-Products	Import of Petroleum Products (MMT)	% Growth in Import of Petroleum Products	Export of Petroleum Products (MMT)	% Growth in Export of Petroleum Products
2014-15	221.1	0.2	165.5	4.5	21.3	27.6	63.9	-5.8
2015-16	231.9	4.9	184.7	11.6	29.5	38.3	60.5	-5.3
2016-17	243.5	5.0	194.6	5.4	36.3	23.2	65.5	8.2
2017-18	254.4	4.5	206.2	5.9	35.5	-2.3	66.8	2.0
2018-19	262.4	3.1	213.2	3.4	33.3	-5.9	61.1	-8.6
2019-20	262.9	0.2	214.1	0.4	43.8	31.3	65.7	7.5
2020-21	233.4	-11.2	194.3	-9.3	43.3	-1.2	56.8	-13.6
2021-22	254.2	8.9	201.7	3.8	39.0	-9.8	62.7	10.5
2022-23	266.5	4.8	223.0	10.6	44.6	14.3	61.0	-2.8
2023-24	277.0	3.6	234.3	5.0	48.7	9.2	62.6	2.6
2024-25	**283.8**	**2.8**	**239.2**	**2.1**	**50.9**	**4.5**	**65.1**	**4.0**
CAGR 2014-15 to 2024-25 (%)		2.5		3.7		9.1		0.2

Note: % Growth based on the previous Financial Year MMT: Million Metric Tonne

Figure I.2: Production, Consumption, Import and Export of Petroleum Products



Liquefied Petroleum Gas: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) known for its high heating value, making it a preferred option for various heating applications. LPG is most commonly used among domestic consumers for meeting their cooking and heating requirements. The production of domestic LPG was 12.9 MMT in 2024-25. India's LPG import increased from 8.3 MMT in 2014-15 to 20.7 MMT in 2024-25, exhibiting an increase of 9.5% (CAGR) annually. This escalation in import is driven by the growing demand for LPG leading to an increase in import dependency.

Naphtha: It is typically used in industries such as petrochemicals, solvents etc,. It is also used as a raw material to produce gasoline, plastics, and chemicals.The production of domestic Naphtha was 18.6 MMT in 2024-25. Additionally, India's export in naphtha was 5.2 MMT and import was 0.9 MMT in 2024-25.

Kerosene: It is a flammable hydrocarbon liquid, serves as fuel for lamps, heaters, and jet engines, as well as a solvent for greases and insecticides. The households consume about 80 percent of the total kerosene. In the last seven years, there is a substantial drop in the production of kerosene in the country. This is because of the alternative choice for sources of energy by individuals. The PM UJJWALA Scheme was a catalyst in reducing the production

of kerosene by substituting its usage with LPG in the domestic sector.The production of domestic Kerosene was MT in 2024-25.

Aviation Turbine Fuel: Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) are petroleum-based fuels, or petroleum and synthetic fuel blends, also known as jet fuel, is used to power aircraft. It is also utilised as a hydraulic fluid in engine control systems and for cooling specific fuel system components. ATF production surged to 17.8 MMT in 2024-25, showcasing the rapid growth in nation's air travel sector. It marked a 6.3% increase from the previous year. In 2024-25, India was a key player in the global export market with ATF exports reaching to 8.5 MMT. The aviation sector aims to produce Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) using sugarcane molasses as one of the indigenous feedstocks and technologies. India plans to use 1 percent blending of SAF for its international commercial flights by 2027, which would require around 140 million litres of SAF per year, with an aim to increase this to 2 percent blending by 2028 (PIB, Nov, 2023).

Diesel: Diesel is commonly used to power diesel engines, which are more prevalent in machinery and vehicles. The high energy density makes diesel an efficient choice to power various machinery, demanding heavy duty performance such as trucks, buses, trains, ships, and some types of generators. This section covers both High-Speed Diesel (HSD) and Light Speed Diesel (LSD). During 2024-25, India's diesel production was 117.9 MMT, having the largest share of 41.5% in petroleum product basket.

Petroleum Lubricant: Petroleum-based lubricants are used to reduce the friction between the surfaces. It comes in various forms, including motor oils, gear oils, hydraulic fluids, and greases, and is widely used in automotive, industrial and commercial applications to maintain the efficiency and longevity of the machinery. Domestic production was 1.3 MMT in FY 2024-25. However, Import of petroleum lubricants (2.9 MMT) were more than twice the output of domestically produced lubricants, reflecting a heavy reliance on imports to meet the demand.

Petroleum Coke: Petroleum coke, also known as pet coke, is used as a carbon source or feedstock in various industrial applications, including cement, iron & steel, power generation, and metal smelting. During 2024-25, India's petroleum coke production was 15.5 MMT which is 5.4% of total petroleum product basket. There is a substantial rise of imports in petroleum coke from 10.9 MMT in 2023-24 to 13.2 MMT in 2024-25 which is an increase of 20%.

Bitumen: Bitumen is primarily used in the construction industry, as a binding agent in the production of asphalt concrete forroad construction and maintenance. India is one of the largest importer of bitumen worldwide, and its imports reaching 2.9 MMT in 2024-25 from 0.5 MMT in 2014-15. This surge reflects a notable 18.7% CAGR. Further, domestic production of bitumen is 5.5 MMT in 2024-25 which is 1.9% of petroleum product basket.

Petrol: Petrol or gasoline, is widely used as a transportation fuel, though also used in other applications, such as powering small engines, generators, and lawn mowers. During 2024-25, India's petrol production was 48.4 MMT which is 17.1% of total petroleum product basket. There is a substantial rise in export of Petrol from 13.5 MMT to 15.8 MMT in 2024-25 which is an increase of 17.5%.

Natural Gas:

Natural Gas, plays a significant role in India's energy landscape. Known for its cleaner attributes as compared to coal and petroleum, it has gained prominence in recent times as a possible bridging fuel to minimise Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector. In 2024-25, the gas share in India's primary energy mix was 6.5%. The Government of India (GoI) aims to increase the share of Natural Gas in India Energy mix as part of the nation's energy transition. In order to achieve this objective, the Government has implemented several measures. These include providing support for compressed biogas, expanding the National Gas Grid pipeline infrastructure, expanding the city gas distribution network, and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) regasification terminals. Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of natural gas to CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) sector, which includes allocating domestic gas on priority basis to CNG(T)/PNG(D), diverting domestic gas from non-priority sectors to meet the requirement for CNG(T)/PNG(D) sector, expansion of CGD network, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal etc. After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering almost 100% of the country's mainland area (excluding islands) including rural and backward regions.

Total consumption of natural gas in 2024-25 stands at 71.1 BCM which is 5.3% higher than the consumption during the 2023-24 (67.5 BCM). Consumption of Natural gas for energy purpose as fuel stands at 64.6% against 35.4% for non-energy purpose as feedstock. The Fertilizer industry consumes the largest share of natural gas (30.6%)

followed by the CGD sector (21.1%), power generation (12.5%) and refinery (8.2%). In terms of production, India relies on both domestic sources and imports to meet its growing demand. Domestic production primarily occurs in gas fields located across various regions, including the Krishna-Godavari Basin, Mumbai High, and Assam. The estimated balance recoverable reserves of Natural Gas in India as of 1stApril 2025, stood at 1073.9 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM). Total Natural Gas production in 2024-25 is 36.1 BCM in 2024-25. Natural gas domestic production has grown by 0.7% every year in the last 11 years. In order to increase domestic production, natural gas infrastructure encompasses a network of pipelines, LNG terminals, and storage facilities.

Globally, India is the 4th largest importer of LNG. Import of natural gas (LNG) during 2024-25 was 35.7 BCM valued at ₹1,25,953 crore against import of 31.8 BCM valued at ₹1,10,994 crore in 2023-24 which is higher by 12.3% in quantity terms and higher by 13.5% in value terms vis-a-vis 2023-24.

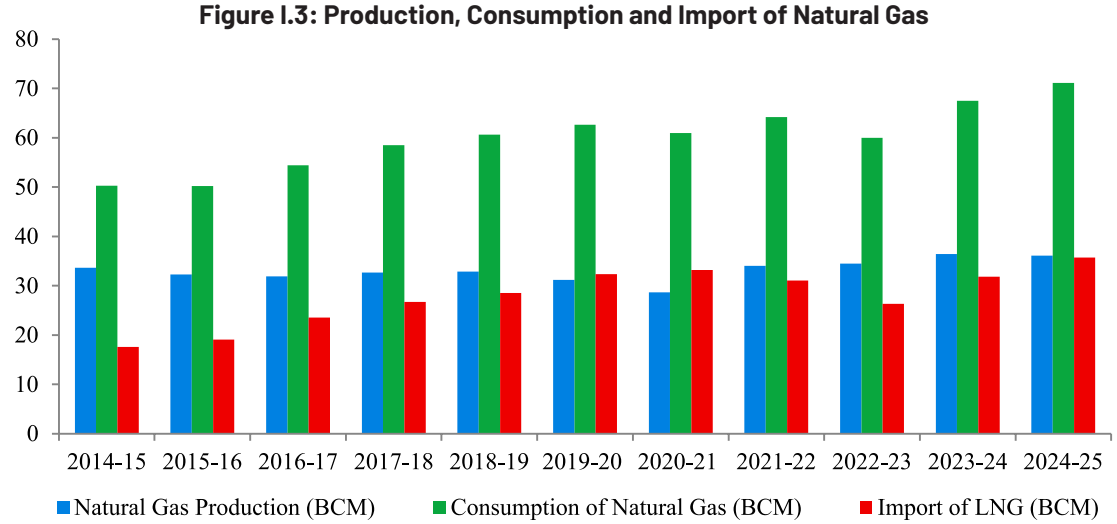
The trend in production, consumption and Import of natural gas from the year 2014-15 to 2024-25 have been depicted as follows: -

Trend of Natural Gas Production, Consumption and Import

Year	Natural Gas Production (BCM)	% Growth in Natural Gas Production	Consumption of Natural Gas (BCM)	% Growth in Consumption of Natural Gas	Import of LNG (BCM)	% Growth in Import of LNG
2014-15	33.7	-4.9	50.3	-2.9	17.6	2.1
2015-16	32.2	-4.2	50.2	-0.2	19.0	8.2
2016-17	31.9	-1.1	54.4	8.4	23.6	23.7
2017-18	32.6	2.4	58.5	7.5	26.7	13.5
2018-19	32.9	0.7	60.6	3.7	28.6	6.8
2019-20	31.2	-5.1	62.6	3.3	32.3	13.3
2020-21	28.7	-8.1	61.0	-2.6	33.2	2.6
2021-22	34.0	18.7	64.2	5.2	31.0	-6.5
2022-23	34.5	1.3	60.0	-6.5	26.3	-15.2
2023-24	36.4	5.8	67.5	12.6	31.8	20.9
2024-25	**36.1**	**-0.9**	**71.1**	**5.4**	**35.7**	**12.3**
CAGR 2014-15 to 2024-25 (%)		0.7		3.5		7.4

Note: % Growth based on the previous Financial Year BCM: Billion Cubic Metre

Figure I.3: Production, Consumption and Import of Natural Gas



I.1: Indian Economy-Selected Indicators

Indicator	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.Gross Domestic Product :							
(i) At current prices (₹ Crore)	1,88,99,668	2,01,03,593	1,98,54,096	2,35,97,399	2,68,90,473	3,01,22,956	3,30,68,145
(ii) At constant prices (₹ Crore)	1,39,92,914	1,45,34,641	1,36,94,869	1,50,21,846	1,61,64,913	1,76,50,591	1,87,96,955
2. GVA at Basic Price :							
(i) At current prices (₹ Crore)	1,71,75,128	1,83,81,117	1,82,10,997	2,16,35,584	2,46,46,698	2,74,12,888	3,00,22,033
(ii) At constant prices (₹ Crore)	1,27,33,798	1,32,36,100	1,26,87,345	1,38,76,840	1,48,78,028	1,61,51,477	1,71,87,446
3. Per Capita NNI (Population in Million) :							
(i) At current prices (₹)	1,25,946	1,32,341	1,27,244	1,50,906	1,69,145	1,88,892	2,05,324
(ii) At constant prices (₹)	92,133	94,420	86,034	94,054	1,00,163	1,08,786	1,14,710
4. Foreign Exchange Reserves :	**28,55,882**	**36,02,155**	**42,18,953**	**45,98,818**	**47,54,264**	**53,91,255**	**57,12,141**
(i) Gold (₹ Crore)	1,59,585	2,30,527	2,47,723	3,22,213	3,71,500	4,39,319	6,68,162
(ii) SDR (₹ Crore)	10,076	10,800	10,864	1,43,052	1,51,164	1,51,223	1,55,289
(iii) Foreign Currency Assets (₹ Crore)	26,65,564	33,33,815	39,24,168	40,94,565	41,89,132	47,61,844	48,50,834
(iv) Reserve Tranch Position (₹ Crore)	20,657	27,013	36,198	38,988	42,468	38,869	37,855
5. Foreign Trade :							
(i) Import (₹ Crore)	35,94,675	33,60,954	29,15,958	45,72,775	57,49,801	55,92,877	60,89,923
(ii) Export(₹ Crore)	23,07,726	22,19,854	21,59,043	31,47,021	36,21,550	36,19,292	37,01,070
(iii) Balance of Trade (₹ Crore)	-12,86,948	-11,41,100	-7,56,914	-14,25,753	-21,28,251	-19,73,585	-23,88,853
6. Index:							
(i) Index of Industrial Production (2011-12=100)	130	129	118	132	138	159	165
(ii) Wholesale Price Index (2011-12=100)	120	122	123	139	153	151	155
(iii) Eight Core Industries Index (Base 2011-12=100)	131	132	123	136	147	158	165
7. Energy Generation (Gross) :							
(i) Coal & Lignite (MMT)	773	771	754	826	938	997	1,048
(ii) Natural Gas (BCM)	33	31	29	34	34	36	36
(iii) Crude Oil (MMT)	34	32	30	30	29	29	29
(iv) Petroleum Products (MMT)	262	263	234	254	267	276	284
(v) Electricity Generation (Thousand GWh)	1,585	1,623	1,598	1,694	1,844	1,734	1,824

Source: Oil & Gas Companies, CEA,Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, MoSPI, RBI and Labour Bureau, Govt. of India

I.2: Trend in Indian Petroleum Industry at a Glance

Item	Unit	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Production								
(i) Crude Oil	MMT	34.2	32.2	30.5	29.7	29.2	29.4	28.7
(ii) Natural Gas	BCM	32.9	31.2	28.7	34.0	34.5	36.4	36.1
(iii) Petroleum Products	MMT	262.4	262.9	233.5	254.3	266.5	276.1	283.8
2. Consumption								
(i) Crude Oil (in terms of refinery crude processed)	MMT	257.2	254.4	221.8	241.7	255.2	261.6	268.6
(ii) Natural Gas (including LNG)	BCM	60.6	62.6	61.0	64.2	60.0	67.5	71.2
(iii) Petroleum Products	MMT	213.2	214.1	194.3	201.7	223.0	234.3	239.2
3. Reserves (Balance Recoverable) as on 31st March								
(i) Crude Oil	MMT	619.0	608.3	591.9	653.0	669.5	671.4	672.1
(ii) Natural Gas	BCM	1384.1	1373.5	1372.4	1149.5	1141.7	1094.2	1073.9
4. Import & Export								
(i) Gross Import :								
(a) Qty : Crude Oil	MMT	226.5	227.0	196.5	212.4	232.7	234.3	243.2
LNG	MMT	21.5	24.4	25.1	23.4	19.9	24.0	27.0
Pol. Products	MMT	33.4	43.8	43.2	39.0	44.6	48.7	50.9
Total (a)	MMT	281.4	295.2	264.8	274.8	297.2	307.0	321.1
(b) Value: Crude Oil	₹Billion	7831.8	7170.0	4597.8	9012.6	12603.7	11051.8	11606.2
LNG	₹Billion	738.9	684.7	583.3	1005.2	1372.1	1109.9	1259.5
Pol. Products	₹Billion	1136.7	1257.4	1094.3	1768.3	2158.5	1900.7	2001.8
Total (b)	₹Billion	9707.4	9112.1	6275.4	11786.2	16134.4	14062.4	14867.5
(ii) Export :								
(a) Qty : Pol. Products	MMT	61.1	65.7	56.8	62.8	61.0	62.6	65.1
(b) Value: Pol. Products	₹Billion	2677.0	2540.2	1571.7	3318.0	4587.3	3947.2	3757.7
(iii) Net Import :								
(a) Qty : Crude Oil	MMT	226.5	227.0	196.5	212.4	232.7	234.3	243.2
LNG	MMT	21.5	24.4	25.1	23.4	19.9	24.0	27.0
Pol. Products	MMT	-27.8	-21.9	-13.5	-23.7	-16.4	-13.9	-14.2
Total (a)	MMT	220.3	229.5	208.0	212.1	236.1	244.4	256.0
(b) Value: Crude Oil	₹Billion	7831.8	7170.0	4597.8	9012.6	12603.7	11051.8	11606.2
LNG	₹Billion	738.9	684.7	583.3	1005.2	1372.1	1109.9	1259.5
Pol. Products	₹Billion	-1540.3	-1282.8	-477.4	-1549.7	-2428.7	-2046.5	-1755.9
Total (b)	₹Billion	7030.4	6571.9	4703.7	8468.2	11547.1	10115.2	11109.9
(iv) Unit Value of Crude oil imports(gross) [iii (b)/iii(a)%]	₹/MT	34578.0	31592.3	23403.1	42436.0	54162.9	47177.0	47717.9
(v) India's Total Import	₹Billion	35946.8	33609.5	29159.6	45727.7	57498.0	55928.8	60899.2
(vi) India's Total Export	₹Billion	23077.3	22198.5	21590.4	31470.2	36215.5	36192.9	37010.7
(vii) Petroleum Import as % of India's total Import	%	27.0	27.1	21.5	25.8	28.1	25.1	24.4
(viii) Petroleum Export as % of India's total Export	%	11.6	11.4	7.3	10.5	12.7	10.9	10.2
5. Contribution of Oil Sector to Centre/State Resources								
(i) Royalty from Oil & Gas	₹Crore	19,433	17,484	10,768	19,164	27,736	21,816	20,777
(ii) Oil Development Cess	₹Crore	17,741	14,789	10676	19,214	21,445	19,580	18,559
(iii) Excise & Custom duties	₹Crore	2,30,405	2,45,985	3,86,484	3,74,728	3,02,561	2,86,818	2,85,866
(iv) Sales Tax	₹Crore	2,01,265	2,00,493	2,02,937	2,56,248	2,88,086	2,92,716	3,02,059
(v) SGST/UTGST	₹Crore	7,961	7,345	6,121	11,017	13,188	12,289	10,792
(vi) CPSEs Dividend Paid	₹Crore	30,323	25,685	22,227	46,323	31,428	38,616	43,815
(vii) CPSEs Gross Turnover	₹Crore	16,03,649	15,12,196	13,53,143	19,50,971	25,20,929	23,59,289	23,42,627
(viii) CPSEs Net Profit	₹Crore	69,763	26,927	74,199	1,06,403	65,417	1,45,618	89,625

Source: Oil & Gas Comapanies, PPAC, RBI, CBIC and Economic Survey

I.3: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices

(Value in ₹ crore)

Sectors		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.(a)	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,12,579	1,08,280	74,012	1,18,238	1,42,933	1,38,572
(b)	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1,56,019	1,25,114	1,63,675	2,04,185	2,18,115	3,18,658
	Total	**2,68,598**	**2,33,394**	**2,37,687**	**3,22,422**	**3,61,048**	**4,57,229**
2.	Railways	1,23,596	1,35,376	1,29,709	1,45,500	1,62,480	1,78,709
3.	Transport by other means	6,65,683	704,468	5,47,310	8,24,289	9,19,849	10,12,680
4.	Storage	18,597	19,796	20,962	21,586	24,223	28,210
5.	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	2,58,179	2,92,918	3,18,734	3,74,447	4,35,910	4,80,371
6.	Electricity	3,39,857	3,82,689	3,74,543	4,22,023	4,50,437	5,76,671
7.	Gas	27,941	29,441	29,376	41,412	31,580	42,587
8.	Water Supply	49,659	55,751	59,301	70,729	77,269	90,685
9.	Other Utility Services	32,002	35,119	37,559	43,628	49,782	56,492
10.	**GVA**	**1,71,75,128**	**1,83,81,117**	**1,82,10,997**	**2,16,35,584**	**2,46,46,698**	**2,74,12,888**
11.	**Contribution of P& NG in total GVA (%)**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.7**
	Growth Rate (%)						
1.(a)	Petroleum & Natural Gas	17.5	-3.8	-31.7	59.8	20.9	-3.1
(b)	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-22.8	-19.8	30.8	24.8	6.8	46.1
	Total	**-9.8**	**-13.1**	**1.8**	**35.7**	**12.0**	**26.6**
2.	Railways	6.0	9.5	-4.2	12.2	11.7	10.0
3.	Transport by other means	7.9	5.8	-22.3	50.6	11.6	10.1
4.	Storage	14.8	6.5	5.9	3.0	12.2	16.5
5.	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	4.3	13.5	8.8	17.5	16.4	10.2
6.	Electricity	2.4	12.6	-2.1	12.7	6.7	28.0
7.	Gas	17.0	5.4	-0.2	41.0	-23.7	34.9
8.	Water Supply	18.4	12.3	6.4	19.3	9.3	17.4
9.	Other Utility Services	14.8	9.7	7.0	16.2	14.1	13.5
10.	**GVA**	**10.8**	**7.0**	**-0.9**	**18.8**	**13.9**	**11.2**

Source: National Statistical Office, MoSPI

I.4: Gross Value Added at by Economic Activity at Constant Price

(Value in ₹ crore)

Sectors		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.(a)	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,21,891	1,27,115	1,05,332	107,190	90,221	90,215
(b)	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1,52,497	1,26,381	1,84,015	161,401	1,33,195	2,07,902
	Total	**2,74,389**	**2,53,496**	**2,89,347**	**2,68,592**	**2,23,416**	**2,98,117**
2.	Railways	91,350	82,303	65,754	79,828	93,649	1,01,345
3.	Transport by other means	5,28,628	5,45,690	4,14,833	5,29,736	5,64,378	5,88,182
4.	Storage	13,784	14,021	13,857	18,128	17,248	20,112
5.	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	1,97,215	2,19,178	2,20,967	2,37,909	2,62,188	2,85,338
6.	Electricity	2,21,446	2,24,576	2,12,862	2,34,951.0	2,68,350.5	2,90,139.5
7.	Gas	16,863	16,450	15,394	16,613.4	14,751.4	15,800.9
8.	Water Supply	33,184	35,560	35,627	40,276.1	41,254.0	45,963.0
9.	Other Utility Services	22,655	24,212	24,330	26,125.7	27,975.2	30,872.6
10.	**GVA**	**1,27,33,798**	**1,32,36,100**	**1,26,87,345**	**1,38,76,840**	**1,48,78,028**	**1,61,51,477**
11.	**Contribution of P& NG in total GVA (%)**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**1.9**
	Growth Rate (%)						
1.(a)	Petroleum & Natural Gas	-7.2	4.3	-17.1	1.8	-15.8	0.0
(b)	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-31.8	-17.1	45.6	-12.3	-17.5	56.1
	Total	**-22.7**	**-7.6**	**14.1**	**-7.2**	**-16.8**	**33.4**
2.	Railways	3.9	-9.9	-20.1	21.4	17.3	8.2
3.	Transport by other means	5.5	3.2	-24.0	27.7	6.5	4.2
4.	Storage	6.2	1.7	-1.2	30.8	-4.9	16.6
5.	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	-0.6	11.1	0.8	7.7	10.2	8.8
6.	Electricity	6.5	1.4	-5.2	10.4	14.2	8.1
7.	Gas	12.2	-2.5	-6.4	7.9	-11.2	7.1
8.	Water Supply	14.5	7.2	0.2	13.1	2.4	11.4
9.	Other Utility Services	9.1	6.9	0.5	7.4	7.1	10.4
10.	**GVA**	**5.8**	**3.9**	**-4.2**	**9.4**	**7.2**	**8.6**

Source: National Statistical Office, MoSPI



CHAPTER II

Exploration & Production of Crude Oil & Natural Gas

Chapter Highlights



With a view to explore oil and gas fields, over 6.56 lakh geological surveys have been conducted in India upto 31.03.2025. Total 739 wells (of which 81 % are development wells and 19 % are exploratory wells) with 14.89 lakh Metreage have been drilled by Oil & Gas Companies during 2024-25.



Balance recoverable reserves of crude oil as on 01.04.2025 is 672.1 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT), out of which 246.5 MMT (36.7%) and 425.5 MMT (63.3%) is sourced from offshore and onshore respectively.



Balance recoverable reserves of natural gas as on 01.04.2025 was 1073.9 BCM, out of which 619.4 BCM (57.7%) and 454.6 BCM (42.3%) is sourced from offshore and onshore respectively.



The crude oil production during the year 2024-25 is 28.70 (MMT) against production of 29.36 MMT in 2023-24. Out of 28.70 MMT, maximum production i.e. 12.43 MMT (43.31%) is from the western offshore of ONGC.



Out of total crude oil & condensate production of 28.70 MMT in 2024-25, 64.3% (18.46 MMT) is from ONGC (nomination), 11.9% (3.44 MMT) from OIL (nomination) and 23.8% (6.79 MMT) from PSC/RSC regime.



Natural Gas production during FY 2024-25 is 36.10 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). Out of 36.10 BCM, maximum production i.e. 14.46 BCM (40 %) is from the western offshore of ONGC.



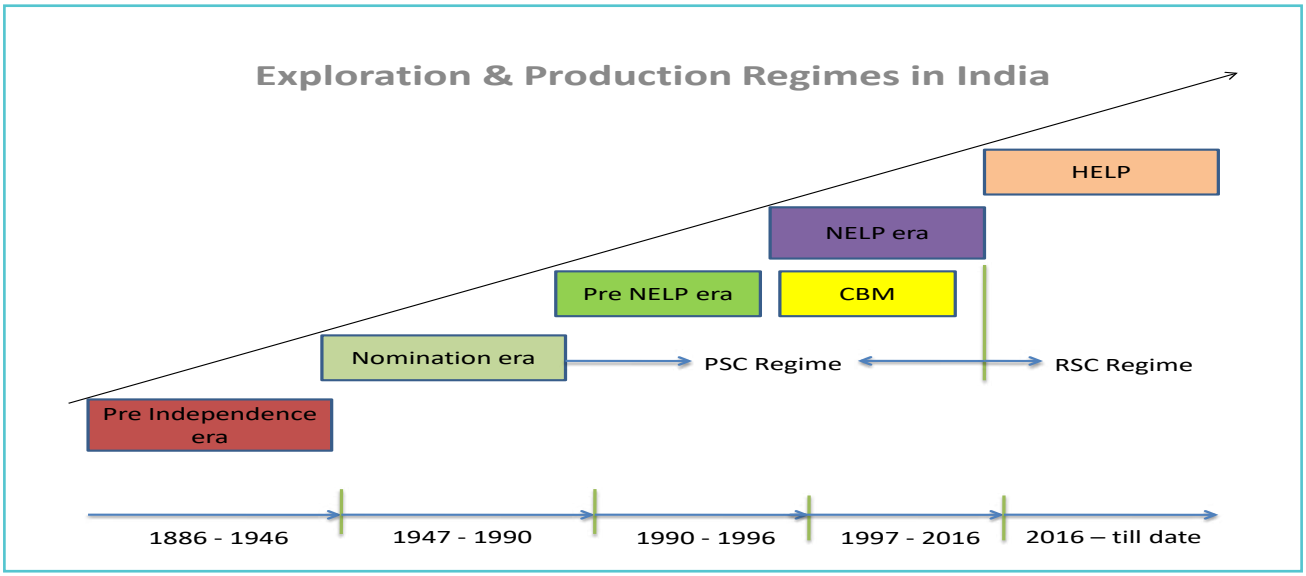
Out of total natural gas production of 36.10 BCM in 2024-25, 52.0% (18.79 BCM) is from ONGC (nomination), 8.8% (3.17 BCM) from OIL (nomination) and 39.2% (14.14 BCM) from PSC/RSC/CBM regime.



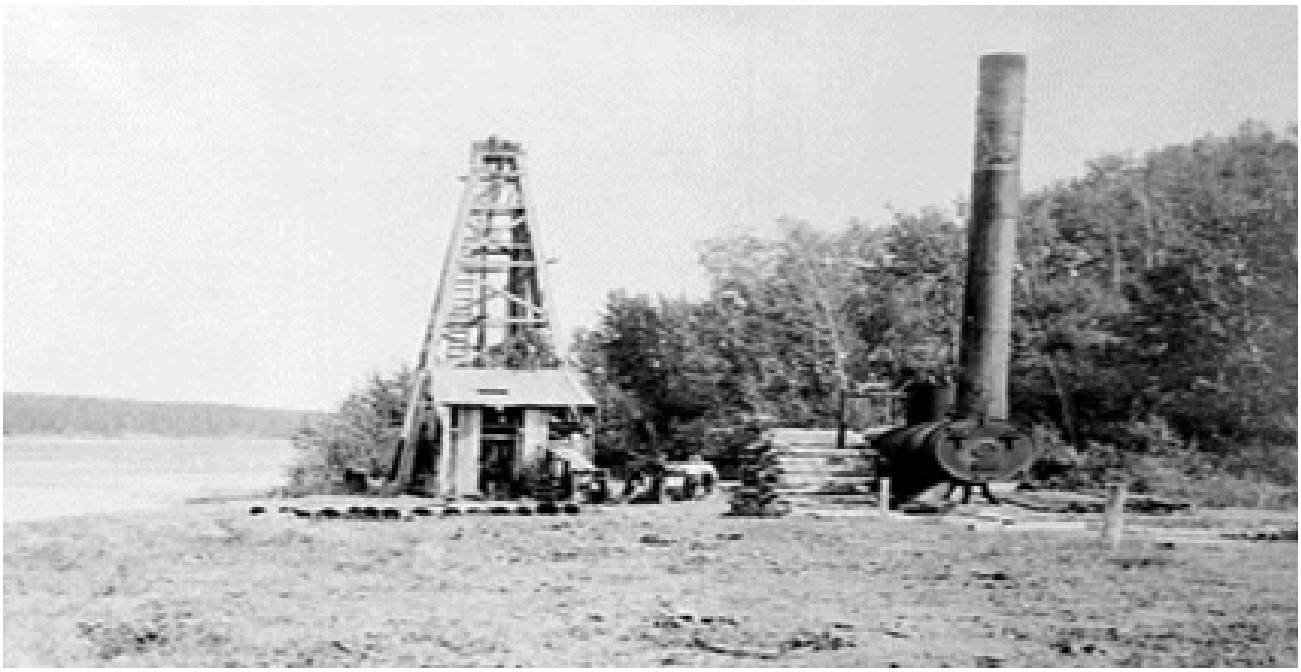
Oil and Gas production from assets abroad is 19.8 MMToE during 2024-25, which is 30.5 % of the domestic oil and gas production.

Introduction

Oil and gas exploration in India trace back to the 19th century in Assam, located in the northeastern part of the country. Development of the Digboi oil field continued extensively, and efforts to identify new oil reserves persisted throughout the pre-independence period.



Pre-Independence Era: In 1889 the Assam Railways and Trading Company (AR&T Co. Ltd.) took a crucial step by digging a well at the Digboi field. In 1901, Asia's first Oil Refinery was set up at Digboi, which continues to operate today, holding the distinction of being the world's oldest continuously operating refinery.



Well at Digboi field

Nomination era: In 1948, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) embarked on a geophysical survey in the Cambay area.

In 1955, the Oil and Natural Gas Directorate was established in 1955 as a subordinate office under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. In 1956, the Directorate's status was upgraded to a Commission.

ONGC's mandate was clearly defined: to plan, organize, and execute programs for petroleum resource development, production, and sale of petroleum products. In 1957, ONGC achieved a significant breakthrough within a year of its formation by discovering oil at Cambay.

In February 1959, Oil India Limited (OIL) was incorporated (as a joint venture with a two-thirds ownership by AOC/BOC and one-third by the Government of India) to expedite exploration and development activities in Assam's Naharkatiya and Moran fields and take over BOC's Assam operations.

In 1962, ONGC initiated an experimental seismic survey in the Gulf of Cambay, a crucial first step in unlocking the potential beneath the ocean floor.**In 1972-73**, detailed seismic surveys led by ONGC resulting India's biggest commercial oil discovery – the Bombay High field.

During 1979-89, OIL's further expanded into the Andaman offshore and Rajasthan onshore.By the end of the 1980s, collective effort by ONGC and OIL had resulted in the drilling of nearly 3,100 wells, a testament to their unwavering commitment to India's energy security. ONGC successfully identified promising prospects in the Cauvery and Krishna Godavari (KG) basins.

In 1981, the government further consolidated its role in the oil and gas sector by taking over Oil India Private Limited, transforming it into a full-fledged public sector undertaking (PSU). **In 1982**, ONGC made a major gas discovery in Gandhar, Cambay basin, Gujarat. By 1986, the KG basin emerged as a major player with several significant discoveries.

(**Nomination:** When Oilfields given to state-run firms ONGC and Oil India Ltd without an auction or a production sharing contract.)

Pre-NELP era:

The country primarily relied on its national oil companies (NOCs) – ONGC and OIL – for exploration activities. However, these companies faced constraints in terms of technology, expertise, and investment capital needed for deeper offshore exploration.

Recognizing these limitations and to attract foreign investment, technology, and expertise, Government of India undertook a strategic initiative and offered 32 exploration blocks (a mix of offshore and onshore) through a bidding process. These bidding rounds, known as Pre-NELP exploration rounds, aimed to foster collaboration between Indian NOCs and international players. This marked a shift in India's approach to exploration, paving the way for future collaborations.

NELP era:

In 1993, recognizing the need for an independent regulatory body in the liberalized oil and gas sector, the Government of India established the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH). DGH's primary responsibility was to oversee oilfield development programs and ensure sound reservoir management practices aligned with national interests.

In 1997, the Government of India formulated CBM policy wherein CBM being Natural Gas is explored and exploited under the provisions of Oil Fields (Regulation & Development) Act 1948 (ORD Act 1948) and Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules 1959 (P&NG Rules 1959) administered by Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG).

ONGC ventured into Coal Bed Methane (CBM) exploration in the Damodar Valley and explored Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) options in North Gujarat's heavy oil belt.

In 1997, the GoI formulated the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). This policy aimed to attract significant investments, cutting-edge technologies, and best practices from both domestic and foreign companies. The ultimate goal was to enhance India's geological understanding of its sedimentary basins and effectively explore its oil and gas resources to meet the nation's growing energy demands.

New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP): New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was formulated by the Government of Indiato provide a level playing field to both Public and Private sector companies in exploration and production of hydrocarbons with DGH as a nodal agency for its implementation. NELPhas been conceptualized for increasing domestic production.

This policy brought major liberalization in the E&P sector and, where 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed. Under NELP, which became effective in February 1999, acreages are offered to the participating companies through the process of open competitive bidding.

Production Sharing Contracts (PSC):

The Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under NELP are based on the principle of "profit sharing". PSC is an agreement between Exploration-Contractor and Government whereby Contractor bears all exploration risks, production and development costs in return for its stipulated share of (profit from) production resulting from this effort. The costs incurred by the contractor are recoverable in case of commercial discovery (Not all drilling leads to discovery of oil/gas) before giving Government share from its revenues. Until a profit is made, no share is given to Government, other than royalties and cesses.

In 1999, NELP introduced a competitive bidding system for exploration licenses. NOCs were required to compete with Indian and foreign companies on an equal footing to secure Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs). Nine rounds of bidding were conducted under NELP, resulting in the signing of production sharing contracts for 254 exploration blocks. This period also witnessed the commercial opening of two major basins: Rajasthan and Krishna-Godavari.

Petroleum Exploration Licence (PEL): PEL is granted for a period of 7 years in on-land /shallow water areas and for 8 years in Deepwater and frontier areas for exploration activities as per PSC provisions under NELP. (This has been increased to 8 and 10 years respectively in the new fiscal regime adopted on 10.03.2016 – HELP or Hydrocarbon exploration and Licensing Policy).

Petroleum Mining Lease (PML): Petroleum Mining Lease (PML) is normally awarded for 20 years for producing Hydrocarbons as per The Oilfields Regulation & Development Act, 1948 and Petroleum &Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

PEL/PML for offshore exploration & production operations is granted by the Union Government.

In case of on-land blocks, PEL/PML is granted by the concerned State Government on the basis of recommendation made by the Union Government for the awarded blocks.

NELP Bid Rounds

Round	Launch Year	Signing Year	PSC Signed
NELP-I	1999	2000	24
NELP-II	2000	2001	23
NELP-III	2002	2003	23
NELP-IV	2003	2004	20
NELP-V	2005	2005	20
NELP-VI	2006	2007	52
NELP-VII	2007	2008	41
NELP-VIII	2009	2010	32
NELP-IX	2010	2012	19

Revenue Sharing Contracts:

For further streamlining exploration activities align with best global practices the government made a significant shift towards **Revenue Sharing Contracts** with the introduction of the **Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF, 2015)**

and the **Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP, 2016)**.

Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)

HELP is an exploration and production policy of the Government of India that replaced the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). The objective of the policy is to enhance domestic oil and gas production by intensifying exploration activity and investment. The policy composed of following component:

- Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF)
- Open Acreage Licensing Program (OLAP)
- Revenue Sharing Model (RSC)
- Full Marketing and pricing Freedom
- Fiscal Incentives
- National Data Repository (NDR)
- Single license for conventional & un-conventional hydrocarbons
- Up to 100% FDI allowed
- Low regulatory burden

Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF):

To reduce the import dependency of hydrocarbons & to effectively exploit the untapped established reserves as well as Marginal Field Policy was announced. The policy was later rechristened to Discovered Small Field Policy (DSF), under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP). This is also for early monetization of un-monetized discoveries of National Oil Companies (NoCs). These Contract Areas are awarded under the new regime of Revenue Sharing Model.

DSF Round wise Award

Round	Launch Year	Signing Year	PSC Signed
DSF-I	2016	2017	30
DSF-II	2018	2019	24
DSF-III	2021	2022	31

Open Acreage Licensing Program (OALP):

Under HELP, Open Acreage Licensing (OALP) Program mechanism has been launched which allows the investors to carve out blocks of their choice by assessing E&P data available at National Data Repository (NDR) & by submitting an Expression of Interest (EoI). EOI can be submitted throughout the year without waiting for a formal bid round from the government. These blocks would be subsequently offered through biannual formal bidding process.

OALP Bid Round	Launch Year	Blocks Awarded
OALP-I	19-01-2018	55
OALP-II	07-01-2019	14
OALP-III	10-02-2019	18
OALP-IV	27-08-2019	7
OALP-V	14-01-2020	11

OALP-VI	06-08-2021	21
OALP-VII	16-12-2021	8
OALP-VIII	07-07-2022	10
OALP-IX	03-01-2024	28
Total	**-**	**172**

Revenue Sharing Model (RSC):

In 2016, the PSC regime has been changed with a RSC (revenue sharing) contract model through a Cabinet decision of the Government dated 10.03.2016.RSC is an agreement between Contractor and Government whereby Contractor bears all exploration risks, production and development costs in return for its stipulated share of revenue resulting from this effort. Share of revenue to the Government will commence from the very first day of production.

Here Contracts are based on "biddable revenue sharing" i.e., bidders will quote a different share at two levels of revenue called "lower revenue point" and "higher revenue point". Revenue share for intermediate points will be calculated by linear interpolation. The bidder giving the highest net present value of revenue share to the Government, as per transparent methodology, will get the maximum marks under this parameter. The RSC is now a part of the HELP.

National Data Repository (NDR):

National Data Repository (NDR) is a government-sponsored E&P data bank with state-of-the-art facilities and infrastructure for preservation, upkeep and dissemination of data to enable its systematic use for future exploration and development. It has been operational since 28th July 2017. NDR is a turnkey project on Build, Populate and Operate basis. Below are the data that is being stored in NDR:

Data available in NDR as of 31.03.2025	
2D Seismic data	4.01 million LKM
3D Seismic data	1.25 million SKM
Well data	24,434 wells
Well reports	52,941 reports

The NDR is a key enabler of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) and Discovered Small Fields (DSF) rounds under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP) regime. It provides E&P operators with the freedom to carve out blocks of their interest and size, facilitated by the E&P data provided by the NDR under the new policy regime.

Seismic Data: Seismic surveys use reflected sound waves to produce scan of Earth's subsurface. Seismic surveys used for oil and gas exploration. It also characterizes how an area will shake during earthquake.

National Seismic Programme: India has 26 sedimentary basins covering an area of 3.36 million Sq. Km. spread over on-land, shallow water and deep water. As a base to launch future Exploration and Production (E&P) activities in the country, appraisal of all un-appraised areas by acquiring Geo-scientific data with state-of-the-art technology has been commenced. The generated data is instrumental in identifying the prospective areas, carving out the blocks in Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP).

As a step towards reducing India's energy imports, MoPNG has launched 'National Seismic Program' (NSP) in September 2016 for appraisal of on-land part of Indian sedimentary basins where no/scanty data is available. Appraisal of un-appraised offshore areas up to EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) and drilling of parametric wells are also being taken up separately.

The interested Exploration and Production stakeholders can view this geo-scientific data from anywhere in the world and firm up an opinion regarding prospectively of the blocks prior to bidding for the block.

Sedimentary Basins

in India there are26 sedimentary basins covering a total area of 3.4 million square kilometre mapped and accessed using latest GIS tools and categorized into three based on conventional hydrocarbon resources-

Category I: Basins with reserves being produced and exploited.

Category II: Basins with contingent resources to be developed and monetized (discovered but awaiting development).

Category III: Basins with only prospective resources to be explored and discovered.

The grouping of basins under the category is dynamic. For ex- A category III basins can be upgraded to II in case there is significant hydrocarbon resource established through discovery. Category wise distribution of 26 sedimentary basin are as under:

	Category I	Category II	Category III
On-land	Assam Shelf Basin Rajasthan Basin Assam - Arakan Fold Belt Basin Cambay Basin	Vindhyan Basin	Ganga Punjab Basin Pranhita Godavari Basin Satpura-SouthRewa-Damodar Basin Himalyan Foreland Basin Chhattisgarh Basin Narmada Basin Spiti Zankskar Basin Deccan Syneclise Basin Cuddapah Basin Karewa Basin Bhima Kaladgi basin Bastar basin
Offshore	Krishna Godavari Basin Mumbai Offshore Basin Cauvery Basin	Saurashtra Basin Kutch Basin Mahanadi Basin Andaman Basin	Kerala Konkan Basin Bengal Purnea Basin

Unconventional Petroleum

CBM (Coal Bed Methane): Coal-bed Methane (CBM) is an "unconventional" source of natural gas contained in coal. It consists primarily of methane; the gas we use for home heating, gas fired electrical generation and industrial fuel. It is primarily stored through adsorption to the coal itself rather than in the pore space of the rock, like most "conventional" gas. The gas is released in response to a drop-in pressure in the coal.



Coal Bed Methane

Coal Bed Methane (CBM) is alternative source for augmenting India's energy resource. India has the fifth largest proven coal reserves in the world and thus holds significant prospects for exploration and exploitation of CBM. The prognosticated CBM resources in the country are about 92 TCF (2600 BCM) in 12 states of India. CBM blocks were carved out by DGH in close interaction with Ministry of Coal (MoC) & Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi.

(ii) Shale Gas and Shale Oil: Within shales, Oil or Gas found trapped in pore space of shale as the source rock.

Shale have no intrinsic permeability for auto flow to a well bore. The energy landscape of countries like USA, Shale Oil & Gas have significantly increased global energy and have transformed the energy landscape. The commercial extraction of shale gas and oil involves the use of horizontal drilling followed by hydraulic fracturing (fracking). These techniques open up more reservoirs contact and create sufficient fracture conductivity to release the trapped gas and oil.

(iii) Gas Hydrates: Gas hydrates are crystalline ice like structures that contain methane and other gases. They are found in deep ocean several hundred meter below seabed and also in permafrost regions. It is formed under moderately high pressure but low temperature conditions. Extraction is still experimental, involving methods like depressurization, thermal stimulation, and inhibitor injection to dissociate the hydrate. Gas hydrates hold vast amount of natural gas as 1-unit hydrate volume expands into ~160-unit gas to surface and represent a potential future energy source.

(iv) Oil Sands (Tar Sands): Oil shales consist of a mixture of shales, sands, water, clay, and bitumen, a heavy viscous form of crude oil. It is immature source rocks formed due to failed process of petroleum generation. Oil is extracted by surface mining and in-situ techniques, such as steam-assisted gravity drainage. Oil shales are a significant source of heavy oil, but their development raises environmental concerns due to greenhouse gas emissions and land disturbance.

II.1: Area-wise Development of Deep Drilling Rigs, Wells & Metreage Drilled

Year	Onshore			Offshore			Total		
	Rigs	Wells	Metreage	Rigs	Wells	Metreage	Rigs	Wells	Metreage
	(Numbers)		('000')	(Numbers)		('000')	(Numbers)		('000')
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=2+5	9=3+6	10=4+7
(A) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (Nomination)1									
2019-20	73	344	737	34	106	249	107	450	987
2020-21	68	313	630	36	131	275	104	444	905
2021-22	63	299	617	34	104	266	97	403	883
2022-23	59	335	639	33	100	257	92	435	896
2023-24	59	397	767	28	111	296	87	508	1,062
2024-25	**64**	**423**	**817**	**28**	**111**	**297**	**92**	**534**	**1,114**
(B) Oil India Limited (Nomination)									
2019-20	19	36	118	0	0	0	19	36	118
2020-21	19	36	91	0	0	0	19	36	91
2021-22	19	38	117	0	0	0	19	38	117
2022-23	19	40	123	0	0	0	19	40	123
2023-24	18	56	168	0	0	0	18	56	168
2024-25	**15**	**47**	**146**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**47**	**146**
(C) PSC/RSC & CBM Regime									
2019-20	26	131	260	11	30	77	37	161	337
2020-21	18	66	154	8	16	53	26	82	206
2021-22	21	119	242	3	6	22	24	125	263
2022-23	12	138	272	2	12	45	14	150	318
2023-24	22	163	265	5	17	51	27	180	316
2024-25	**23**	**138**	**173**	**6**	**20**	**55**	**29**	**158**	**228**
Total (A+B+C)									
2019-20	118	511	1115	45	136	326	163	647	1,442
2020-21	105	415	875	44	147	328	149	562	1,203
2021-22	103	456	975	37	110	288	140	566	1,264
2022-23	90	513	1034	35	112	302	125	625	1,337
2023-24	99	616	1200	33	128	346	132	744	1,546
2024-25	**102**	**608**	**1136**	**34**	**131**	**352**	**136**	**739**	**1,488**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off
1. Nomination wells includes Exploratory, Development &Side tracked wells. CBM wells not included
Source: Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

Figure II.1: Share of wells drilled during 2024-25 (%)

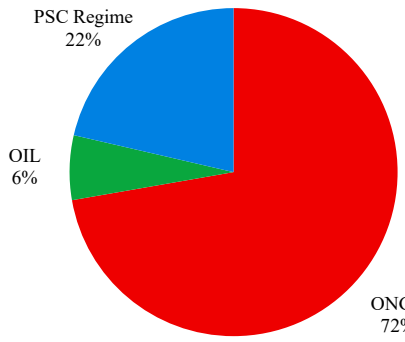
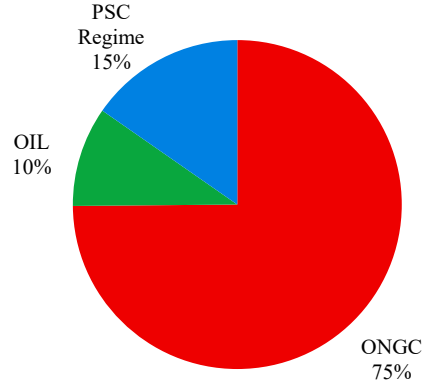


Figure II.2: Share in metreage drilled during 2024-25 (%)



II.2: Exploratory & Development Drilling by Oil Companies

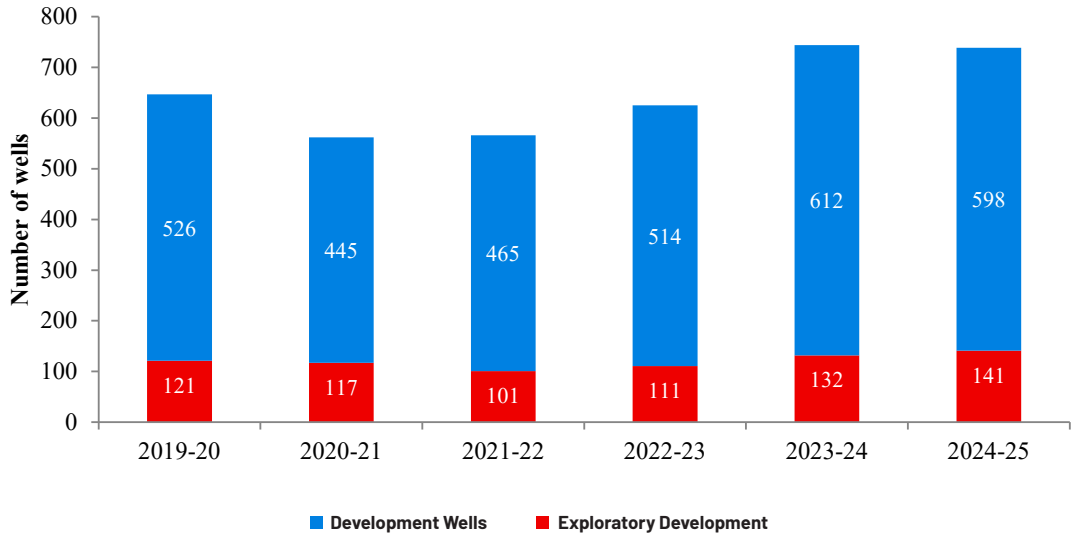
Year	Exploratory		Development		Total	
	Wells (Nos.)	Metreage ('000')	Wells (Nos.)	Metreage ('000')	Wells (Nos.)	Metreage ('000')
1	2	3	4	5	6=2+4	7=3+5
(A) Onshore						
2019-20	84	270	427	845	511	1,115
2020-21	78	226	337	649	415	875
2021-22	76	212	380	763	456	975
2022-23	76	212	437	823	513	1,034
2023-24	95	246	521	954	616	1,200
2024-25	**102**	**278**	**506**	**858**	**608**	**1,136**
(B) Offshore						
2019-20	37	102	99	224	136	327
2020-21	39	111	108	217	147	328
2021-22	25	68	85	220	110	288
2022-23	35	91	77	211	112	302
2023-24	37	101	91	246	128	346
2024-25	**39**	**105**	**92**	**247**	**131**	**352**
Total (A+B)						
2019-20	121	373	526	1069	647	1,442
2020-21	117	337	445	866	562	1,203
2021-22	101	280	465	984	566	1,264
2022-23	111	302	514	1034	625	1,337
2023-24	132	347	612	1200	744	1,546
2024-25	**141**	**384**	**598**	**1105**	**739**	**1,488**

Note:

1. Includes Water Disposal Wells and Non-Associated Gas Wells
2. Total may not tally due to rounding off
3. ONGC's Nomination wells includes Exploratory, Development, Side tracked & CBM wells.

Source: Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

Figure II.3: Trends in drilling Exploratory and Development wells



II.3: Status of Wells (as on 31.03.2025)

Status	Offshore	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Tripura	Andhra Pradesh	Tamilnadu	West Bangal (CBM)	Jharkhand (CBM)	Madhya Pradesh (CBM)	Other state (UP, HP, MP, Bihar, Punjab, JK, WB)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. ONGC (Nomination)	1,266	3,860	0	456	0	57	86	0	0	0	0	5,725
2. Oil (Nomination)	0	0	25	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459
3. PSC/RSC & CBM Regime	43	217	427	25	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	725
A. Total-Flowing Oil Wells (1 to 3)	**1,309**	**4,077**	**452**	**915**	**0**	**64**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,909**
4. ONGC (Nomination)	213	73	0	7	99	102	97	0	0	0	0	591
5. Oil (Nomination)	0	0	21	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
6. PSC/RSC & CBM Regime	31	11	100	8	0	0	1	449	76	329	0	1,005
B. Total - Flowing Gas Wells (4 to 6)	**244**	**84**	**121**	**145**	**99**	**102**	**98**	**449**	**76**	**329**	**0**	**1,747**
C. Total Flowing Wells (A+B)	**1,553**	**4,161**	**573**	**1,060**	**99**	**166**	**190**	**449**	**76**	**329**	**0**	**8,656**
7. ONGC (Nomination)	281	844	29	136	43	94	47	0	0	0	0	1,474
8. Oil (Nomination)	0	0	27	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232
9. PSC/RSC & CBM Regime	30	83	197	48	0	0	6	155	22	62	0	603
D. Total Non Flowing (7 to 9)	**311**	**927**	**253**	**389**	**43**	**94**	**53**	**155**	**22**	**62**	**0**	**2,309**
E. Total flowing + Non flowing well (C+D)	**1,864**	**5,088**	**826**	**1,449**	**142**	**260**	**243**	**604**	**98**	**391**	**0**	**10,965**
10. ONGC (Nomination)	427	4,558	60	1,423	199	521	520	0	0	0	0	7,708
11. Oil (Nomination)	0	0	39	1,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,061
12. PSC/RSC & CBM Regime	18	169	373	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575
F. Other Flowing & Non flowing (10 to 12)	**445**	**4,727**	**472**	**2,460**	**199**	**521**	**520**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,344**
13. Total ONGC Wells (Nomination) (1+4+7+10)	2,187	9,335	89	2,022	341	774	750	0	0	0	0	15,498
14. Total OIL's Wells (Nomination) (2+5+8+11)	0	0	112	1791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,903
15. Total Wells in PSC/RSC & CBM Regime (3+6+9+12)	122	480	1,097	96	0	7	13	604	98	391	0	2,908
Total Wells in PNG Sector (13+14+15)	**2,309**	**9,815**	**1,298**	**3,909**	**341**	**781**	**763**	**604**	**98**	**391**	**0**	**20,309**

Note: Others includes Injector well, abandoned, to be abandoned etc.

1. ONGC Offshore wells tabulated above are nomination regime only.

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd & DGH

II.4: State-wise Geological Surveys Achievements upto 31.03.2025

(in Numbers)

States	ONGC	OIL	Survey under NSP LKM		Total Geological Surveys
			ONGC	OIL	
1	2	3	4	5	6=2 to 5
Andhra Pradesh	53,427	-	2,453	-	**55,880**
A.N. Islands	6,860	-	264	-	**7,124**
Arunachal Pradesh	3,692	-	0	186	**3,878**
Assam	48,073	-	0	3,899	**51,972**
Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	4,035	-	766	-	**4,801**
Gujarat (Gulf Of Cambay)	60,625	-	5,688	-	**66,313**
Haryana		-	250	-	**250**
Himachal Pradesh	9,948	-	709	-	**10,657**
Jammu & Kashmir	31,970	-	188	-	**32,158**
Kerala-Karnataka (incl. Goa)	4,000	-	2,096	-	**6,096**
Madhya Pradesh	1,17,920	-	6,472	-	**124,392**
Chhattisgarh	5,920	-	2,223	-	**8,143**
Manipur	2,781	-	0	5	**2,786**
Meghalaya	1,911	-	0	13	**1,924**
Mizoram	6,194	-	0	980	**7,174**
Nagaland	6,971	-	0	0	**6,971**
Odisha		-	2,481	-	**2,481**
Punjab		-	802	-	**802**
Rajasthan	46,501	-	3,313	-	**49,814**
Sikkim	720	-	0	0	**720**
Tamil Nadu (Incl. Puducherry)	20,003	-	0	0	**20,003**
Telangana		-	800		**800**
Tripura	21,263	-	0	163	**21,426**
Uttar Pradesh (incl. Uttarakhand)	29,797	-	2,920	-	**32,717**
West Bengal	8,808	-	911	-	**9,719**
Maharashtra		-	9,728		**9,728**
Eastern offshore		-	8,234		**8,234**
Western offshore		-	61,953		**61,953**
Andaman offshore*		-	24,853	22,554	**47,407**
Total	**4,91,419**	**0**	**1,37,104**	**27,800**	**6,56,323**

*: Special project to appraise Andaman offshore NSP: National Seismic Programme LKM: Line Kilometre

Source: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, Oil India Limited, DGH

II.5: State-wise Achievements of Geophysical Field Parties in India since inception upto 31.03.2025

Area/ State	ONGC (Nomination)		OIL (Nomination)		PSC + RSC/CBM (Including DSF) Regime		Grand Total	
	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)	2D (LKM)	3D (SKM)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(A) Onshore								
1. Andhra Pradesh	39,166	10,392			1,588	1,829	40,754	12,221
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2,641	390	571	114	3,211	504
3. Assam1	31,834	5,768	9,092	8,467	6,497	2,668	47,423	16,902
4. Bihar2	6,566	0			2,423	1,544	8,989	1,544
5. Chhattisgarh	202	0			0	0	202	0
6. Gujarat	1,04,712	11,991			9,160	9,594	1,13,872	21,585
7. Himachal Pradesh	4,172	0			810	0	4,982	0
8. Haryana	1,038	0			0	0	1,038	0
9. Jammu & Kashmir	2,563	0			0	0	2,563	0
10. Madhya Pradesh	10,021	1,189			4,152	2,445	14,173	3,634
11. Maharashtra	0	0			476	67	476	67
12.Manipur	0	0			210	0	210	0
13. Meghalaya	205	0			0	0	205	0
14. Mizoram	34	0			1,526	613	1,560	613
15. Nagaland	602	6			338	40	940	46
16. Odisha	313	0	1,822		1,972	2,117	4,107	2117
17. Punjab	4,078	0			0	0	4,078	0
18. Rajasthan	20,571	1,633	11,613	959	27,915	17,636	60,099	20,228
19. Tamil Nadu	41,031	8,269			1,710	2,763	42,740	11,033
20. Telangana	0	0			195	0	195	0
21. Tripura	6,499	1,396			2,065	444	8,564	1840
22. Uttar Pradesh	26,798	0			2,860	211	29,658	211
23. 'Uttarakhand	1,522	0			0	0	1,522	0
24. West Bengal	29,227	596			5,279	5,733	34,506	6,329
A. Total Onshore	**3,31,152**	**41,240**	**25,167**	**9,816**	**69,747**	**47,818**	**4,26,066**	**98,875**
(B) Offshore								
25. Andaman	27,357	0		0	0	0	27,357	0
26. Eastern offshore	90,158	8,101	2,863	0	2,35,735	2,11,808	3,28,756	2,19,909
27. Western offshore	4,34,940	91,152		0	1,16,841	80,020	5,51,781	1,71,172
B. Total Offshore	**5,52,454**	**99,253**	**2,863**	**0**	**3,52,576**	**2,91,828**	**9,07,893**	**3,91,081**
Grand Total (A+B)	**8,83,606**	**1,40,493**	**28,030**	**9,816**	**4,22,323**	**3,39,646**	**13,33,959**	**4,89,955**

Note: Total may not tally due to round off. LKM: Line Kilometre SKM: Square Kilometre

1. Including 429.27 LKM 2D & 9.93 SKM 3D sesismic data in Pre-NELP acreage (Assam).

2. Geophysical fields of Pvt./JVs in State of Bihar include Jharkhand

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.,Oil India Ltd. and DGH

II.6 : Drilling Information Since Inception upto 31.03.2025

Basin Category	No.	Basin Name	Total Contract Regime (PSC+RSC+CBM)		OIL_Nomination		ONGC_ Nomination	
			Exp. Wells	Dev. Wells	Exp. Wells	Dev. Wells	Exp. Wells	Dev. Wells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Category I	1	Assam Arakan Fold Belt	9	0	35	27	1,087	1,345
(Basins with reserves being produced and Exploited)	2	Assam Shelf	67	36	441	1,135		
	3	Cambay	346	233			2,819	6,820
	4	Cauvery	53	24			589	200
	5	Krishna Godavari	211	127			739	250
	6	Mumbai Offshore	77	166			1,062	2,196
	7	Rajasthan	352	1087	20	72	88	5
Category I Total			**1,115**	**1,673**	**496**	**1,234**	**6,384**	**10,816**
Category II	**8**	**Andaman**	**7**	**0**			**12**	
(Basins with contingent resources to be developed and monetized)	9	Kutch	21	0			63	
	10	Mahanadi	60	0			0	
	11	Saurashtra	18	0			25	
	12	Vindhyan	20	0			18	
Category II Total			**126**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**118**	**0**
Category III	13	Bastar	0	0				
(Basins with only prospective resources to be explored and discovered)	14	Bengal-Purnea	30	0			39	
	15	Bhima-Kaladgi	0	0				
	16	Chhattisgarh	0	0				
	17	Cuddapah	0	0				
	18	Deccan Syneclise	0	0				
	19	Ganga Punjab	8	0			13	
	20	Himalayan Foreland	1	0			20	
	21	Karewa	0	0			2	
	22	Kerala Konakan	7	0			10	
	23	Narmada	0	0				
	24	Pranhita Godavari	1	0				
	25	Satpura-S.Rewa-Damodar	205	1194			3	11
	26	Spiti-Zanskar	0	0				
Category III Total			**252**	**1,194**	**0**	**0**	**87**	**11**
Grand TotaL			**1,493**	**2,867**	**496**	**1,234**	**6,589**	**10,827**

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.,Oil India Ltd. and DGH

II.7: State-wise/Basin -wise Oil Fields in India (as on 31.03.2025)

(Figures in Number)

Company / State	Basin	Oil Fields	Gas Fields	Oil and Gas Fields	Total Fields
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (Nomination) (B+C)		**127**	**86**	**25**	**238**
1. Gujarat	Cambay	74	5	0	**79**
2. Assam	Upper Assam	27	1	0	**28**
3. Assam	A&AA	2	2	0	**4**
4. Rajasthan	Jodhpur		4	0	**4**
5. Andhra Pradesh	K.G. Basin	10	46	0	**56**
6. Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	14	12	0	**26**
7. Tripura	AAFB		9	0	**9**
8. Nagaland	A&AA			0	**0**
9. Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyan Basin			0	**0**
9. Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyan Basin			0	**0**
B. Total Onshore (1 to 9)		**127**	**79**	**0**	**206**
10. East Coast	Cauvery Offshore	0			**0**
11. East Coast	KG Offshore(Shallow)	0	1		**1**
12. East Coast	KG Offshore(Deep)	0	3	3	**6**
13. West Coast	Cambay	0			**0**
14. West Coast	Mumbai Offshore	0	3	22	**25**
15. West Coast	Kutch	0			**0**
C. Total Offshore (10 to 15)		**0**	**7**	**25**	**32**
D. Oil India Ltd. (Nomination) (16 to18)		**1**	**3**	**15**	**19**
16. Assam	Upper Assam			14	**14**
17. Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Assam			1	**1**
18. Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0	3		**3**
	Bikaner Nagur	1	0		**1**
E. PSC + RSC/CBM (F+G)		**54**	**25**	**3**	**82**
19. Andhra Pradesh	Krishna Godavari	1	0	0	**1**
20. Arunachal Pradesh	Assam-Arakan	1	0	0	**1**
21. Assam	Assam-Arakan	0	3	0	**3**
22. Tripura	Assam-Arakan	0	0	0	**0**
23. Gujarat	Cambay	32	4	1	**37**
24. Madhya Pradesh*	Sohagpur	0	2	0	**2**
25. Jharkhand*	Jharia	0	1	0	**1**
26.Jharkhand*	Bokaro	0	1	0	**1**
27. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	15	4	0	**19**
28. Tamil Nadu	Cauvery	0	0	1	**1**
29. West Bengal	Bengal	1	0	0	**1**
30. West Bengal*	Ranigunj	0	2	0	**2**
F. Total Onshore+CBM (19 to 30)		**50**	**17**	**2**	**69**
31. East Coast	Cauvery	0	1	0	**1**
32. East Coast	Krishna Godavari	2	6	1	**9**
33. West Coast	Mumbai	1	0	0	**1**
34. West Coast	Cambay	1	1	0	**2**
G. Total Offshore (31 to 34)		**4**	**8**	**1**	**13**
Grand Total (A+D+E)		**182**	**114**	**43**	**339**

A&AA : Assam & Assam Arakan. *: CBM Fields

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

II.8: Exploration Contracts Awarded in Rounds Under NELP, DSF and OALP as on 31.03.2025

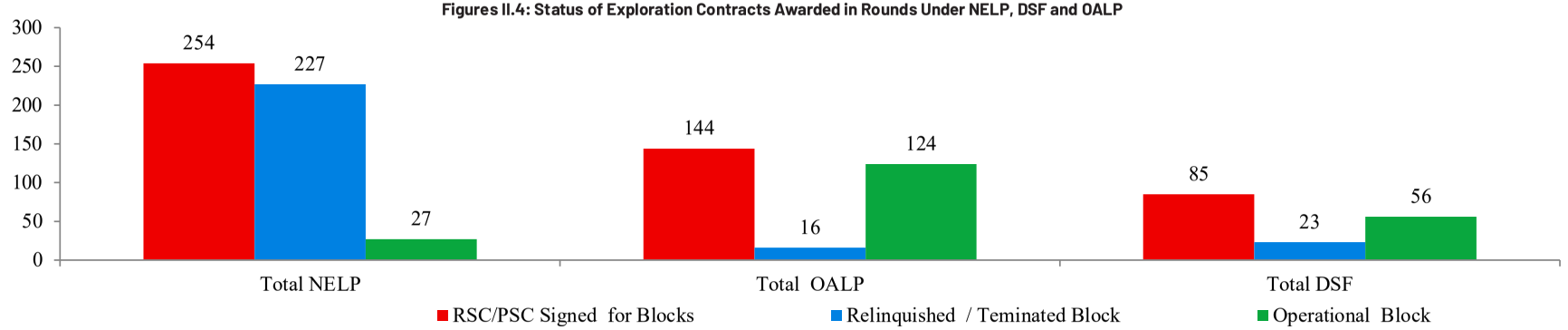
(Figures in Number)

Round	Launch Year	Offered Block/ Contract Area	RSC/PSC Signed for Blocks				Relinquished/Terminated/Proposed for Relinquishment/Contracts not signed				Operational Block*				Area Awarded (Sq. Km)
			Ultra Deep/ Deep Water	Shallow Water	Onland	Total	Ultra Deep/ Deep Water	Shallow Water	Onland	Total	Ultra Deep/ Deep Water	Shallow Water	Onland	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=4 to 6	8	9	10	11=8 to 10	12	13	14	15	16=12 to 15
NELP-I	1999	48	7	16	1	24	5	15	1	21	2	1	0	3	2,31,527
NELP-II	2000	25	8	8	7	23	8	8	6	22	0	0	1	1	2,67,883
NELP-III	2002	27	9	6	8	23	9	5	6	20	0	1	2	4	2,04,596
NELP-IV	2003	24	10	0	10	20	10		7	17	0	0	3	3	1,92,810
NELP-V	2005	20	6	2	12	20	6	1	9	16	0	1	3	4	1,15,180
NELP-VI	2006	55	21	6	25	52	21	5	22	48	0	1	3	6	3,06,426
NELP-VII	2007	57	11	7	23	41	11	5	20	36	0	2	3	5	1,12,947
NELP-VIII	2009	70	8	11	13	32	8	11	12	31	0	0	1	1	52,573
NELP-IX	2010	34	1	3	15	19	1	3	12	16	0	0	3	5	26,441
Total NELP		**360**	**81**	**59**	**114**	**254**	**79**	**53**	**95**	**227**	**2**	**6**	**19**	**27**	**1,510,383**
OALP-I	2018	55	1	8	46	55	0	0	7	7	1	8	39	48	59,283
OALP-II	2019	14	1	5	8	14	0	0	1	1	1	5	6	12	29,233
OALP-III	2019	23	1	3	14	18	0	0	3	3	1	3	9	13	29,765
OALP-IV	2019	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	18,510
OALP-V	2020	11	1	2	8	11	0	1	1	2	1	1	7	9	19,789
OALP-VI	2021	21	2	4	15	21	0	0	0	0	2	4	14	20	35,346
OALP-VII	2021	8	1	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	8	15,766
OLAP-VIII	2022	10	4	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	10	34,365
Total OALP		**149**	**11**	**28**	**105**	**144**	**0**	**1**	**15**	**16**	**11**	**27**	**86**	**124**	**2,42,056**
DSF-I	2016	46	0	7	23	30	0	4	11	15	0	3	9	12	777
DSF-II	2018	25	0	9	15	24	0	1	4	5	0	8	10	18	3,004
DSF-III	2022	32	1	19	11	31	1	1	1	3	0	18	8	26	12,727
Total DSF		**103**	**1**	**35**	**49**	**85**	**1**	**6**	**16**	**23**	**0**	**29**	**27**	**56**	**16,508**

Source: DGH

*including operational with issues blocks

Figures II.4: Status of Exploration Contracts Awarded in Rounds Under NELP, DSF and OALP



II.9: State-wise/Area-wise Balance Recoverable Reserves of Crude Oil

(Figures in MMT)

State/Region	31.03.2024			% of Total (31.03.2024)	31.03.2025			% of Total (31.03.2025)
	Reserves (2P)	Contingent Resources 2C	Total		Reserves (2P)	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	3.3	4.4	**7.7**	1.1	3.3	5.1	**8.4**	1.3
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.3	0.5	**2.9**	0.4	2.4	0.5	**3.0**	0.4
3. Assam	104.1	41.3	**145.4**	21.7	103.4	41.3	**144.7**	21.5
4. Gujarat	92.6	26.3	**118.9**	17.7	94.5	26.7	**121.2**	18.0
5. Nagaland	0.0	2.4	**2.4**	0.4	0.0	2.4	**2.4**	0.4
6. Rajasthan	23.4	108.1	**131.5**	19.6	20.7	115.8	**136.5**	20.3
7.Tamil Nadu	5.8	2.7	**8.5**	1.3	5.6	3.5	**9.1**	1.4
8. Tripura	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0	0.1	0.0	**0.1**	0.0
9. West Bengal	0.0	0.1	**0.2**	0.0	0.0	0.2	**0.2**	0.0
10. Eastern Offshore	32.2	8.4	**40.7**	6.1	30.0	7.2	**37.2**	5.5
11. Western Offshore	170.5	42.8	**213.3**	31.8	163.0	46.3	**209.3**	31.1
12. Total Reserves of Crude Oil (1 to 11)	**434.3**	**237.1**	**671.4**	**100.0**	**423.1**	**249.0**	**672.1**	**100.0**
13. Initial-In Place	-	-	**7,235.4**	-	-	-	**7,306.7**	-
14. Ultimate	-	-	**1,933.0**	-	-	-	**1,948.1**	-
15. Reserves Replaccement Ratio	**-**	**-**	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.6**	**-**

Note: Figures as on 31st March of particular year and Total may not tally due to rounding off

1. Western offshore includes Gujarat offshore
2. ONGC adopted PRMS System w.e.f 01.04.2019; OIL & Contract Regime adopted PRMS system w.e.f 01.04.2022. Revision/changes in Reserves figures are mainly attributed to the adoption of PRMS guidelines in reserves reporting.
3. As per PRMS system, Under PRMS, each project must be classified individually so that the estimated recoverable sales quantities associated with that project can be correctly assigned to one of the three main classes: Reserves, Contingent Resources or Prospective Resources.
   - Reserves are associated with projects that the owners can demonstrate to be economic and that have approval for development by all partners.
   - Contingent resources are associated with projects that are discoveries, but for some reason the project is not yet approved for development.
   - Prospective resources are from projects that remain as prospects, i.e. are yet to be discovered.

Source: Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

II.10: State-wise/Area-wise Balance Recoverable Reserves of Natural Gas

(Figures in BCM)

State/Region	31.03.2024				31.03.2025			% of Total (31.03.2025)
	Reserves (2P)	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	% of Total (31.03.2024)	Reserves (2P)	Contingent Resources 2C	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.Andhra Pradesh	20.8	38.5	**59.3**	5.4	22.9	37.7	**60.6**	5.6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	7.3	**7.3**	0.7	1.1	6.0	**7.1**	0.7
3. Assam	73.9	90.6	**164.5**	15.0	71.4	91.9	**163.3**	15.2
4. Gujarat	36.5	19.0	**55.5**	5.1	35.6	19.1	**54.7**	5.1
5. Jharkhand (CBM)	4.1	0.7	**4.9**	0.4	5.7	0.0	**5.7**	0.5
6. Madhya Pradesh (CBM)	23.7	0.6	**24.4**	2.2	23.4	0.6	**24.1**	2.2
7. Nagaland	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	0.0	0.0	0.1	**0.1**	0.0
8. Rajasthan	49.5	14.1	**63.5**	5.8	13.6	13.5	**27.1**	2.5
9. Tamil Nadu	23.2	13.3	**36.6**	3.3	23.2	15.2	**38.4**	3.6
10. Tripura	16.5	11.7	**28.2**	2.6	16.4	11.3	**27.7**	2.6
11. West Bengal (CBM)	29.6	14.8	**44.4**	4.1	30.3	15.4	**45.7**	4.3
12. Eastern Offshore	136.0	127.3	**263.3**	24.1	129.5	141.2	**270.7**	25.2
13. Western Offshore	229.6	112.7	**342.3**	31.3	222.3	126.4	**348.7**	32.5
14. Total Natural Gas Reserves (1 to 13)	**643.4**	**450.8**	**1,094.2**	**100.0**	**595.4**	**478.6**	**1,073.9**	**100.0**
15. Initial-In Place Reserves	**-**	**-**	**4,001.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,086.8**	**-**
16. Ultimate Reserves	**-**	**-**	**1,856.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,844.3**	**-**
17. Reserves Replaccement Ratio	**-**	**-**	**1.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-0.4**	**-**

Note: Figures as on 31st March of particular year and Total may not tally due to rounding off

1. Western offshore includes Gujarat offshore
2. ONGC adopted PRMS System w.e.f 01.04.2019; OIL & Contract Regime adopted PRMS system w.e.f 01.04.2022. Revision/changes in Reserves figures are mainly attributed to the adoption of PRMS guidelines in reserves reporting.
3. As per PRMS system, Under PRMS, each project must be classified individually so that the estimated recoverable sales quantities associated with that project can be correctly assigned to one of the three main classes: Reserves, Contingent Resources or Prospective Resources.
   - Reserves are associated with projects that the owners can demonstrate to be economic and that have approval for development by all partners.
   - Contingent resources are associated with projects that are discoveries, but for some reason the project is not yet approved for development.
   - Prospective resources are from projects that remain as prospects, i.e. are yet to be discovered.

Source: Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

II.11: Production of Crude Oil and Condensate

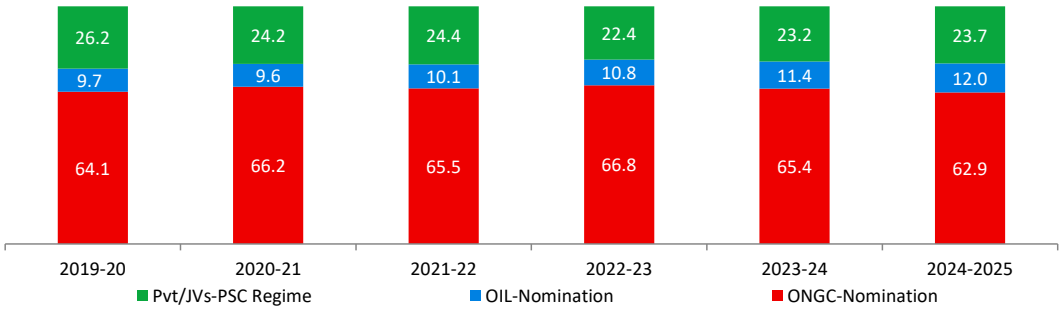
(Figures in TMT)

State/Region	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% variation in 2024-25 over 2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. State-wise Crude Oil Production (TMT)*							
1. Andhra Pradesh	243.0	195.0	202.0	236.0	250.4	284.0	13.4
2. Arunachal Pradesh	56.0	53.0	48.0	47.5	52.3	49.5	-5.3
3. Assam	4093.0	3902.0	3988.0	4164.0	4358.5	4453.9	2.2
4. Gujarat	4707.0	4651.0	4627.0	4850.5	4950.4	5135.4	3.7
5. Rajasthan	6653.0	5891.0	5887.0	5074.0	4421.3	3428.5	-22.5
6.Tamil Nadu	415.0	410.0	367.0	324.1	294.1	263.2	-10.5
7. Tripura	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	-22.0
8. West Bengal	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Offshore	16003.0	15391.0	14569.0	14480.0	15027.4	15087.6	0.4
A. Total Crude Oil Production* (1 to 7)	**32170.0**	**30494.0**	**29691.0**	**29179.0**	**29356.5**	**28703.8**	**-2.2**
of which							
10. Crude Oil Production	30524.0	29121.0	28450.0	27825.0	27168.5	26492.0	-2.5
11. Condensate Production	1646.0	1373.0	1241.0	1353.0	2188.0	2211.9	1.1
B. Entity-wise Crude Oil Production (TMT)*							
12. ONGC (Nomination) Onshore Production	6090.0	5934.0	5833.0	5950.0	6004.5	6021.4	0.3
13. OIL (Nomination) Onshore Production	3107.0	2937.0	2987.0	3155.0	3343.7	3444.3	3.0
14. Pvt/JVs(PSC + RSC) Onshore Production	6970.0	6232.0	6303.0	5593.0	4981.5	4150.6	-16.7
15. Total Production in Onshore (12 to 14)	16167.0	15103.0	15122.0	14699.0	14329.7	13616.2	-5.0
16. ONGC (Nomination) Offshore Production	14537.0	14249.0	13619.0	13544.0	13205.7	12444.8	-5.8
17. Pvt/JVs(PSC+RSC) Offshore Production	1466.0	1142.0	950.0	936.0	1821.7	2642.8	45.1
18. Total Production in Offshore (16+17)	16003.0	15391.0	14569.0	14480.0	15027.4	15087.6	0.4
C. Total Crude Oil Production* (15+18)	**32170.0**	**30494.0**	**29691.0**	**29179.0**	**29357.0**	**28703.8**	**-2.2**
of which							
19. Total ONGC (Nomination) Production	20627.0	20183.0	19451.0	19493.0	19210.1	18466.2	-3.9
20. Total OIL (Nomination) Production	3107.0	2937.0	2987.0	3155.0	3343.7	3444.3	3.0
21. Total Pvt/JVs (PSC+RSC) Production	8436.0	7374.0	7253.0	6530.0	6803.2	6793.4	-0.1

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off *:Included Condensate PSC: Production Sharing Contracts RSC: Revenue Sharing Contract

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and DGH

Figure II.5: Entity-wise % Share of Crude Oil Production



II.12: Basin-wise Production of Crude Oil

(Figures in TMT)

Basin	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Production % Share in FY 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Crude Oil Production (TMT) by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation								
1. Western Offshore *	Maharashtra	14,517	14,236	13,604	13,527	13,196	12,434	43.3
2. Krishna Godavari Offshore (Eastern offshore)	Andhra Pradesh	19	13	14	17	9	10	0.0
3. Western Onland	Gujarat	4,574	4,484	4,388	4,484	4,530	4,548	15.8
4. Assam & Assam Arakan	Assam	987	964	994	1,009	1,047	1,050	3.7
5. Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	202	154	159	202	202	223	0.8
6. Cauvery	Tamilnadu	328	331	291	254	226	200	0.7
A. Total ONGC-Nomination (1 to 6)		**20,627**	**20,183**	**19,451**	**19,493**	**19,210**	**18,466**	**64.3**
B. ONGC-NELP/JVs Share		**2,726**	**2,350**	**2,256**	**1,992**	**1,929**	**2,426**	**8.5**
C. Total ONGC's Production (A+B)		**23,353**	**22,533**	**21,707**	**21,485**	**21,139**	**20,892**	**72.8**
Crude Oil Production (TMT) by Oil India Ltd.								
7. Assam-Arakan	Assam	3,075	2,905	2,957	3,114	3,286	3,380	11.8
8. Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	23	24	21	24	32	31	0.1
9. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	8	9	9	17	25	33	0.1
D. Total OIL (Nomination) (7 to 9)		**3,107**	**2,937**	**2,987**	**3,156**	**3,344**	**3,444**	**12.0**
E. OIL (JVs Share)		**26**	**27**	**23**	**20**	**15**	**14**	**0.0**
F. Total OIL's Production (D+E)		**3,133**	**2,964**	**3,010**	**3,176**	**3,359**	**3,458**	**12.0**
Crude Oil Production (TMT) by Pvt/JVs-in PSC + RSC/CBM								
10. Krishna Godavari Offshore (Eastern offshore)	Andhra Pradesh	537	731	612	533	1,454	2,426	8.5
11. Cauvery Offshore (Eastern offshore)	Tamilnadu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
12. Cambay (Offshore)	Gujarat Offshore	591	411	338	379	326	180.6	0.6
13. Mumbai Offshore (Western Offshore)	Western Offshore	338	0	0	24	42	36.1	0.1
14. KG Onshore	Andhra Pradesh	41	40	43	34	48	61.1	0.2
15. Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	32	30	27	23	20	18.5	0.1
	Assam	30	33	40	42	28	25.0	0.1
16. Cambay	Gujarat	134	167	239	366	421	587.1	2.0
17. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6,645	5,882	5,879	5,058	4,397	3,395.5	11.8
18. Cauvery	Tamilnadu	87	79	76	70	68	63.4	0.2
19. West Bengal	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
G. Total Pvt/JVs Production-in PSC + RSC/CBM (10 to 19)**		**8,436**	**7,374**	**7,253**	**6,530**	**6,803**	**6,793**	**23.7**
H. Total Crude Oil Production (A+D+G)		**32,170**	**30,494**	**29,691**	**29,179**	**29,357**	**28,704**	**100.0**

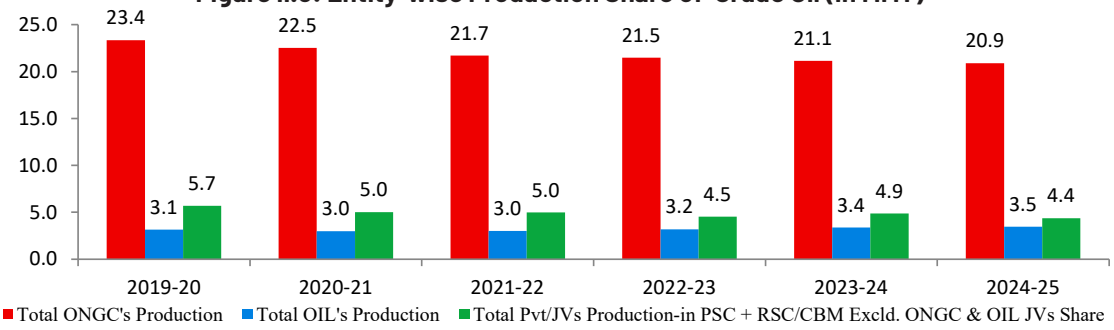
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off

* Condensate receipt at Uran & Hazira included in Western Offshore Basin of Maharashtra

**: Including NELP/JVs Share of ONGC's & OIL's Production

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and DGH

Figure II.6: Entity-wise Production Share of Crude Oil (in MMT)



II.13: Production of Natural Gas

(Figures in MMSCM)

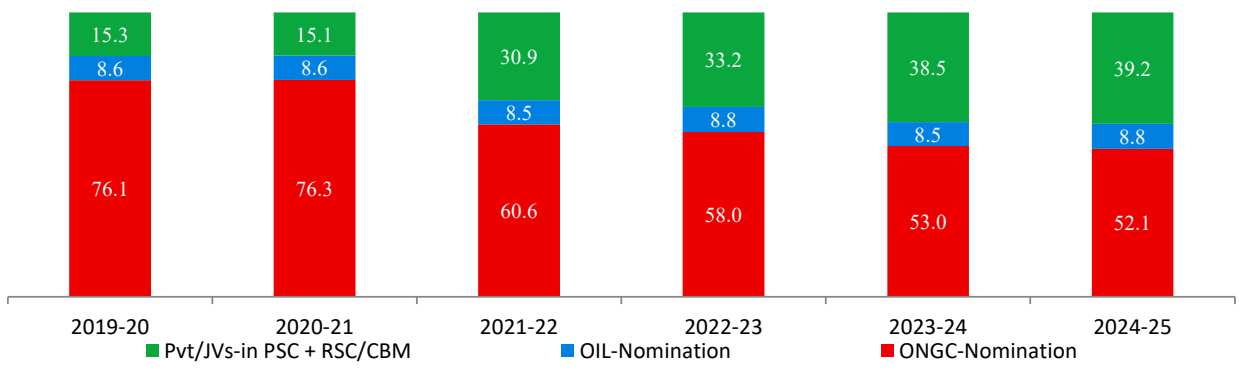
State/Region	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% variation in 2024-25 over 2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
State-wise Natural Gas Production (MMSCM)							
1. Andhra Pradesh	912	827	809	710	721.91	756	4.7
2. Arunachal Pradesh	46	55	58	53	39.63	42	4.9
3. Assam	3,141	2,995	3,371	3,557	3,489.19	3,551	1.8
4. Gujarat	1,342	1,138	1,017	923	926.01	1,053	13.7
5. Jharkhand (CBM)	5	2	4	10	5.37	47	772.6
6. Madhya Pradesh (CBM)	345	334	290	264	234.16	294	25.5
7. Rajasthan	1,883	2,040	2,619	2,340	2,198.92	1,786	-18.8
8. Tamil Nadu	1,097	911	1,067	1,109	1,015.77	1,013	-0.2
9. Tripura	1,473	1,634	1,531	1,675	1,524.86	1,224	-19.7
10. West Bengal (CBM)	306	307	389	399	410.95	415	0.9
11. Offshore	20,635	18,429	22,869	23,409	25,871.09	25,928	0.2
A. Total Natural Gas Production (1 to 11)	**31,184**	**28,673**	**34,024**	**34,450**	**36,438**	**36,109**	**-0.9**
B. Entity-wise Natural Gas Production (MMSCM)							
12. ONGC (Nomination) Onshore Production	5,170	4,786	4,686	4,644	4,337	4,094	-5.6
13. OIL (Nomination) Onshore Production	2,668	2,480	2,893	3,041	3,090	3,171	2.6
14. Pvt/JVs (PSC + RSC) Onshore Production	2,055	2,336	2,893	2,683	2,489	2,161	-13.2
15. Total Production in Onshore (12 to 14)	9,893	9,601	10,471	10,368	9,916	9,426	-4.9
16. ONGC (Nomination) Offshore Production	18,576	17,086	15,943	15,325	14,979	14,701	-1.9
17. Pvt/JVs(PSC+RSC) Offshore Production	2,059	1,343	6,926	8,084	10,892	11,226	3.1
18. Total Production in Offshore (16+17)	**20,635**	**18,429**	**22,869**	**23,409**	**25,871**	**25,928**	**0.2**
19. Total Production in CBM	**655**	**642**	**683**	**673**	**650**	**756**	**16.2**
B. Total Natural Gas Production (15+18+19)	**31,184**	**28,673**	**34,024**	**34,450**	**36,438**	**36,109**	**-0.90**
of which							
19. Total ONGC (Nomination) Production	**23,746**	**21,872**	**20,629**	**19,969**	**19,316**	**18,795**	**-2.7**
20. Total OIL (Nomination) Production	**2,668**	**2,480**	**2,893**	**3,041**	**3,090**	**3,171**	**2.6**
21. Total Pvt/JVs (PSC+RSC+CBM) Production	**4,770**	**4,321**	**10,502**	**11,440**	**14,032**	**14,143**	**0.8**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off

PSC: Production Sharing Contracts RSC: Revenue Sharing Contract CBM: Coal Bed Methane

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and DGH

Figure II.7: Entity-wise Natural Gas Production Share (%)



II.14: Basin-wise Production of Natural Gas

(Figures in MMSCM)

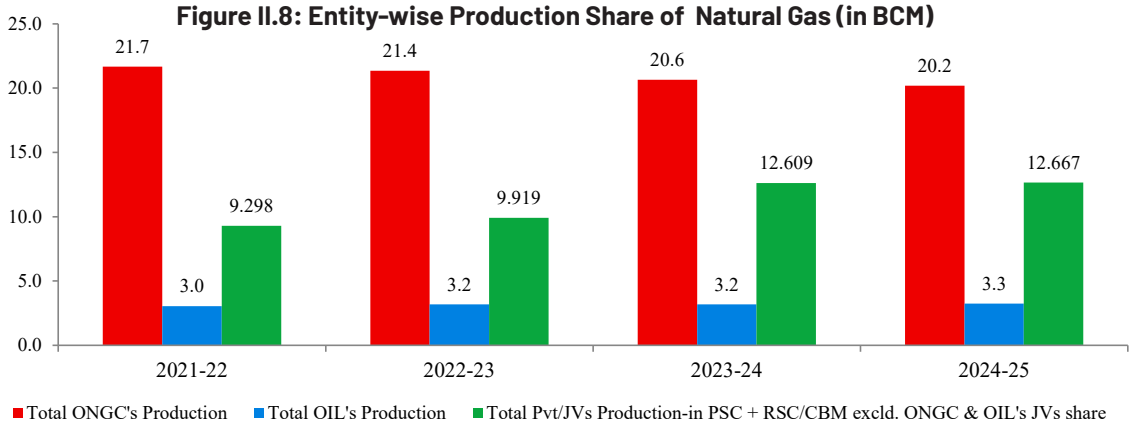
Basin	State	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Production % Share in FY 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Natural Gas Production by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation								
1. Western Offshore	Maharashtra	17,645	16,660	15,681	15,117	14,761	14,463	40.1
2. Krishna Godavari Offshore (Eastern offshore)	Andhra Pradesh	931	426	262	208	217	239	0.7
3. Western Onland	Gujarat	1,274	1,074	951	837	787	810	2.2
4. Frontier	Rajasthan	0	0					0.0
5. Assam & Assam Arakan	Assam	460	387	373	355	335	339	0.9
	Tripura	1,473	1,634	1,531	1,675	1,525	1,224	3.4
6. Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	897	814	794	695	702	737	2.0
7. Cauvery	Tamilnadu	1,066	877	1,037	1,082	988	984	2.7
A. Total ONGC-Nomination (1 to 7)		**23,746**	**21,872**	**20,629**	**19,969**	**19,316**	**18,795**	**52**
B. ONGC-NELP/JVs Share		**1,150**	**944**	**1,051**	**1,382**	**1,332**	**1,395**	**4**
C. Total ONGC's Production (A+B)		**24,896**	**22,816**	**21,680**	**21,351**	**20,647**	**20,190**	**56**
Natural Gas Production by Oil India Ltd.								
8. Assam-Arakan	Assam	2,379	2,241	2,620	2,812	2,885	2,936	8.1
9. Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	38	50	53	48	35	37	0.1
10. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	251	188	219	181	171	199	0.6
D. Total OIL-Nomination (8 to 10)		**2,668**	**2,480**	**2,893**	**3,041**	**3,090**	**3,171**	**8.8**
E. OIL-JVs Share		133	162	153	139	91	81	0.2
F. Total OIL's Production (D+E)		**2,801**	**2,642**	**3,045**	**3,180**	**3,182**	**3,252**	**9.0**
Natural Gas Production by Pvt/JVs-in PSC + RSC/CBM								
11. Krishna Godavari Offshore (Eastern offshore)	Andhra Pradesh	849	1,182	6,761	7,784	10,600.4	11,018.8	30.5
12. Cauvery Offshore (Eastern offshore)	Tamilnadu	43	13	2	8	6.1	1.2	0.0
13. Cambay (Offshore)	Gujarat Offshore	129	148	163	232	214.4	152.1	0.4
14. Mumbai Offshore (Western Offshore)	Maharashtra	1,039	0	0	60	71.6	54.0	0.1
15. KG Onshore	Andhra Pradesh	15	13	15	14	19.8	19.3	0.1
16. Assam-Arakan	Arunachal Pradesh	7	5	5	5	4.9	4.7	0.0
	Assam	302	367	378	390	269.6	277.2	0.8
17. Cambay	Gujarat	69	65	66	86	138.8	243.1	0.7
18. Rajasthan	Rajasthan	1,632	1,852	2,399	2,159	2,028.2	1,587.7	4.4
19. Cauvery	Tamilnadu	31	34	29	28	27.6	29.3	0.1
20. Raniganj South (CBM)	West Bengal	139	110	112	104	95.8	78.8	0.2
21. Raniganj East (CBM)	West Bengal	167	197	277	295	315.2	336.0	0.9
22. Jharia/Bokaro (CBM)	Jharkhand	5	2	4	10	5.4	46.9	0.1
23. Sohagpur East / West (CBM)	Madhya Pradesh	345	334	290	264	234.2	294.0	0.8
G. Total Pvt/JVs Production-in PSC + RSC/CBM (11 to 23)		**4,770**	**4,321**	**10,502**	**11,440**	**14,032**	**1,4143**	**39.2**
H. Total Natural Gas Production (A+D+G)		**31,184**	**28,673**	**34,024**	**34,450**	**36,438**	**36,109**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off

PSC: Production Sharing Contracts RSC: Revenue Sharing Contract CBM: Coal Bed Methane

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and DGH

Figure II.8: Entity-wise Production Share of Natural Gas (in BCM)



II.15: State-wise Gross & Net Production of Natural Gas in India

(Figures in MMSCM)

State / Utilisation	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh							
1. Gross Production	1,081	912	827	809	710	721.9	756.0
2. Flare	37	39	44	41	30	33.8	38.8
3. Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4. Net Availability/Net Production (1-2-3)	**1,044**	**874**	**783**	**767**	**680**	**688.1**	**717.1**
5. Internal Use/Consumption	25	24	23	24	25	24.3	24.5
6. Sales	1,019	850	760	744	655	663.8	692.7
Arunachal Pradesh							
7. Gross Production	28	46	55	58	53	39.6	41.6
8. Flare	15	33	43	47	44	32.3	3.1
9. Losses	5	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.8
10. Net Availability/Net Production (7-8-9)	**8**	**11**	**12**	**11**	**9**	**7.3**	**37.7**
11. Internal Use/Consumption	8	11	12	11	9	7.3	10.7
12. Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	27.0
Assam							
13. Gross Production	3,289	3,141	2,995	3,371	3,557	3,489.2	3,551.4
14. Flare	192	196	179	214	243	246.5	135.6
15. Losses	12	13	14	48	66	80.2	68.8
16. Net Availability/Net Production (13-14-15)	**3,085**	**2,932**	**2,803**	**3,110**	**3,249**	**3,162.5**	**3,347.0**
17. Internal Use/Consumption	586	570	538	648	670	635.1	711.6
18. Sales	2,499	2,362	2,265	2,462	2579	2,527.4	2,635.4
Gujarat							
19. Gross Production	1,402	1,342	1,138	1,017	923	926.0	1,053.2
20. Flare	54	55	80	48	41	29.4	28.2
21. Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
22. Net Availability/Net Production (19-20-21)	**1,349**	**1,287**	**1,059**	**969**	**882**	**896.7**	**1,025.0**
23. Internal Use/Consumption	383	420	382	334	322	266.1	302.4
24. Sales	966	867	677	635	559	630.5	722.5
Rajasthan							
25. Gross Production	1,483	1,883	2,040	2,619	2340	2,198.9	1,786.4
26. Flare	53	91	85	56	32	33.6	36.7
27. Losses	52	20	16	22	19	11.8	1.5
28. Net Availability/Net Production (25-26-27)	**1,378**	**1,772**	**1,938**	**2,541**	**2289**	**2,153.5**	**1,748.3**
29. Internal Use/Consumption	597	624	711	755	658	633.4	498.7
30. Sales	780	1,148	1,227	1,786	1,630	1,520.1	1,249.6
Tamil Nadu							
31.Gross Production	1,208	1,097	911	1,067	1109	1,015.8	1,013.4
32. Flare	40	46	54	23	32	34.5	10.6
33. Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
34. Net Availability/Net Production (31-32-33)	**1,167**	**1,051**	**857**	**1,043**	**1078**	**981.3**	**1,002.8**
35. Internal Use/Consumption	7	5	5	5	6	6.3	5.9
36. Sales	1,161	1,046	852	1,038	1,072	975.0	996.9

Contd...

State / Utilisation	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tripura							
37. Gross Production	1,554	1,473	1,634	1,531	1,675	1,524.9	1,224.1
38. Flare	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3
39. Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
40. Net Availability/Net Production (37-38-39)	**1,554**	**1,472**	**1,634**	**1,530**	**1,675**	**1,524.5**	**1,223.8**
41. Internal Use/Consumption	3	3	3	3	4	6.9	6.3
42. Sales	1,551	1,470	1,631	1,527	1,671	1,517.6	1,217.5
Jharkhand							
43. Gross Production	4	5	2	4	10	5.4	46.9
44. Flare	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	8.3
45. Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
46. Net Availability/Net Production (43-44-45)	**4**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**9**	**5.3**	**38.6**
47. Internal Use/Consumption	1	1	1	2	6	4.1	8.8
48. Sales	3	4	1	2	3	1.2	29.7
Madhya Pradesh							
49. Gross Production	357	345	334	290	264	234.2	294.0
50. Flare	1	1	1	0	0	0.4	2.3
51. Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
52. Net Availability/Net Production (47-48-49)	356	344	333	290	263	233.7	291.7
53. Internal Use/Consumption	23	25	28	25	22	20.1	22.1
54. Sales	333	319	305	265	241	213.6	269.6
West Bengal							
55. Gross Production	350	306	307	389	399	411.0	414.8
56. Flare	36	16	45	12	0	0.3	0.1
57. Losses	8	13	11	12	12	10.8	9.4
58. Net Availability/Net Production (55-56-57)	**307**	**277**	**250**	**365**	**387**	**399.9**	**405.2**
59. Internal Use/Consumption	57	50	46	69	63	56.0	57.7
60. Sales	250	227	204	297	324	343.8	347.5
B. Offshore							
61. Gross Production	22,117	20,635	18,429	22,869	23,409	25,871.1	25,927.5
62. Flare	299	384	290	371	271	238.0	212.0
63. Losses	16	20	25	13	10	8.5	6.4
64. Net Availability/Net Production (61-62-63)	**21,802**	**20,232**	**18,113**	**22,485**	**23,128**	**25,624.6**	**25,709.1**
65. Internal Use/Consumption	4,326	4,319	3,982	3,892	3,726	3,905.8	3,885.8
66. Sales	17,476	15,913	14,131	18,593	19,402	21,718.8	21,823.4
Total Balance of Natural Gas							
67. Gross Production	32,873	31,184	28,673	34,024	34,450	36,437.9	36,109.2
68. Flare	726	860	822	813	695	649.1	476.0
69. Losses	93	67	67	95	107	111.3	86.9
70. Net Availability/Net Production (67-68-69)	**32,054**	**30,257**	**27,784**	**33,116**	**33,648**	**35,677.5**	**35,546.2**
71. Internal Use/Consumption	6,015	6,052	5,730	5,767	5,511	5,565.5	5,534.6
72. Sales	26,039	24,205	22,054	27,349	28,136	30,112.0	30,011.6
73. Flared % to Gross Production	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.3

Note:

1. Total may not tally due to rounding off.
2. Net availability denotes natural gas available for consumption which is derived by deducting gas flared/losses from gross production.

Source: Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and DGH

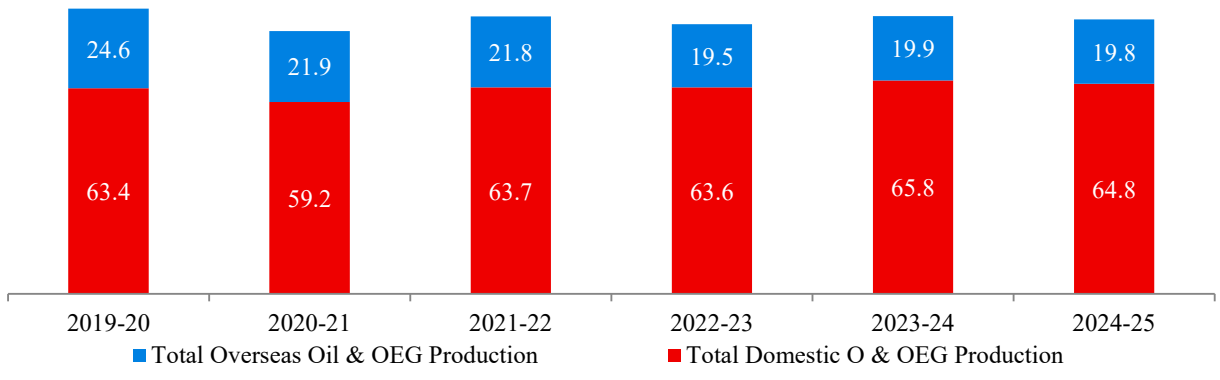
II.16: Domestic and Overseas Production of Oil & Gas

Entity/Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Domestic Production of Oil & Gas						
Total Production of Oil & Condensate (MMT)	32.2	30.5	29.7	29.2	29.4	28.7
Total Production of Gas (BCM)	31.2	28.7	34.0	34.5	36.4	36.1
Total Domestic O & OEG Production (MMTOE)	**63.4**	**59.2**	**63.7**	**63.6**	**65.8**	**64.8**
B. Overseas Production of Oil & Gas						
ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	9.8	8.5	8.1	6.4	7.2	7.3
Bharat PetroResources Ltd. (BPRL)	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OIL (Oil India Ltd.)	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
HPCL-PPCL (Prize Petroleum Co. Ltd.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Overseas Production of Crude Oil & Condensate (MMT)	**16.7**	**14.5**	**14.3**	**12.3**	**12.9**	**12.8**
ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	5.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.0
Bharat PetroResources Ltd. (BPRL)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8
GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
OIL (Oil India Ltd.)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
HPCL-PPCL (Prize Petroleum Co. Ltd.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Overseas Production of Natural Gas (BCM)	**8.0**	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**7.1**
ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL)	15.0	13.0	12.3	10.2	10.5	10.3
Bharat PetroResources Ltd. (BPRL)	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4
GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
OIL (Oil India Ltd.)	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
HPCL-PPCL (Prize Petroleum Co. Ltd.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Overseas Oil & OEG Production (in MMTOE)	**24.6**	**21.9**	**21.8**	**19.6**	**19.9**	**19.8**
Overseas production as (%) percentage of domestic production	38.8	37.0	34.3	30.7	30.2	30.5

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off

Source: Oil and Gas Companies and DGH

Figure II.12: Trend of Domestic & Overseas Production of Oil & Gas (in MMTOE)





CHAPTER III

Refining, Transportation & Marketing Infrastructure

Chapter Highlights



As on 31.03.2025, the Petroleum Refining Capacity in India is 258.1 MMTPA comprising of Public(61.5%)and Private sector/JVs(38.5%).



During FY 2024-25 crude oil processed was 268.6 MMT which is an increase of 2.7% in comparison to FY 2023-24(261.5 MMT). As regards capacity utilisation it is 104.6% against capacity of 256.8 MMTPA during FY 2024-25 and 101.9% against capacity of 256.6 MMTPA during FY 2023-24.



Production of Petroleum Products has increased by 2.8% to 283.8 MMT in FY 2024-25 over FY 2023-24(276.057 MMT). During FY 2024-25, Diesel(HSD+LDO)accounted for the highest production share 41.8% followed by Motor Spirit (17.1%),Naphtha (6.6%), Petroleum Coke (5.4%), ATF (6.3%), LPG (4.6%),Fuel Oil (3.6%), Bitumen (1.9%), Lubes & Greases(0.5%)and Kerosene(0.3%).



During FY 2024-25 total installed capacities of eight LNG terminals was 52.7 MMTPA. The maximum capacity utilization was around 96.6% by Dahej LNG terminal and minimum around 3.2% by HPCL LNG Ltd.



As of 31.03.2025, the total length of crude oil pipeline network across India is 10,442 km with a capacity of 153.1 MMTPA with capacity utilization of 66.9%.



Product pipelines, including LPG, have a total network of 23,391 km with 112.2 MMTPA capacity. During FY 2024-25, product pipeline utilization stands at 68.7%.

Chapter Highlights



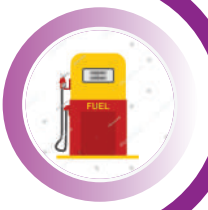
As on 31.03.2025, out of 33,116 km total Natural Gas pipeline network in the country, 23,552 km is operational and 9,564 km (excluding Tie-in connectivity, dedicated & STPL) is under various stages of development.



During FY 2024-25, total PDS Kerosene allocation to States was 3.8 Lakh KL against which 2.9 Lakh KL (77.2%) was uplifted. During FY 2024-25, Kerosene sale was 2.9 Lakh KL which is 23% less as compared to FY 2023-24 (3.8 Lakh KL). 18 Nos. States/UTs are kerosene free.



As on 31.03.2025, the LPG active domestic consumers of Public Sector Marketing Companies was 32.97 crore marking an increase of 1.7% vis-à-vis 31.03.2024 (32.4 crore). Under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna (PMUY), around10.3 crore connection were issued as on 31.03.2025.



As on 31.03.2025, total number of Retail Outlets (ROs) in India was 96,725 which is an increase of 7.37% over 31.03.2024 (90,084).



The Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) sales increased by 18.4% from 5.6 MMT in 2023-24 to 6.7 MMT in 2024-25.



In terms of infrastructure, there are 8,067Nos. CNG stations and 154.1 Lakh PNG connections (DPNG- 153,41,471 Nos, Commercial- 45,373 Nos., Industrial- 20,450 Nos.) in the Country as on 31.03.2025.

Introduction

History of Indian Refining Sector

The Indian Petroleum refining sector has come a long way since crude oil was discovered and the first refinery was set up at Digboi in 1901. Earlier owned and operated by the Assam Oil Company Limited under/Burmah Oil Company, it came into the fold of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited on October 14, 1981 and became Assam Oil Division of Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

The initial refining capacity of the refinery was 500 bbls/day, which was increased to 0.5 MMTPA in 1940. After nationalization, a massive modernization program was executed, and the capacity of the refinery was augmented to 0.65 MMTPA in 1996. Digboi refinery processes High Wax Content Crude and produces Paraffin Wax in addition to distillates and other heavy ends. The paraffin wax produced by the refinery is of the finest quality in the world. Digboi refinery is situated in the midst of pristine biodiversity. The refinery was the first amongst IOCL refineries to become BS-VI compliant.

At the time of independence in 1947, India had only one refinery with a capacity of 0.5 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA). Post-independence, the country witnessed significant growth in its refining sector. The first modern refinery was set up by Esso in Mumbai in 1954 with a capacity of 1.25 MMTPA, later expanded to 9.5 MMTPA. After nationalization in 1974, it became part of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). Mumbai Refinery processes both imported and indigenous crude and produces a wide range of products such as LPG, Naphtha, MS, ATF, HSD, Bitumen, and Lube Oil Base Stocks, which are distributed via pipelines and tankers. Other major refineries followed, including BPCL's refinery (formerly Burmah Shell) in 1955 and HPCL's Visakh Refinery (formerly Caltex) in 1957, the latter being the first on India's East Coast. From a modest beginning, India now operates 23 refineries with a total refining capacity exceeding 260 MMT per annum, making it the fourth-largest refining hub globally, after the US, China, and Russia. This growth has been fueled by both greenfield and brownfield projects, positioning India as a key exporter of clean petroleum products.

While production is largely in the hands of publicly owned companies, India's largest refineries are privately owned, notably the world's largest refinery is Reliance-owned Jamnagar refinery located on the western coast of Gujarat. During FY 2024-25 crude oil processed was 268.6 MMT which is an increase of 2.7% in comparison to FY 2023-24 (261.55 MMT). As regards capacity utilization it is 104.6% against capacity of 256.8 MMTPA during FY 2024-25 and 101.9% against capacity of 256.6 MMTPA during FY 2023-24. **(details in Table III.1).**

Petroleum Products produced in refineries: (details in Table III.3)

Property and use of petroleum products, with details of industry and sector where it is used are given below:

a) **Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):** Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) used in cooking, refrigeration, metal cutting and fabrication. LPG is a clean gas and is several times more efficient than conventional stoves.

b) **Motor Spirit / Motor Gasoline (MS / Petrol):** Motor Gasoline, commonly known as Petrol or Motor Spirit. Motor Gasoline that is being currently marketed in India as per BS-VI emission standards meeting Bureau of Indian Standards Specification, IS: 2796-2017.The nomenclature as per the Bureau of Indian Standards, is Motor Gasoline, whereas, the nomenclature used in Auto Fuel Policy and Control Orders, is Motor Spirit. These different nomenclatures are used for the same product and are used interchangeably. Motor Spirit is of British origin while Gasoline is of American origin.

c) **Naphtha:** Naphtha is a light hydrocarbon liquid, normally refers to a different flammable liquid mixture of hydrocarbons i.e. a distillation product from natural gas/petroleum. Naphtha is a colourless to reddish-brown volatile aromatic liquid. Naphtha is a controlled product under purview of Naphtha Control Order 2000.

d) **ATF (Aviation Turbine Fuel):** ATF is used as fuel for defence and commercial flights. ATF is a specially treated mixture of kerosene based middle distillates.

e) **SKO (Superior Kerosene Oil)**: Kerosene is a highly refined petroleum distillate having clean and efficient burning qualities. SKO is a middle petroleum crude distillate. Its utility as a cooking and lighting fuel makes it the chief fuel used in many rural households in India. It is also used in certain industries viz. Insecticides, fungicides, pesticides etc.

f) **HSD (High Speed Diesel (BS VI)):** High Speed Diesel is a petroleum distillate fuel, suitable for burning in Diesel or Compression Ignition (CI) engines. HSDis used in compression ignition engines of automobiles, railways, power generation and pump drives.In compliance with Auto fuel policy, currently HSD (BS-VI) is marketed in India. HSD (BS VI) is a Class B product, under PESO Classification.

g) **LDO (Light Diesel Oil):** LDO is a blend of distillates feed and residual oil. It is primarily recommended for stationary or slow speed diesel engines and as Industrial Fuel. LDO is used in medium and slow speed diesel engines with less than 750 rpm typically. Light Diesel Oil (LDO) is a Class C product, under PESO classification.

h) **Fuel Oil:** Fuel oil is a dark viscous residual fuel obtained by blending mainly heavier components from crude distillation unit.

i) **Bitumen:** Bitumen is a black viscous mixture of hydrocarbons, valued for a variety of characteristics viz; waterproof, ductile, adhesive, chemically inert, durable etc. Obtained from the heaviest fraction from the distillation of Crude oils, it is marketed in a wide range of grades, ranging from soft to hard.

j) **Petroleum Coke:** Pet-coke is a solid heavy product, last in the line of refining. To increase middle distillate yields, the refinery has a Delayed Coker Unit, wherein middle distillates are extracted to maximum possible and pet-coke is formed of the remaining crude oil. Used as source of energy in many industries, primarily cement and power, pet-coke produced in refinery is of fuel grade.

k) **Sulphur:** Sulphur is a by-product produced during processing of crude and finished products. Sulphur, present in crude, is treated as a contaminant and is undesirable in fuel products. The refinery has a dedicated Sulphur Recovery Unit, wherein sulphur is extracted in elemental form. Widely used in manufacture of sulphuric acid, fertilizers and explosives, the refinery's facilities can handle sulphur dispatch in solid and liquid form.

Gross Refinery Margin

The Gross Refining Margin (GRM) is a crucial metric in the oil refining industry. The GRM represents the difference between the total value of petroleum products produced by an oil refinery (output) and the cost of the raw material used (input), which is crude oil. It's typically expressed in US dollars per barrel. A higher GRM indicates better profitability for the refinery. The formula for calculating GRM is:

GRM = Total Value of Refined Products–Cost of Crude Oil

Specific Energy Consumption (MBN number) of Oil Refineries

The refining industry is very energy intensive making it the single largest contributor of cash expenses of Refineries. Keeping this in view, refineries have since long been focusing on energy efficiency improvement. To take care of complexity, refineries assess energy consumption in terms of specific energy consumption. Specific Energy Consumption written as SEC or MBN (MBTU/Bbl/NRGF) where MBTU is Net energy & loss in Refinery (Million British Thermal Unit) and NRGF is energy factor of a refinery **(details in Table III.7)**.

Energy conservation measures have helped the industry in reducing the Specific Energy Consumption (MBN), measured in terms of MBTU/bbl/NRGF by about 30% during the period 2005-06 to 2023-24. As Fuel & Loss varies with the complexity of the refinery, the MBN methodology was developed by CHT to capture Fuel & Loss along with complexity. The MBN methodology was revamped to reflect technological trends based on input from consultants and reporting has been changed to new MBN from 2015-16. Various Energy Saving measures and new technology are being adopted by the refineries to improve Specific Energy Consumption.

Distillate Yield of PSU Refineries

The distillate yield and quality of petrol/diesel have been improved progressively by PSU refineries through adoption of modern technologies. For standardization of distillate yield, all Indian refineries has adopted a standard distillate yield methodology developed by CHT from 2020-21 onwards.

The PSU refineries' average distillate yield (wt% on crude) has improved from 73.3% in 2005-06 to 79.13% in FY 2024-25. **(details in Table III.8).**

Improving distillation yield in a refinery involves optimizing several factors to increase the efficiency of separating crude oil into its high value products, some of the factors are Optimized Feed Pre-processing, advanced control strategies for efficient operation, better fractionation, Improved feedstock selection, Crude oil or feedstocks selection, advanced process modelling and simulation.

By focusing on these strategies and exploring new technologies, refineries can enhance distillation yield, improving the overall efficiency and profitability of their operations.

Status of LNG Terminals in India

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) - Natural Gas which has been liquefied at (Minus) 160 degrees Centigrade. Natural Gas is liquefied to facilitate transportation in large volumes in cryogenic tankers across seas / land.

Uses of Natural Gas in various sectors are:

Sector	Natural Gas is Used
Power Sector	As fuel for base load power plants In combined cycle/co-generation power plants
Fertilizer Industry	As feed stock in the production of ammonia and urea
Industrial	As an under boiler fuel for raising steam As fuel in furnaces and heating applications
Domestic and commercial	It is used as PNG and CPNG for cooking and fuel respectively.
Automotive	It is used as an eco-friendly fuel.
Petrochemicals	As the raw material from which a variety of chemical products e.g. methanol, are derived

LNG Terminals

Natural gas arrives at LNG terminals as super-cooled LNG, which is then warmed up in regasification units located at the terminal to regenerate natural gas in its gaseous form. This regassified LNG (RLNG) is then supplied through pipelines spanning across the country. Alternatively, LNG can also be delivered using LNG trucks.

Operational LNG Terminal Capacity as on 31.03.2025 is 52.7 MMTPA and 20.1 MMTPA capacity LNG Terminals are under construction **(detail in III.9)**.

LNG Storage and Transportation

Natural gas in the form of LNG offers remarkable flexibility in storage and transportation. On land, natural gas is conveniently delivered to consumption centers in its gaseous form through pipelines. But if pipeline transportation is not an option available, natural gas is converted and stored as Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) at minus 162 degrees Celsius, by cooling it down using a refrigeration cycle. At this super-cool temperature, natural gas turns into its liquid form. The resulting LNG occupies only 1/600thof its original gaseous volume and is thus transported efficiently in large specialized tanker ships that have the requisite onboard cryogenic storage facilities (thermally insulated tanks) to keep LNG in liquid form.

Pipeline Network in India

Oil and gas pipelines connect refineries with consumers and ports and storage facilities. India has an extensive pipeline network for transporting crude oil(detail in III.10), petroleum products(detail in III.12), and natural gas(detail in III.11). This pipeline network in India is owned and operated by different companies. The Pipeline Network in India for transporting petroleum products is vast and spreads across different regions. They also connect oil fields to refineries and major consumption centers. This allows for efficient mass transportation of fuel resources within the country. Indian Oil Corporation operates around 16,416 kilometers of crude oil and petroleum product pipelines. GAIL operates most of the natural gas pipelines in India. In 1987, the first interstate pipeline in India was completed and put into service. GAIL was the first company to lay a pipeline, and it was the Hazira-Vijaypur-Jagdishpur pipeline that was completed in 1987. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is responsible for regulating the pipeline network for the transportation of oil, gas, and petrochemicals in India. It regulates tariffs and issues licenses for new pipelines.

POL Cargo Handled at Major Ports

POL traffic at India's 12 major ports during 2024-25 was 254.5 million tonnes, registering a growth of 3.5% over the previous year (2023-24). POL share in total cargo handled at Major Ports during 2024-25 was 29.8% as compared to 30.0% during 2023-24.

During 2024-25, Visakhapatnam recorded highest growth in POL traffic i.e., 30.9% compared to 2023-24, followed by New Mangalore Port (8.3%), Kamarajar (4.6%), Mumbai (2.2%), V O Chidambaranar Port (2.1%), Cochin Port (1.9%), SMP Kolkata (including Haldia) (1.4%), JNPA (1.2%), and Deendayal (0.8%). However, negative growth was witnessed at Paradip Port (-2.7%), Mormugao Port (-3.4%) and Chennai Port (-5.4%) **(detail in III.14)**.

Amongst the Major Ports, Deendayal Port handled the maximum cargo traffic of 64.9 million tonnes with a share of 25.5% in total POL cargo handled at major ports during 2024-25.

State-wise PDS Kerosene Allocated:

Kerosene is a distillate petroleum product that serves as a primary source of fuel for lighting and also used to start the wood or cow dung-fired stoves used for cooking by poor and marginal households in India. Subsidised kerosene is distributed to eligible beneficiaries through a network of agent-appointed Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Moreover, critics of the kerosene subsidy argue that kerosene is a heavily polluting fuel and most of the kerosene being subsidised for domestic purposes is diverted for commercial use. It is evident that kerosene is far from losing its status as an essential commodity in rural India. It should also make facilities and infrastructure available to beneficiaries to enable an easier shift to alternatives. The Centre's push to phase out kerosene is a work in progress, a decade after the move towards rationalizing the allocation of the fuel to states. For now, most states still seek kerosene allocations (detail in III.16)and users continue demanding the fuel. The Centre has phased out budgetary subsidies for this fuel.

LPG Domestic Consumers

In India, the consumption of LPG has been on an increasing trend, marking a notable shift toward lower carbon emission fuels. However, the journey towards transitioning to cleaner fuels is far from over. While LPG is a staple for cooking, it's significance extends beyond for its reliability/ versatility across numerous commercial / industrial applications. From keeping hospitalitywarm andwelcoming to powering laundrysystems and industrial processes like ceramicbaking, galvanizing, agriculture, and more, LPGoffers precise heat control and clean efficiency.With over 100 industrial applications, LPGempowers businesses to excel while minimizingenvironmental impactchallenges in LPG usage as fuel. As on 1st April 2025 Active LPG Domestic Consumers in the country are 32.97 Crore (detail in III.18).

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

Traditionally, the rural population in India was heavily dependent on fuels such as wood, coal, cow dung, kerosene etc., for cooking purpose. It was mainly, due to issues relating to affordability, accessibility and awareness. These traditional fuels cause extreme harm to nature & environment. The solution to this required switching the rural populace to cleaner and more economical cooking fuels.

Accordingly, focusing on rural areas, the Government launched Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on 01.05.2016 to provide "SwachchIndhan, BehtarJeewan" to all.

Under this scheme, the target of releasing 8 crore LPG connections to adult women of poor households was successfully achieved on 07.09.2019. Further Ujjwala 2.0 scheme was launched with the target to release 1 Crores LPG connections. The target of releasing additional 1 crore LPG connections under Ujjwala 2.0 was achieved on 31.01.2022. The target was further increased to 1.6 Crores under Ujjwala 2.0 which has been achieved on 31.12.2022.

Subsequently, Government of India approved release of additional 75 lakh connections under PMUY Scheme over the period of three years from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26. Total LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna as on 01.07.2024 are 10.33 Crores (detail in III.20).

PAHAL (DBTL) scheme

The Government, as a measure of Good Governance has introduced direct credit of subsidy to the bank accounts of LPG consumers through DBTL-PAHAL scheme. The Scheme was launched on 15th November 2014, initially in 54 districts and subsequently extended to 622 districts from 01.01.2015. This Government initiative aimed to rationalize subsidies based on approach to cut subsidy leakages, but not subsidies per se. The applicable subsidy is directly transferred into the bank account of the beneficiaries. PAHAL has been recognized by the "Guinness Book of World Records" as the World's Largest Direct Benefit Scheme.

PAHAL has helped in identifying 'ghost' accounts, multiple accounts and inactive accounts. This has helped in curbing diversion of subsidized LPG to commercial purposes. As on 01st July, 2025, out of 32.96 crore LPG Consumer, more than 30.19 crore LPG consumers have joined the PAHAL Scheme.

State-wise Number of LPG Distributors

Total LPG Distributors in the country as on 01.04.2025 are 25,566 Nos. including Sheheri Vitrak, Rurban Vitrak, Gramin Vitrak and Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak(detail in III.19).

Type of distributorship:

- Sheheri Vitrak: LPG distributorship located in Urban Area, which provide service to LPG customers located within the Municipal limits of the Metro City/City/Town are called Sheheri Vitrak.
- Rurban Vitrak: the word rural urban means LPG distributor located in Urban area and also providing service to the LPG customers in specified Rural Area generally covering all villages falling within 15 Km from the municipal limits of the LPG distributorship location and or area specified by the respective OMCs. LPG distributors servicing this area are called Rurban Vitrak.
- Gramin Vitrak: LPG distributorship located in rural area is called as Gramin Vitrak and service the LPG customers of the specified rural area. Generally it covers all villages falling within 15 KM from the boundary limits of the LPG Distributorship location and or the area specified by the respective OMCs.
- Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak: LPG distributorship in difficult and special areas (like Hilly regions, forests area, Tribal inhabited area, sparsely populated distributed areas, islands, left wing extremism (LWE) affected areas) will be set up where setting up of gramin and RurbanVitrak are not feasible. Such LPG distributors is called as Durgam Kshetriya Vitrak.
- POL (Petroleum Oil Terminal) is an industrial facility that stores, receives, and distributes petroleum products. POL terminals are also known as oil terminals, oil depots, or tank farms. State-wise Number of Operational POL Terminal/Depots (detail in III.22).

Aviation Fuelling Station in the Country

An aviation fuel station, also known as an airplane fuel facility, is a facility that stores and supplies aviation fuel for aircraft. Aviation fuel stations are critical for airports to operate and are designed to be safe and efficient. Aviation fuels are petroleum based fuels or petroleum and synthetic fuel blends, used to power aircraft. They have more stringent requirements than fuels used for ground use such as heating and road transport and contain additives to enhance or maintain properties important to fuel performance or handling. As on 01 April 2025 there are 297 Nos. of Aviation Fueling Station in India **(detail in III.23)**. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh has maximum number (27 Nos.) of Aviation Fuel station in the country followed by Tamil Nadu (25 Nos.)

III.1: Refinery Capacity and Crude Oil Processed

(Figures in TMT)

Refinery	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25			2025-26
	Capacity (31.03.2022)	Crude Processed	Utilisation (in %)	Capacity (31.03.2023)	Crude Processed	Utilisation (in %)	Capacity (31.03.2024)	Crude Processed	Utilisation (in %)	Capacity (31.03.2025)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. CPSEs Refineries (1 to 19)	**1,51,716**	**1,61,499**	**106.4**	**1,55,536**	**1,65,886**	**106.7**	**1,57,316**	**1,68,893**	**107.4**	**1,58,616**
1. IOCL, Guwahati	1,000	1,080	108.0	1,000	1,000	100.0	1,200	1,178	98.2	1,200
2. IOCL, Barauni	6,000	6,785	113.1	6,000	6,618	110.3	6,000	6,513	108.6	6,000
3. IOCL, Koyali	13,700	15,567	113.6	13,700	15,202	111.0	13,700	15,283	111.6	13,700
4. IOCL, Haldia	8,000	8,506	106.3	8,000	8,060	100.7	8,000	6,935	86.7	8,000
5. IOCL, Mathura	8,000	9,573	119.7	8,000	9,191	114.9	8,000	8,054	100.7	8,000
6. IOCL, Digboi	650	713	109.7	650	710	109.3	650	774	119.1	650
7. IOCL, Panipat	15,000	13,810	92.1	15,000	14,305	95.4	15,000	15,398	102.7	15,000
8. IOCL, Bongaigaon	2,700	2,775	102.8	2,700	3,009	111.4	2,700	2,772	102.7	2,700
9. IOCL, Paradip	15,000	13,599	90.7	15,000	15,213	101.4	15,000	14,657	97.7	15,000
B. Total IOCL (1 to 9)	**70,050**	**72,408**	**103.4**	**70,050**	**73,308**	**104.7**	**70,250**	**71,564**	**101.9**	**70,250**
10. BPCL, Mumbai	12,000	14,546	121.2	12,000	15,052	125.4	12,000	15,529	129.4	12,000
11. BPCL, Kochi	15,500	16,017	103.3	15,500	17,314	111.7	15,500	17,193	110.9	15,500
12. BCPL, Bina	7,800	7,841	100.5	7,800	7,133	91.4	7,800	7,709	98.8	7,800
C. Total BPCL (10 to 12)	**35,300**	**38,404**	**108.8**	**35,300**	**39,499**	**111.9**	**35,300**	**40,431**	**114.5**	**35,300**
13. HPCL, Mumbai	9,500	9,804	103.2	9,500	9,640	101.5	9,500	9,957	104.8	9,500
14. HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	8,300	9,287	111.9	12,120	12,689	104.7	13,700	15,310	111.8	15,000
D. Total HPCL (13+14)	**17,800**	**19,091**	**107.3**	**21,620**	**22,329**	**103.3**	**23,200**	**25,267**	**108.9**	**24,500**
15. CPCL, Manali	10,500	11,316	107.8	10,500	11,642	110.9	10,500	10,454	99.6	10,500
16. CBRPL*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Total CPCL (15+16)	**10,500**	**11,316**	**107.8**	**10,500**	**11,642**	**110.9**	**10,500**	**10,454**	**99.6**	**10,500**
17. NRL, Numaligarh	3,000	3,091	103.0	3,000	2,510	83.7	3,000	3,066	102.2	3,000
18. MRPL, Mangalore	15,000	17,116	114.1	15,000	16,533	110.2	15,000	18,044	120.3	15,000
19. ONGC, Tatipaka	66	73	110.6	66	65	99.1	66	68	103.2	66
F. Pvt/JVs Refineries	**99,500**	**93,733**	**94.2**	**99,500**	**95,660**	**96.1**	**99,500**	**99,713**	**100.2**	**99,500**
20. HMEL, Bathinda	11,300	12,735	112.7	11,300	12,648	111.9	11,300	13,045	115.4	11,300
21. RIL, Jamnagar	33,000	34,433	104.3	33,000	34,390	104.2	33,000	34,991	106.0	33,000
22. RIL, SEZ-Jamnagar	35,200	27,872	79.2	35,200	28,300	80.4	35,200	3,1191	88.6	35,200
G. Total RIL (21+22)	**68,200**	**62,305**	**91.4**	**68,200**	**62,690**	**91.9**	**68,200**	**66,182**	**97.0**	**68,200**
23. NEL, Vadinar	20,000	18,692	93.5	20,000	20,322	101.6	20,000	20,487	102.4	20,000
H. Total Crude Oil Processed (1 to 23)	**2,51,216**	**2,55,232**	**101.6**	**2,55,036**	**2,61,546**	**102.6**	**2,56,816**	**2,68,606**	**104.6**	**2,58,116**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off. 2. Capacity utilisation is equal to crude oil processsed in during year divided by refining capacity at the 1st April of initial of year

* Cauvery Basin Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.2: Refinery-wise Production of Petroleum Products

(Figures in TMT)

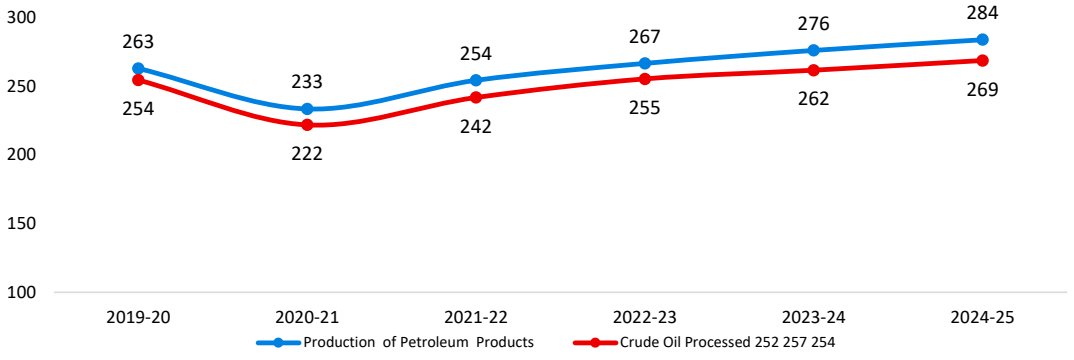
Refinery	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Production % Share in 2024-25 of Total 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. CPSEs Refineries (1 to 19)	**1,44,425**	**1,26,300**	**1,36,997**	**1,51,471**	**1,57,005**	**1,60,888**	**56.9**
1. IOCL, Guwahati	1,151	1,008	905	1,310	1,210	1,311	0.4
2. IOCL, Barauni	6,073	5,166	5,082	6,275	6,199	6,263	2.2
3. IOCL, Koyali	12,592	11,071	12,920	14,732	14,674	14,825	5.3
4. IOCL, Haldia	5,925	6,206	6,689	8,034	7,656	6,730	2.8
5. IOCL, Mathura	8,793	8,747	8,991	9,443	9,130	8,097	3.3
6. IOCL, Digboi	665	604	717	714	705	775	0.3
7. IOCL, Panipat	15,366	13,651	15,208	13,700	14,562	15,679	5.3
8. IOCL, Bongaigaon	1,863	2,314	2,428	2,574	2,839	2,668	1.0
9. IOCL, Paradip	14,240	11,159	11,860	12,274	13,818	13,545	5.0
B. Total IOCL (1 to 9)	**66,668**	**59,925**	**64,799**	**69,056**	**70,794**	**69,894**	**25.7**
10. BPCL, Mumbai	14,514	12,519	13,862	13,941	14,499	14,883	5.3
11. BPCL, Kochi	15,726	12,604	14,491	14,965	16,341	16,063	5.9
12. BCPL, Bina	7,219	5,456	6,623	6,946	6,435	6,963	2.3
C. Total BPCL (10 to 12)	**37,459**	**30,579**	**34,976**	**35,852**	**37,275**	**37,909**	**13.5**
13. HPCL, Mumbai	7,645	6,792	5,013	9,144	8,967	9,261	3.2
14. HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	8,292	8,408	7,776	8,489	11,664	14,342	4.2
D. Total HPCL (13+14)	**15,937**	**15,200**	**12,789**	**17,634**	**20,631**	**23,603**	**7.5**
15. CPCL, Manali	9,329	7,653	8,371	10,555	10,982	10,075	4.0
16. CPCL, Narimanam***	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
E. Total CPCL (15+16)	**9,330**	**7,653**	**8,371**	**10,555**	**10,982**	**10,075**	**4.0**
17. NRL, Numaligarh	2,300	2,741	2,583	3,073	2,502	3,062	0.9
18. MRPL, Mangalore	12,651	10,124	13,407	15,231	14,758	16,281	5.3
19. ONGC, Tatipaka	80	77	72	70	63	65	0.0
F. Pvt/JVs Refineries	**1,13,684**	**1,02,840**	**1,13,157**	**1,11,570**	**1,15,504**	**1,19,367**	**41.9**
20. HMEL, Bathinda	**11,601**	**9,617**	**12,267**	**11,551**	**12,296**	**12,742**	**4.5**
21. RIL, Jamnagar	35,061	35,771	35,979	35,807	35,805	36,966	13.0
22. RIL, SEZ-Jamnagar	47,241	40,912	45,529	46,280	47,716	49,830	17.3
G. Total RIL (21+22)	**82,302**	**76,683**	**81,507**	**82,087**	**83,521**	**86,796**	**30.3**
23. NEL, Vadinar	19,780	16,540	19,383	17,932	19,687	19,829	7.1
H. Refineries' Production (A+F)	**2,58,109**	**2,29,140**	**2,50,154**	**2,63,041**	**2,72,509**	**2,80,255**	**98.7**
I. Fractionators' Production	**4,760**	**4,212**	**4,051**	**3,493**	**3,481**	**3,506**	**1.3**
J. Total Production of Petroleum Products (H+I)	**2,62,868**	**2,33,352**	**2,54,205**	**2,66,534**	**2,75,990**	**2,83,761**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off

**: CPCL CBR refinery is under shutdown due to limitation in meeting required Product specifications with the existing configuration.

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

Figure III.1: Trends of Crude Oil Processed & Production of Petroleum Products (in MMT)



III.3: Refinery-wise and Product-wise Production of Petroleum Products during 2024-25

(Figures in TMT)

Refinery/Plant	LPG	Motor Spirit	Naphtha	ATF	SKO	HSD	LDO	Fuel Oil	Bitumen	Lube Oil	Petroleum Coke	Others Products	Total Production	Fuel & Losses	Crude Processed	Total Input/ Output
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17=14+15
1. IOCL, Guwahati	46	318	54	43	14	777	0	0	0	0	59	1	**1,311**	135	1,178	**1,446**
2. IOCL, Barauni	380	1,679	356	219	63	3,036	0	3	121	0	184	223	**6,263**	524	6,513	**6,787**
3. IOCL, Koyali	429	2,043	1,295	616	166	7,218	103	1,366	456	0	749	385	**14,825**	1,395	15,283	**16,219**
4. IOCL, Haldia	231	805	611	370	194	3,139	61	271	237	262	381	168	**6,730**	660	6,934	**7,390**
5. IOCL, Mathura	384	1,800	50	763	37	2,989	0	865	993	0	0	216	**8,097**	558	8,054	**8,655**
6. IOCL, Digboi	12	128	1	0	0	428	0	51	0	0	43	113	**775**	87	774	**862**
7. IOCL, Panipat	682	2,103	1,401	1,524	0	7,476	34	240	522	0	864	831	**15,679**	1,469	15,398	**17,148**
8. IOCL, Bongaigaon	245	746	39	33	13	1,411	10	0	0	0	77	94	**2,668**	326	2,772	**2,994**
9. IOCL, Paradip	654	2,873	472	604	34	5,992	0	0	56	0	1,068	1,792	**13,545**	1,542	14,657	**15,087**
10. BPCL, Mumbai	502	2,792	1,071	739	4	6,982	110	1,523	427	370	0	364	**14,883**	878	15,529	**15,761**
11. BPCL, Kochi	1,271	4,099	226	708	46	7,839	10	0	257	0	867	740	**16,063**	1,123	17,193	**17,187**
12. BPCL, Bina	218	1,320	-2	582	67	4,347	0	0	0	0	282	148	**6,963**	748	7,709	**7,711**
13. HPCL, Mumbai	494	1,871	479	552	72	3,439	123	861	733	475	-	161	**9,261**	680.44	9,957	**9,941**
14. HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	508	2,337	389	188	74	7,644	172	2,148	688	-	-	194	**14,342**	1,086	15,310	**15,428**
15. CPCL, Manali	381	1,089	1,143	953	19	4,523	0	290	600	227	455	394	**10,075**	934	10,454	**10,981**
16. NRL, Numaligarh	56	725	8	43	21	2,045	0	0	0	0	99	64	**3,062**	312	3,066	**3,269**
17. MRPL, Mangalore	1,187	2,689	68	2,722	54	6,680	0	-11	167	0	945	1781	**16,281**	1,894	18,044	**18,176**
18. ONGC, Tatipaka			26			11						28	**65**	4	68	**68**
19. HMEL,Bathinda	431	2,192	426	300	104	6,182	0		232		495	2,380	**12,742**	-	13,045	**12,742**
20. RIL, Jamnagar	636	2,505	6,853	3,474		6,549		1,266			3,562	12,121	**36,966**	4,153	34,991	**41,118**
21. RIL, SEZ-Jamnagar	1,353	10,124	2,523	1,848		19,016		790			3,619	10,556	**49,830**	6,118	31,191	**55,948**
22. NEL, Vadinar	1,188	4,178	182	1,502		10,091			40		1,709	939	**19,829**	1,201	20,487	**21,030**
A. Total Refineries' Production (1 to 22)	**11,288**	**48,416**	**17,672**	**17,784**	**982**	**1,17,815**	**623**	**9,663**	**5,528**	**1,334**	**15,458**	**33,692**	**2,80,255**	**25,146**	**2,68,606**	**3,05,950**
B. Fractionators	**1,655**	**0**	**933**	**49**	**2**	**50**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**817**	**3,506**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C. Grand Total (A+B)	**12,944**	**48,416**	**18,604**	**17,833**	**984**	**1,17,866**	**623**	**9,663**	**5,528**	**1,334**	**15,458**	**34,509**	**2,83,761**	**25,146**	**2,68,606**	**3,05,950**

Note: 1.Total may not tally due to rounding off.

2. Others include Propylene, Solvents (Hexane, Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and Specialty solvents), Reformate, MTO, Carbon Black Feed Stock, Sulphur etc.

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.4: Production of Petroleum Products (Financial Year-wise)

(Figures in TMT)

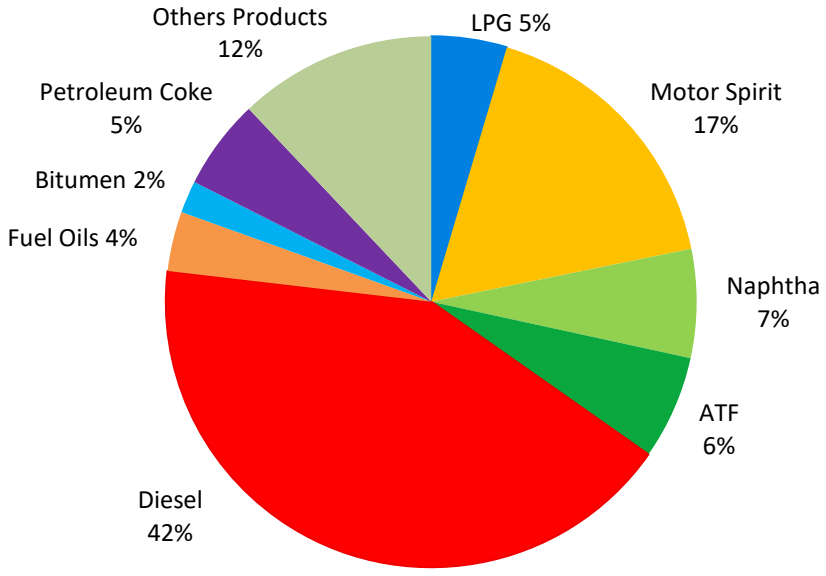
Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Production % Share in 2024-25 of Total 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LPG	12,823	12,072	12,238	12,831	12,779	12,944	4.6
Motor Spirit	38,616	35,779	40,238	42,817	45,081	48,416	17.1
Naphtha	20,679	19,403	19,381	17,036	18,274	18,604	6.6
ATF	15,238	7,092	10,294	15,039	17,124	17,833	6.3
Kerosene	3,211	2,393	1,913	941	983	984	0.3
HSD	1,11,221	10,0441	1,07,176	1,13,776	1,15,943	1,17,866	41.5
LDO	620	729	805	646	657	623	0.2
Total Fuel Oils	8,609	7,242	8,921	10,263	10,442	10,237	3.6
a) Furnace Oil	8,214	6,882	8,509	9,590	9,698	9,549	3.4
b) LSHS/HHS/RFO	395	360	412	673	744	688	0.2
Lube Oils	932	1069	1,173	1,445	1,352	1,334	0.5
Bitumen	5,244	5245	5,111	4,914	5,240	5,528	1.9
Petroleum Coke	15,528	12,655	15,508	15,390	15,054	15,458	5.4
Others	30,219	29,393	31,547	31,440	33,129	33,935	12.0
Total Production of Petroleum Products	**2,62,940**	**2,33,513**	**2,54,305**	**2,66,539**	**2,76,058**	**2,83,761**	**100**
Refineries	**2,58,181**	**2,29,301**	**2,50,254**	**2,63,047**	**2,72,586**	**2,80,255**	**98.8**
Fractionators	**4,760**	**4,212**	**4,051**	**3,492**	**3,472**	**3,506**	**1.2**

Note: 1.Total may not tally due to rounding off.

2. Others include Propylene, Solvents (Hexane, Benzene, Toluene, Xylene and Specialty solvents), Reformate, MTO, Carbon Black Feed Stock, Sulphur etc.

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

Figure III.2: Distribution of Petroleum Products Produced during 2024-25 (%)



III.5: Gross Refining Margins (GRM) of Oil Refineries

(Figures in $/bbl)

Refinery	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. PSUs Refineries						
1. IOCL, Guwahati**	14.2	31.9	36.0	36.4	23.0	13.8
2. IOCL, Barauni	-1.2	4.0	12.7	20.7	14.0	4.1
3. IOCL, Koyali	1.9	2.8	8.2	18.8	10.4	3.7
4. IOCL, Haldia	-2.4	4.1	8.7	19.0	9.8	3.7
5. IOCL, Mathura	-1.0	5.0	11.4	16.0	12.9	5.4
6. IOCL, Digboi**	17.5	28.6	35.0	36.6	23.1	18.2
7. IOCL, Panipat	-0.3	3.2	9.3	18.6	10.7	3.8
8. IOCL, Bongaigaon**	10.5	28.9	33.5	29.2	25.0	15.4
9. IOCL, Paradip	-1.8	5.4	10.2	19.3	11.0	4.0
B. Total IOCL	**0.1**	**5.6**	**11.3**	**19.5**	**12.1**	**4.8**
10. BPCL, Mumbai	2.9	3.8	8.7	15.2	9.6	4.9
11. BPCL, Kochi	2.2	4.4	9.4	21.0	15.4	7.0
12. BPCL, Bina	5.6	6.2	11.0	28.2	20.7	10.5
C. Total BPCL	**2.5**	**4.1**	**9.1**	**20.2**	**14.1**	**6.8**
14. HPCL, Mumbai	3.6	4.1	7.6	14.8	10.35	5.9
15. HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	-1.3	3.7	6.9	9.2	8.12	5.6
D. Total HPCL	**1.0**	**3.9**	**7.2**	**12.1**	**9.08**	**5.7**
16. CPCL, Manali	-1.2	7.1	8.9	11.9	8.6	4.2
17. NRL, Numaligarh**	24.3	37.2	43.5	35.8	29.7	20.0
18. MRPL, Mangalore	-0.2	3.7	8.7	9.9	10.4	4.5

*: Not available **: GRM of North Eastern refineries are including excise duty benefit.

Source: Centre for High Technology

III.6: GRM of NE refineries without Excise Duty benefitt

(Figures in $/bbl)

Refinery	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. IOCL, Guwahati	-3.3	2.13	11.4	19.8	9.5	-0.7
2. IOCL, Digboi	3.35	3.71	10.8	22.6	10.7	6.2
3. IOCL, Bongaigaon	1.8	3.15	9.3	15.6	11.7	2.4
4. NRL, Numaligarh	8.0	4.09	14.3	19.9	13.2	5.1

Source: Centre for High Technology

III.7: Specific Energy Consumption (MBN number) of Oil Refineries

Refinery	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	3	4	5	6	7	7
A. PSUs Refineries						
1. IOCL, Guwahati	121.2	123.7	121.4	105.0	103.6	102.3
2. IOCL, Barauni	75.9	78.1	76.8	71.9	71.6	68.2
3. IOCL, Koyali	77.4	82.6	79.5	71.1	73.7	72.1
4. IOCL, Haldia	88.3	89.3	86.9	76.7	71.1	68.5
5. IOCL, Mathura	65.8	63.1	62.7	60.7	61.5	63.3
6. IOCL, Digboi	101.7	98.1	88.4	97.3	91.5	89.9
7. IOCL, Panipat	64.5	68.0	63.6	60.6	62.8	60.8
8. IOCL, Bongaigaon	96.8	108.5	111.1	107.2	99.6	97.9
9. IOCL, Paradip	64.1	69.0	68.3	61.8	63.3	68.5
B. Total IOCL	**71.8**	**75.5**	**73.7**	**68.8**	**68.9**	**68.9**
10. BPCL, Mumbai	63.0	64.4	64.1	63.7	60.9	60.9
11. BPCL, Kochi	68.2	71.7	67.1	65.7	62.7	64.8
12. BPCL, Bina	64.8	74.1	69.8	67.2	66.0	63.3
C. Total BPCL	**66.1**	**68.5**	**65.8**	**64.9**	**62.9**	**63.2**
14. HPCL, Mumbai	84.8	98.2	105.8	75.9	75.0	73.6
15. HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	84.4	81.2	85.3	80.3	80.5	74.3
D. Total HPCL	**84.6**	**89.1**	**93.7**	**77.8**	**80.6**	**74.0**
16. CPCL, Manali	81.5	86.7	82.8	75.2	72.2	72.0
E. Total CPCL	**81.5**	**86.7**	**82.8**	**75.2**	**72.2**	**72.0**
17. NRL, Numaligarh	64.8	64.4	63.5	61.7	61.6	61.5
18. MRPL, Mangalore	75.3	81.4	73.5	71.6	72.9	70.7
F. Private Refineries						
19. RIL, Jamnagar	50.4	48.1	49.0	47.5	*	*
20. RIL, SEZ-Jamnagar	49.1	47.2	46.8	43.9	*	*
G. Total RIL	**49.7**	**47.6**	**47.8**	**46.0**	*****	*****
21. NEL, Vadinar	59.7	65.2	62.8	58.2	*	*
H. Joint Venture Refineries						
22. HMEL, Bathinda	59.9	65.7	59.4	56.6	*	*
I. Grand Total	**63.0**	**64.9**	**63.9**	**60.4**	**69 #**	**68.4 #**

*: Not Available #: Overall of PSU Refineries Only

Source: Centre for High Technology

III.8: Distillate Yield of PSU Refineries

(Distillate %)

Refinery	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. IOCL, Guwahati	83.5	82.1	86.4	81.5	79.9	82.8
2. IOCL, Barauni	86.9	87.2	85.9	83.8	83.8	83.9
3. IOCL, Koyali	79.5	72.1	76.7	74.0	73.9	74.6
4. IOCL, Haldia	69.0	72.2	72.2	74.8	73.1	75.6
5. IOCL, Mathura	75.6	72.3	74.9	71.8	71.3	69.9
6. IOCL, Digboi	72.5	67.9	79.2	72.8	70.8	71.9
7. IOCL, Panipat	84.8	80.2	83.9	78.9	79.1	79.7
8. IOCL, Bongaigaon	80.8	84.8	81.3	80.0	82.3	82.6
9. IOCL, Paradip	80.7	79.2	79.6	79.5	79.9	80.6
A. Total IOCL	**80.2**	**77.2**	**79.2**	**77.0**	**77.0**	**77.8**
10. BPCL, Mumbai	84.9	83.7	84.4	85.5	80.9	81.1
11. BPCL, Kochi	84.2	83.8	85.4	83.9	84.2	83.5
12. BPCL, Bina	-	-	84.3	85.3	84.5	84.4
B. Total BPCL	**84.5**	**83.7**	**84.9**	**84.8**	**83.0**	**82.8**
13. HPCL, Mumbai	77.0	76.2	70.4	77.4	77.9	74.6
14. HPCL, Vishakhapatnam	72.1	74.4	70.7	68.0	72.1	73.8
C. Total HPCL	**74.4**	**75.2**	**70.6**	**72.8**	**74.6**	**74.1**
15. CPCL, Manali	78.8	78.4	77.3	78.3	78.4	78.0
D. Total CPCL	**78.8**	**78.4**	**77.3**	**78.3**	**78.4**	**78.0**
16. NRL, Numaligarh	83.0	86.4	85.7	89.9	86.5	90.0
17. MRPL, Mangalore	76.7	78.1	78.8	77.9	79.4	82.3
E. Grand Total (PSUs)	**80.0**	**78.6**	**78.1**	**78.7**	**78.5**	**79.1**

Source: Centre for High Technology

III.9: Status of LNG Terminals in India

Terminal	Promoters	Capacity (MMTPA) as on 31.03.2025	Capacity Utilization (%)					
			2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opertional LNG Terminal								
1. Dahej (Gujarat)	Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL)	17.5	102.1	93.7	87.5	77.8	95.1	96.6
2. Kochi (Kerala)		5.0	16.6	18.0	20.7	18.6	20.6	22.6
3. Hazira (Gujarat)	Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd. (HLPL)	5.2	94.6	76.8	47.2	37.0	30.3	32.5
4. Dabhol (Maharashtra)*	Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd. (RGPPL- JV of GAIL & NTPC)	5.0	97.4	75.4	85.2	39.0	42.7	45.1
5. Ennore (Tamilnadu)	IndianOil LNG Pvt. Ltd. (IOLPL)	5.0	9.1	12.9	13.8	13.4	18.3	25.1
6. Mundra (Gujarat)	GSPC LNG Limited (GLL)	5.0	29.6	34.8	19.3	16.0	14.6	22.0
7. Dhamra (Odisha)	Adani LNG Pvt Ltd	5.0	-	-	-	-	27.4	41.0
8. Chhara (Guajrat)	HPCL LNG Ltd	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Planned/Under-Construction LNG Terminals								
9. Dhabol Expansion[2]	GAIL (KLPL)	2.1						
10. Jaigarh (Maharashtra)	H-Energy	4.0						
11. Jafrabad (Gujarat)	Swan Energy	5.0						
12. Dahej Terminal Expansion	Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL)	5.0						

Note: *: To increase to 5 MMTPA with breakwater. Only HP stream of capacity of 2.9 MMTPA is commissioned.

2 Additional Capacity to be available after construction of breakwater

Source: GP Division, MoPNG

"Petronet's Dahej terminal is under expansion from 17.5 MMTPA to 22.5 MMTPA.

III.10: Existing Major Crude Oil Pipelines in India- As on 31.03.2025

Type of Pipeline / Owner/Name of Pipeline	Entity	Length (KM)	Capacity (MMT)	Throughput (MMT)		Capacity Utilisation in 2024-25 (%)
				2023-24	2024-25	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=6/4%
1. Salaya Mathura Pipeline	IOCL	2,646	25.0	27.9	27.5	109.9
2. Mundra Panipat Pipeline		1,194	8.4	6.3	6.9	82.3
3. Paradip Haldia Barauni Pipeline (Onshore)		1,375	20.4	17.7	16.9	82.7
4. Salaya Mathura Pipeline (Offshore)		17	-	-	-	-
5. Paradip Haldia Barauni Pipeline (Offshore)		92	-	-	-	-
Total IOCL		**5,324**	**53.8**	**51.8**	**51.3**	**95.3**
6. CTF Kalol to CTF Nawagam - New	ONGC	63	3.1	1.0	0.9	28.1
7. Nawagam-Koyali (18" New)		80	5.4	3.7	3.8	70.4
8. Nawagam-Koyali (14" Old)		78	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Mehsana-Nawagam trunk line - New		77	2.3	2.1	2.2	95.4
10. CTF, Ankleshwar to Koyali pipeline		95	2.2	0.5	0.5	23.4
11. CTF, Ankleshwar to CPF, Gandhar		44	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
12. CPF, Gandhar to Saraswani 'T' point		57	1.8	0.4	0.4	20.9
13.Akholjuni- Koyali oil pipe line		66	0.5	0.4	0.3	64.7
14. Lakwa-Moran oil line (New)		15	1.5	0.5	0.5	34.9
15. Lakwa-Moran oil line (Old)		18	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
16. Geleki-Jorhat oil line (old)		49	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Geleki-Jorhat oil line (new)		48	1.5	0.3	0.3	20.1
18. Borholla- Jorhat (old)		43	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Borholla- Jorhat (New)		43	0.6	0.2	0.2	36.0
20. NRM (Narimanam) to CPCL		5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
21. KSP-WGGS to TPK Refinery		14	0.1	0.1	0.1	63.1
22. GMAA EPT		4	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.9
23. Mumbai High - Uran Trunk Pipeline		204	15.6	3.6	3.2	20.6
24. Heera-Uran Trunk Pipeline		81	11.5	6.0	5.9	51.3
25. Bombay-Uran Trunk 30" Pipeline		203	6.4	0.5	1.3	20.5
Total ONGC		**1,284**	**60.6**	**19.8**	**19.6**	**32.3**
26. Duliajan-Digboi-Barauni-Bongaigaon Pipeline	OIL	1,193	9.0	6.8	6.7	74.9
27. Mundra - Bhatinda Pipeline	HMPL	1,017	11.3	12.7	13.1	116.1
28. Vadinar - Bina Pipeline	BPCL	937	7.8	7.1	7.7	98.8
29. Mangala- Bhogat Pipeline		660	8.7	4.6	3.6	40.9
30. Bhogat SPM Pipeline (Offshore)		28	2.0	1.7	0.6	27.6
Total CAIRN		**688**	**10.7**	**6.3**	**4.1**	**38.4**
Total Existing Crude Oil Pipeline		**10,442**	**153.1**	**104.5**	**102.4**	**66.9**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.11: Major Gas Pipelines in India As on 31.03.2025

Operational							
S.No	Name of Pipelines	Authorised Entity	Capacity (MMSCMD)	Operating Length (KM)	Under Construction (KM)	Throughput (MMSCMD)	
			31.03.2025	31.03.2025	31.03.2025	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cauvery Basin Network	GAIL	4.33	242	-	2.26	1.67
2	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur -GREP (Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion Project)-Dahej-Vijaipur HVJ/VDPL	GAIL	163.8	6732	-	107.56[1]	115.87[1]
3	Dahej-Vijaipur (DVPL)-Vijaipur-Dadri (GREP) Upgradation DVPL 2 & VDPL	GAIL					
4	Dahej-Uran-Panvel-Dabhol	GAIL		943	-		
5	Mumbai Regional Network	GAIL		125	-		
6	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL		997	-		
7	Chainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar	GAIL		440	-		
8	Dabhol-Bangalore	GAIL		1148	-		
9	Gujarat Regional Network	GAIL	8.31	585	-	1.38	1.17
10	KG Basin Network	GAIL	16	905	-	4.8	3.9
11	Dedicated pipelines 2	GAIL	-	226	-	2.75	2.74
12	High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL	36 #	2665	-	22.91	33.13
13	Hazira-Ankleshwar (HAPi)	GGL	5.06	73	-	0.75	0.53
14	Low Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL	12	57	-	4.98	4.24
15	Shahdol-Phulpur	RGPL	3.5	304	-	0.65	0.58
16	Assam Regional Network	AGCL	2.5	107	-	19.67	1.78
17	Dukli – Maharajganj	GAIL	0.075	0	-	0	0
18	Uran-Taloja	DFPCL	0.7	42	-	0	0
19	Agartala Regional Network	GAIL	2	65	-	1.08	0.69
20	Uran-Trombay	ONGC	6	24	-	2.80	2.93
21	Dadri Panipat R-LNG Pipeline	IOCL	9.5	143.3	-	4.97	5.57
22	Dahej Koyali R LNG Pipeline	IOCL	5.23	106	-	1.81	2.24
23	Duliajan - Numaligarh Pipeline	DNP Limited	1.2	192	-	289.15	334.37
24	Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad (East West Pipeline)**	PIL	95 #	1483	-	23.71	33.13
Total				**15873**	**-**	**191**	**211**
Partially Commissioned							
1	Mehsana - Bhatinda	GIGL	80.11	1200	740	3.40	3.35
2	Bhatinda - Gurdaspur	GIGL	42.42	102	159	0.04	0.07
3	Mallavaram - Bhopal - Bhilwara - Vijaipur	GITL	78.25	364	1517	1.60	1.92
4	Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro Dhamra-Paradip- Barauni-Guwahati	GAIL	Capacity of commissioned length is included in integrated NG pipeline	3272	219	Included in Integrated Natural Gas Pipeline Throughput	Included in Integrated Natural Gas Pipeline hroughput
5	Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore	GAIL	12 3	644	229	4.17	3.94
6	Ennore Tuticorin Bengaluru Pipeline	IOCL	34.67	1087	356	3.70	5.34
Total				**7679**	**3898**	**18**	**23**

Under Construction							
1	Ennore- Nellore	GTIL	36	-	220	-	-
2	Kakinada-Vijayawada-Nellore	IMC	18	-	667	-	-
3	North-East Natural Gas Pipeline Grid	IGGL	4.75	-	1656	-	-
4	Kanai - Chhata - Panitar	HPPL	19.2	-	317	-	-
5	Srikakulam-Angul	GAIL	6.65	-	745	-	-
6	Mumbai-Nagpur-Jharsuguda	GAIL	16.5	-	1744	-	-
7	Jamnagar to Dwarka (Gujarat)	GSPL	3	-	100	-	-
8	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	IOCL	1.03	-	65	-	-
9	Gurdaspur-Jammu	GAIL	3.1	-	152	-	-
Total				**-**	**5666**	**-**	**-**

Note: # Determined capacity of Pipeline.

** Matter regarding capacity of Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad (East West Pipeline) is sub-judice.

"1 GAIL Integrated Pipeline (INGPL) consists of pipelines following pipelines of GAIL :
1) Integrated Hazira Vijaipur Jagdishpur (2) Dahej Uran & Dabhol Panvel (3) Mumbai Regional Network (4) Chainsa-Jhajjar-Hissar (5) Dadri-Bawana-Nangal (6) Dabhol-Bangalore (7) Jagdishpur-Haldia-Bokaro Dhamra including Barauni-Guwahati (Only 162 km is under execution) (8) Baroda Sub Network
From FY 23-24 onwards, throughput of Integrated Natural Gas Pipeline is recorded and reported. Hence throughput of individual pipelines of INGPL is not available."

2 Dedicated pipelines are for connecting multiple end customers having different pipeline capacities. Therefore, arithmatic summation of all individual capacities is invalid

3 Capacity of commissioned section considered

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.12: Existing Major LPG & Petroleum Products Pipelines in India - As on 31.03.2025

Type of Pipeline / Owner/Name of Pipeline	Entity	Length (KM)	Capacity (MMT)	Throughput (MMT)		Capacity Utilisation in 2024-25 (%)
				2023-24	2024-25	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=6/4%
A. Total LPG Pipeline		**5,230**	**15.9**	**11.5**	**12.1**	**76.0**
1. Jamnagar-Loni Pipeline	GAIL	1,427	3.3	3.2	3.2	99.4
2. Vizag-Secunderabad Pipeline	GAIL	609	1.3	1.2	1.2	93.8
B. Total GAIL		**2,036**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**97.8**
3. Panipat Jalandhar Pipeline	IOCL	280	0.7	0.6	0.6	90.3
4. Paradip Haldia Durgapur Pipeline	IOCL	1,710	3.5	2.0	2.3	66.8
C. Total IOCL		**1,990**	**4.2**	**2.6**	**3.0**	**70.7**
D. Uran LPG Pipeline	**BPCL**	**28**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**100.9**
5. Mangalore-Hassan-Mysore-Bangalore Pipeline		356	3.1	1.8	1.95	62.9
6. Uran-Chakan-Shikrapur Pipeline	HPCL	171	1.0	1.0	1.1	113.2
7. Hassan Cherlapally Pipeline		649	2.2	0.9	0.7	33.5
E. Total HPCL		**1,176**	**6.3**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**60.6**
F. Total Product Pipelines (Excl. LPG Pipelines)		**18,906**	**152.9**	**98.8**	**100.3**	**65.6**
8. Koyali Ahmedabad Pipeline		79	1.1	0.9	1.0	87.5
9. Koyali Jaipur Panipat Pipeline		1,644	5.0	4.8	4.7	94.4
10. Koyali Dahej Pipeline		197	2.6	0.6	0.7	25.2
11. Koyali Ratlam Pipeline		265	2.0	1.4	1.6	77.6
12. Panipat Bhatinda Pipeline		219	3.0	1.6	1.6	53.5
13. Panipat Rewari Pipeline		155	2.1	1.5	1.5	73.3
14. Panipat Delhi Pipeline		189	3.0	0.1	0.2	8.1
15. Panipat Bijwasan ATF Pipeline		111	1.0	1.1	1.1	114.8
16. Panipat Ambala Jalandhar Pipeline		495	3.5	3.2	3.3	93.0
17. Mathura Delhi Pipeline		147	3.7	2.3	1.9	51.2
18. Mathura Agra Gawria Pipeline		311	4.0	1.7	1.6	39.3
19. Mathura Bharatpur Pipeline		21	1.2	0.2	0.2	15.0
20. Guwahati Siliguri Pipeline	IOCL	435	1.4	2.0	1.8	129.6
21. Barauni Kanpur Pipeline		1227	5.5	4.2	4.2	77.0
22. Haldia Mourigram Rajbandh Pipeline		277	1.4	2.2	2.1	158.8
23. Haldia Barauni Pipeline		526	1.3	1.7	1.5	121.2
24. Chennai Trichy Madurai Pipeline		683	3.9	2.9	2.9	74.1
25. Chennai Bangalore Pipeline		290	2.5	2.3	2.1	86.6
26. Chennai Meenambakkam ATF pipeline		95	0.2	0.3	0.3	161.7
27. Paradip Raipur Ranchi Pipeline		1,073	5.0	4.3	4.3	86.2
28. Paradip Hyderabad Pipeline		1,219	4.5	0.5	1.0	23.2
29. Paradip Somnathpur Haldia Pipeline		341	4.6	0.1	0.6	13.3
30. Koyali Ahmedanagar Solapur Pipeline		752	5.0	0.7	1.1	21.6
31. Devangonthi Devanhalli ATF Pipeline		36	0.7	0.6	0.7	106.2
32. Kolkata ATF Pipeline		27	0.2	0.1	0.2	81.0

Type of Pipeline / Owner/Name of Pipeline	Entity	Length (KM)	Capacity (MMT)	Throughput (MMT)		Capacity Utilisation in 2024-25 (%)
				2023-24	2024-25	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=6/4%
33. Lucknow ATF Pipeline		6	0.2	0.1	0.1	44.8
34.Bhubaneshwar ATF Pipeline		15	0.1	0.0	0.04	30.8
35. 18" Haldia Barauni Product Pipeline		519	3.4	0.0	0.3	9.4
G. Total IOCL		**11,354**	**71.9**	**41.4**	**42.7**	**59.4**
36. Mumbai-Manmad-Bijwasan pipeline	BPCL	1,392	6.0	7.5	7.9	131.2
37. Bina-Kota pipeline (BKPL)		259	4.4	3.1	3.1	71.5
38. ATF P/L Mumbai Refinery (MR)-Santacruz		15	1.0	0.7	0.7	69.5
39. ATF P/L Kochi Refinery (KR)-Kochi Airport		34	0.6	0.4	0.5	89.5
40. Kota - Jobner branch pipeline1		211	1.7	0.3	0.4	26.0
41. Mumbai Refinery- Wadilube Pipeline		12	1.3	0.3	0.3	26.5
42. Cochin-Coimbatore-Karur (CCK) pipeline		293	3.3	4.1	4.0	122.5
43. Bina-Panki Multiproduct Pipeline		356	3.5	1.7	2.1	59.0
H. Total BPCL		**2,572**	**21.8**	**18.2**	**19.1**	**87.8**
44. Mumbai-Pune-Solapur pipeline (MPSPL)	HPCL	508	4.3	5.2	3.3	76.1
45. Visakh-Vijaywada-Secunderabad pipeline (VVSPL)	HPCL	572	7.7	6.1	6.5	84.2
46. Mundra-Delhi pipeline (MDPL)	HPCL	1,054	6.9	4.9	5.0	72.8
47. Ramanmandi-Bahadurgarh (RBPL)	HPCL	243	7.1	6.0	6.7	94.1
48. Ramanmandi-Bathinda pipeline (RBHPL)	HPCL	30	2.1	1.3	1.3	59.9
49. Mumbai - Vashi Black Oil Pipeline (BOPL)	HPCL	21	1.5	1.6	1.6	105.3
50. Mumbai Refinery to Mumbai Airport ATF Pipeline	HPCL	20	0.5	0.5	0.5	107.6
51. Trombay to Wadibundar Lube Oil Pipeline (LOPL)	HPCL	17	1.0	0.5	0.6	56.8
52. Awa-Salawas pipeline (ASPL)	HPCL	93	2.3	0.7	0.7	28.8
53. Bahadurgarh-Tikrikalan pipeline (BTPL)	HPCL	14	0.8	0.4	0.4	48.7
54. Rewari- Kanpur Pipeline (RKPL)	HPCL	443	8.0	3.9	3.9	49.4
55. Palanpur-Vadodara Pipeline (PVPL)	HPCL	235	4.5	1.4	1.4	31.9
56. Vijaywada Dharmapuri Pipieline	HPCL	697	4.2	1.0	1.0	24.0
57. Barwala-Hisar Pipeline (BHPL)	HPCL	10	1.0	0.4	0.4	39.0
I. Total HPCL		**3,957**	**51.9**	**33.9**	**33.2**	**64.0**
58. Petronet Mangalore-Hassan-Bangalore Pipeline	Petronet-MHB	363	5.6	3.9	4.0	72.2
59. Numaligarh - Siliguri Pipeline	OIL	660	1.7	1.4	1.2	67.1
J. Total Petroleum Products Pipeline (A+F)		**24,136**	**168.8**	**110.3**	**112.3**	**66.5**

Note: 1. Kota-Jobner Pipeline is a branch pipeline of Mumbai Manmad Bijwasan pipeline with annual capacity of 1.7 MMTPA.Throughput of this pipeline is included in MMBPL & BKPL pipelines.

2. ASPL, PVPL and RKPL are branch lines of MDPL. BTPL is a Spurline of RBPL. MDPL End-Section Rewari-Bahadurgarh can operate in reverse direction. Thus RKPL is fed from MDPL and RBPL Mainlines. Capacities/ Throughputs of Branch/ Spurline form part of their respective Mainlines.

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.13: Tonnage of Indian Tankers Fleet (As on 31.03.2025)

1	2020-21 2	2021-22 3	2022-23 4	2023-24 5	2024-25 6
Coastal Trade (Oil Tankers)					
A. Product Carriers					
1. No. of tankers/Ships	18	20	20	23	10
2. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	94	50	50	55	12
3. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	74	49	49	52	9
B. Crude Oil Carriers					
4. No. of tankers/Ships	4	4	4	4	1
5. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	432	432	432	432	74
6. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	234	234	234	234	43
C. Floating Production Storage and Offloading (FPSO)					
7. No. of tankers/Ships	38	37	37	37	1
8. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	48	46	46	46	157
9. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	86	83	83	83	118
D. Total (A+B+C)					
10. No. of tankers/Ships (1+4+7)	60	61	61	64	12
11. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)(2+5+8)	574	528	528	533	243
12. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)(3+6+9)	394	366	366	369	170
Overseas Trade (Oil Tankers)					
E. Ore Oil Bulk Carriers					
13. No. of tankers/Ships	0	0	0	0	0
14. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	0	0	0	0	0
15. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	0	0	0	0	0
F. Crude Oil Carriers					
16. No. of tankers/Ships	67	65	65	60	52
17. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	6,704	6,469	6,729	6,259	5,876
18. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	3,708	3,582	3,714	3,459	3,632
G. Product Carriers					
19. No. of tankers/Ships	68	69	72	78	52
20. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	3,919	4,126	4,364	4,694	2,987
21. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	2,322	2,447	2,582	2,781	1,403
H. LPG Carriers					
22. No. of tankers/Ships	16	23	26	27	22
23. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)	723	1,049	1,203	1,229	1,051
24. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)	607	886	1,016	1,039	903
I. Total Overseas (F+G+H+I)					
25. No. of tankers/Ships (13+16+19+22)	151	157	163	165	126
26. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)(14+17+20+23)	11,346	11,644	12,296	12,182	9,914
27. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)(15+18+21+24)	6,636	6,915	7,312	7,279	5,938
J. Total Oil Tankers					
28. No. of tankers/Ships (10+25)	211	328	337	229	138
29. Dead Weight Tonnage (in TMT)(11+26)	11,920	12,313	12,964	12,715	10,157
30. Gross Registered Tonnage (in TMT)(12+27)	7,030	7,281	7,678	7,648	6,108

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off
Source: Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai.

III.14: Share of Petroleum Products in the Total Traffic Handled at Major Ports

(in Million Tonnes)

Name of the port	Year	Total Traffic	POL Traffic	POL as %age of total traffic at the port
1	2	3	4	5
Kolkata/Haldia	2022-23	65.7	10.0	15.2
	2023-24	66.5	10.1	15.2
	2024-25	64.0	10.2	16.0
Mumbai	2022-23	63.6	37.8	59.5
	2023-24	67.3	39.8	59.2
	2024-25	68.6	40.7	59.3
Chennai	2022-23	49.0	14.2	28.9
	2023-24	51.6	14.7	28.6
	2024-25	55.0	13.9	25.4
Cochin	2022-23	35.3	22.2	63.0
	2023-24	36.3	24.2	66.6
	2024-25	37.8	24.7	65.3
Deendayal (Kandla)	2022-23	137.6	60.3	43.9
	2023-24	132.4	64.4	48.6
	2024-25	150.2	64.9	43.2
Visakhapatnam	2022-23	73.8	16.1	21.8
	2023-24	81.1	19.0	23.4
	2024-25	82.6	24.9	30.1
Mormugao	2022-23	17.3	0.6	3.5
	2023-24	20.6	0.6	2.9
	2024-25	18.1	0.6	3.1
J.N.P.T.	2022-23	83.9	3.3	3.9
	2023-24	85.8	3.4	4.0
	2024-25	92.1	3.4	3.7
Paradip	2022-23	135.4	37.8	27.9
	2023-24	145.4	38.0	26.1
	2024-25	150.4	36.9	24.6
Tuticorin (V.O. Chidambaranar)	2022-23	38.0	0.3	0.8
	2023-24	41.4	0.5	1.1
	2024-25	41.7	0.5	1.2
New Mangalore	2022-23	41.4	26.8	64.8
	2023-24	45.7	26.4	57.7
	2024-25	46.0	28.6	62.1
Kamarajar (Ennore)	2022-23	43.5	4.7	10.8
	2023-24	45.3	5.0	11.0
	2024-25	48.4	5.2	10.8
Grand Total	**2022-23**	**784.3**	**234.1**	**29.9**
	2023-24	**819.3**	**246.0**	**30.0**
	2024-25	**854.9**	**254.5**	**29.8**

Source : Ministry of Shipping

III.15: Movement of POL Traffic on Railways

Year	Tonnes Originating (TMT)	Earnings (in ₹ crore)	Average Lead (Kms)	Earnings (Paisa/Tonnes/Kms)	Average Freight (₹/Tonne)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2018-19	43,010	5,632	682	192	1,309
2019-20	44,680	5,928	689	193	1,327
2020-21	42,477	5,727	706	191	1,348
2021-22	44,462	5,822	705	186	1,309
2022-23	48,219	6,305	699	187	1,308
2023-24	49,882	6,707	710	189	1,345
2024-25	**50,280**	**7,108**	**663**	**213**	**1,414**

Source : Ministry of Railways

III.16: State-wise PDS Kerosene Allocated and Quantity Uplifted

(Figures in Kilolitre)

State	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Arunachal Pradesh	3,312	2,892	2,976	165	2,064	48	48	37
4. Assam	1,24,464	1,17,299	99,552	12,716	49,776	10,306	10,800	5,136
5. Bihar	1,70,208	1,69,771	1,27,632	48,363	63,840	24,718	25,536	7,446
6. Chandigarh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Chattishgarh	46,608	43,924	34,944	9,698	16,560	6,336	6,624	3,495
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Daman and Diu*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Delhi*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Goa	288	288	192	0	0	0	0	0
12. Gujarat	55,800	53,709	25,092	6,046	0	0	0	0
13. Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Himachal Pradesh	6,864	2,328	4,032	120	2,016	8	48	24
15. Jammu and Kashmir*	38,256	29,222	30,624	762	15,312	8	0	0
16. Jharkhand	72,000	68,900	54,000	18,950	26,976	10,646	10,800	3,792
17. Karnataka	29,760	17,796	17,856	6,344	8,832	5,208	3,552	3,349
18. Kerala	25,920	25,920	15,552	15,552	7,776	7,716	3,120	192
19. Ladakh*	3,528	3,346	2,832	634	1,392	0	0	0
20. Lakshadweep	576	576	432	24	288	24	0	0
21. Madhya Pradesh	1,60,032	1,16,757	1,20,000	3,381	32,880	372	432	12
22. Maharashtra	27,936	15,552	16,752	3,912	7,488	1,848	2,016	984
23. Manipur	9,984	9,984	8,976	2,616	4,464	2,676	1,776	1,776
24. Meghalaya	16,992	15,960	15,312	2,532	10,704	3,012	3,072	1,884
25. Mizoram	2,880	2,688	2,592	144	1,296	120	144	108
26. Nagaland	7,728	7,719	6,960	1,122	4,848	1,017	960	0
27. Odisha	1,55,424	1,50,313	1,16,544	28,658	51,888	19,284	19,776	6,936
28. Puducherry*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Sikkim	2,016	1,971	1,824	240	912	198	240	36
32. Tamil Nadu	90,432	90,431	54,240	54,223	32,544	32,531	13,008	13,007
33. Telangana	4,992	420	1,488	0	384	0	0	0
34. Tripura	22,656	22,490	20,400	8,374	14,256	9,116	5,712	5,024
35. Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Uttrakhand	672	0	144	0	12	0	0	0
37.West Bengal	7,04,016	6,89,651	4,62,696	1,71,540	7,04,016	2,48,289	2,74,884	2,42,039
All India (1 to 36)	**17,83,344**	**16,59,906**	**12,43,644**	**3,96,115**	**10,60,524**	**3,83,479**	**3,82,548**	**2,95,277**

Note: *: Zero represent PDS kerosene free State/UTs.

Source: Distribution Section, MoPNG

III.17: State-wise Number of Retail Outlets

(Figures in Number)

States/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16	16	19	19	19	20
2. Andhra Pradesh	3,721	4,048	4,230	4,345	4,461	4,773
3. Arunachal Pradesh	116	152	178	195	201	277
4. Assam	979	1,104	1,312	1,417	1,459	1,580
5. Bihar	2,968	3,158	3,341	3,523	3,610	3,767
6. Chandigarh	42	47	47	48	50	48
7. Chhattisgarh	1,462	1,808	1,969	2,071	2,137	2,363
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	61	61	64	66	66	72
9. Delhi	398	400	400	402	403	404
10. Goa	118	122	127	135	138	146
11. Gujarat	4,573	5,151	5,502	5,661	5,825	6,294
12. Haryana	3,060	3,412	3,660	3,769	3,895	4,143
13. Himachal Pradesh	494	563	638	701	725	817
14. Jammu and Kashmir	530	542	581	643	673	749
15. Jharkhand	1,358	1,535	1,634	1,681	1,723	1,897
16. Karnataka	4,811	5,503	5,929	6,199	6,496	7,106
17. Kerala	2,238	2,396	2,559	2,694	2,820	2,979
18. Ladakh	3	22	27	32	35	37
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	4	4	4
20. Madhya Pradesh	4,230	4,981	5,567	5,909	6,112	6,587
21. Maharashtra	6,457	7,048	7,667	8,045	8,358	8,798
22. Manipur	136	160	178	195	206	215
23. Meghalaya	225	239	270	285	294	320
24. Mizoram	45	55	72	96	105	113
25. Nagaland	94	120	150	167	190	225
26. Odisha	1,894	2,070	2,246	2,340	2,420	2,648
27. Puducherry	164	174	179	186	197	210
28. Punjab	3,551	3,772	3,920	4,000	4,062	4,185
29. Rajasthan	4,967	5,615	6,028	6,348	6,611	7,032
30. Sikkim	55	57	63	65	69	75
31. Tamil Nadu	5,804	6,357	6,744	7,018	7,251	7,692
32. Telangana	3,078	3,571	3,798	3,969	4,119	4,383
33. Tripura	79	94	108	114	131	149
34. Uttar Pradesh	8,210	9,315	10,162	10,709	11,309	12,392
35. Uttarakhand	629	686	763	798	844	918
36. West Bengal	2,523	2,750	2,894	3,006	3,066	3,307
Total All India (1 to 36)	**69,089**	**77,104**	**83,027**	**86,855**	**90,084**	**96,725**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.18: State-wise Number of Active LPG Domestic Consumers

(Figures in Number)

States/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
2. Andhra Pradesh	137.0	142.9	147.1	149.2	155.2	159.5
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
4. Assam	71.1	73.7	79.3	83.9	90.4	91.8
5. Bihar	175.9	186.5	206.9	215.2	225.4	229.4
6. Chandigarh	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
7. Chhattisgarh	52.0	53.2	57.3	59.0	62.1	63.3
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
9. Delhi	49.6	50.5	51.5	53.3	55.9	56.9
10. Goa	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8
11. Gujarat	105.3	109.0	115.8	120.6	125.8	127.8
12. Haryana	69.0	72.1	74.8	76.1	80.7	82.6
13. Himachal Pradesh	19.7	20.5	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.4
14. Jammu and Kashmir	31.5	32.4	34.8	34.6	35.0	35.4
15. Jharkhand	56.2	57.7	60.7	62.8	65.5	66.2
16. Karnataka	160.2	167.0	173.4	178.6	184.7	188.5
17. Kerala	87.9	91.0	93.4	95.0	96.6	98.1
18. Ladakh	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
19. Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20. Madhya Pradesh	149.6	153.7	163.2	166.6	173.0	175.0
21. Maharashtra	276.3	287.6	298.5	303.9	310.8	317.1
22. Manipur	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.1
23. Meghalaya	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.2
24. Mizoram	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
25. Nagaland	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9
26. Odisha	85.9	88.9	94.7	97.0	99.6	100.6
27. Puducherry	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
28. Punjab	85.5	88.5	91.6	93.4	95.2	96.3
29. Rajasthan	162.5	167.0	171.7	175.7	181.7	183.8
30. Sikkim	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
31. Tamil Nadu	211.1	216.9	221.8	226.1	233.3	237.6
32. Telangana	109.0	113.6	117.3	120.1	124.0	126.9
33. Tripura	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.5
34. Uttar Pradesh	403.8	423.2	452.3	463.4	476.7	483.4
35. Uttarakhand	26.5	27.9	29.2	30.3	31.3	32.3
36. West Bengal	220.6	228.2	252.1	267.8	268.5	271.3
Total All India (1 to 36)	**2,787.1**	**2,894.8**	**3,053.2**	**3,140.3**	**3,242.2**	**3,296.9**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.19: State-wise Number of LPG Distributors

States/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	9	9	9	10	10
2. Andhra Pradesh	1,057	1,062	1,083	1,093	1,144	1,157
3. Arunachal Pradesh	83	85	85	85	85	85
4. Assam	559	590	596	596	597	601
5. Bihar	1,938	1,993	2,009	2,024	2,033	2,037
6. Chandigarh	27	26	26	26	26	26
7. Chhattisgarh	534	534	534	534	534	534
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	6	6	6	6	7	7
9. Delhi	322	321	319	317	317	318
10. Goa	55	55	55	56	55	55
11. Gujarat	968	1,006	1,020	1,038	1,041	1,041
12. Haryana	621	623	625	624	626	627
13. Himachal Pradesh	203	206	207	207	209	210
14. Jammu and Kashmir	269	269	267	270	273	280
15. Jharkhand	536	572	582	585	587	589
16. Karnataka	1,238	1,261	1,270	1,271	1,271	1,277
17. Kerala	675	691	698	696	698	704
18. Ladakh	18	18	24	24	24	19
19. Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Madhya Pradesh	1,507	1,528	1,543	1,551	1,551	1,552
21. Maharashtra	2,184	2,206	2,219	2,231	2,237	2,240
22. Manipur	99	101	101	102	102	103
23. Meghalaya	62	64	64	63	65	66
24. Mizoram	59	59	59	59	59	59
25. Nagaland	81	83	83	83	83	83
26. Odisha	938	955	960	963	965	965
27. Puducherry	27	28	27	29	29	29
28. Punjab	856	857	861	858	860	863
29. Rajasthan	1,372	1,385	1,387	1,387	1,384	1,385
30. Sikkim	24	26	27	28	29	29
31. Tamil Nadu	1,623	1,632	1,642	1,645	1,643	1,652
32. Telangana	777	785	791	800	802	810
33. Tripura	74	77	80	80	83	87
34. Uttar Pradesh	4,110	4,126	4,134	4,142	4,142	4,145
35. Uttarakhand	313	314	315	316	318	317
36. West Bengal	1,445	1,529	1,560	1,586	1,591	1,603
Total All India (1 to 36)	**24,670**	**25,083**	**25,269**	**25,385**	**25,481**	**25,566**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.20: State-wise Number of PMUY Connections

States/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12,436	12,602	13,403	13,447	13,827	14,000
2. Andhra Pradesh	3,91,860	3,91,625	4,16,861	5,12,437	9,68,332	9,73,000
3. Arunachal Pradesh	44,699	44,670	47,818	49,247	53,789	54,000
4. Assam	34,84,901	34,74,326	39,79,854	44,14,806	50,92,071	50,97,000
5. Bihar	85,37,893	85,23,573	1,00,94,557	1,07,33,364	1,16,19,851	1,16,29,000
6. Chandigarh	88	87	92	659	2,025	2,028
7. Chhattisgarh	29,89,440	29,88,523	33,51,181	34,92,221	37,85,197	38,01,000
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	15,174	15,166	15,050	15,033	17,812	18,000
9. Delhi	76,855	76,190	98,756	1,42,164	2,56,931	2,60,000
10. Goa	1,082	1,081	1081	1,265	1,956	2,000
11. Gujarat	29,01,059	28,99,233	34,38,252	38,43,237	43,04,694	43,08,000
12. Haryana	7,30,928	7,26,751	7,38,980	7,67,322	11,12,992	11,15,000
13. Himachal Pradesh	1,35,966	1,35,960	1,38,382	1,40,822	1,50,837	1,51,000
14. Jammu and Kashmir	12,30,997	12,30,134	12,38,847	12,45,438	12,69,743	12,70,000
15. Jharkhand	32,61,556	32,58,502	34,74,963	36,46,220	38,95,366	38,94,000
16. Karnataka	31,46,300	31,43,099	34,66,468	37,57,704	41,48,108	41,17,000
17. Kerala	2,56,302	2,56,136	3,00,498	3,41,187	3,87,761	3,88,000
18. Ladakh	11,083	11,072	11,099	11,090	11,089	11,000
19. Lakshadweep	290	292	302	309	365	400
20. Madhya Pradesh	71,54,600	71,43,875	79,38,596	82,27,427	88,32,154	8,84,7000
21. Maharashtra	44,28,682	44,19,772	46,98,339	48,90,055	52,15,785	5,21,7000
22. Manipur	1,56,598	1,56,398	1,78,392	2,02,029	2,24,999	2,25,000
23. Meghalaya	1,50,744	1,50,526	1,73,142	2,14,928	3,16,624	31,7000
24. Mizoram	28,118	28,122	29,645	33,595	36,031	36,000
25. Nagaland	55,140	54,096	77,111	91,807	1,22,199	1,22,000
26. Odisha	47,40,385	47,36,666	51,88,279	53,19,685	55,47,343	55,49,000
27. Puducherry	13,577	13,568	14,218	14,833	19,322	19,000
28. Punjab	12,24,218	12,19,883	12,35,939	12,83,976	13,59,705	13,59,000
29. Rajasthan	63,68,525	63,59,564	66,20,356	69,27,163	73,77,084	73,81,000
30. Sikkim	8,752	8,752	12,457	13,795	19,911	20,000
31. Tamil Nadu	32,42,217	32,37,695	34,50,256	37,04,058	41,01,978	41,00,000
32. Telangana	10,72,321	10,71,393	11,11,322	11,52,850	11,85,624	11,84,000
33. Tripura	2,71,888	2,71,530	2,71,904	2,83,503	3,15,462	3,16,000
34. Uttar Pradesh	1,47,56,494	1,47,33,034	1,67,18,454	1,75,03,067	1,85,92,478	1,85,94,000
35. Uttarakhand	4,04,566	4,03,234	4,49,877	4,96,450	5,30,167	5,30,000
36. West Bengal	88,56,695	88,39,050	1,09,08,400	1,23,72,225	1,23,76,395	1,23,75,000
Total All India (1 to 36)	**8,01,62,429**	**8,00,36,180**	**8,99,03,131**	**9,58,59,418**	**10,32,66,007**	**10,32,95,428**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.21: State-wise Number of SKO/LDO Dealerships

States/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Andhra Pradesh	394	384	328	328	328	328
3. Arunachal Pradesh	33	33	30	30	30	30
4. Assam	359	359	227	227	227	227
5. Bihar	371	362	349	349	349	349
6. Chandigarh	12	12	11	11	11	11
7. Chhattisgarh	108	108	105	105	105	105
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	7	7	7	7	7	7
9. Delhi	116	111	112	112	112	112
10. Goa	22	22	19	19	19	19
11. Gujarat	473	470	466	466	466	466
12. Haryana	141	139	150	150	150	150
13. Himachal Pradesh	26	26	25	25	25	25
14. Jammu and Kashmir	45	45	50	50	50	50
15. Jharkhand	87	87	110	110	109	109
16. Karnataka	315	311	376	376	376	376
17. Kerala	237	234	200	200	196	196
18. Ladakh	2	2	2	2	2	2
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	1	1
20. Madhya Pradesh	284	284	279	279	279	279
21. Maharashtra	766	752	786	786	786	786
22. Manipur	36	36	40	40	40	40
23. Meghalaya	35	35	31	31	31	31
24. Mizoram	19	19	27	27	27	27
25. Nagaland	19	19	19	19	19	19
26. Odisha	177	176	172	172	172	172
27. Puducherry	8	8	6	6	6	6
28. Punjab	237	237	232	232	232	232
29. Rajasthan	250	248	285	285	285	285
30. Sikkim	12	12	7	7	7	7
31. Tamil Nadu	465	458	392	392	392	392
32. Telangana	202	202	205	205	205	205
33. Tripura	40	40	48	48	48	48
34. Uttar Pradesh	691	675	772	772	758	758
35. Uttarakhand	73	69	73	73	73	73
36. West Bengal	457	455	470	470	470	470
Total All India (1 to 36)	**6521**	**6439**	**6414**	**6414**	**6395**	**6395**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.22: State-wise Number of Operational POL Terminal/Depots

States/UT's	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Andhra Pradesh	22	20	24	23	23	22
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	2	1	1
4. Assam	7	7	8	7	7	7
5. Bihar	9	9	9	9	10	10
6. Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0
7. Chhattisgarh	3	3	3	3	3	4
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Delhi	4	4	4	4	4	4
10. Goa	2	3	2	2	2	2
11. Gujarat	18	19	18	18	20	20
12. Haryana	9	9	10	10	10	10
13. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	3	3	3	3
14. Jammu and Kashmir	7	7	6	6	7	7
15. Jharkhand	7	7	7	7	6	6
16. Karnataka	22	22	20	20	19	20
17. Kerala	9	9	10	10	9	9
18. Ladakh	2	2	4	4	3	3
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	1	2	2	2
20. Madhya Pradesh	18	18	17	17	17	17
21. Maharashtra	33	34	34	33	32	32
22. Manipur	1	1	1	1	1	1
23. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram	1	1	1	1	1	1
25. Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1	2
26. Odisha	10	10	10	10	10	10
27. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Punjab	10	10	12	13	13	13
29. Rajasthan	14	14	14	14	14	14
30. Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	2
31. Tamil Nadu	22	22	22	24	24	23
32. Telangana	8	9	8	8	8	9
33. Tripura	1	1	1	1	1	1
34. Uttar Pradesh	31	31	31	31	32	32
35. Uttarakhand	7	7	7	7	7	7
36. West Bengal	18	18	17	15	16	15
Total All India (1 to 36)	**303**	**305**	**309**	**309**	**309**	**310**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.23: State-wise Number of Aviation Fueling Station

State / UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	3	3	3	3
2. Andhra Pradesh	12	13	14	14	14	14
3. Arunachal Pradesh	4	7	8	9	6	9
4. Assam	12	13	14	14	13	15
5. Bihar	6	7	7	7	6	6
6. Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Chhattisgarh	6	6	6	6	6	7
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2	2	2
9. Delhi	8	6	6	6	6	4
10. Goa	4	4	4	6	8	6
11. Gujarat	18	19	20	20	19	21
12. Haryana	2	2	2	2	1	1
13. Himachal Pradesh	3	3	4	4	2	2
14. Jammu and Kashmir	7	7	5	7	9	9
15. Jharkhand	5	5	5	7	8	8
16. Karnataka	16	15	15	15	17	18
17. Kerala	13	12	13	14	15	14
18. Ladakh	2	2	2	2	1	1
19. Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Madhya Pradesh	8	8	10	10	10	11
21. Maharashtra	21	22	24	25	26	27
22. Manipur	2	2	2	2	2	2
23. Meghalaya	2	2	2	2	2	2
24. Mizoram	1	1	1	2	2	2
25. Nagaland	2	2	2	2	2	2
26. Odisha	9	8	8	9	9	9
27. Puducherry	1	1	1	1	1	1
28. Punjab	12	12	11	11	12	12
29. Rajasthan	13	13	12	14	13	13
30. Sikkim	1	1	1	1	1	1
31. Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	21	25	22
32. Telangana	6	6	6	6	7	6
33. Tripura	2	2	2	2	2	2
34. Uttar Pradesh	18	17	18	18	21	27
35. Uttarakhand	2	3	3	3	3	4
36. West Bengal	11	11	11	12	12	12
Total All India (1 to 36)	**256**	**258**	**265**	**281**	**288**	**297**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.24: LPG Bottling Plants in the Country

States/UT's	No. of LPG Bottling Plants		LPG Bottling Plants Capacity (in TMTPA)	
	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	15	15
2. Andhra Pradesh	9	9	1,020	1,020
3. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4. Assam	7	8	630	672
5. Bihar	9	9	1,230	1,230
6. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7. Chhattisgarh	4	4	330	330
8. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
9. Delhi	2	2	480	480
10. Goa	2	2	90	90
11. Gujarat	11	11	1,140	1,140
12. Haryana	5	5	840	840
13. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	90	90
14. Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	180	185
15. Jharkhand	5	5	480	480
16. Karnataka	11	11	1,570	1,570
17. Kerala	7	7	690	690
18. Ladakh	1	0	5	0
19. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	11	11	1,050	6,450
21. Maharashtra	22	22	2,670	2,670
22. Manipur	1	1	30	30
23. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland	1	1	22	22
26. Odisha	6	7	510	570
27. Puducherry	1	1	60	60
28. Punjab	8	8	960	960
29. Rajasthan	12	12	1,170	1,170
30. Sikkim	1	1	11	11
31. Tamil Nadu	19	19	1,830	1,830
32. Telangana	5	5	720	780
33. Tripura	1	1	60	60
34. Uttar Pradesh	28	28	3,150	3,150
35. Uttarakhand	4	4	240	240
36. West Bengal	11	11	1,570	1,690
Total All India (1 to 36)	**210**	**212**	**22,843**	**28,525**

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

III.25: Oil industry Alternate Fuel Infrastructure at Retail Outlets

State/UT	HCNG/CBG/LNG		EV CHARGING		AUTO LPG		RO's with atleast 1 alternate fuel		TOTAL	
	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025	31.03.2024	31.03.2025
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	5	6	10
Andhra Pradesh	184	226	792	1,389	12	12	893	1,459	1,881	3,086
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	50	54	0	0	49	53	99	107
Assam	23	35	364	586	0	0	372	577	759	1,198
Bihar	168	224	414	772	1	0	570	982	1,153	1,978
Chandigarh	12	13	12	11	5	4	22	25	51	53
Chhattisgarh	20	44	436	592	4	4	452	597	912	1,237
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	11	11	5	11	0	0	14	21	30	43
Delhi	267	270	193	280	1	1	311	461	772	1,012
Goa	16	19	61	87	0	0	65	89	142	195
Gujarat	764	778	1,033	1,719	18	17	1,688	2,240	3,503	4,754
Haryana	352	452	709	1,307	2	2	993	1,580	2,056	3,341
Himachal Pradesh	26	32	118	220	0	0	137	228	281	480
Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	150	216	3	3	156	213	311	435
Jharkhand	104	138	286	485	0	0	375	576	765	1,199
Karnataka	349	426	1,377	2,339	140	131	1,695	2,576	3,561	5,472
Kerala	179	224	580	984	37	35	723	1,100	1,519	2,343
Ladakh	0	0	2	23	0	0	3	19	5	42
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	1	2	7
Madhya Pradesh	302	352	1,029	1,438	21	20	1,278	1,672	2,630	3,482
Maharashtra	796	956	1,296	2,405	48	35	1,889	2,960	4,029	6,356
Manipur	0	0	52	71	0	0	51	71	103	142
Meghalaya	0	3	46	85	0	0	46	85	92	173
Mizoram	0	0	13	29	0	0	13	28	26	57
Nagaland	0	0	36	53	0	0	37	52	73	105
Odisha	127	157	591	855	4	1	686	915	1,408	1,928
Puducherry	7	16	28	55	1	1	35	66	71	138
Punjab	248	295	677	1,134	9	9	863	1,270	1,797	2,708
Rajasthan	333	411	1,358	2,014	23	23	1,583	2,253	3,297	4,701
Sikkim	0	0	12	13	0	0	12	13	24	26
Tamil Nadu	306	469	1,288	2,322	106	101	1,530	2,566	3,230	5,458
Telangana	170	200	885	1,432	63	62	994	1,454	2,112	3,148
Tripura	22	23	55	62	0	0	72	81	149	166
Uttar Pradesh	964	1,193	2,189	3,055	33	32	2,948	3,888	6,134	8,168
Uttarakhand	44	52	176	255	5	5	207	301	432	613
West Bengal	103	186	761	1,237	37	33	847	673	1,748	2,129
All India	**5,899**	**7,208**	**17,078**	**27,601**	**573**	**531**	**21,613**	**31,150**	**45,163**	**66,490**

"Source: Oil & Gas companies (Includes dealers of private oil companies)

III.26: State-wise CNG Sales

(Sales Figures in TMT)

State (s) / Union Territory	Entity Name	No. of Entity (as on 31.03.2025)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh*	AGP City Gas Private Limited, Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited, Godavari Gas Private Limited, Bhagyanagar Gas Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5	21	13	33	48	40	51
Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu	AGP City Gas Private Limited	1	0	0	0.1	2.5	6	11
Assam	Adani Total Gas Limited,Assam Gas Company Limited,Purba Bharati Gas Private Limited	3	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.5	1.5	2.9
Bihar	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, GAIL (India) Limited, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited, Think Gas Begusarai Private Limited	5	2	5	15	38	61	93
Bihar & Jharkhand	Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2	0	0	0	0.04	0.9	2.3
Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	1	21	14	25	35	39	42
Chhattisgarh	Adani Total Gas Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, HCG Raipur Private Limited	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	Gujarat Gas Limited	1	3	2	3	3.2	3.3	5.2
Daman and Diu	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	1	2	1.37	3	2.2	1.6	3.1
Delhi NCT***	Indraprastha Gas Limited	1	1,033	785	1,015	1,210	1,192	1,205
Goa	Goa Natural Gas Private Limited, Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	2	0.03	0.15	1.05	2.9	5.1	6.0
Gujarat **	Adani Total Gas Limited,Charotar Gas Sahakari Mandali Limited,Gujarat Gas Limited,Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,IRM Energy Private Limited,Sabarmati Gas Limited,Torrent Gas Private Limited,Vadodara Gas Limited	8	745	649	945	1084	1166	1,312
Gujarat & UT of Daman and Diu	IRM Energy Private Limited	1	0.07	1.36	3.82	5.7	7.3	9.5
Haryana	Adani Total Gas Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,GAIL Gas Limited,Haryana City Gas (KCE) Private Limited,Haryana City Gas Distribution Limited,HCG (KCE) Private Limited,Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,HPOIL Gas Private Limited,Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited,Indraprastha Gas Limited	10	197	173	303	428	478	565
Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	1	0	0.08	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.8
Haryana & Punjab	Gujarat Gas Limited	1	0	1.4	5	6.7	7.6	9.3

State (s) / Union Territory	Entity Name	No. of Entity (as on 31.03.2025)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,Gasonet Services (HP) Limited, Think Gas Himachal Private Limited	3	0	0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.5
Jharkhand	Adani Total Gas Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,GAIL (India) Limited,GAIL Gas Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5	0.34	1.2	4	10	14	18
Karnataka	Adani Total Gas Limited,AGP City Gas Private Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,GAIL Gas Limited,Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited,Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Unison Enviro Private Limited	8	1	3	15	56	112	199
Kerala	AGP City Gas Private Limited,Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited,Sholagasco Private Limited	3	6	4	12	28	43	62
Kerala & Puducherry	Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	1	0	0	0.2	1.5	4.3	6.5
Madhya Pradesh	Aavantika Gas Limited,Adani Total Gas Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,GAIL Gas Limited,Gujarat Gas Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Naveriya Gas Private Limited,Rajasthan State Gas Limited,Think Gas Bhopal Private Limited	10	34	24	45	76	95	132
Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan	Gujarat Gas Limited, Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	2	0	0.26	3	5.5	8.5	12.7
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgrah	Adani Total Gas Limited	1	0	0	0	0.01	0.1	0.2
Maharashtra	Adani Total Gas Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,Gujarat Gas Limited,HCG Nagpur Private Limited,HPOIL Gas Private Limited,IMC Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,Mahanagar Gas Limited,Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Torrent Gas Private Limited,Unison Enviro Private Limited	12	738	504	812	1,022	1,130	1,311
Maharashtra & Gujarat	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited	1	0	1.4	5.6	19	23	31
Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Odisha	Adani Total Gas Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,GAIL (India) Limited,GAIL Gas Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	5	3	2	4	6.9	12	20
Puducherry (UT) & Tamil Nadu	Torrent Gas Private Limited	1	0	0.0	0.04	0.18	0.13	1.1
Puducherry (UT)	East Coast Natural Gas Private Limited	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.35	0.3
Punjab	Adani Total Gas Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,Gujarat Gas Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,IRM Energy Private Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Think Gas Ludhiana Private Limited,Torrent Gas Private Limited	8	7	14	43	61	66	80

State (s) / Union Territory	Entity Name	No. of Entity (as on 31.03.2025)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Punjab & Rajasthan	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rajasthan	Adani Total Gas Limited,AGP CGD India Private Limited,Dholpur CGD Private Limited,Gasonet Services (RJ) Limited,Gujarat Gas Limited,Haryana City Gas Distribution (Bhiwadi) Limited,Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,Indraprastha Gas Limited,Rajasthan State Gas Limited,Torrent Gas Jaipur Private Limited,Torrent Gas Private Limited	12	9	15	47	94	134	195
Tamil Nadu	Adani Total Gas Limited,AGP CGD India Private Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,IRM Energy Private Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Torrent Gas Chennai Private Limited	7	0	0.004	2	23	60	122
Telangana*	Bhagyanagar Gas Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Torrent Gas Private Limited	5	13	9	33	68	64	94
Telangana & Karnataka	Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited	1	0	0	0	0.16	1.2	3.0
Tripura	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited, North East Gas Distribution Company Limited	2	16	18	20	24	26	28
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited,Bagpat Green Energy Private Limited,Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited,Central UP Gas Limited,GAIL (India) Limited,GAIL Gas Limited,Green Gas Limited,Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited,Indraprastha Gas Limited,Megha City Gas Distribution Private Limited,Torrent Gas Private Limited	12	392	339	545	670	769	931
Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	1	0	0.359	2	3.5	5.6	8.1
Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	Adani Total Gas Limited	1	0.001	0.402	8	4.9	7.9	11.0
Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan	GAIL Gas Limited	1	0	0	0	36	40	45
Uttarakhand	GAIL Gas Limited,Gasonet Services (UK) Limited,Haridwar Natural Gas Private Limited,Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	4	1	5	12	18	20	26
West Bengal	Bengal Gas Company Limited,Bharat PetroleumCorporationLimited,Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited,Indian Oil Corporation Limited,Indian-Oil Adani Gas Private Limited	5	2	2	4	6.5	4.7	19.4
Total			**3,247**	**2,589**	**3,968**	**5,103**	**5,652**	**6,690**

Source : CGD Entity (# Data subject to change based on inputs provided by CGD entities)

Notes: From the FY 2019-20 entries for * Andhra Pradesh & Telangana are reported separately. Prior to this AP & Telangana were taken together.

** Dadra & Nagar Haveli are reported separately from Gujarat State

*** Delhi contains information for Delhi NCT only. Remaining enteries of the NCR GAs are added into respective State.

III.27: Number of CNG Stations & PNG Connection in the Country (As on 31.03.2025)

State/Union Territory	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	PNG Connections				CNG Stations
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6=3+4+5	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, East Godavari District (EAAA), West Godavari District, Krishna District (EAAA), Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam & Vizianagaram Districts, Vijaywada, Anantapur and YSR (Kadapa) Districts, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District, Kurnool, Guntoor, Prakasam	2,80,223	503	50	2,80,776	215
2. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu	Chittoor, Kolar and Vellore Districts	15,338	16	18	15,372	49
3. Assam	Cachar, Hailakandi & Karimganj Districts, Kamrup & Kamrup Metropolitan Districts, Upper Assam, Nagaon, Morigaon, Hojai, Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao districts,Lakhimpur, Dhemaji , Darrang, Udalgiri, Sonitpur and Biswanath Chariali districts, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, South Salmara-Mankachar and Goalpara districts, Baksa, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Chirang, Nalbari and Bajali districts	67,830	1,446	472	69,748	35
4. Bihar	Aurangabad, Kaimur & Rohtas Districts, Begusarai District, Gaya & Nalanda Districts, Patna District, Araria, Purnia, Katihar and Kishanganj Districts, Arwal, Jehanabad, Bhojpur and Buxar Districts, Khagaria, Saharsa and Madhepura Districts, Lakhisarai, Munger and Bhagalpur Districts, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Saran and Samastipur Districts,Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Sitamarhi and Sheohar districts	2,38,358	206	37	2,38,601	190
5. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Gopalganj, Siwan, West Champaran, East Champaran and Deoria districts	18,089	-	-	-	26
6. Bihar & Jharkhand	Nawada and Koderma Districts, Sheikhpura, Jamui and Deoghar Districts, Banka (Bihar), Dumka, Godda, Jamtara, Pakur & Sahibganj districts	13,401	11	-	13,412	30
7. Chandigarh (UT), Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh	30,316	206	58	30,580	35
8. Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar, Gariyaband and Raipur districts, Kabirdham, Raj Nandgaon and Kanker districts, Mungeli, Bemetara, Durg, Balod and Dhamtari districts, Jashpur, Raigarh, Janjgir-Champa and Mahasamund districts, Koriya, Surajpur, Balrampur and Surguja districts, Kondagaon, Bastar, Sukma, Narayanpur, Bijapur and Dantewada districts	11,002	-	1	11,003	50
9. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13,412	59	68	13,539	6
10. Daman & Diu (UT)	UT of Daman	5,342	101	59	5,502	5
11. Daman and Diu & Gujarat	Diu & Gir Somnath Districts	9,330	44	-	9,374	17
12. Goa	North Goa District, South Goa District	18,865	46	43	18,954	14

State/Union Territory	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	PNG Connections				CNG Stations
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6=3+4+5	7
13. Gujarat	Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kutch (West), Kutch (East), Amreli District, Patan District, Dahej Vagra Taluka, Dahod District, Banaskantha District, Anand District (EAAA), Panchmahal District, Ahmedabad District (EAAA), Surendranagar District (EAAA) & Morbi District (EAAA), Barwala & Ranpur Talukas, Navsari District (EAAA), Surat District (EAAA), Tapi District (EAAA) & the Dangs District, Junagadh District, Kheda District (EAAA) & Mahisagar District, Narmada (Rajpipla) District, Porbandar District, Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar, Nadiad, Navsari, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad City and Daskroi Area, Hazira, Valsad, Anand area including Kanjari & Vadtal Villages (in Kheda District), Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha, Vadodara,	33,97,364	23,533	5,753	34,26,650	994
14. Haryana	Sonipat,Panipat District, Yamunanagar District, Rewari District, Rohtak District, Karnal District, Ambala & Kurukshetra Districts, Bhiwani, Charkhi Dadri & Mahendragarh Districts, Hisar District, Jhajjar District, Sonipat District (EAAA) & Jind District, Nuh and Palwal Distircts, Kaithal District, Faridabad, Gurugram.	4,61,089	1,391	2,764	4,65,244	480
15. Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	Panchkula District (EAAA), Sirmaur, Shimla & Solan (EAAA) Districts	56	1	-	57	14
16. Haryana & Punjab	Sirsa, Fatehabad and Mansa (Punjab) Districts	2,507	2	-	2,509	27
17. Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Hamirpur & Una Districts, Mandi, Kullu, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti districts, Kangra and Chamba districts	9,926	43	6	9,975	16
18. Jharkand	East Singhbhum District, Ranchi District, Bokaro, Hazaribagh & Ramgarh Districts, Giridih & Dhanbad Districts, Chatra and Palamu Districts, Seraikela-Kharsawan District, West Singhbhum District, Gumla, Latehar, Lohardaga, Simdega, Garhwa and Khunti districts	1,70,724	89	18	1,70,831	113
19. Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural and Urban Districts, Tumkur District, Dharwad District, Belgaum District, Chitradurga & Davanagere Districts, Ballari & Gadag Districts, Udupi District, Bidar District, Dakshina Kannada District*, Ramanagara District, Bagalkot, Koppal and Raichur Districts, Chikkamagaluru, Hassan and Kodagu Districts, Kalaburagi and Vijayapura Districts, Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagar Districts, Uttara Kannada, Haveri and Shivamogga Districts, Chikkaballapur district	7,97,747	640	401	7,98,788	442
20. Kerala	Ernakulam District, Kozhikode & Wayanad Districts, Malappuram Districts, Palakkad & Thrissur Districts, Alapuzzha, Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts, Idukki, Kottayam and Pattanamtitta districts	1,26,579	138	36	1,26,753	195
21. Kerala & Puducherry	Kannur, Kasaragod & Mahe Districts	10,945	1	-	10,946	29
22. Madhya Pradesh	Dewas, Dhar District, Bhopal & Rajgarh Districts, Guna District, Rewa District, Satna & Shandol Districts, Indore (including Ujjain City), Gwalior,Ashoknagar District, Gwalior (EAAA) District and Sheopur District,Raisen, Shajapur and Sehore Districts, Morena District, Shivpuri District,Sidhi and Singrauli Districts, Ujjain (EAAA) District, Dewas (EAAA) District and Indore (EAAA) District, Burhanpur, Khandwa, Khargone and Harda districts, Tikamgarh, Niwari, Chattarpur and Panna districts, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Balaghat districts, Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Mandla, Umaria and Dindori districts, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Sagar and Vidisha districts	2,88,661	633	597	2,89,891	353
23. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgrah	Anuppur, Bilaspur and Korba Districts	-	-	-	-	9

State/Union Territory	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	PNG Connections				CNG Stations
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6=3+4+5	7
24. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	Jhabua, Banswara, Ratlam and Dungarpur Districts, Agar Malwa, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Jhalawar districts	1,182	2	-	1,184	38
25. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi (EAAA) District, Bhind, Jalaun, Lalitpur and Datia Districts	105	1	3	109	20
26. Maharashtra	Palghar District & Thane Rural, Raigarh District (EAAA), Pune District (EAAA), Ratnagiri District, Solapur District, Kolhapur District, Ahmednagar & Aurangabad Districts, Latur & Osmanabad Districts, Sangli & Satara Districts, Sindhudurg District, Mumbai & Greater Mumbai, Pune City including Pimpri - Chichwad & adjoining contigeneous areas Hinjewadi, Chakan, Talegaon, Thane urban and adjoining Municipalities, Buldana, Nanded and Parbhani districts, Beed, Jalgaon and Jalna districts, Akola, Hingoli and Washim districts, Amravati and Yavatmal districts, Chandrapur and Wardha districts, Nagpur district, Bhandara, Gondiya and Garchiroli districts	40,30,722	5,272	1,125	40,37,119	1,036
27. Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur, Nandurbar and Barwani districts	-	-	-	-	17
28. Maharashtra & Gujarat	Valsad (EAAA), Dhule & Nashik Districts	2,20,104	13	52	2,20,169	83
29. National Capital Territory of Delhi (UT)	National Capital Territory of Delhi	17,23,294	4,568	1,921	17,29,783	508
30 .Odisha	Angul & Dhekanal Districts, Sundargarh & Jharsuguda Districts, Balasore, Bhadrak & Mayurbhanj Districts, Bargarh, Debagarh & Sambalpur Districts, Ganjam, Nayagarh & Puri Districts, Jagatsinghpur & Kendrapara Districts, Jajpur & Kendujhar Districts, Khordha District, Cuttack District, Koraput, Malkangiri, and Nabarangpur districts, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Boudh and Sonepur districts, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Nuapada districts	1,61,281	46	5	1,61,332	137
31. Puducherry	Puducherry District, Yanam	-	-	-	-	10
32. Puducherry & Tamil Nadu	Karaikal & Nagapattinam Districts	486	4	-	490	8
33. Punjab	Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Amritsar District, Bhatinda District, Rupnagar District, Fatehgarh Sahib District, SAS Nagar District (EAAA), Patiala & Sangrur Districts, Ludhiana District (EAAA), Barnala & Moga Districts, Jalandhar District (EAAA), Kapurthala & SBS Nagar Districts, Ferozepur, Faridkot and Sri Muktsar Sahib Districts, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts, Pathankot district, Tarn Taran district	1,05,429	839	352	1,06,620	233
34. Punjab and Rajasthan	Fazilka (except area already authorized), Ganganagar and Hanumangarh districts	7,067	-	-	-	26
35. Rajasthan	Kota, Barmer, Jaisalmer & Jodhpur Districts, Alwar (Other than Bhiwadi) & Jaipur Districts, Kota District (EAAA), Baran & Chittorgarh (Only Rawatbhata Taluka) Districts, Bhilwara & Bundi Districts, Chittorgarh (Other than Rawatbhata Taluka) & Udaipur Districts, Dholpur District, Bhiwadi (in Alwar District), Ajmer, Pali and Rajsamand Districts, Jalore and Sirohi Districts, Bikaner and Churu districts, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Nagaur districts, Dausa, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk districts	4,24,779	464	1,801	4,27,044	414

State/Union Territory	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	PNG Connections				CNG Stations
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6=3+4+5	7
36. Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram District, Chennai & Tiruvallur Districts, Coimbatore District, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam & Tiruvarur Districts, Ramanathapuram District, Salem District, Tiruppur District, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts, Tiruvannamalai, Villupuram and Kallakkurichi districts, Ariyalur and Perambalur districts, Namakkal and Tiruchirapalli districts, Pudukottai, Sivaganga and Thanjavur districts, Madurai, Theni and Virudhnagar districts, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Tiruneveli Kattabo and Tenkasi districts, Dindigul and Karur districts, The Nilgiris and Erode districts	72,759	42	49	72,850	411
37. Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem & Khamman Districts, Jagtial, Peddapalli, Karimnagar & Rajanna Sircilla Districts, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Mahabubabad, Warangal Urban & Warangal Rural Districts, Medak, Siddipet & Sangareddy Districts, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Ranga Reddy & Vikarabad Districts, Nalgonda Suryapet & Yadadri Bhuvanagiri Districts, Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Nirmal, Mancherial Kumuram Bheem Asifabad and Kamareddy districts	2,35,918	153	155	2,36,226	214
38. Telangana & Karnataka	Jogulamba Gadwal, Nagarkurnool, Mahabubnagar, Narayanpet, Wanaparthy and Yadgir districts	126	1	3	-	13
39. Tripura	Gomati District, West Tripura (EAAA) District, Agartala, South Tripura and Sepahijala district, Dhalai, North Tripura, Unakoti and Khowai	66,139	508	62	66,709	27
40. Uttar Pradesh	Mathura, Meerut, Allahabad, Bagpat District, Jhansi, Saharanpur District, Bulandshahr (part) District, Bulandshahr District (EAAA), Aligarh & Hathras Districts, Allahabad District (EAAA), Bhadohi & Kaushambi Districts, Amethi, Pratapgarh & Raebareli Districts, Auraiya, Kanpur Dehat & Etawah Districts, Faizabad & Sultanpur Districts, Gorakhpur, Sant Kabir Nagar & Kushinagar Districts, Meerut District (EAAA), Muzaffarnagar & Shamli Districts, Moradabad (EAAA) District, Unnao (EAAA) District, Varanasi District, Khurja, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Ghaziabad & Hapur Districts, Azamgarh, Mau and Ballia Districts, Bareilly (EAAA) District, Pilibhit and Rampur Districts, Basti and Ambedkarnagar Districts, Farrukhabad, Etah and Hardoi Districts, Gonda and Barabanki Districts, Jaunpur and Ghazipur Districts, Kanpur (EAAA) District, Fatehpur and Hamirpur Districts, Mainpuri and Kannauj Districts, Mirzapur, Chandauli and Sonbhadra Districts, Shahjahanpur and Budaun Districts, Amroha (except area already authorized) & Sambhal (except area already authorized) districts, Kasganj district, Banda, Chitrakoot and Mahoba, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Siddharth Nagar & Maharajganj districts, Noida (including Greater Noida)	18,99,878	3,353	3,885	19,07,116	1,128
41. Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan	Firozabad (Taj Trapezium Zone)	24,563	69	354	24,986	48
42. Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand	Bijnor and Nainital Districts	17,540	2	-	17,542	36
43. Uttrakhand	Dehradun District, Udham Singh Nagar District, Haridwar District, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Tehri Garhwal districts, Pithoragarh, Champawat, Almora, Chamoli and Bageshwar districts	78,619	115	127	78,861	42
44. UT of Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu, Udhampur, Reasi, Samba and Kathua districts	-	-	-	-	3

State/Union Territory	Geographical Area/ CGD Networks	PNG Connections				CNG Stations
		Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6=3+4+5	7
45. West Bengal	Burdwan District, Kolkata Muncipal Corporation and Parts of Adjoining Districts, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Uttar Dinajpur Districts, Howrah (EAAA) District and Hoogly (EAAA) District, Nadia (EAAA) District and North 24 Parganas (EAAA) District, South 24 Parganas (EAAA) District, Purulia and Bankura districts, East Mednipore, West Mednipore and Jhargram districts, Alipurduar and Koch Bihar, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Maldah & Dakshin Dinajpur districts	74,992	9	1	75,002	200
A. Total CGD Networks authorized by PNGRB (1 to 45)		**1,51,32,087**	**44,570**	**20,276**	**1,51,96,933**	**7,996**
46. Gujarat	Ahmedabad City (Only for CNG), Vadodara, Gandhinagar	1,73,547	655	99	1,74,301	44
47. Haryana	Gurugram	35,837	148	75	36,060	27
B. Total CGD Networks Operational based on Court Orders or NOC (46+47)		**2,09,384**	**803**	**174**	**2,10,361**	**71**
Total (A+B)		**1,53,41,471**	**45,373**	**20,450**	**1,54,07,294**	**8,067**

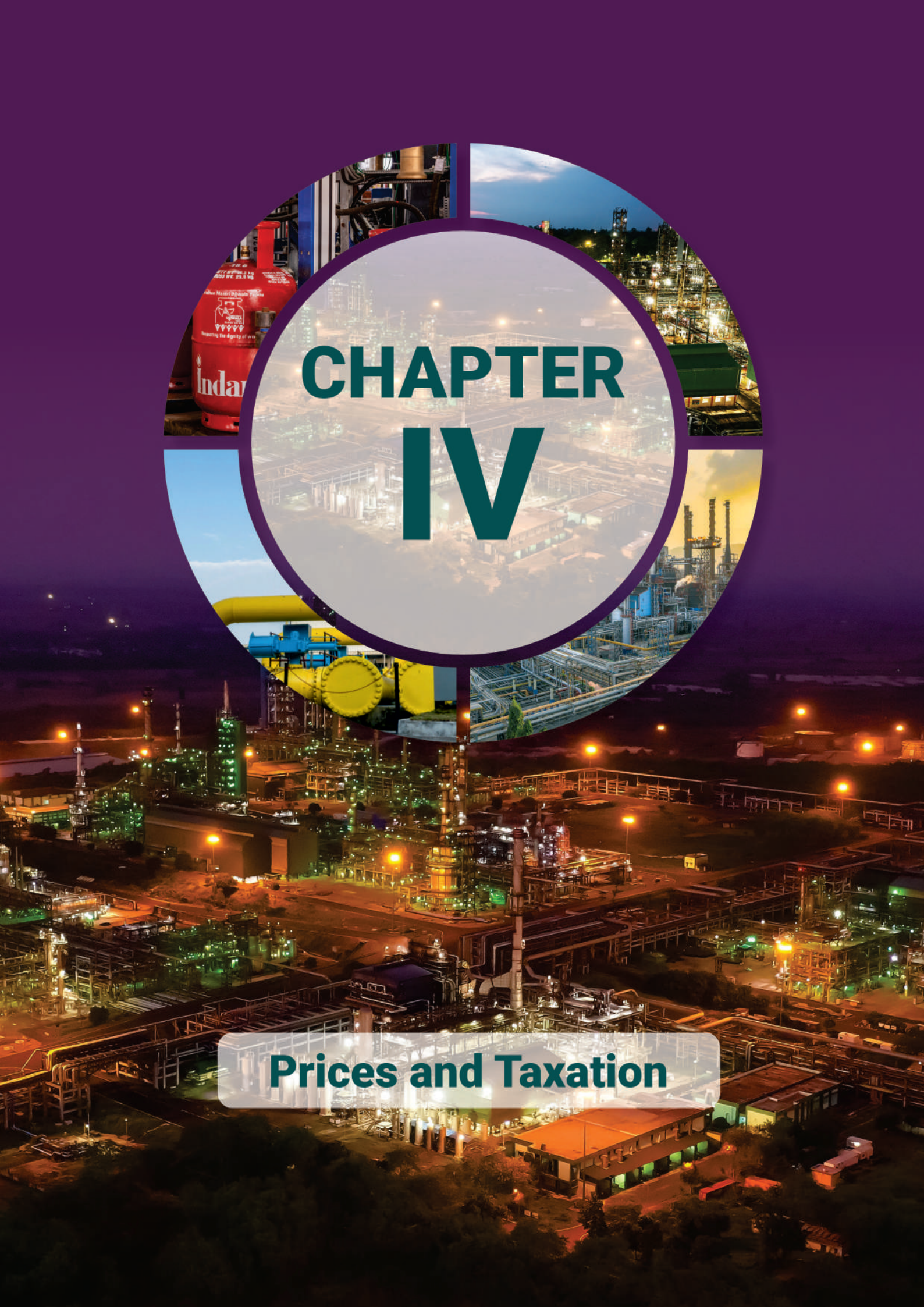
Source: PNGRB

Note: 1. All the GAs where PNG connections/CNG Stations have been established is considered as Operational.

2. Under normal conditions, Operation of any particular GA commences within around one year of authorization.

3. EAAA stands for Excluding/Except Area Already Authorized.

4. As on March 2025, there are 307 GAs authorized by PNGRB for development of CGD Networks across the country.



CHAPTER IV

Prices and Taxation

Chapter Highlights



Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation for all commodities increased by 2.3% during FY2024-25 (154.9) as compared to 2023-24 (151.4). The WPI growth during 2024-25, in Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas and Petroleum Products stood at (-)2.5%, 0.8% and (-)1.8% respectively.



Index of Eight Core Industries stood 4.5% higher in 2024-25 as compared to 2023-24. During 2024-25, Crude Oil production (weight: 8.98%) declined by 2.2%, Net Natural Gas production (weight: 6.88%) declined by 1.17%, while Petroleum Refinery production (weight: 28.04%) increased by 2.8% over 2023-24.



Domestic price of Natural Gas was capped@ 6.75 (USD/ MMBTU) upto 31.03.2025.



Average International crude oil price (Indian basket) decreased by 4.87% from 82.58 US $/bbl during 2023-24 to 78.56 US $/bbl during 2024-25. Among major Petroleum products, the highest decrease (11.7%) in International FOB price is observed for Diesel and the highest increase (8.6%) is observed for LPG comparing 2024-25 vis-à-vis 2023-24.



As on 31.03.2025, Retail Selling Prices of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) of (₹ 14.2 Kg Cylinder) for Delhi is ₹ 803.



Contribution by Oil and Gas major 15 companies of Petroleum Sector to the Governments' exchequer during 2024-25 was ₹ 7,40,765 crore. In 2024-25 Contribution of Petroleum sector to the Central Exchequer is ₹ 4,15,181 crore and contribution to the State exchequer is ₹ 3,25,584 crores.

Chapter Highlights



During 2024-25, Sales tax/VAT payments made by 15 Major Oil & Gas Companies to the States/UTs was at ₹ 3,02,059 crore, 3.2% higher as compared to 2023-24 (₹2,92,716 crore)



GST payment to States/UTs made by 15 Major Oil & Gas Companies during the year 2024-25 was at ₹10,792 crore, 12.2% lower than the GST payment during 2023-24 (₹12,289 crore).



During 2024-25, Sales tax/VAT payments made on the Petrol by 15 Major Oil & Gas Companies to the States/UTs was at ₹ 1,04,851 crore which is 8.2% higher as compared to 2023-24 (₹ 96,949 crore).



During 2024-25, Sales tax/VAT payments maded on Diesel by 15 Major Oil & Gas Companies to the States/UTs was at ₹ 1,42,849 crore which 2.4% higher as compared to 2023-24 (₹ 1,39,558 crore)

Introduction

India is the third-largest energy consumer of the world, and with its growing economy, energy demand is expected to rise further. As per the report of Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy, 2024, around 94% of India's primary energy comes from fossil fuels, viz. coal- 59.2%, oil and gas ~34.6% and remainder other source. India relies on a diverse mix of energy sources, including coal, oil, natural gas, renewables, Hydrogen and nuclear energy. Coal accounts for a significant portion of electricity generation, but there is a strong push to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and increase the share of renewable energy.



IndianOil Retail Outlet

The pricing of petroleum products was brought under Administered Price Mechanism (APM) effective July 1975 when the pricing of petroleum products was shifted from import parity principles to cost plus principles. Under APM (1975 to 2002) various oil pool accounts were maintained with the objective to i) ensure stability in selling price; ii) insulate consumers against international price fluctuations; and iii) subsidization of consumer price of certain products like kerosene for public distribution and domestic LPG by cross subsidization from other products like petrol, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) etc. and indigenous crude oil.

Effective 01.04.2002, the APM was dismantled and the Government decided to provide subsidy on sale of PDS kerosene and domestic LPG at specified flat rates under the Budget. To administer these budgetary subsidies, the Government formulated a PDS kerosene and domestic LPG subsidy scheme in 2002. Under this scheme, it was decided that these subsidies will be phased out in 3-5 years.

Even though APM was dismantled effective 1.4.2002, since 2004, the consumers of sensitive petroleum products viz. Petrol (decontrolled w.e.f. 26.06.2010), Diesel (decontrolled w.e.f. 19.10.2014), PDS kerosene and Domestic LPG were being insulated from the impact of unprecedented high international oil prices by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely IOCL, HPCL & BPCL.

Prices of petrol and diesel have been market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010 and 19.10.2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol(MS) and diesel(HSD). India imports more than 55% of its LPG requirement. Prices of LPG in the country are based on Saudi Contract Price (CP), the benchmark for international prices of LPG. For domestic LPG, the Government continues to modulate the effective price to consumer to insulate the common-man from rise in international prices.

Pursuant to the decision of the Cabinet on 06.04.2016, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies formulate policies for import of crude oil in their best commercial interest and in accordance with the extant guidelines of procurement. Further, to ensure security of crude supplies and to mitigate the risk of dependence on crude from single region, Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) already procure varied crude grades from different countries in various geographical locations viz. Middle East, Africa, North America, South America, etc.

Over the years, PSU refiners have expanded their capacity with increased refinery complexity enabling them to process wide range of crude oil grades with focus on efficiency and profitability. Currently, every PSU refinery has its own optimized procedure for procurement, transportation, and processing of crude oil, including contract signings and payments to suppliers and ship-owners. To fulfil their crude oil requirements, PSU refineries import crude oil from exporting countries through (i) Annual term contracts and (ii) Spot purchases.

(i) Annual Term Contracts Annual term contracts which are usually for one year are finalised considering major factors such as techno-economic analysis, supply security, international political and trade relations, geographical spread of supply sources etc.

(ii) Spot purchases are done usually through tenders inviting all registered parties to participate and crude oil offering maximum value is finalised for imports.

The Indian basket of Crude Oil represents a derived basket comprising of Sour grade (Oman & Dubai average) and Sweet grade (Brent Dated) of Crude oil processed in Indian refineries in the ratio of 78.5% and 21.5% respectively.

Price of crude oil like any other commodity is dependent on demand and supply of crude oil. Any kind of disruption in any of the oil producing countries that lead to fall in production of crude oil may result into increase in prices. Further crude oil producing, and consuming countries are located across the globe and the crude oil is generally transported from one country to another either through oil tankers or pipelines.

As a part of the crude oil import strategy to ensure security of supplies and cost optimisation, Oil PSUs look out for opportunities to increase its geographical spread of crude oil supply sources to enhance the crude oil basket.

The default payment currency for all contracts for import of crude oil is USD as per the international trade practices. Recently, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide circular RBI/2022- 2023/90 dated July 11, 2022 on International Trade Settlement in Indian Rupees (INR), introduced additional arrangement for invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports / imports in INR. Authorised Dealer (AD) banks in India have been permitted to open Rupee Vostro Accounts of correspondent bank/s of the partner trading country with an approval from the RBI with details of the arrangement. Indian importers undertaking imports through this mechanism shall make payment in INR which shall be credited into the Special Vostro account of the correspondent bank of the partner country, against the invoices for the supply of goods or services from the overseas seller /supplier. Payments for crude oil can be made in INR, subject to the suppliers' complying with regulatory guidelines in this regard. Currently, Reliance and Oil PSUs do not have an agreement with any crude oil supplier to make purchases in Indian currency for supply of crude oil."

The issue of pricing and marketing freedom for domestic gas is under constant review in this Ministry. New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines (NDGPG), notified in October 2014, were based on the prices prevailing in major international gas hubs, to strike a balance between the requirements of both producing and consuming sectors. The prices are determined on pre- defined parameters in a transparent way without Government intervention. The Domestic Gas Price P (wellhead) is based on the weighted average price of the leading international benchmarks and is declared half yearly. The data used is last one year with one quarter lag and is based on the natural gas consumption data along with corresponding natural gas prices.

The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil during 2024-2025 decreased to $ 78.56/bbl from an average of $82.58/bbl during 2023-24 i.e., decreased by 4.9%. (Table No. IV.4)

The Wholesale Price Index represents the price of a basket of wholesale goods. WPI focuses on the price of goods that are traded between corporations. It does not concentrate on goods purchased by the consumers. The main objective of WPI is monitoring price drifts that reflect demand and supply in manufacturing, construction and industry. WPI helps in assessing the macroeconomic as well as microeconomic conditions of an economy.

The wholesale price index (WPI) is based on the wholesale price of a few relevant commodities of over 240 commodities available. The commodities chosen for the calculation are based on their importance in the region and the point of time the WPI is employed. The Government has revised the base year of All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) from 2004-05 to 2011-12.The revision of the base year of the macroeconomic indicators is a regular exercise to capture structural changes in the economy and to improve the quality, coverage and representativeness of the indices. The base year revision of WPI has aligned the series with the base year of other macroeconomic indicators such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

As WPI captures price movements in a most comprehensive way, it is widely used by Government, banks, industry and business circles.

The core sector in India comprises eight key industries: coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilizers, steel, cement, and electricity. Core sector growth refers to the growth rate or the increase in output/production from the core industries of an economy over a given period of time, typically measured on an annual or monthly basis. The core sector growth is calculated by combining the growth rates of these individual industries, using their respective weights in the overall Index of Core Industries (ICI)

The Index of Eight Core Industries measures the combined and individual performance of production of eight core industries viz. Cement, Coal, Crude Oil, Electricity, Fertilizers, Natural Gas, Refinery Products and Steel. The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.3 percent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

The Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) is prepared every month and released by the Office of the Economic Adviser (OEA), Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), and Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Subsidy provided by the government and oil companies on petroleum products refers to financial assistance or support granted to reduce the cost of producing or purchasing petroleum products such as diesel, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These subsidies are typically aimed at stabilizing prices for consumers, particularly those in lower- income brackets, and promoting economic development by making essential energy resources more affordable. The subsidies can take various forms, including direct financial transfers, price discounts, or reimbursements to oil companies for selling petroleum products below market prices.

Central excise duties are levied by the Union Government on commodities manufactured or produced within the country and consumed within the country and Customs duty refers to the tax imposed on goods when they are transported across international borders. In simple terms, it is the tax that is levied on import and export of goods. The government uses this duty to raise its revenues, safeguard domestic industries, and regulate movement of goods. The Central Excise and Customs Tariff on petroleum products encompass various duties and taxes applicable to these commodities during importation and domestic production.

Sales tax is a tax imposed on the sale of goods and services. It is typically a percentage of the purchase price and is added to the final cost of the product or service. The rate of sales tax varies by location, with different states having their own rates. Also, it's a form of indirect tax, meaning that it is a tax that can be shifted to others. Sales tax rates applicable on crude oil, natural gas, and other petroleum products refer to the percentage of tax imposed by the government on the sale of these commodities. These taxes are typically levied by state governments and union territories in India and are an important source of revenue for them. The sales tax rates can vary depending on the specific petroleum product, its usage, and the region where the sale takes place.

Oil & Gas industry is one of the most important contributors to Central & State Exchequers. Under the Constitution, the central government has the powers to tax the production of petroleum products, while states have the power to tax their sale. Petroleum Products Viz. MS, HSD & ATF has been kept outside the purview of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), till the GST Council decides. Over the years, the central government has used taxes to prevent sharp fluctuations in the retail price of diesel and petrol. In the past, when global crude oil prices have increased, duties have been cut. During the FY 2024-25, Petroleum sector contributed ₹7,40,465 crores in which ₹415,181 crores to Central exchequer by way of various Taxes /duties on crude oil & petroleum products, Corporate Income tax and other ways like dividend, etc. The Contribution of petroleum sector to State exchequer during FY 2024-25 is ₹3,25,584 crores by way of VAT and other taxes, royalty, etc.

IV.1: Indices of Selected Oil & Gas Products (Base Year 2011-12=100)

Items	Weight (%)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wholesale Price Index							
All commodities	**100.0**	**121.8**	**123.4**	**139.4**	**152.5**	**151.4**	**154.9**
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	**2.4**	**85.3**	**70.4**	**110.3**	**158.4**	**153.6**	**151.3**
Crude Petroleum	2.0	73.6	62.0	110.3	143.3	132.1	128.8
Natural Gas	0.5	134.5	105.6	110.1	221.9	243.6	245.5
Total Petroleum Products (Mineral Oils)	**8.0**	**92.3**	**79.2**	**126.2**	**172.9**	**159.0**	**156.2**
LPG	0.6	84.5	82.2	117.8	130.9	116.8	120.0
Petrol	1.6	85.6	75.5	123.0	164.1	158.7	152.8
Naphtha	0.9	82.3	65.1	115.8	135.9	128.3	135.3
Kerosene	0.2	172.8	116.8	221.9	402.6	332.2	301.6
Aviation Turbine Fuel	0.3	97.2	62.5	112.4	188.5	158.6	145.6
High Speed Diesel Oil	3.1	93.7	80.2	128.2	191.4	171.9	166.0
Furnace Oil	0.7	81.0	67.9	108.2	127.2	127.3	139.0
Lube Oil	0.3	131.7	137.2	162.0	180.0	189.7	190.2
Bitumen	0.2	82.8	77.9	113.2	131.4	123.5	125.0
Petroleum Coke	0.1	128.6	132.4	220.1	293.6	204.9	180.5
Index of Eight Core Industries							
Overall Index	**100.0**	**131.7**	**123.2**	**136.1**	**146.7**	**157.8**	**164.9**
Index of Coal	10.3	133.6	131.1	142.3	163.5	182.7	192.0
Index of Crude Oil	**9.0**	**84.5**	**80.1**	**78.0**	**76.6**	**77.1**	**75.4**
Index of Natural Gas	**6.9**	**65.1**	**59.8**	**71.3**	**72.4**	**76.8**	**75.9**
Index of Petroleum Refinery Products	**28.0**	**129.4**	**114.9**	**125.1**	**131.2**	**135.9**	**139.7**
Index of Fertilizers	2.6	109.8	111.7	112.4	125.1	129.8	133.5
Index of Steel	17.9	152.6	139.4	163.0	178.1	200.4	214.1
Index of Cement	5.4	145.7	130.0	157.0	170.6	185.7	197.4
Index of Electricity	19.9	158.4	157.6	170.1	185.2	198.3	208.6

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry

IV.2: Domestic Natural Gas Prices

Effective Date	Domestic Natural Gas Price (Refer Note 1 & 2)	Domestic Natural Gas Price - Subsized Price for North Eastern Region (Refer Note 3)	Domestic Natural Gas Price for NELP & PRE-NELP block (Refer Note 1)	Domestic Natural Gas Price for gas from New Wells & Well intervention in Nomination fields (Refer Note 4)	Gas Price Ceiling for Natural Gas from HP HT/DW / UDW Fields (Refer Note 5)
					(Prices in USD/ MMBTU at 10000 KCal GCV)
01.04.2019	3.7	2.2	-	-	9.3
10.01.2019	3.2	1.9	-	-	8.4
01.04.2020	2.4	1.4	-	-	5.6
01.10.2020	1.8	1.1	-	-	4.1
01.04.2021	1.8	1.1	-	-	3.6
01.10.2021	2.9	1.7	-	-	6.1
01.04.2022	6.1	3.7	-	-	9.9
01.10.2022	8.6	5.1	-	-	12.5
01.04.2023	9.2	5.5	-	-	12.1
08.04.2023	6.5	3.9	7.9	-	12.1
01.05.2023	6.5	3.9	8.3	-	12.1
01.06.2023	6.5	3.9	7.6	-	12.1
01.07.2023	6.5	3.9	7.5	-	12.1
01.08.2023	6.5	3.9	7.9	-	12.1
01.09.2023	6.5	3.9	8.6	-	12.1
01.10.2023	6.5	3.9	9.2	-	10.0
01.11.2023	6.5	3.9	9.1	-	10.0
01.12.2023	6.5	3.9	8.5	-	10.0
01.01.2024	6.5	3.9	7.8	-	10.0
01.02.2024	6.5	3.9	7.9	-	10.0
01.03.2024	6.5	3.9	8.2	-	10.0
01.04.2024	6.5	3.9	8.4	-	9.9
01.05.2024	6.5	3.9	8.9	-	9.9
01.06.2024	6.5	3.9	8.4	-	9.9
01.07.2024	6.5	3.9	8.2	-	9.9
01.08.2024	6.5	3.9	8.5	-	9.9
01.09.2024	6.5	3.9	7.9	9.4	9.9
01.10.2024	6.5	3.9	7.5	9.0	10.2
01.11.2024	6.5	3.9	7.5	9.0	10.2
01.12.2024	6.5	3.9	7.3	8.8	10.2
01.01.2025	6.5	3.9	7.3	8.8	10.2
01.02.2025	6.5	3.9	7.9	9.5	10.2
01.03.2025	6.5	3.9	7.8	9.4	10.2
01.04.2025	6.8	4.1	7.3	8.7	10.0
01.05.2025	6.8	4.1	6.9	8.3	10.0
01.06.2025	6.4	3.9	6.4	7.7	10.0

1. GOI notified the New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines 2014 vide Notification dated 25th Oct 2014. These Guidelines are effective from 1st Nov 2014. The guidelines are applicable for gas from Nomination fields of ONGC and OIL, NELP Blocks and such Pre-NELP Blocks where PSC provides for Government apporval. Under these Guidelines, till 7th April 2023 gas prices were notified by the Govt on half yearly basis in accordance with the pricing formula provided in the guidelines. These guidelines were revised vide GOI notification dated 7th Apr 2023. Under the revised guidelines, Domestic Natural Gas Price is notified on monthly basis.

   As per revised the Guidelines w e f 8th Apr 2023:

   (i) Domestic Natural Gas Price (APM price) shall be 10% of the Indian Crude Basket Price as defined by Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) from time to time.

   (ii) For the gas produced by ONGC & OIL from their nomination fields, the APM price shall be subject to a floor and a ceiling. The initial floor and ceiling prices shall be $4/MMBTU and $6.5/MMBTU respectively. The ceiling would be maintained for the next two years (FY 2023-24 and 2024-25) and then increased by $0.25/MMBTU each year. Accordingly, the ceiling price w e f Apr'25 is revised to $6.75 / MMBTU.2."

2. The New Domestic Natural Gas pricing guidelines 2014 (further revised w e f 8th Apr 2023) shall not be applicable to:

   i) The Gas to be produced from Discoveries in Deepwater, Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas, in terms of MoPNG letter dated 21st Mar 2016 (Marketing including pricing freedom).

   ii) CBM gas, in terms of Government Notification dt. 11th Apr 2017.

   iii) New discoveries in Nomination blocks whose FDP will be approved by DGH as per notifications dated 28th Feb 2019

   iv) Existing and Future discoveries in Pre-NELP and NELP fields in North East which will commence production on or after 1st Jul 2018.

   v) Adhoc/ Test Gas as per guidelines dated 22nd Nov 2021

3. As per the North East Natural Gas Subsidy Scheme has been notified by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP&NG), Government of India vide Letter No. L.I2015/13/10-GP dated 15th Nov 2010 w.e.f 1st Jun 2010, APM gas from Nomination fields of ONGC and OIL is supplied to the desginated customers to the extent of allocation under the scheme at 60% of the gas price applicable to these Nomination fields. Under this scheme, 40% price of the APM gas to the extent of gas allocation under the scheme is borne by the Central Government through budgetary grant of MoPNG.Under this scheme, 40% price of the APM gas to the extent of gas allocation under the scheme is borne by the Central Government through budgetary grant of MoPNG paid to ONGC and OIL to the extent of actual subsidized gas supplied by them.

4. MoPNG vide notification dated 7th Apr 2023 (Review of New Domestic Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014) provided that gas produced from new well or well intervention in the nomination fields of ONGC&OIL, would be allowed a premium of 20% on these APM prices. The said Notification also specified that this gas would be subject to Government's policy related to commercial utilization of natural gas and this gas shall be allocated separately from the APM gas by MoP&NG. Accordingly, MoPNG, vide letters dated 8th Aug 2024 allocated New Well gas partly to GAIL for supply to CNG(T) / PNG (D) Segments of CGD sectors and partly to ONGC's C2-C3 Plant at Dahej.

5. MoP&NG vide letter dated 21st Mar 2016 notified the Marketing and pricing freedom for the gas to be produced from Discoveries in Deepwater Ultra Deepwater, and High Pressure-High Temperature areas. As per these guidelines, the producers of gas from these discoveries have been allowed marketing freedom including pricing freedom subject to a ceiling price. The Ceiling price for this category of gas is arrived at as per the methodology laid down in the said notification considering prices of alternative fuels (namely, Fuel oil, imported coal, imported Naphtha and imported LNG) for trailing four quarters with one quarter leg. The Ceiling price is notified by the Government on half yearly basis.

Source: ONGC, OIL and PPAC

IV.3: Weighted Average Domestic Crude Oil Prices

(in ₹/MT)

Year	Particulars	Basic Price	Royalty	OID Cess	Sales Tax/VAT/CST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2019-20	Offshore crude	31,604	2,819	5,254	1,077
	Onshore crude	30,488	4,781	5,157	1,570
	Offshore and Onshore crude	31,237	3,464	5,222	1,239
2020-21	Offshore crude	24,187	2,105	4,018	783
	Onshore crude	23,081	3,806	3,897	1,151
	Offshore and Onshore crude	23,832	2,651	3,979	901
2021-22	Offshore crude	43,745	3,738	7,268	1,270
	Onshore crude	41,088	6,278	6,937	2,042
	Offshore and Onshore crude	42,874	4,571	7,160	1,523
2022-23	Offshore crude	56,837	5,069	8,637	1,785
	Onshore crude	52,719	8,342	8,161	2,611
	Offshore and Onshore crude	55,436	6,183	8,475	2,066
2023-24	Offshore crude	51,425	4,499	7,718	1,607
	Onshore crude	47,600	7,600	7,050	2,483
	Offshore and Onshore crude	50,116	5,560	7,490	1,906
2024-25	Offshore crude	49,930	4,402	7,885	1,602
	Onshore crude	46,513	7,468	7,380	2,290
	Offshore and Onshore crude	48,736	5,473	7,709	1,843

Notes:

1. Royalty and OID Cess are production levies and are part of cost.
2. NCCD @ ₹ 50/MT & Excise Duty @ Re1/MT is also paid on crude oil
3. OID Cess is "20% ad-valorem" w.e.f. 01.03.2016

Source: ONGC

IV.4: Month-wise & Year-wise Average International Crude Oil Prices (Indian Basket)

(in US $/bbl)

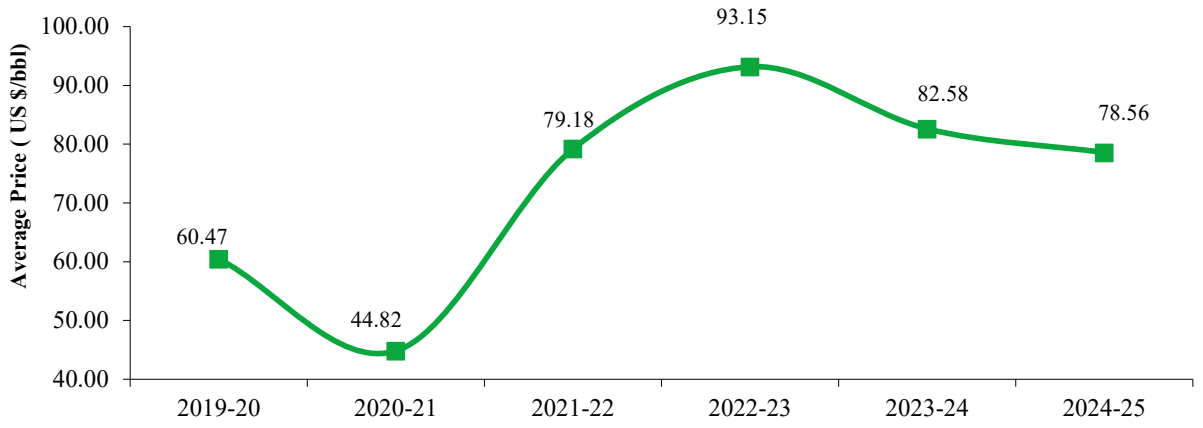
Year/Month	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Growth in 2024-25 over 2023-24
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
April	71.0	19.9	63.4	103.0	83.8	89.4	6.8
May	70.0	30.6	67.0	109.5	75.0	83.6	11.5
June	62.4	40.6	72.0	116.0	74.9	82.6	10.2
July	63.6	43.4	73.5	105.5	80.4	84.2	4.7
August	59.4	44.2	69.8	97.4	86.4	78.3	-9.4
September	61.7	41.4	73.1	90.7	93.5	73.7	-21.2
October	59.7	40.7	82.1	91.7	90.1	75.1	-16.6
November	62.5	43.3	80.6	87.6	83.5	73.0	-12.5
December	65.5	49.8	73.3	78.1	77.4	73.3	-5.3
January	64.3	54.8	84.7	80.9	79.2	80.2	1.2
February	54.6	61.2	94.1	82.3	81.6	77.3	-5.3
March	33.4	64.7	112.9	78.5	84.5	72.5	-14.2
Year Average	**60.5**	**44.8**	**79.2**	**93.2**	**82.6**	**78.6**	**-4.9**
Ratio	**75.50:24.50**	**75.62:24.38**	**75.62:24.38**	**75.62:24.38**	**75.62:24.38**	**78.50:21.50**	**-**

Note:

The composition of Indian Basket of Crude represents Average of Oman & Dubai for sour grades and Brent (Dated) for sweet grade in the ratio of crude processed during previous financial year, e.g. ratio of crude processed as indicated in the table above.

Source: PPAC

Figure IV.1: Year-wise Average International Crude Oil Prices (Indian Basket)



IV.5: Average International Freight on Board (FOB) Prices of Crude Oil & Major Petroleum Products

Period	Crude Oil (Indian Basket)	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	FO	Naphtha	LPG
	($/BBL)				($/MT)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2019-20	60.5	66.9	71.8	70.6	321.2	471.1	453.8
2020-21	44.8	47.7	47.9	43.6	259.3	378.9	415.2
2021-22	79.2	89.7	88.5	85.3	445.3	698.3	692.7
2022-23	93.2	107.0	128.1	120.6	452.7	666.5	709.9
2023-24	82.6	93.9	101.3	99.7	439.2	593.8	557.4
2024-25	**78.6**	**85.5**	**89.4**	**88.8**	**451.7**	**621.0**	**605.2**
% Growth in 2024-25 over 2023-24	-4.9	-8.9	-11.7	-11.0	2.9	4.6	8.6

Notes:

FOB: Freight on Board

1. Price of kerosene ,Diesel, Naphtha & FO is for Arab Gulf Market. LPG Price is Monthly Saudi Aramco CP based on 60:40 butane / propane ratio.
2. From 01.04.2017, the Diesel price is for 0.005% Sulphur, From 02.01.2013 the Diesel price in Arab Gulf Market is for 0.05% Sulphur, and for earlier years the price is for 0.5% Sulphur. Price of Petrol is 92 RON unleaded for Singapore market.
3. FOB prices does not include Trade premium/discounts.

Source: PPAC

IV.6: Rates of Dealers' Commission for MS, HSD and LPG in India

Effective	MS	HSD	Effective	LPG (Packed Domestic)		
				14.2 Kg	5Kg	Additional commission for sale at market determined price
	(₹/Kilolitre)			(₹/Cylinder)		(₹/14.2 KG cyl.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01.08.2017	₹ 2,674.74/KL + 0.859% of Product Billable Price	₹ 2,031.38/KL + 0.257% of Product Billable Price	01.08.2017	47.5	23.7	0.1
			01.09.2017	47.5	23.7	0.2
			30.09.2017	48.9	24.2	0.2
			01.10.2017	48.9	24.2	0.2
			01.11.2017	48.9	24.2	0.4
			01.01.2018	48.9	24.2	0.4
			01.02.2018	48.9	24.2	0.3
			01.03.2018	48.9	24.2	0.3
			01.04.2018	48.9	24.2	0.2
			01.06.2018	48.9	24.2	0.3
			01.07.2018	48.9	24.2	0.4
			01.08.2018	48.9	24.2	0.4
			01.09.2018	48.9	24.2	0.5
			01.10.2018	48.9	24.2	0.5
			01.11.2018	48.9	24.2	0.6
			07.11.2018	50.6	25.3	0.6
			01.12.2018	50.6	25.3	0.5
			01.01.2019	50.6	25.3	0.3
			01.02.2019	50.6	25.3	0.2
19.02.2019	₹ 2,637.80/KL + 0.859% of Product Billable Price	₹ 2,000.60 KL + 0.257% of Product Billable Price	01.03.2019	50.6	25.3	0.3
			01.04.2019	50.6	25.3	0.3
			01.06.2019	50.6	25.3	0.4
			01.07.2019	50.6	25.3	0.2
			01.08.2019	56.2	28.1	-
			01.09.2019	59.0	29.5	-
			01.10.2019	61.8	30.9	-
			19.05.2022	64.8	32.4	-
			04.10.2023	73.1	36.5	-
30.10.2024	3,154.00/KL + 0.859%**	2,340.16/KL + 0.257%**				
01.12.2024 to 31.03.2025	3,144.03/KL + 0.870%**	2,332.51/KL + 0.266%**				

Source: PPAC

IV.7: Subsidy Provided by the Government & Oil Companies on Petroleum Products

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Under recovery on Diesel	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Under recovery on PDS Kerosene	1,833	-	-	-	-	-
3. Under recovery on Domestic LPG	-	-	-	22,000	-	-
A. Total Under-recoveries (1 to 3)	**1,833**	**-**	**-**	**22,000**	**-**	**-**
4. DBTL subsidy	22,635	3,559	-	823	1,143	366
5. Permanent Advance	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Project Management Expenditure	91	99	242	32	84	0
B. Total DBTL related subsidies (4 to 6)	**22,726**	**3,658**	**242**	**855**	**1,227**	**366**
7. PMUY	1,403	(34)	1,569	6,110	10,217	13,274
8. PME & IEC under PMUY	43	110	-	-	-	-
C. Total PMUY related subsidy (7+8)	**1,446**	**76**	**1,569**	**6,110**	**10,217**	**13,274**
D. DBTK subsidy	**42**	**-**	**-**	**-**		
9. PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002 — SKO	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002 — LPG						
10. Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002 — SKO	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002 — LPG						
11. Natural Gas Subsidy for North East	574	336	405	1,354	1,174	1,072
12. Scheme for Promotion of Flagging of Merchant Ships in India	-	-	22	76	78	99
E. Other Subsidies (9 to 12)	**574**	**336**	**427**	**1,431**	**1,253**	**1,171**
F. PMGKY	**-**	**8,162**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Subsidy/ Under-recovery on Petroleum Products & Natural Gas (A+B+C+D+E + F)	**26,620**	**12,231**	**2,237**	**30,396**	**12,696**	**14,810**
Compensation						
13. By the Government	26,620	12,231	2,237	30,396	12,696	14,810
14. Upstream/Midstream Oil/Gas Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Borne by the OMCs	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: on payment basis.

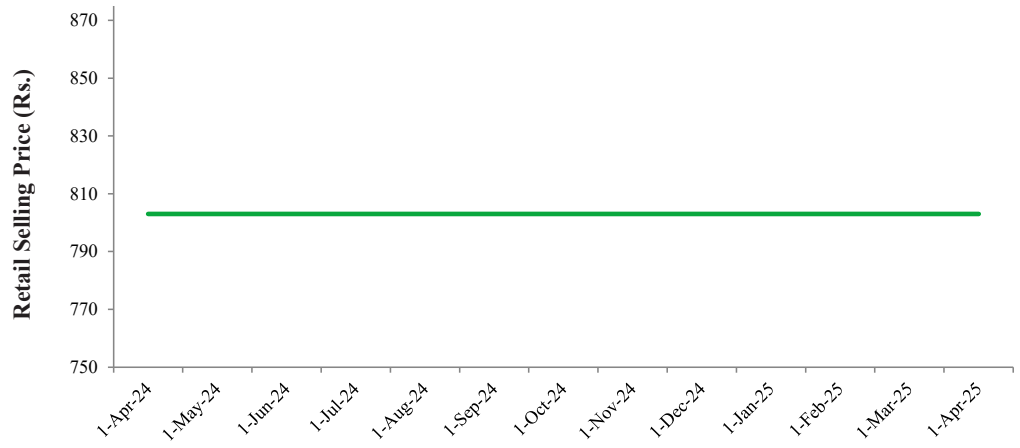
Source: PPAC

IV.8: Price Build-up and Retail Selling Prices of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in Metropolitan Cities in India

Elements/State	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trend in Retail Selling Prices of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (₹ per 14.2 Kg Cylinder)				
31.03.2019	706.5	732.5	678.5	722.0
31.03.2020	744.0	774.5	714.5	761.5
31.03.2021	809.0	835.5	809.0	825.0
31.03.2022	949.5	976.0	949.5	965.5
31.03.2023	1,103.0	1,129.0	1,102.5	1,118.5
31.03.2024	803.0	829.0	802.5	818.5
31.03.2025	**803.0**	**829.0**	**802.5**	**818.5**
Price Build-up of Retail Selling Prices of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (₹ per 14.2 Kg Cylinder) as on 31.03.2025				
1. Market Determined Price (as per PAHAL Scheme)	692.0	716.5	691.4	706.8
2. Add : GST (including GST on Distributor Commission)	38.3	39.5	38.2	39.0
3. Add : Distributor Commission	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1
4. Retail Selling Price (1 to 3)	**803.3**	**829.0**	**802.7**	**818.9**
5. Retail Selling Price (Rounded)	803.0	829.0	802.5	818.5
6. Less: Cash Compensation to Consumer under DBTL	0.0	19.6	0.0	25.0
7. Effective Cost to Consumer after Subsidy (5-6)	**803.0**	**809.4**	**802.5**	**793.6**

Source: IOCL

Figure IV.4: Trend in Retail Selling Prices of LPG (₹ per 14.2 Kg Cylinder) in Delhi

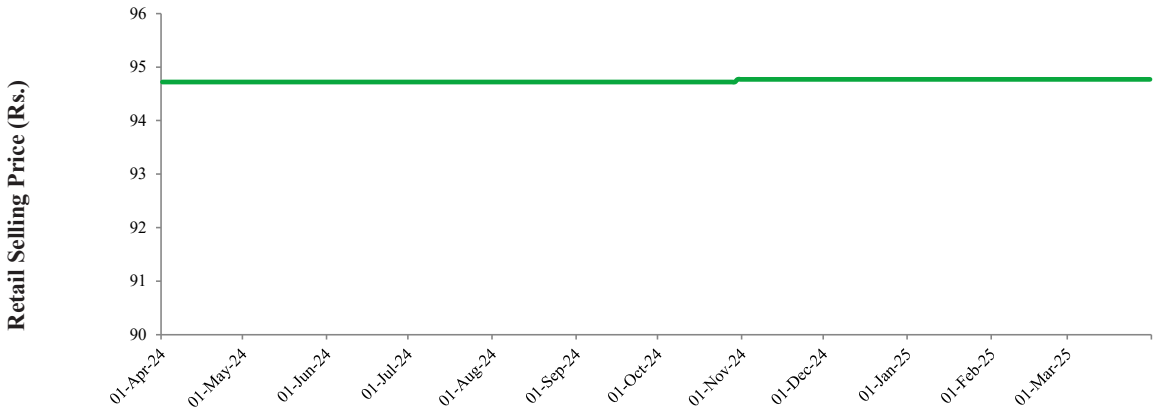


IV.9: Price Build-up and Retail Selling Prices of Motor Spirit in Metropolitan Cities in India

Elements/State	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trend in Retail Selling Prices of Motor Spirit (₹ per Litre)				
31.03.2019	72.9	74.9	78.4	75.6
31.03.2020	69.6	73.3	76.3	72.3
31.03.2021	90.6	90.8	97.0	92.6
31.03.2022	101.8	111.4	116.7	107.5
31.03.2023	96.7	106.0	106.3	102.6
31.03.2024	94.7	103.9	104.2	100.8
31.03.2025	**94.8**	**105.0**	**103.5**	**100.8**
Price Build-up of Retail Selling Prices of Motor Spirit (₹ per Litre) as on 31.03.2025				
1. Base Price	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8
2. Freight etc	0.2	4.8	0.3	0.3
3. Price Charged to Dealers (excluding Excise Duty and VAT)	55.1	59.6	55.1	55.1
4. Add : Excise Duty	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
5. Add : Dealer Commission (Average)	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
6. Add : VAT (including VAT on Dealer Commission)	15.4	21.0	24.0	21.3
7. Retail Selling Price (₹/Litre) (3 to 6)	**94.8**	**105.0**	**103.5**	**100.8**

Source: IOCL

Figure IV.5: Trend in Retail Selling Prices of Motor Spirit (₹ per Litre) in Delhi

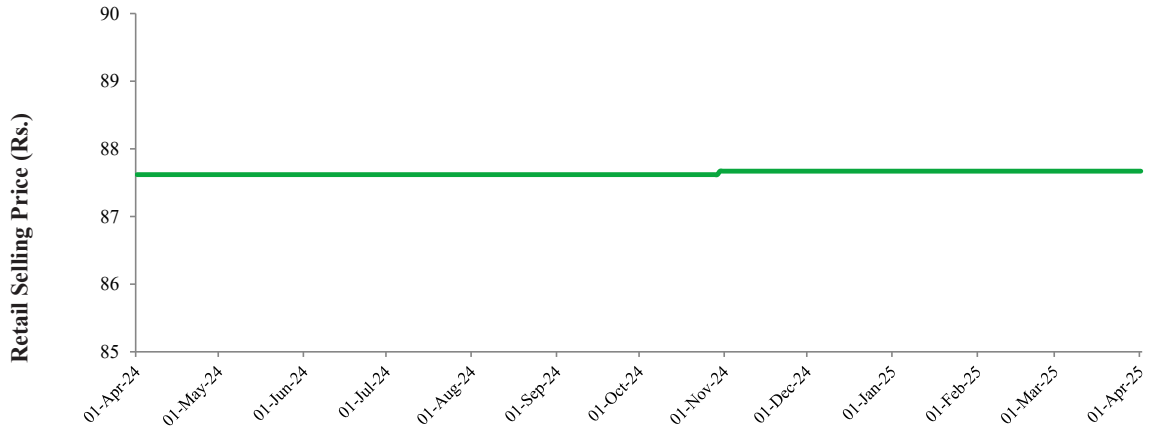


IV.10: Price Build-up and Retail Selling Prices of High Speed Diesel Oil in Metropolitan Cities in India

Elements/State	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trend in Retail Selling Prices of High Speed Diesel Oil (₹ per Litre)				
31.03.2019	66.1	67.8	69.2	69.8
31.03.2020	62.3	65.6	66.2	65.7
31.03.2021	80.9	83.8	88.0	85.9
31.03.2022	93.1	96.2	100.9	97.5
31.03.2023	89.6	92.8	94.3	94.2
31.03.2024	87.6	90.8	92.2	92.3
31.03.2025	**87.7**	**91.8**	**90.0**	**92.4**
Price Build-up of Retail Selling Prices of High Speed Diesel(₹ per Litre) as on 31.03.2025				
1. Base Price	55.8	55.8	55.8	55.8
2. Freight etc	0.3	3.4	0.3	0.2
3. Price Charged to Dealers (excluding Excise Duty and VAT)	56.0	59.2	56.0	56.0
4. Add : Excise Duty	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
5. Add : Dealer Commission (Average)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
6. Add : VAT (including VAT on Dealer Commission)	12.8	13.8	15.2	17.6
7. Retail Selling Price (₹/Litre) (3 to 6)	**87.7**	**91.8**	**90.0**	**92.4**

Source: IOCL

Figure IV.6: Trend in Retail Selling Prices of High Speed Diesel Oil (₹ per Litre) in Delhi



IV.11: Price Build-up and Retail Selling Prices of Superior Kerosene Oil in Metropolitan Cities in India

Elements/State	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trend in Retail Selling Prices of Superior Kerosene Oil (₹ per Litre)				
31.03.2019	-	32.8	30.9	13.6
31.03.2020	-	27.9	25.7	13.6
31.03.2021	-	39.2	36.8	15.0
31.03.2022	-	79.6	76.4	15.0
31.03.2023	-	67.9	64.7	15.0
31.03.2024	-	68.5	65.2	15.0
31.03.2025	-	59.1	56.3	15.0
Price Build-up of Retail Selling Prices of Superior Kerosene Oil (₹ per KL) as on 31.03.2025				
1. Ex-Storage Price	Kerosene free state	50,951.0	50,951.0	50,951.0
2. Siding Charge		19.4	-	-
3. Other State Levies/ State Govt Subsidy		-	-	-38,592.0
4. Sales/GST Tax Amount		2,548.5	2,547.6	618.0
5. Sub Total (1 to 4)		53,518.9	53,498.6	12,977.0
6. Ex-Mi/ Depot Price/KL-Oil Co.		53,518.9	53,498.6	12,977.0
7. Ex-Mi/ Depot Price/KL-St. Govt.		53,518.9	53,498.6	12,977.0
8. Wholesales Margin		1,341.9	1,341.9	1,341.9
9. Transport Charges		816.6	460.3	216.8
10. Toll		-	70.0	-
11. Handling Charges		559.7	99.0	-
12. Rounding Up		-	2.8	-
13. GST On Wholesale Margin		135.9	98.7	67.1
14. Wholesales Price/KL (7 to 13)		56,373.0	55,571.3	14,602.7
15. Retailer Margin		1,048.3	675.0	360.0
16. Handling Charges		1,323.8	-	-
17. Retailer Transportation		386.6	-	40.0
18. GST On Retailer Margin			33.8	18.0
19. Retail Selling Price/KL (14 to 18)		59,131.6	56,280.0	15,020.7
20. Retail Selling Price (₹/Litre)		**59.1**	**56.3**	**15.0**

Note :

(a) Selling price for Superior Kerosene Oil is for Public Distribution System (PDS)

(b) Delhi is declared as Kerosene free city, hence no PDS SKO rate declared.

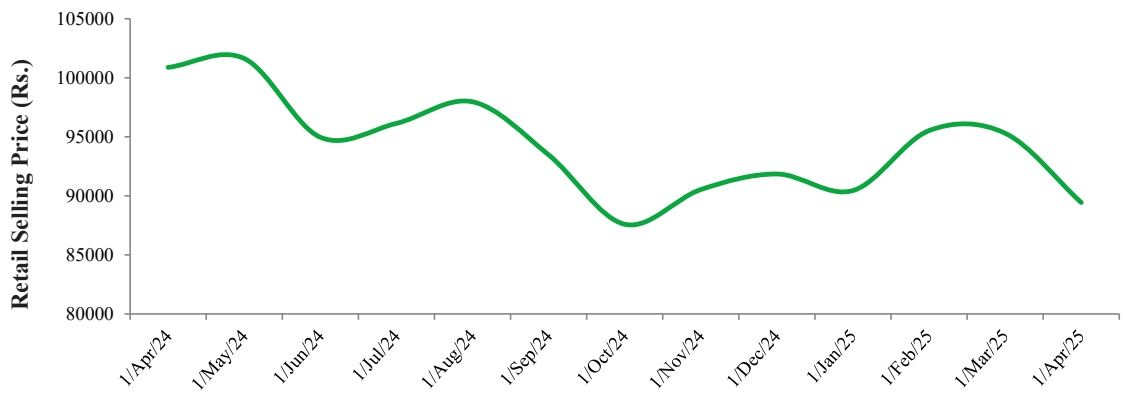
Source: IOCL

IV.12: Price Build-up and Retail Selling Prices of ATF Domestic prices in Metropolitan Cities in India

Elements/State	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trend in Retail Selling Prices of ATF Domestic prices (₹ per KL)				
31.03.2019	63,472.2	69,242.2	63,447.5	64713.2
31.03.2020	35,490.1	40,902.6	35,068.6	36923.2
31.03.2021	58,374.2	62,732.7	56,479.0	59541.7
31.03.2022	1,12,924.8	1,17,353.7	1,11,690.6	116583.7
31.03.2023	98,349.6	1,05,229.0	91,953.9	102491.9
31.03.2024	1,00,893.6	1,09,898.6	94,466.4	104973.4
31.03.2025	**89,441.2**	**91,921.0**	**83,575.4**	**92503.8**
Price Build-up of Retail Selling Prices of ATF Domestic prices (₹ per KL) as on 31.03.2025				
1. Base Price	57,090.0	57,240.0	56,680.0	57,060.0
2. Freight & Cost etc	7,372.1	9,569.8	7,127.8	7,542.1
3. Excise Duty and Cess	7,090.8	7,591.1	7,018.9	7,106.2
4. State Taxes & Levies	17,888.2	17,520.2	12,748.8	20,795.4
5. Retail Selling Price (₹/KL)(1 to 4)	89,441.2	91,921.0	83,575.4	92,503.8

Source: IOCL

Figure IV.7: Trend in Retail Selling Prices of ATF Domestic prices (₹ per KL) in Delhi



IV.13: Central Excise and Customs Tariff (as on 31.03.2025)

Particulas	CUSTOMS			CENTRAL EXCISE			
	Basic Customs Duty	Additional Customs Duty (CVD)	Additional Customs Duty	Basic Excise Duty	Special Additional Excise Duty	Agriculture Infrastructure & Development Cess (AIDC)	Additional Excise Duty (Road and infrastructure Cess)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Petroleum Products on which GST is not levied (Non GST Products)							
Crude Petroleum	₹ 1/MT + ₹ 50/MT as NCCD	₹ 1/MT	-	₹ 1/MT+ Cess @ 20% + ₹ 50/ MT as NCCD	-	-	-
Petrol	2.5%	₹ 1.4/ltr. + ₹ 13.0/ ltr SAD + ₹ 2.5/ ltr AIDC	₹ 5.0/ltr.	₹ 1.4/ltr	₹ 13.0/ltr	₹ 5.0/ltr.	₹ 2.5/ltr.
Petrol (branded)	2.5%	₹ 2.6/ltr. + ₹ 13.0/ ltr SAD + ₹ 2.5/ ltr AIDC	₹ 5.0/ltr.	₹ 2.6/ltr	₹ 13.0/ltr	₹ 5.0/ltr.	₹ 2.5/ltr.
High Speed Diesel	2.5%	₹ 1.8/ltr. + ₹ 10.0/ ltr SAD + ₹ 4.0/ ltr AIDC	₹ 2.0/ltr.	₹ 1.8/ltr	₹ 10.0/ltr	₹ 2.0/ltr.	₹ 4.0/ltr.
High Speed Diesel (branded)	2.5%	₹ 4.2/ltr. + ₹ 10.0/ ltr SAD + ₹ 4.0/ ltr AIDC	₹ 2.0/ltr.	₹ 4.2/ltr	₹ 10.0/ltr	₹ 2.0/ltr.	₹ 4.0/ltr.
Aviation Turbine Fuel [2]	5.0%	11%	-	11%	-	-	-
Liquefied Natural Gas	2.5%	Nil	-	Nil	-	-	-
Natural Gas [Gasious state]	5.0%	Nil	-	Nil	-	-	-
Natural Gas [Compressed]	5.0%	14.0%	-	14.0%	-	-	-
Petroleum Products on which GST is levied							

Particular		Customs		GST
		Basic Customs Duty	CVD (in lieu of IGST)	
LPG	Domestic3	Nil	5.0%	5.0%
	Non - Domestic	5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Kerosene	PDS	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Non PDS	5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Naphtha	Fertilizer	Nil	18.0%	18.0%
	Non- Fertilizer	2.5%	18.0%	18.0%
Butane / Propane	Domestic4	Nil	5.0%	5.0%
	Non-Domestic	2.5%	18.0%	18.0%
Bitumen & Asphalt		5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Furnace Oil	Fertilizer	2.5%	18.0%	18.0%
	Non- Fertilizer	2.5%	18.0%	18.0%
Light Diesel Oil		5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Low Sulphur Heavy Stock/ HPS & other Res.	Fertilizer	5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
	Non- Fertilizer	5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Lube oil/greases		5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Petroleum Coke		10.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Petroleum Jelly		5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Transformer Oil		5.0%	18.0%	18.0%
Waxes all types		5.0%	18.0%	18.0%

NOTE:

1. In addition to the above , 10% Social Welfare Surcharge is also applicable on the total duties of Customs. However, where CVD is payable in lieu of IGST, social welfare surcharge is not applicable on the amount of CVD.
2. In case of ATF, Basic Excise Duty /Additional Customs Duty (CVD) is 2% in place of 11%, for supply to scheduled commuter airlines (SCA) from the regional connectivity scheme (RCS) airports.
3. An additional Basic Excise duty @₹ 2/ltr has been levied on unblended petrol (not blended with ethanol or methonal) intended for retail sale w.e.f. 01.11.2022.
4. Basic Customs duty is Nil for import of domestic LPG sold to household consumers (including NDEC) by PSU OMCs. Basic Customs duty rate is 5% for other importers of domestic LPG. Basic Customs duty is Nil for import of Butane / Propane intended to be used as domestic LPG sold to household consumers (including NDEC) by PSU OMCs.

Source: www.cbic.gov.in & PPAC

IV.14: Sales Tax Rates Applicable on Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Select Petroleum Products (as on 31.03.2025)

State/U.T	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	MS	HSD	ATF Domestic
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.0%	10.00%	1.00%	1% (HSD for Ship @8%)	1.0%
Andhra Pradesh	5.0%	5.00%	31% + ₹ 4 per Litre + ₹ 1 Per Litre Road Development Cess	22.3% + ₹ 4 per Litre + ₹ 1 Per Litre Road Development Cess- 0.5% VAT on HSD supplied to Foreign going Vessel	1.0%
Arunachal Pradesh	4.0%	12.50%	14.5%	7.0%	1.0%
Assam	5.0%	14.50%	24.77% or ₹ 18,800 / KL whichever is higher	22.2% or ₹ 14,600 / KL whichever is higher Rebate of ₹ 1.5 per litre subject to minimum tax of ₹ 14.60 per litre - For retail	23.7%
Bihar	5.0%	20.00%	23.6 % or Rupees 16.7 per litre, Which ever is higher. Plus 30% Surcharge	16.4 % or Rupees 12.3 per litre, Which ever is higher. plus 30 % Surcharge	29.0%, Gaya - 4.00%
Chandigarh	12.5%	5.00%	15.2% or ₹ 12.4 per liter which ever is higher +(MST ₹ 10/- PER KL)	6.7% or ₹ 5.07 per liter which ever is higher + (MST ₹ 10/- PER KL)	20.0% (MST:-₹ 10/- PER KL)
Chhattisgarh	25.0%	14.50%	24% + ₹ 2 per ltr	17% for manufactring, Mining, & works contract under special conditions of the notification 23% + ₹ 1 per ltr for others	4%
Delhi	5.0%	Nil	19.40%	16.8% plus ₹ 250 per KL Air Ambience Cess	25.0%
Goa	20%+Green Cess 0.5%	4%+Goa Green Cess- 0.50%	21.5% for Retail and 20% for consumer+ Goa Green Cess- 0.5%	17.5%+Goa Green Cess- 0.5%	15%+ Goa Green Cess- 0.5%
Gujarat	5.0%	15% 6% (Sales of Natural Gas used in manufacture of taxable goods (except for generation of electricity and manufacture of fertilizer) covered under the Gujarat Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017), w.e.f. 05.09.2017	13.7%, Motor Spirit Cess-4% on Turnover	14.9%, Motor Spirit Cess-4% on Turnover	5.0%
Haryana	12.5% + 5% surcharge on tax	12.50% + 5% surcharge on tax	18.2% or Fixed rate of ₹ 14.5 per litre, whichever is greater + 5% surcharge on tax	16% or Fixed rate of ₹ 11.9 per litre, whichever is greater + 5% surcharge on tax	20% + 5% surcharge on tax
Himachal Pradesh	13.8%	4.0%	17.5% or ₹ 13.5 per liter which ever is greater	13.9% or ₹ 10.4 per liter which ever is greater	17.5 % or ₹ 13.5 per liter which ever is greater for defence and 2% for scheduled Airlines & non scheduled airlines, wef 11.11.2021
Jammu and Kashmir	14.5%	21.0%	MST 24.00%, Rebate ₹ 4.5 per liter, Motor Spirit CESS ₹ 2/- PER LTR. ₹ 50 per kl on MS leaving from jammu depot only & ₹ 50 per KL on MS Leaving from Srinagar Depot only	MST 16.0%, Rebate of ₹ 6.5 per liter, Motor Spirit CESS ₹ 1/- PER LTR.₹ 50 per kl on HSD leaving from jammu depot only & ₹ 50 per KL on HSD Leaving from Srinagar Depot only	MST 1%

State/U.T	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	MS	HSD	ATF Domestic
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jharkhand	5.0%	14.0%	22% on the sale price or ₹ 17.0 per litre , which ever is higher + Road Development Cess of ₹ 1.00 per Ltr.	15% for Mining and Manufacturing in Jharkhand subject to conditions specified in notification dated 21.04.2025. 22% on the sale price or ₹ 12.5 per litre , which ever is higher for other Customers. In Addition to VAT, ₹ 1 per Ltr Road Development Cess will be paid.	4%
Karnataka	Nil	14.5%	29.8%	21.2%, 4% for captive power, 1% for foreign going vessel, Exempt up to 2,00,000 KL per year towards Supply to Fishermen	18.0%
Kerala	5.0%	5.0%	30.1%, Additional Sales Tax ₹ 1/- per litre, SSC 1% on total tax Social Security Cess ₹ 2/ ltr	22.8% , Additional Sales Tax ₹ 1/- per litre, SSC 1% on total tax Social Security Cess ₹ 2/ ltr	Sales Tax 5% + 1% Cess on Tax, Trivandrum Airport - Tax 1% + 1% Cess - For 10 Yrs Nedumbassery (CIAL) - Tax 1% + 1% Cess - For 10 Yrs Kannur Airport - Tax 1% + 1% Cess - For 10 Yrs Calicut Airport - Tax 1% + 1% Cess - For 10 Yrs
Ladakh	14.5%	21.0%	MST 15.0%, Rebate ₹ 2.5 per liter, Motor Spirit CESS ₹ 5/- PER LTR.	MST 6.0%, Rebate of ₹ 0.5 per liter ,Motor Spirit CESS ₹ 1/- PER LTR.	MST 1 % FOR CIVIL FLIGHTS 26.3 % FOR DEFENCE AND OTHERS
Lakshadweep	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.00%	10.0%
Madhya Pradesh	5.0%	14.0%	29% + ₹ 2.5 per ltr Additional Tax + Cess 1% over Turnover inc VAT & Addl tax	19% + ₹ 1.5 per ltr Additional Tax + Cess 1% over Turnover inc VAT & Addl tax	4.0%
Maharashtra	5.0%	3.0%	25%+ ₹ 5.1/Ltr	21.0%	5.0%, Mumbai - 18.0%, Pune - 18.0%, Raigad - 18.0%
Manipur	5.0%	13.5%	25.0%	13.5%	1.0%
Meghalaya	4.0%	14.5%	13.5% or ₹ 13.5/ ltr whichever is higher + ₹ 0.1/Ltr SURCHARGE on tax payable at ad valorem rate only	5% or ₹ 9,500 / KL whichever is higher plus Pollution Surcharge of ₹ 100/KL	0.0%
Mizoram	5.0%	13.5%	18% + Social Infrastructure and Services Cess of ₹ 2.0/litre and Road Maintenance Cess of ₹ 2.0/litre	10% + Social Infrastructure and Services Cess of ₹ 2.0/litre and Road Maintenance Cess of ₹ 2.0/litre	1.0%
Nagaland	5.0%	5.0%	21.8% or ₹ 16.9 per litre whichever is higher	17.2% or ₹ 12.8 per litre whichever is higher	1.0%
Odisha	5.0%	15.0%	28.0%	24.0%	5.0%
Puducherry	5.0%	14.5%	Puducherry -17.0 Karaikal- 17.0% Mahe- 15.8% Yanam- 17.7%	Puducherry -11.2,Karaikal- 11.2% Mahe- 9.5% Yanam- 11.5%	14.5%
Punjab	13%, Surcharge on Tax 10%	3%, Surcharge on Tax 10%	16.6% Plus Surcharge On Tax 10% (Applicable Only For Advalorem Rate) Or ₹ 14.9 Per Litre Whichever Is Greater, Infrastructure Development Cess ₹ 2.1 Per Ltr, Special Infrastructure Development Fee 25 Paise Per Liter, 10 Paise Per Ltr Additional Cess On Sale Of Urban Area	13.1 % Plus Surcharge On Tax 10 % (Applicable Only For Advalorem Rate) Or ₹ 10.9 Per Litre Whichever Is Greater, Infrastructure Development Cess ₹ 1.1 Per Ltr, Special Infrastructure Development Fee 25 Paise Per Liter, 10 Paise Per Ltr Additional Cess On Sale Of Urban Area	(a) 4% plus 10% surcharge on tax- when sold at airports in Punjab to scheduled and non-scheduled airlines carrying passengers. (b) for others residual rate is @13% plus surcharge on tax- 10%

State/U.T	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	MS	HSD	ATF Domestic
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rajasthan	5.0%	10%	29.0% and Road Development Cess ₹ 1500/-per KL	A) 17.3% and Road Development Cess ₹ 1750/-per KL effective 15.03.2024 B) 15% - Sales to North- Western Railways, w.e.f. 21.08.2019 C) 13% - Sales to Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, w.e.f. 15.04.2016 D) 13% - Sales to Jaipur City Transport services/Ajmer City Transport services limited, w.e.f. 08.09.2010 E) 10% - Sales to manufacturors and work contractors registeered under RGST Act, 2017, w.e.f. 20.12.2019 F) 10% - Sales to mining contractors registered under RGST Act, 2017, w.e.f. 08.06.2021 G) 5.5% - Sale to State Power Companies w.e.f. 08.02.2016	A) 26% , B) 2 % when sale of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) by a registered dealer to any airline which operates commercial flights in and/or from the State of Rajasthan, wef 11.02.2023 C) 2% when sales of ATF to Flying Trainign Organisations, wef 10.07.2024
Sikkim	4.5%	4.5%	25% to others & 20% for retailers in sikkim, Infrastructure Development Cess ₹ 4000 per Kl	15% to others & 10% for retailers in sikkim, Infrastructure Development Cess ₹ 3500 per Kl	1.0%
TamilNadu	5.0%	5.0%	13% + ₹ 11.5 per litre	11% + ₹ 9.6 per litre	29.0%
Telangana	5.0%	14.5%	35.2%	27.0%	16.0%
Tripura	5.0%	4% & 19.5% Cess on Turnover (Taxable Value+VAT)	17.5% & 3% Road Development Cess on Turnover (Taxable Value +VAT)	10.0% & 3% Road Development Cess on Turnover (Taxable Value+VAT)	1.0%
UT of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	20.0%	6.0%	12.8%	13.50%	3.0%
Uttar Pradesh	4.0%	When sold to industrial unit for use in process of chemical fertilizer- 14.5% and for other cases- 10%	19.4% or ₹ 14.9 per litre whichever is greater	17.1% or ₹10.4 per litre whichever is greater	1.0%
Uttarakhand	5.0%	20%	17.0% or ₹ 13.1 per liter whichever is greater	17.2% or ₹ 10.4 per liter whichever is greater	2.0%
West Bengal	5.0%	5.0%	25% or ₹ 13.1/Ltr whichever is higher, Infrastructure Development Cess ₹ 1000 per Kl, Additional Tax on tax 20%	17% or ₹ 7.7/Litre whichever is higher, Infrastructure Development Cess ₹ 1000 per Kl, Additional Tax on tax 20%	20%+ Additional Tax on tax- 20%, Andal & Coochbehar Airport - Scheduled Airline- Nil. Bagdogra Airport - Scheduled Airline-12.5% + 20% Add. Tax on tax.

Source: IOCL

IV.15: GST Rates applicable on Select Petroleum Products (as on 31.03.2025)

Product	For intra-state supply		For inter-state supply
	Central Tax	State / UT tax	Integrated Tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Naphtha	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
Superior Kerosene Oil - PDS	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%
Superior Kerosene Oil - Others	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
LPG - Domestic	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%
LPG - Non-Domestic	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
Fuel Oil	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
IFO 180 CST & IFO 380 CST [1]	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%
Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
Light Diesel Oil	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
Lubes/Greases	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
Mineral Turpentine Oil	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%
Sulphur2	2.5%	2.5%	5.0%
Asphalt / Bitumen	9.0%	9.0%	18.0%

IFO: Intermediate Fuel Oil (For use in Bunker fuel)

Note:

1. Bunker fuel for use in ships or vessels- (i) IFO 180 CST, (ii) IFO 380 CST, (iii) Marine Fuel 0.5% (Fo).
2. GST Rate for Sulphur is 5%, Relevant entry abtract is as under-"Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur"

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

IV.16: Contribution of Petroleum Sector to exchequer

(Value in ₹ Crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Contribution to Central Exchequer						
1. Cess on Crude Oil	14,789	10,676	19,214	21,445	19,580	18,559
2. Royalty on Crude Oil / Gas	5,602	3,590	5,639	9,822	9,286	9,195
3. Customs Duty	22,927	13,514	11,423	14,985	13,134	14,337
4. NCCD on Crude Oil	1,130	1,016	1,121	1,192	1,191	1,197
5. Excise Duty	2,23,057	3,72,970	3,63,305	2,87,575	2,73,684	2,71,529
6. Service tax	17	0	0	0	0	0
7. IGST	13,099	11,594	19,726	22,236	20,930	19,065
8. CGST	6,831	6,158	10,843	13,012	12,230	10,653
9. Others	88	365	338	59	52	46
A. Tax/ Duties on Crude oil & Petroleum products (1 to 9)	**2,87,540**	**4,19,884**	**4,31,609**	**3,70,326**	**3,50,086**	**3,44,581**
10. Corporate/ Income Tax	23,134	21,909	29,219	33,292	57,493	43,182
11. Dividend income to Central Govt.	12,270	10,393	22,612	15,673	19,310	22,095
12. Dividend distribution tax	5,462	0	0	0	0	0
13. Profit Petroleum on exploration of Oil/ Gas	5,909	2,883	8,862	8,776	5,505	5,322
B. Dividend to Government/ Income tax etc. (10 to 13)	**46,775**	**35,185**	**60,694**	**57,741**	**82,308**	**70,600**
C. Total Contribution to Central Exchequer (A+B)	**3,34,315**	**4,55,069**	**4,92,303**	**4,28,067**	**4,32,394**	**4,15,181**
2. Contribution to State Exchequer						
14. Royalty on Crude Oil / Gas	11,882	7,179	13,526	17,914	12,530	11,582
15. Sales Tax/ VAT on POL Products	2,00,493	2,02,937	2,56,248	2,88,086	2,92,716	3,02,059
16. SGST/UTGST	7,345	6,121	11,017	13,188	12,289	10,792
17. Octroi, Duties Incl. Electricity Duty	716	706	827	830	687	620
18. Entry Tax / Others	405	329	354	293	301	452
D. Tax/ Duties on Crude & Petroleum products (14 to 18)	**2,20,841**	**2,17,271**	**2,81,972**	**3,20,311**	**3,18,523**	**3,25,505**
19. Dividend Income to State Govt.	215	379	151	340	239	79
E. Dividend to Government/ Direct tax etc.	215	379	151	340	239	79
F. Total Contribution to State Exchequer (D+E)	**2,21,056**	**2,17,650**	**2,82,122**	**3,20,651**	**3,18,762**	**3,25,584**
Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer (C+F)	**5,55,370**	**6,72,719**	**7,74,425**	**7,48,718**	**7,51,156**	**7,40,765**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Source: PPAC (Based on 15 major oil & gas companies)

IV.17: Statewise Sales Tax / VAT Payments by Oil & Gas Companies

(Value in ₹ Crore)

State & UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share during 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar islands	94	74	80	63	55	62	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	10,168	11,014	14,724	16,429	16,688	15,970	5.3
Arunachal Pradesh	26	104	136	158	177	210	0.1
Assam	3,641	3,747	3,901	5,073	5,670	6,058	2.0
Bihar	6,238	5,854	6,867	9,848	9,360	10,275	3.4
Chandigarh	60	60	87	99	97	89	0.0
Chhattisgarh	3,877	4,107	5,178	6,164	6,383	6,811	2.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.0
Delhi	3,833	2,653	3,659	4,398	4,002	4,619	1.5
Goa	754	682	994	1,278	1,183	1,274	0.4
Gujarat	15,337	15,141	20,697	24,631	23,605	24,586	8.1
Haryana	7,648	7,923	10,067	10,030	9,922	10,087	3.3
Himachal Pradesh	440	882	1,313	1,222	1,530	1,616	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	1,459	1,444	1,859	1,543	1,621	1,675	0.6
Jharkhand	3,296	3,619	4,392	5,533	5,876	5,726	1.9
Karnataka	15,381	15,476	18,310	18,459	20,030	23,428	7.8
Kerala	8,074	6,924	9,265	11,827	12,240	12,281	4.1
Ladakh	14	49	81	68	77	81	0.0
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	3	19	16	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	10,720	11,908	14,157	15,573	15,038	15,329	5.1
Maharashtra	**26,791**	**25,430**	**34,002**	**37,619**	**36,359**	**36,992**	**12.2**
Manipur	192	265	319	331	264	271	0.1
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Mizoram	91	84	120	87	97	152	0.1
Nagaland	116	148	180	168	173	194	0.1
Odisha	5,495	6,224	7,656	9,328	9,761	9,759	3.2
Puducherry	5	10	11	9	1	0	0.0
Punjab	5,548	6,291	7,890	6,900	7,834	8,179	2.7
Rajasthan	13,319	15,119	17,401	18,574	19,236	18,874	6.2
Sikkim	129	111	155	179	186	190	0.1
Tamil nadu	18,175	17,063	20,586	24,309	24,471	24,861	8.2
Telangana	10,045	8,691	13,171	14,929	15,160	15,516	5.1
Tripura	384	445	474	624	578	523	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	20,112	21,956	26,333	28,170	30,411	31,214	10.3
Uttarakhand	1,495	1,524	1,847	2,073	2,390	2,159	0.7
West bengal	7,534	7,916	10,335	12,386	12,220	12,979	4.3
TOTAL	**2,00,493**	**2,02,937**	**2,56,248**	**2,88,086**	**2,92,716**	**3,02,059**	**100**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Source: PPAC (Based on 15 major oil & gas companies)

IV.18: Statewise GST Payment made by Oil & Gas Companies

(Value in ₹ Crore)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share during 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar islands	0	0	1	1	0	1	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	156	112	204	290	310	284	2.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.0
Assam	475	332	414	445	364	348	3.2
Bihar	145	122	147	210	203	154	1.4
Chandigarh	1	1	1	2	1	1	0.0
Chhattisgarh	9	14	26	30	39	19	0.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	20	20	15	41	18	29	0.3
Delhi	51	37	54	56	72	97	0.9
Goa	9	11	15	10	18	9	0.1
Gujarat	**1,801**	**1,566**	**3,180**	**3,922**	**3,343**	**2,980**	**27.6**
Haryana	685	529	1,064	1,119	1,033	1,056	9.8
Himachal Pradesh	4	6	8	18	8	7	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	17	40	35	24	27	19	0.2
Jharkhand	16	12	10	29	38	20	0.2
Karnataka	269	260	461	577	437	410	3.8
Kerala	171	136	255	333	315	323	3.0
Ladakh	1	1	1	6	1	1	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	98	68	117	174	175	145	1.3
Maharashtra	1,126	932	1,822	2,102	1,935	1,654	15.3
Manipur	1	2	2	2	2	2	0.0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.0
Nagaland	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.0
Odisha	192	195	421	579	587	508	4.7
Other territory (Offshore areas of India beyond 12 Nautical Miles)	11	7	9	15	48	12	0.1
Puducherry	1	1	1	4	4	6	0.1
Punjab	128	43	346	258	298	21	0.2
Rajasthan	176	145	196	260	424	297	2.7
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Tamil nadu	562	439	640	861	769	713	6.6
Telangana	21	22	45	33	59	40	0.4
Tripura	17	38	17	23	24	24	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	619	603	827	859	958	910	8.4
Uttarakhand	7	8	7	8	7	11	0.1
West bengal	553	418	674	897	768	689	6.4
TOTAL	**7,345**	**6,121**	**11,017**	**13,188**	**12,289**	**10,792**	**100**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Source: PPAC (Based on 15 major oil & gas companies)

IV.19: Sales Tax/VAT Payments made on Crude Oil & Natural Gas by Oil & Gas Companies

(Value in ₹ Crore)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share during 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sales Tax /VAT on Crude Oil							
Andhra Pradesh	16	10	17	23	29	230	5.7
Assam	620	419	767	1,112	1,034	1,033	25.7
Gujarat	714	476	831	1,147	1,063	1,006.97	25.0
Maharashtra	**1,356**	**890**	**1,391**	**1,983**	**1,797**	**1,695**	**42.1**
Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	1	3	0.1
Tamil Nadu	66	47	77	79	133	57.47	1.4
West Bengal	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	**2,772**	**1,841**	**3,083**	**4,345**	**4,057**	**4,025**	**100.0**
Sales Tax /VAT on Natural Gas							
Andhra Pradesh	267	175	226	622	591	125	3.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0		0	0	0.0
Assam	236	119	127	437	454	479	2.6
Bihar	1	5	25	313	584	623	1.9
Chandigarh	0	1	3	6	8	0	0.0
Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	1	1	2	3	2	0	0.0
Delhi	15	13	20	55	57	52	0.3
Goa	0	0	1	179	174	181	1.1
Gujarat	**2,636**	**2,157**	**3,433**	**6,670**	**5,216**	**4,541**	**40.0**
Haryana	149	89	201	386	348	358	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	3	2	2	0.0
Jharkhand	1	1	10	161	386	447	3.1
Karnataka	-	-	0	2	6	7	0.1
Kerala	23	37	19	22	15	3	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	162	119	318	636	711	684	4.8
Maharashtra	659	412	851	869	652	690	4.8
Odisha	0	2	3	7	135	129	0.9
Puducherry	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	33	58	113	200	194	156	1.1
Rajasthan	436	425	671	1,059	1,129	1,018	7.1
Tamil Nadu	120	108	216	391	501	492	3.4
Telangana	9	4	12	24	45	8	0.1
Tripura	150	205	210	36	33	24	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	2,171	1,572	2,121	4,304	4,034	3,984	27.7
Uttarakhand	14	8	18	28	30	39	0.3
West Bengal	0	0	128	278	336	318	2.2
TOTAL	**7,084**	**5,515**	**8,732**	**16,691**	**15,644**	**14,363**	**100.0**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Sources: CPSEs (ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, MRPL, NRL)

IV.20: Sales Tax/VAT Payments made on Petrol by Oil & Gas Companies

(Value in ₹ Crore)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share during 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	7	6	2	2	2	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	3,147	3,725	5,172	5,601	5,761	6,191	5.9
Arunachal Pradesh	8	36	47	67	79	82	0.1
Assam	1,024	1,224	1,201	1,317	1,505	1,682	1.6
Bihar	2,281	1,839	2,256	3,126	3,603	4,311	4.1
Chandigarh	20	19	27	25	26	26	0.0
Chhattisgarh	1,267	1,378	1,734	1,454	2,221	2,536	2.4
Delhi	1,877	1,645	1,981	1,947	1,900	2,267	2.2
Goa	294	293	422	458	482	523	0.5
Gujarat	2,548	2,419	3,271	3,219	3,269	2,935	2.8
Haryana	2,092	2,147	2,765	2,660	2,754	2,866	2.7
Himachal Pradesh	172	372	560	571	543	609	0.6
Jammu & Kashmir	685	556	771	755	868	956	0.9
Jharkhand	935	1,087	1,288	1,561	1,846	1,793	1.7
Karnataka	5,011	5,349	6,506	6,887	7,379	8,407	8.0
Kerala	3,717	3,354	4,520	5,749	6,020	6,278	6.0
Ladakh	6	17	28	27	39	42	0.0
Lakshdeep	-	-	-	-	2	2	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	3,753	4,345	5,391	6,350	6,199	6,258	6.0
Maharashtra	**9,644**	**9,640**	**9,699**	**11,594**	**12,234**	**13,696**	**13.1**
Manipur	92	135	162	186	164	167	0.2
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	39	38	49	50	58	86	0.1
Nagaland	58	50	68	73	90	89	0.1
Odisha	1,579	1,993	2,676	3,063	3,208	3,458	3.3
Puducherry	3	7	7	5	1	0	0.0
Punjab	1,861	2,255	2,992	2,427	2,418	2,362	2.3
Rajasthan	3,726	4,628	5,654	5,761	5,681	5,187	4.9
Sikkim	48	35	47	59	73	82	0.1
Tamil Nadu	6,669	6,992	8,018	9,172	7,787	10,026	9.6
Telangana	3,212	3,119	4,621	5,796	6,173	6,496	6.2
Tripura	114	104	112	110	139	137	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	6,830	7,652	8,699	8,220	9,172	9,735	9.3
Uttarakhand	667	713	770	757	1,005	826	0.8
West Bengal	2,335	2,273	2,704	3,303	4,247	4,735	4.5
TOTAL	**65,722**	**69,445**	**84,223**	**92,353**	**96,949**	**1,04,851**	**100.0**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Sources: CPSEs (ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, MRPL, NRL)

IV.21: Sales Tax/VAT Payments made on Diesel by Oil & Gas Companies

(Value in ₹ Crore)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share during 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	70	62	71	58	51	57	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	5,806	5,924	7,405	7,901	7,669	7,812	5.5
Arunachal Pradesh	17	66	87	90	97	128	0.1
Assam	1,425	1,690	1,422	1,663	2,104	2,164	1.5
Bihar	3,720	2,730	2,641	4,073	4,313	4,963	3.5
Chandigarh	11	14	15	10	10	9	0.0
Chhattisgarh	2,484	2,626	3,180	3,958	3,961	4,149	2.9
Delhi	980	663	916	1,024	893	894	0.6
Goa	383	359	488	490	428	448	0.3
Gujarat	5,419	5,216	6,997	8,381	7,872	7,214	5.1
Haryana	4,975	5,216	6,595	6,880	6,429	6,071	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	248	492	725	595	903	917	0.6
Jammu & Kashmir	698	660	847	626	745	717	0.5
Jharkhand	2,118	2,136	2,541	3,229	3,283	3,155	2.2
Karnataka	8,763	8,650	9,964	10,032	10,744	12,499	8.8
Kerala	3,944	3,088	4,003	5,476	4,951	4,950	3.5
Ladakh	5	18	33	22	29	34	0.0
Lakshdeep	-	-	-	3	17	13	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	4,902	5,369	6,027	7,893	7,041	7,216	5.1
Maharashtra	**12,672**	**12,928**	**15,284**	**17,691**	**17,053**	**17,277**	**12.1**
Manipur	81	126	151	141	99	102	0.1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	50	46	70	36	39	65	0.0
Nagaland	57	64	88	69	72	105	0.1
Odisha	3,839	4,178	4,894	6,187	6,281	6,050	4.2
Puducherry	2	3	3	3	0	0	0.0
Punjab	2,901	3,958	4,788	4,062	4,068	3,724	2.6
Rajasthan	7,044	7,378	8,298	8,956	8,404	8,379	5.9
Sikkim	81	62	79	83	99	108	0.1
Tamil Nadu	9,677	8,453	10,539	13,141	9,802	11,957	8.4
Telangana	5,897	4,805	7,613	8,555	8,216	7,957	5.6
Tripura	110	99	104	80	110	122	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	9,250	10,742	13,444	14,880	15,887	15,693	11.0
Uttarakhand	706	730	972	1,232	1,217	1,138	0.8
West Bengal	4,467	3,874	4,591	5,612	6,670	6,760	4.7
TOTAL	**1,02,804**	**1,02,420**	**1,24,874**	**1,43,132**	**1,39,558**	**1,42,849**	**100.00**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Sources: CPSEs (ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, MRPL, NRL)

IV.22: Sales Tax/VAT Payments made on ATF by Oil & Gas Companies

(Value in ₹ Crore)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share during 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	4	4	3	2	2	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	7	3	5	11	8	9	0.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	2	1	0	0	0.0
Assam	202	99	180	308	254	225	4.8
Bihar	57	22	33	75	62	75	1.6
Chandigarh	29	28	45	64	59	54	1.1
Chhattisgarh	9	3	5	9	6	6	0.1
Dadra Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	1	1	2	0			0.0
Delhi	**1,031**	**322**	**759**	**1,459**	**1,205**	**1,308**	**27.7**
Goa	76	19	62	120	98	121	2.6
Gujarat	169	73	135	80	67	59	1.2
Haryana	33	23	39	68	58	49	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	10	9	7	18	6	3	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	75	32	34	10	8	7	0.2
Jharkhand	12	10	33	32	16	13	0.3
Karnataka	536	185	340	523	495	558	11.8
Kerala	47	4	7	22	16	17	0.4
Ladakh	3	6	7	7	9	5	0.1
Lakshdeep	-	-	-	0	0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	28	11	24	48	23	21	0.4
Maharashtra	658	181	423	971	756	735	15.6
Manipur	20	4	6	4	1	1	0.0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mizoram	2	1	1	1	0	1	0.0
Nagaland	0	0	0	1	10	0	0.0
Odisha	23	9	19	43	39	38	0.8
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Punjab	55	30	62	112	87	71	1.5
Rajasthan	98	65	137	209	118	139	2.9
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	402	117	243	539	389	427	9.0
Telangana	16	7	14	29	27	195	4.1
Tripura	10	2	4	2	2	2	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	192	101	168	23	23	25	0.5
Uttarakhand	18	6	8	6	35	5	0.1
West Bengal	315	98	237	486	456	556	11.8
TOTAL	**4,149**	**1,478**	**3,044**	**5,283**	**4,337**	**4,727**	**100**

Note:

As the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest crore, hence some amounts are zero.

Sources: CPSEs (ONGC, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, MRPL, NRL)


CHAPTER
V
Consumption
LP GAS
Indane
घूम्रपान निषेध क्षेत्र
NO SMOKING AREA

Chapter Highlights



Total consumption of natural gas in 2024-25 stands at 71.2 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM), which is 5.4% higher than the consumption during 2023-24 (67.51 BCM). The Sectoral sale (energy and non-energy purpose) of Gas was 71.2 BCM during 2024-25, which is 3.5% higher than the 2023-24 (68.81 BCM). Consumption of Natural gas for energy purpose as fuel stands at 64.6% and 35.4% for non-energy purpose as feedstock.



Total consumption of petroleum products in the country during FY 2024-25 was 239.2 MMT registering positive growth rate of 2.1% in comparison with FY 2023-24 (234.3 MMT). During the FY 2024-25, positive growth rate have been observed in mostly all the products of petroleum products.



During FY 2024-25 across various States/UTs, highest total petroleum products consumption share contributed by Gujarat with 10.9% (26.1 MMT) followed by Maharashtra 9.7% (23.1 MMT) and Uttar Pradesh 9.1% (21.75 MMT).



During FY 2024-25, the Market share of Public and Private sector consumption of Petroleum Product stood at 79.2% (189.5 MMT) and 20.8% (49.8 MMT) respectively. Similarly, Market share of Oil companies (OMCs) in India during FY 2024-25 was IOCL (37.1%), BPCL (21.1%) and HPCL (19.1%).



Highest consumption of LPG in FY 2024-25 was in Domestic Distribution sector (88.3%). Across various State/UTs, highest LPG consumption share contributed by Uttar Pradesh with 13.8% (4.3 MMT), Maharashtra 11.3% (3.5 MMT) and Tamil Nadu 7.9% (2.5 MMT).



Highest consumption of Naphtha in FY 2024-25 was in Petrochemical sector 87.9% (11.46 MMT). Across various States/UTs, highest Naphtha consumption share contributed by Gujarat with 53.6% (7.0 MMT) followed by Haryana 26.8% (3.5 MMT) and West Bengal 6.7% (0.9 MMT).

Chapter Highlights

During FY 2024-25, highest consumption of Kerosene was in Domestic PDS sector (56.4%). Across various States/UTs, highest kerosene consumption share contributed by West Bengal with 46.7% (0.2 MMT) followed by Ladakh 11.3% (0.05 MMT) and Jammu & Kashmir 10.3% (0.04 MMT).



During FY 2024-25, highest consumption of Petrol and High Speed Diesel were majorly in Resellers/Retail sector i.e. 99.8% and 87.6% respectively. Across various States/UTs, Uttar Pradesh contributed the highest share in consumption of Petrol with 12.1% (4.8 MMT) and High Speed Diesel with 11.6% (10.6 MMT).



During FY 2024-25, highest consumption of ATF was in Indian Airlines Sector (73.9%) followed by foreign airlines (25.6%). Across various States/UTs, maximum ATF consumption was contributed by Delhi with 28.5% (2.6 MMT) followed by Maharashtra 17.5% (1.6 MMT) and Karnataka 11.3% (1.0 MMT).



During FY 2024-25, highest consumption of LDO in Power Generation i.e. 40.4 % (0.34 MMT), Furnace Oil in Transport i.e. 29.4 % (1.7 MMT) and LSHS were in Manufacturing Industry apart from miscellaneous i.e. 22.4 % (0.2 MMT).



During FY 2024-25, highest consumption of Lubes & Greases was in Maharashtra with 11.4% (0.5 MMT), Petcoke in Rajasthan with 6.9% (1.5 MMT and Bitumen in Uttar Pradesh with 9.8% (0.8 MMT).

Introduction

The rapid population growth, rising per capita income and emerging consumer demands are contributing to a significant surge in energy consumption in India. The industry and residential sector consume major portion of India's total final energy consumption, followed by transport and the agriculture industry. India's rapid electrification is driven by increased appliance usage in the building sector and the swift adoption of electric vehicles to reduce carbon emissions in transportation. This surge in electrification is accompanied by a significant uptick in energy demand. India has taken proactive measures to meet the increasing energy demands of its population while staying committed to achieving sustainable development goals, considering the nation's growing energy needs. Simultaneously, it is transitioning towards clean and renewable energy and focusing on enhancing energy efficiency.

India is the world's third-largest energy consumer, and with its growing economy, energy demand is expected to rise further. As per PIB publication, India was highest among major economies with a GDP growth rate of 6.5% in 2024-25. Its economy is now the world's fourth largest, and is on track to become the third largest by 2030 behind the United States and China. However, per capita income is less than half of the world average, and India's development priorities remain focused on poverty alleviation, job growth and infrastructure creation. As a result of its GDP growth potential, urbanization, growth in built spaces, and the increased demand for electricity as well as materials such as cement and steel, energy demand growth in India is on track to outpace all other regions of the world by 2050.

India overtook China in 2023 to become the most populous country in the world, even as its fertility rate dropped below replacement level. Looking ahead, India faces a range of challenges on the energy front, including reducing fossil fuel import dependence, boosting the reliability of the power sector and the financial performance of distribution companies, addressing high levels of air pollution, and managing the impacts of climate extremes, especially heat waves and floods.

The consumption volume of petroleum products in India was approximately 239.2 million metric tons (MMT) in FY 2024-25. India's energy mix is dominated by fossil fuels, with coal, oil, and natural gas accounting for the majority of its energy consumption. Coal accounts for about 59.2%, oil and gas combined accounts for 34.7% and other sources make up the remainder. The current oil and gas production is not sufficient to fulfill the country's energy demand and leads to the import of crude oil and natural gas. The present India's primary energy mix is as below:

	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Nuclear energy	Hydro electric	Renewables	Total
Total Energy (in Exajoules)	10.9	2.5	23.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	38.8
%	28.1	6.5	59.2	1.5	1.5	3.1	100

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

This heavy reliance on fossil fuels underscores the importance of the energy sector in India's economic growth. The import dependency on crude oil and natural gas based on consumption of petroleum products in 2024-25 was about 88.2 % and 50.8 % respectively. Increasing oil and gas production and exploration is one of the approaches to reduce India's Energy dependence. The Government of India is driving its efforts in evolving a comprehensive energy security mechanism and to fully exploit its existing hydrocarbon resources through accelerated E&P (Exploration & Production) activities.

Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to maintain the stability in supply of petroleum products which, inter alia, include demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas as fuel/feedstock across the country towards increasing the share of natural gas in economy and moving towards gas based economy, promotion of renewable and alternate fuels like ethanol, compressed bio gas and biodiesel, creating electric vehicle charging infrastructure, refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, efforts for increasing production of oil and natural gas through various policies initiatives, etc. For promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as automotive fuel, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative has also been launched.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision is to provide clean and affordable energy to all citizens, with a focus on accessibility and affordability, ensuring energy security and transitioning to a low-carbon economy are critical for India's sustainable development. While the challenges are significant, the opportunities for economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social well-being are immense. By adopting a comprehensive and inclusive approach, India can achieve its energy security goals and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change.

To ensure Energy Security, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas has been investing heavily in expanding the oil and gas infrastructure in the country, including augmenting refining capacity, storage and pipelines to ensure an uninterrupted supply of petroleum products. The refining capacity shall increase from current 258.1 to 309.5 MMT by 2028. This will help country to meet its demand of petroleum fuels, which is expected to remain robust in near future.

Petroleum products have experienced a steady growth over time. From a figure of 157.1 MMT during 2012-13 to 214.1 MMT during 2019-20 i.e. a growth of 36% over a span of 7 years. However, during FY:2020-21 the same has decreased by 9.3% and stood at 194.3 MMT primarily because of COVID-19 pandemic. During FY:2024-25 the same has registered a positive growth rate of 2.1% over last year and stood at 239.2 MMT. Among all the products Diesel Oil (HSDO+LDO) accounted for 38.6% of total consumption, followed by Petrol (16.7%), LPG (13.1%) and Pet Coke (9.2%).

Among all the Petroleum Products the HSDO, which has the highest share of consumption (38.2%) during FY: 2024-25, experienced a positive growth of 2.0% over last year (91.4 MMT in 2024-25, as compared to 89.6 MMT during 2023-24). Petrol and Pet-Coke are also having a growth of 7.5% and 8.3% respectively over last year.

The impact of energy policies of recent time is evident on the consumption of kerosene as a fuel in the country. The consumption of Kerosene has seen a steady decreasing trend. ATF consumption dipped in 2020-21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic but has since rebounded, surpassing pre-pandemic levels, rising from 6,662 TMT in 2016-17 to 8984.7 TMT in 2024-25.

Total consumption of natural gas in 2024-25 stands at 71.2 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) which is 5.5% higher than the consumption during 2023-24 (67.5 BCM). The consumption of Natural Gas has experienced a fluctuation over time. During FY: 2024-25 the consumption against the Energy Purpose has growth of 5.5% (from 43.6 BCM during 2023-24 to 46.0 BCM during 2024-25); the Non-Energy Purpose however has experienced a 0.1% negative growth (from 25.2 BCM during 2023-24 to 25.2 BCM during 2024-25). The fertilizer sector consumes the largest share of natural gas (28.8%) followed by the City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network (21.1%), power generation (12.5%), refinery (8.2%), and others (14.6%).

V.1: Product-wise Consumption of Petroleum Products

(Figures in TMT)

Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% to Total Cons. 2024-25	% Growth[2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
LPG	26,330	27,558	28,253	28,504	29,664	31,328	13.1	5.6
Motor Spirit	29,975	27,969	30,849	34,976	37,219	40,005	16.7	7.5
Naphtha	14,268	14,100	13,246	12,127	13,812	13,028	5.4	-5.7
SKO	2,397	1,798	1,493	490	479	408	0.2	-14.9
ATF	7,999	3,698	5,008	7,378	8,247	8,985	3.8	8.9
HSDO	82,602	72,713	76,659	85,900	89,626	91,407	38.2	2.0
LDO	628	855	1,017	726	782	838	0.4	7.2
Furnace Oil (FO)	5,918	5,221	5,832	6,190	5,722	5,720	2.4	0.0
LSHS	390	378	447	773	873	777	0.3	-10.9
Fuel Oil (FO+LSHS)	6,308	5,599	6,279	6,963	6,594	6,497	2.7	-1.5
Lubes/Greases	3,833	4,097	4,540	3,737	4,087	4,581	1.9	12.1
Bitumen	6,720	7,524	7,816	8,041	8,807	8,582	3.6	-2.6
Petroleum Coke	21,708	15,605	14,255	18,343	20,319	22,002	9.2	8.3
Waxes	11,081	12,556	12,050	15,608	14,393	11,331	4.7	-21.3
Others	278	222	230	229	229	229	0.1	0.1
Total Consumption	**2,14,127**	**1,94,295**	**2,01,697**	**2,23,021**	**2,34,259**	**2,39,221**	**100**	**2.1**
Refinery fuel and losses (RBF)	23,613	22,806	23,498	26,042	26,649		-	-
Grand Total	**2,37,740**	**2,17,101**	**2,25,195**	**2,49,063**	**2,60,908**	**2,39,221**	**-**	**-8.3**

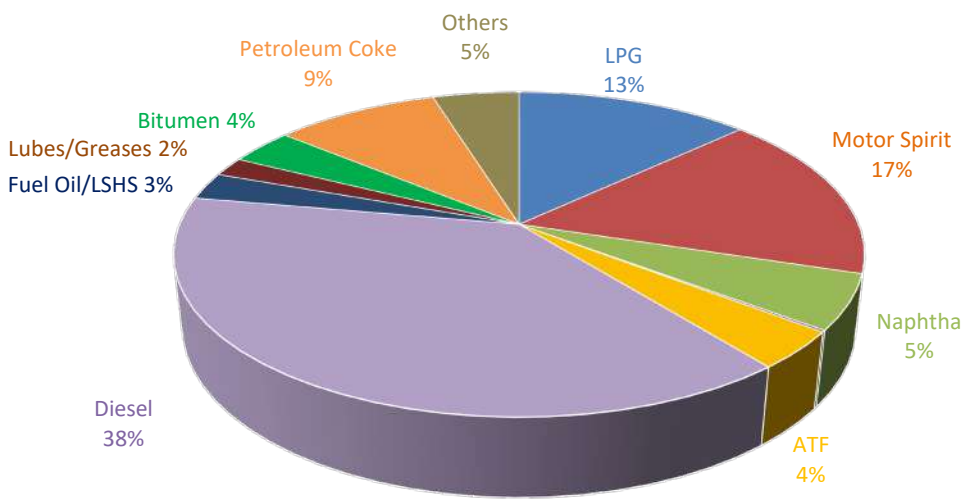
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

1. Consumption includes sales by oil companies, own consumption & direct private imports.

2. Growth rate in 2024-25 over 2023-24.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.2: Share of different Petroleum Products in total consumption during 2024-25 (%)



V.2: Product-wise Consumption of Petroleum Products Across Public & Private Sector

(Figures in TMT)

Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% to Total Cons. 2024-25	% Growth[2]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR								
LPG	26,126	27,494	28,253	28,504	29,650	31,190	13.0	5.2
Motor Spirit	27,179	25,168	27,905	32,631	34,152	36,334	15.2	6.4
Naphtha	6,479	6,050	6,426	5,428	6,621	6,942	2.9	4.8
SKO	2,397	1,795	1,493	490	479	408	0.2	-14.9
ATF	7,598	3,525	4,707	6,960	7,567	7,962	3.3	5.2
HSDO	73,825	64,504	68,411	81,435	80,700	80,903	33.8	0.3
LDO	602	713	765	625	650	663	0.3	2.1
Furnace Oil	4,840	4,607	5,182	5,498	5,043	5,043	2.1	0.0
LSHS	338	330	376	683	813	726	0.3	-10.6
Lubes/Greases	1,317	1,475	1,563	1,690	1,806	1,854	0.8	2.7
Bitumen/Asphalt	4,995	5,356	5,093	5,211	5,576	5,769	2.4	3.5
Petroleum Coke	5,634	4,415	5,339	6,549	6,519	6,457	2.7	-1.0
Paraffin Wax	90	99	100	107	94	102	0.0	8.9
Others	4,286	3,845	4,716	4,722	4,550	5,104	2.1	12.2
Total (A)	**1,65,704**	**1,49,378**	**1,60,330**	**1,80,531**	**1,84,220**	**1,89,459**	**79.2**	**2.8**
B. PRIVATE SECTOR								
LPG	204	64	0	0	14	138	0.1	877.5
Motor Spirit	2,797	2,801	2,944	2,345	3,067	3,670	1.5	19.7
Naphtha	7,789	8,051	6,820	6,699	7,191	6,086	2.5	-15.4
SKO	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
ATF	400	172	301	418	680	1,022	0.4	50.3
HSDO	8,777	8,208	8,248	4,466	8,926	10,504	4.4	17.7
LDO	25	142	252	100	132	175	0.1	32.3
Furnace Oil	1,078	614	650	693	678	677	0.3	-0.3
LSHS	52	48	70	90	60	51	0.0	-15.2
Lubes/Greases	2,517	2,622	2,977	2,047	2,281	2,726	1.1	19.5
Bitumen/Asphalt	1,725	2,168	2,723	2,830	3,231	2,812	1.2	-13.0
Petroleum Coke	16,074	11,190	8,917	11,794	13,799	15,546	6.5	12.7
Paraffin Wax	188	130	123	123	135	127	0.1	-5.9
Others	6,796	8,711	7,335	10,886	9,843	6,228	2.6	-36.7
Total (B)	**48,423**	**44,924**	**41,359**	**42,491**	**50,039**	**49,762**	**20.8**	**-0.6**
Total Consumption of Petroleum Products	**2,14,127**	**1,94,302**	**2,01,689**	**2,23,023**	**2,34,259**	**2,39,221**	**100.0**	**2.1**

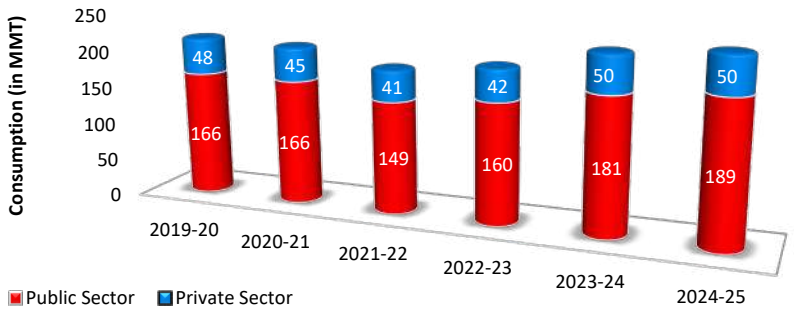
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

1. Consumption includes sales by oil companies, own consumption & direct private imports.

2. Growth rate in 2024-25 over 2023-24.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.3: Consumption of Petroleum Products Across Public & Private Sector



V.3: State-wise Consumption of Petroleum Products

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	217	171	190	220	222	241	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	7,699	7,266	7,553	8,036	8,163	8,290	3.5
Arunachal Pradesh	263	276	302	346	375	398	0.2
Assam	2,823	2,710	2,923	3,103	3,197	3,337	1.4
Bihar	5,397	5,518	5,363	5,572	5,773	6,015	2.5
Chandigarh	436	312	370	415	468	545	0.2
Chhattisgarh	3,667	3,421	3,598	4,156	4,286	4,351	1.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0	542	522	536	500	546	0.2
Delhi	4,621	2,911	3,405	4,322	4,516	4,965	2.1
Goa	790	556	680	779	834	815	0.3
Gujarat	22,536	21,940	24,221	25,674	24,646	26,131	10.9
Haryana	10,223	9,853	10,546	9,454	10,496	10,770	4.5
Himachal Pradesh	1,694	1,528	1,924	2,130	2,043	1,940	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	1,487	1,301	1,500	1,668	1,776	1,790	0.7
Jharkhand	3,416	3,139	3,246	3,381	3,606	3,971	1.7
Karnataka	13,067	11,121	12,479	15,012	15,421	15,962	6.7
Kerala	6,533	5,461	5,902	6,883	6,892	6,940	2.9
Ladakh	13	141	159	176	206	216	0.1
Lakshadweep	17	18	18	18	22	25	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	7,860	7,283	7,534	8,346	8,797	9,289	3.9
Maharashtra	20,797	17,849	19,051	20,953	22,030	23,088	9.7
Manipur	255	237	254	314	250	267	0.1
Meghalaya	550	409	473	562	620	610	0.3
Mizoram	141	130	146	175	198	226	0.1
Nagaland	172	163	191	203	219	229	0.1
Odisha	6,030	5,927	6,154	6,646	7,418	7,457	3.1
Puducherry	517	413	531	821	860	879	0.4
Punjab	7,114	5,964	6,579	6,560	6,884	6,651	2.8
Rajasthan	10,921	9,179	10,242	10,771	11,257	11,752	4.9
Sikkim	130	108	130	152	151	151	0.1
Tamil Nadu	14,116	12,195	13,068	14,549	15,491	15,879	6.6
Telangana	6,953	6,223	6,859	7,291	7,567	7,613	3.2
Tripura	232	230	237	249	269	281	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	18,407	18,090	18,791	19,401	20,575	21,748	9.1
Uttarakhand	1,656	1,534	1,619	1,761	1,870	1,867	0.8
West Bengal	9,308	8,491	8,681	8,898	9,598	10,152	4.2
Total Sales	**1,90,056**	**1,72,610**	**1,85,439**	**1,99,530**	**2,07,494**	**2,15,387**	**90.0**
Private Import	19,284	18,280	12,170	15,560	19,408	21,554	9.0
SEZ Import	4,216	3,405	4,088	7,932	7,356	2,281	1.0
Total Consumption of Petroleum Products	**2,13,556**	**1,94,295**	**2,01,697**	**2,23,022**	**2,34,259**	**2,39,221**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.4: State-wise Per Capita Consumption & Product-wise Per Capita Consumption of Petroleum Products

(Figures in Kg)

State/UT & Product	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State-wise Per Capita Consumption of Petroleum Products						
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	571.5	451.3	474.5	548.3	551.1	596.7
Andhra Pradesh	155.9	147.2	143.0	151.7	153.4	155.2
Arunachal Pradesh	190.5	199.5	197.1	223.4	239.4	252.1
Assam	90.6	86.9	83.4	87.7	89.2	92.3
Bihar	52.0	53.2	43.6	44.6	45.3	46.6
Chandigarh	413.3	295.9	305.9	340.3	378.9	436.9
Chhattisgarh	143.6	133.9	122.0	139.3	141.5	142.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	973.7	924.7	484.3	457.9	386.3	393.6
Delhi	275.9	173.8	165.5	206.2	210.1	226.9
Goa	541.9	381.1	436.2	496.8	528.7	514.1
Gujarat	373.2	363.3	347.0	363.8	343.3	359.7
Haryana	403.2	388.6	357.7	316.7	346.0	350.9
Himachal Pradesh	247.0	222.8	260.2	286.6	273.2	258.1
Jammu & Kashmir	111.9	106.1	111.8	123.5	130.3	130.3
Jharkhand	103.6	95.2	80.4	86.8	91.0	98.9
Karnataka	213.8	181.9	182.8	223.1	227.3	233.9
Kerala	195.7	163.6	165.7	193.1	192.4	192.9
Ladakh	441.8	484.1	534.9	587.6	685.8	715.3
Lakshadweep	256.6	274.6	258.8	266.2	312.1	357.5
Madhya Pradesh	108.3	100.3	89.1	97.6	101.2	105.6
Maharashtra	185.1	158.8	152.8	167.1	173.9	180.8
Manipur	93.6	86.9	80.2	98.3	77.3	82.0
Meghalaya	185.7	138.1	143.7	169.2	184.7	180.2
Mizoram	129.2	119.5	120.1	142.5	159.4	180.9
Nagaland	86.6	82.1	87.0	91.7	97.7	101.5
Odisha	143.7	141.3	134.7	144.4	160.0	159.8
Puducherry	415.2	331.7	337.5	510.1	518.6	518.3
Punjab	256.8	215.3	216.8	214.8	223.5	214.6
Rajasthan	159.1	133.8	129.2	134.4	138.4	143.0
Sikkim	214.1	178.0	191.5	222.0	219.1	217.3
Tamil Nadu	195.7	169.0	170.9	189.5	201.4	205.8
Telangana	197.0	176.3	181.8	192.3	198.4	198.7
Tripura	63.1	62.6	58.3	60.7	64.7	67.0
Uttar Pradesh	92.2	90.6	81.4	83.2	87.0	91.0
Uttarakhand	163.7	151.6	142.0	152.9	160.2	158.3
West Bengal	101.9	92.9	88.3	90.2	96.7	101.8
All India	**157.5**	**142.6**	**149.8**	**162.1**	**149.0**	**153.3**
Product-wise Per Capita Consumption of Petroleum Products						
Naphtha	9.8	10.2	10.5	8.8	9.9	9.3
MS	24.8	23.1	22.6	25.4	26.7	28.5
SKO	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
HSDO	68.2	60.0	56.3	62.4	64.4	65.1
LDO	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
F.O (Regular)	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.1
LSHS/HHS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
All India	**157.5**	**142.6**	**149.8**	**162.1**	**149.0**	**170.3**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off. (Consumption data is excluding Pvt. Import & SEZ sales)

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.5: Consumption of Petroleum Products and Market Share of Oil Companies in India

(Figures in TMT)

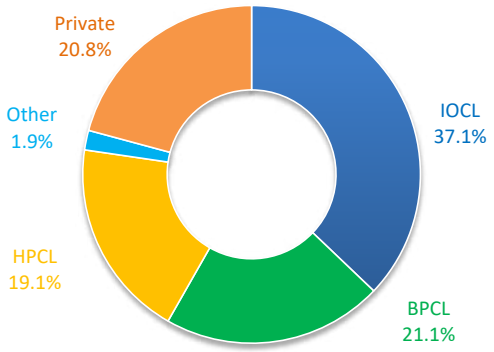
Year	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Other	Private	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019-20	81,935	41,851	37,416	4,502	48,422	2,14,127
	38.3%	19.5%	17.5%	2.1%	22.6%	100%
2020-21	72,740	37,552	34,942	4,144	44,918	1,94,295
	37.4%	19.3%	18.0%	2.1%	23.1%	100%
2021-22	77,942	41,086	36,713	4,590	41,366	2,01,697
	38.6%	20.4%	18.2%	2.3%	20.5%	100%
2022-23	87,158	47,592	41,269	4,512	42,491	2,23,022
	39.1%	21.3%	18.5%	2.0%	19.1%	100%
2023-24	87,325	49,392	43,395	4,109	50,039	2,34,259
	37.3%	21.1%	18.5%	1.8%	21.4%	100%
2024-25	**88,813.8**	**50,518.4**	**45,641.3**	**4485.8**	**49,762.2**	**2,39,221**
	37.1%	**21.1%**	**19.1%**	**1.9%**	**20.8%**	**100%**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

1. Other companies include CPCL, GAIL, MRPL, NRL & ONGC
2. Private includes sales by private oil companies, own consumption & direct private imports

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.4: Market share of oil companies in India during 2024-25 (%)



V.6: Deliveries made to International/Coastal Bunkers

(Figures in TMT)

Items	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% to Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
INTERNATIONAL BUNKERS							
F.O/LSHS	319	555	659	906	827	928.1	42.0
H.S.D	55	53	43	50	40	45.7	2.1
L.D.O	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	**374**	**609**	**702**	**956**	**867**	**974**	**44.1**
COASTAL BUNKERS							
F.O/LSHS	401	313	351	450	475	547.3	24.8
H.S.D	701	558	542	649	691	673.9	30.5
L.D.O	2	2	4	6	9	15.2	0.7
Total	**1,104**	**873**	**896**	**1,104**	**1,175**	**1,236**	**55.9**
TOTAL BUNKERS							
F.O/LSHS	721	869	1010	1356	1302	1475	66.8
H.S.D	756	611	585	699	731	720	32.6
L.D.O	2	2	4	6	9	15	0.7
Total	**1,479**	**1,482**	**1,598**	**2,061**	**2,042**	**2,210**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.7: Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

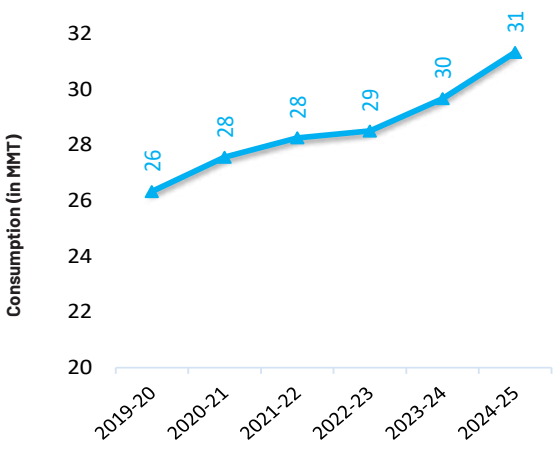
(Figures in TMT)

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Domestic Distribution	**23,076.0**	**25,128.1**	**25,501.6**	**25,381.6**	**26,207.4**	**27,653.5**	**88.3**
Non-Domestic/ Industry/Commercial	**2,614.4**	**1,886.0**	**2,238.8**	**2,606.1**	**2,759.9**	**2,679.8**	**8.6**
Transport	**172.8**	**119.0**	**123.0**	**108.4**	**89.5**	**75.6**	**0.2**
(i) Auto LPG	171.9	118.4	122.0	106.7	88.3	73.2	0.2
(ii) Railways	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.4	0.0
Power Generation	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Agriculture Sector	**25.7**	**28.1**	**29.6**	**21.7**	**26.5**	**24.7**	**0.1**
Mining	**0.1**	**1.5**	**3.5**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**9.0**	**0.0**
Manufacturing (Bulk LPG)	**153.4**	**215.0**	**180.0**	**228.5**	**375.1**	**369.6**	**1.2**
(i) Chemicals	20.7	36.0	42.3	63.7	170.1	165.2	0.5
(ii) Engineering	3.0	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.0
(iii) Electronics	5.5	5.3	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	0.0
(iv) Mechanical	15.4	11.9	10.2	9.0	11.5	9.4	0.0
(v) Metallurgical	61.3	108.6	75.0	60.8	66.7	100.2	0.3
(vi) Textiles	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.0
(vii) Other Consumer/ Industrial Goods	45.0	48.4	46.2	89.6	120.9	89.9	0.3
Resellers/Retail	**0.0**	**0.9**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**31.6**	**0.1**
Miscellaneous (Bulk)	**81.9**	**115.4**	**174.1**	**150.1**	**185.5**	**346.3**	**1.1**
Total Sales	**26,125.7**	**27,494.3**	**28,253.4**	**28,503.8**	**29,649.3**	**31,190.1**	**99.6**
Private Import	**204.0**	**64.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**14.1**	**137.8**	**0.4**
Total Consumption	**26,329.8**	**27,558.4**	**28,253.5**	**28,503.8**	**29,663.4**	**31,327.9**	**100**

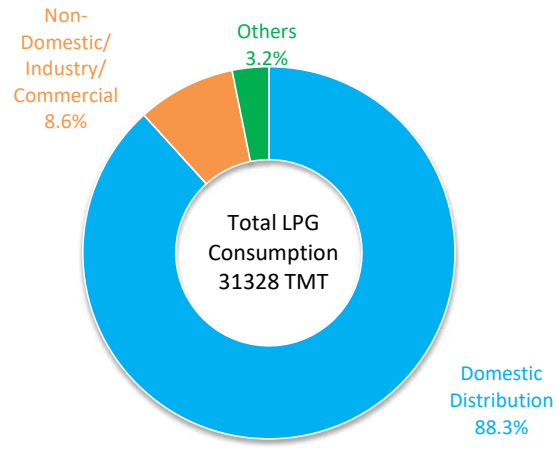
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.5: Trend of LPG Consumption



Figures V.6: Share of LPG Consumption in 2024-25



V.8: State-wise Consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.2	12.1	13.1	13.6	13.8	14.2	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	1,190.0	1,293.0	1,325.5	1,335.4	1,329.7	1,359.8	4.3
Arunachal Pradesh	23.2	23.8	25.4	26.9	28.4	29.8	0.1
Assam	450.9	505.7	486.3	509.4	536.2	614.5	2.0
Bihar	1,404.4	1,643.0	1,625.0	1,528.3	1,607.2	1,736.5	5.5
Chandigarh	56.4	46.5	52.6	55.1	54.5	55.8	0.2
Chhattisgarh	294.8	344.2	332.0	330.2	346.2	392.5	1.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	31.3	30.5	29.2	33.2	33.2	34.0	0.1
Delhi	822.6	733.0	771.1	787.8	792.9	783.6	2.5
Goa	71.1	65.4	71.1	74.7	77.0	78.6	0.3
Gujarat	1,173.6	1,186.3	1,282.0	1,405.0	1,441.9	1,518.3	4.8
Haryana	858.2	869.4	930.8	981.7	1,058.7	1,080.3	3.4
Himachal Pradesh	180.1	183.8	194.2	196.0	200.1	204.9	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	210.6	210.0	215.8	217.5	237.0	248.7	0.8
Jharkhand	378.0	424.7	399.3	393.1	414.5	452.2	1.4
Karnataka	1,769.7	1,840.7	1,927.9	1,996.8	2,094.6	2,230.3	7.1
Kerala	1,033.3	1,071.7	1,111.4	1,133.3	1,135.2	1,167.9	3.7
Ladakh	1.7	6.5	8.0	8.9	9.5	10.1	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1,068.2	1,137.0	1,140.2	1,140.4	1,192.6	1,263.7	4.0
Maharashtra	3,123.6	3,089.1	3,307.0	3,363.6	3,425.9	3,533.0	11.3
Manipur	40.8	48.6	51.9	55.6	53.6	49.9	0.2
Meghalaya	26.6	27.4	27.7	31.2	32.8	36.3	0.1
Mizoram	27.0	29.0	29.6	31.8	33.3	34.4	0.1
Nagaland	24.2	24.8	27.5	29.2	30.4	32.4	0.1
Odisha	553.1	692.0	638.4	627.2	683.6	767.9	2.5
Puducherry	44.9	47.2	47.8	46.9	49.0	49.9	0.2
Punjab	980.7	991.5	1,027.1	1,004.1	1,048.3	1,045.3	3.3
Rajasthan	1,389.9	1,412.7	1,494.1	1,534.8	1,633.9	1,692.7	5.4
Sikkim	16.8	16.2	18.2	20.3	21.2	22.0	0.1
Tamil Nadu	2,178.1	2,292.5	2,375.6	2,369.2	2,375.4	2,483.6	7.9
Telangana	1,001.4	1,027.5	1,086.9	1,123.7	1,133.1	1,181.4	3.8
Tripura	52.9	60.0	57.7	57.5	60.4	66.3	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	3,531.7	3,819.4	3,855.4	3,778.8	4,085.4	4,313.4	13.8
Uttarakhand	308.2	304.5	321.8	336.8	350.0	358.2	1.1
West Bengal	1,794.9	1,983.9	1,945.1	1,924.7	2,029.0	2,246.6	7.2
Total Sales	**26,125.7**	**27,494.3**	**28,253.4**	**28,503.8**	**29,649.5**	**3,1190.4**	**99.6**
Private Import	204.0	64.2	0.1	0.1	14.1	137.8	0.4
Total Consumption	**26,329.8**	**27,558.4**	**28,253.5**	**28,503.8**	**29,663.6**	**31,328.2**	**100**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.9: Sector-wise/State-wise Consumption (end use) of Naphtha

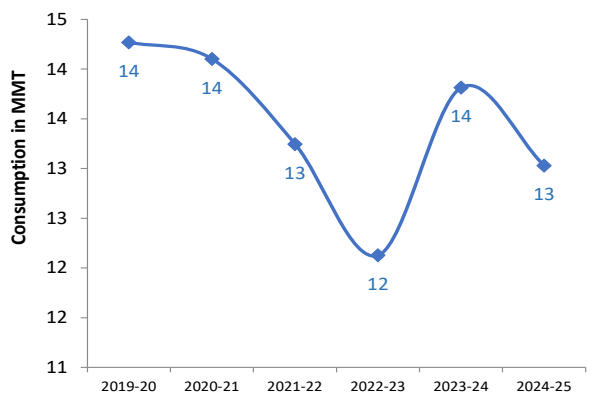
(Figures in TMT)

Sector & State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of Naphtha							
Fertilizers	149.7	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petrochemicals	10,874.5	11,339.4	11,903.7	10,402.4	10,424.3	11,456.7	87.9
Power	0.4	70.2	6.1	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Steel Plants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	879.6	885.2	799.5	713.8	1037.5	566.8	4.4
Total Sales	**11,904.2**	**12,360.4**	**12,709.3**	**11,135.5**	**11,461.8**	**12,023.6**	**92.3**
Pvt Import	1,305.5	1,133.5	160.7	273.1	714.8	640.8	4.9
SEZ data	1,058.0	606.5	375.6	717.9	1,635.5	364.1	2.8
Total Consumption	**14,267.8**	**14,100.4**	**13,245.6**	**12,126.5**	**13,812.1**	**13,028.4**	**100.0**
State-wise Consumption (end use) of Naphtha							
Andhra Pradesh	26.1	26.5	27.7	23.7	27.1	20.5	0.2
Assam	303.2	320.1	297.4	217.5	260.1	306.7	2.4
Gujarat	6,710.8	7,791.7	7,867.7	7,464.7	6,694.8	6,988.4	53.6
Haryana	3,199.0	3,003.9	3,446.6	2,540.5	3,331.2	3,490.1	26.8
Jharkhand	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	4.0	4.8	0.0
Karnataka	157.5	65.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Kerala	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Maharashtra	344.7	290.9	279.4	328.5	376.7	327.6	2.5
Odisha	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	38.4	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1.7	3.7	1.7	5.4	6.4	15.2	0.1
Telangana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
West Bengal	1,156.8	849.2	783.2	534.8	722.9	869.2	6.7
Total Sales	**11,904.2**	**12,360.4**	**12,709.3**	**11,135.5**	**11,461.8**	**12,023.6**	**92.3**
Private Import	1,305.5	1,133.5	160.7	273.1	714.8	640.8	4.9
SEZ Import	1,058.0	606.5	375.6	717.9	1,635.5	364.1	2.8
Total Consumption	**14,267.8**	**14,100.4**	**13,245.6**	**12,126.5**	**13,812.1**	**13,028.4**	**100.0**

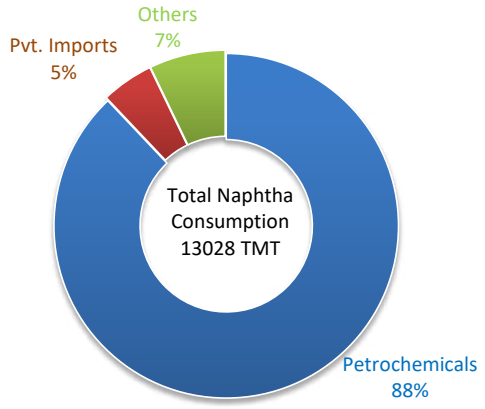
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.7: Trend of LPG Consumption



Figures V.8: Share of Naphtha Consumption in 2024-25



V.10: Sector-wise/State-wise Consumption (end use) of Kerosene

(Figures in TMT)

Sector & State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of Kerosene							
Domestic PDS	**2,173.7**	**1,586.6**	**1,291.8**	**308.2**	**298.4**	**230.0**	**56.4**
Commercial/Industry	86.5	68.6	63.8	62.0	62.2	63.0	15.4
Others	136.6	142.6	137.9	119.3	118.4	115.0	28.2
Total Consumption	**2,396.8**	**1,797.9**	**1,493.4**	**489.6**	**479.1**	**408.0**	**100.0**
State-wise Consumption (end use) of Kerosene							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.5
Arunachal Pradesh	10.0	10.5	9.7	8.1	8.8	8.5	2.1
Assam	138.8	120.3	92.3	10.7	8.8	4.7	1.2
Bihar	189.9	165.4	132.2	37.7	19.3	5.9	1.4
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Chhattisgarh	54.1	43.8	34.4	7.7	5.1	2.9	0.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delhi	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Goa	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	97.6	68.2	44.4	6.6	2.3	2.4	0.6
Haryana	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2
Himachal Pradesh	11.9	8.7	5.4	3.7	3.6	3.2	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	118.6	79.0	67.1	44.9	43.9	42.2	10.3
Jharkhand	83.5	64.8	53.7	14.8	8.4	3.0	0.7
Karnataka	64.5	41.4	26.3	14.7	15.5	15.7	3.8
Kerala	58.1	53.1	44.6	24.1	14.3	6.3	1.5
Ladakh	1.4	47.3	48.0	44.7	46.8	46.3	11.3
Lakshadweep	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	185.9	145.9	91.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
Maharashtra	54.0	23.8	14.9	5.8	3.9	2.7	0.7
Manipur	10.3	9.1	7.9	2.2	2.3	1.6	0.4
Meghalaya	14.9	14.0	12.5	2.1	2.4	1.6	0.4
Mizoram	2.8	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Nagaland	7.1	6.7	6.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Odisha	162.1	148.1	117.0	22.4	15.1	5.5	1.3
Puducherry	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Rajasthan	14.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.4
Sikkim	8.8	10.2	10.2	9.5	7.9	8.8	2.2
Tamil Nadu	153.9	130.4	104.9	73.8	55.8	41.7	10.2
Telangana	23.9	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Tripura	20.4	19.5	17.5	6.5	7.1	3.9	1.0
Uttar Pradesh	353.5	23.8	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.3
Uttarakhand	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.5	0.9
West Bengal	541.7	544.5	539.2	135.2	195.0	190.4	46.7
Total Consumption	**2,396.8**	**1,795.1**	**1,493.4**	**489.6**	**479.1**	**407.7**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.11: Sector-wise/State-wise Consumption (end use) of MS (Petrol)

(Figures in TMT)

Sector & State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of MS (Petrol)							
Retail/Resellers	**29,849.4**	**27,847.1**	**30,729.4**	**34,870.7**	**37,111.5**	**39,905.0**	**99.8**
Others	126.1	121.9	119.6	105.7	107.9	99.6	0.2
Grand Total	**29,975.5**	**27,969.0**	**30,849.0**	**34,976.4**	**37,219.4**	**40,004.5**	**100.0**
State-wise Consumption (end use) of MS (Petrol)							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.9	13.8	15.7	19.4	20.2	21.8	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	1,278.4	1,321.9	1,419.4	1,504.2	1,571.4	1,627.3	4.1
Arunachal Pradesh	51.8	50.6	55.4	66.7	78.0	89.7	0.2
Assam	445.1	431.9	510.0	611.2	668.1	720.1	1.8
Bihar	852.1	848.9	926.7	1,034.3	1,081.7	1,161.2	2.9
Chandigarh	126.8	91.4	110.0	114.4	119.8	129.4	0.3
Chhattisgarh	613.1	604.3	660.9	743.4	798.1	881.4	2.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	38.9	30.0	38.6	44.2	46.3	47.9	0.1
Delhi	876.0	668.8	693.3	899.5	960.3	1035.3	2.6
Goa	186.1	145.1	167.0	204.7	216.6	227.1	0.6
Gujarat	2,066.8	1,860.2	2,134.0	2397.8	2546.1	2701.2	6.8
Haryana	1,029.4	1,011.6	1,113.7	1203.3	1289.9	1430.3	3.6
Himachal Pradesh	238.0	233.1	272.3	306.4	320.8	356.9	0.9
Jammu & Kashmir	300.4	273.1	316.3	354.7	380.2	412.9	1.0
Jharkhand	526.5	512.5	574.1	660.4	693.0	756.3	1.9
Karnataka	2,270.5	2,123.9	2,235.0	2,648.1	2,899.4	3,054.3	7.6
Kerala	1,558.8	1,371.1	1,495.8	1,747.6	1,791.5	1,879.4	4.7
Ladakh	3.6	12.5	16.8	20.3	21.7	22.4	0.1
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1,463.7	1,461.1	1,542.7	1,705.3	1,825.1	1,955.2	4.9
Maharashtra	3,462.0	3,014.4	3,387.6	3,815.2	4,068.0	4,370.5	10.9
Manipur	68.2	62.1	67.5	88.4	75.5	83.3	0.2
Meghalaya	99.8	81.3	95.5	124.6	135.5	146.8	0.4
Mizoram	31.2	26.0	26.0	35.4	42.7	59.3	0.1
Nagaland	39.2	31.9	40.9	51.2	58.5	59.8	0.1
Odisha	834.5	782.4	863.9	992.6	1,058.6	1,156.3	2.9
Puducherry	133.8	108.4	128.5	168.4	181.1	192.3	0.5
Punjab	960.2	888.4	1,015.8	1,133.6	1,182.9	1,252.4	3.1
Rajasthan	1657.0	1,549.4	1,621.5	1,790.4	1,896.4	2,035.7	5.1
Sikkim	21.1	15.8	19.4	26.5	28.9	30.5	0.1
Tamil Nadu	2,735.4	2,580.6	2,758.1	3152.9	3,352.0	3,533.7	8.8
Telangana	1,288.3	1,199.5	1,357.3	1541.4	1675.1	1,801.2	4.5
Tripura	57.7	53.7	57.5	64.3	68.1	70.9	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	3,319.9	3,210.1	3,696.1	4,103.4	4,368.6	4,832.8	12.1
Uttarakhand	326.3	293.0	338.4	410.2	438.7	488.6	1.2
West Bengal	996.1	997.5	1,076.9	1,191.1	1,259.1	1,378.7	3.4
Total Consumption	**29,975.6**	**27,960.3**	**30,848.6**	**34,976.2**	**37,219.2**	**40,004.5**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.12: Sector-wise/State-wise Consumption (end use) of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)

(Figures in TMT)

Sector & State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of ATF							
Foreign airlines	1,853.4	733.3	994.3	1,745.9	2,057.0	2,303.0	25.6
Indian airlines	6,136.1	2,955.3	4,002.1	5,595.4	6,158.2	6,638.1	73.9
Others	9.1	8.3	10.7	35.5	30.4	41.0	0.5
Total Sales	**7,998.6**	**3,696.9**	**5,007.1**	**7,376.7**	**8,245.6**	**8,982.1**	**100.0**
Pvt Import	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.6	0.03
Total Consumption	**7,998.6**	**3,697.8**	**5,008.0**	**7,378.1**	**8,247.1**	**8,984.7**	**100.0**
State-wise Consumption (end use) ATF							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.3	7.9	12.1	17.3	20.5	18.5	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	73.7	38.3	58.1	78.8	73.7	92.8	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.0	4.0	5.0	0.1
Assam	159.3	105.1	122.6	129.8	131.4	135.5	1.5
Bihar	38.5	19.8	26.6	35.5	34.5	33.0	0.4
Chandigarh	23.1	31.1	28.8	26.9	29.4	88.5	1.0
Chhattisgarh	42.3	21.8	28.5	32.4	29.4	31.0	0.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.0
Delhi	2,047.7	982.0	1,314.4	1,948.7	2,125.0	2,562.3	28.5
Goa	159.5	48.6	87.7	132.9	197.2	162.7	1.8
Gujarat	250.1	117.1	172.0	293.7	339.2	375.8	4.2
Haryana	26.0	25.0	27.8	26.4	26.4	12.9	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	6.7	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.8	1.2	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	46.0	29.8	53.4	93.7	85.1	39.0	0.4
Jharkhand	51.0	15.5	26.7	39.8	44.4	48.7	0.5
Karnataka	698.6	376.1	453.1	709.7	795.9	1,018.5	11.3
Kerala	533.1	181.1	302.0	498.2	544.4	521.8	5.8
Ladakh	1.1	4.1	3.8	7.1	6.2	2.7	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.06	0.12	0.16	0.1	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	78.4	49.6	75.9	117.9	119.9	115.8	1.3
Maharashtra	1,399.5	550.6	699.3	1,125.4	1,468.4	1,568.5	17.5
Manipur	10.5	3.6	3.3	10.7	11.3	9.4	0.1
Meghalaya	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.0
Mizoram	1.8	0.5	0.9	3.3	4.4	7.0	0.1
Nagaland	2.9	1.9	5.0	5.3	4.3	5.2	0.1
Odisha	92.0	54.2	63.3	83.8	90.0	91.1	1.0
Puducherry	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Punjab	163.9	97.6	131.8	172.8	174.5	93.5	1.0
Rajasthan	171.4	93.2	141.4	157.2	169.3	154.4	1.7
Sikkim	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	638.5	250.6	340.6	486.8	522.1	567.6	6.3
Telangana	541.1	242.3	314.9	459.1	498.8	488.0	5.4
Tripura	9.2	2.8	4.4	13.0	16.9	16.1	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	256.3	165.4	211.1	273.2	288.2	316.3	3.5
Uttarakhand	15.6	5.6	15.5	28.7	26.0	14.9	0.2
West Bengal	435.6	168.2	273.4	358.8	356.7	382.7	4.3
Total Sales	**7,998.6**	**3,696.9**	**5,007.1**	**7,376.8**	**8,245.5**	**8,982.2**	**100.0**
Private Import	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	0.03
Total Consumption	**7,998.6**	**3,697.8**	**5,008.0**	**7,378.1**	**8,247.0**	**8,984.7**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.13: Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil

(Figures in TMT)

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Resellers/ Retail	**70,704.1**	**63,373.6**	**66,404.4**	**80,026.2**	**79,135.1**	**80,090.3**	**87.6**
Transport (Direct Sales)	6,011.0	3,256.7	4,089.0	2,607.7	4,504.8	4,249.8	4.6
(i) Road Transport	2,659.8	1,373.8	1,694.1	146.5	2,282.0	2,274.7	2.5
(ii) Aviation	3.5	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.0
(iii) Shipping	808.4	658.3	643.8	744.6	764.0	764.3	0.8
(iv) Railways	2,539.3	1,222.3	1,748.4	1,715.4	1,457.6	1,210.0	1.3
Agriculture	**615.9**	**570.6**	**530.4**	**298.6**	**412.9**	**464.3**	**0.5**
Power Generation	**214.0**	**203.6**	**213.4**	**165.9**	**202.0**	**198.0**	**0.2**
Mining & Quarrying	**1542.1**	**1,642.2**	**1,540.4**	**1,053.2**	**1,328.2**	**1,555.5**	**1.7**
Manufacturing Industry	**1,334.2**	**1,355.1**	**1,290.5**	**439.4**	**1,252.6**	**1,549.2**	**1.7**
(i) Iron & Steel (Metallurgy)	134.9	125.9	136.3	70.3	101.3	117.6	0.1
(ii) Textile	20.0	15.6	15.9	2.9	6.2	6.1	0.0
(iii) Cement	266.4	265.7	235.5	124.4	501.7	455.3	0.5
(iv) Ceramic & Glass	6.9	5.3	5.4	2.6	3.7	3.7	0.0
(v) Chemicals & Allied	123.2	106.0	97.6	57.4	71.6	72.7	0.1
(vi) Aluminium	12.9	15.1	20.3	11.2	10.8	9.5	0.0
(vii) Civil Engineering	582.3	654.7	605.0	86.1	364.1	426.5	0.5
(vii) Elec./Electronics	13.0	8.6	9.5	7.4	8.8	7.4	0.0
(ix) Mechanical	116.6	106.4	114.6	45.1	81.4	98.2	0.1
(x) Fertilizers	6.1	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	0.0
(xi) Other Consumer/ Industrial Goods	51.9	46.6	45.8	28.1	98.3	347.6	0.4
Miscellaneous	2,064.1	2,232.3	2,552.0	1,242.0	2,749.0	3,258.3	3.6
Total Sales	**82,485.4**	**72,634.1**	**76,620.1**	**85,833.0**	**89,584.6**	**91,365.4**	**100.0**
Private Import	116.7	78.5	38.5	67.7	41.4	41.9	0.0
Total Consumption	**82,602.1**	**72,712.6**	**76,658.6**	**85,900.7**	**89,626.0**	**91,407.3**	**100.0**

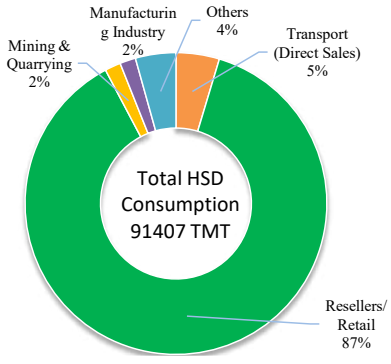
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.9: Trend of HSD Consumption (in MMT)



V.10: Share of HSD Consumption in 2024-25



V.14: State-wise Consumption of High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	157	132	142	163	161	179	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	3,834	3,405	3,432	3,461	3,640	3,512	3.8
Arunachal Pradesh	162	175	193	227	245	253	0.3
Assam	1,024	904	1,123	1,328	1,312	1,278	1.4
Bihar	2,367	2,137	2,055	2,398	2,367	2,445	2.7
Chandigarh	198	127	171	211	245	257	0.3
Chhattisgarh	1,648	1,608	1,657	1,930	2,126	2,318	2.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	234	162	175	213	183	173	0.2
Delhi	835	499	598	662	614	558	0.6
Goa	306	233	276	294	274	281	0.3
Gujarat	5,608	5,090	5,780	6,927	7,179	7,318	8.0
Haryana	4,717	4,435	4,450	4,206	4,275	4,286	4.7
Himachal Pradesh	668	610	777	1,003	795	787	0.9
Jammu & Kashmir	676	576	699	822	916	942	1.0
Jharkhand	1,968	1,742	1,661	1,755	1,889	2,020	2.2
Karnataka	6,602	5,575	6,204	8,042	8,351	8,259	9.0
Kerala	2,557	1,923	2,101	2,486	2,413	2,419	2.6
Ladakh	5	56	68	80	97	103	0.1
Lakshadweep	15	16	16	16	19	21	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	3,655	3,369	3,375	3,885	4,164	4,392	4.8
Maharashtra	9,529	8,031	8,322	9,291	9,927	10,450	11.4
Manipur	118	109	119	150	104	118	0.1
Meghalaya	356	281	331	397	438	413	0.5
Mizoram	75	69	83	101	111	119	0.1
Nagaland	90	89	101	110	122	127	0.1
Odisha	2,662	2,535	2,594	2,929	3,287	3,391	3.7
Puducherry	290	211	300	553	573	584	0.6
Punjab	3,214	2,742	3,113	3,265	3,467	3,347	3.7
Rajasthan	5,272	4,337	4,452	5,074	5,495	5,814	6.4
Sikkim	78	60	74	91	90	87	0.1
Tamil Nadu	6,191	5,007	5,371	5,999	6,287	6,344	6.9
Telangana	3,622	3,253	3,556	3,529	3,668	3,647	4.0
Tripura	87	89	95	101	109	118	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	9,485	9,385	9,496	9,859	10,308	10,636	11.6
Uttarakhand	744	657	700	780	815	822	0.9
West Bengal	3,439	3,008	2,962	3,497	3,522	3,546	3.9
Total Sales	**82,485**	**72,634**	**76,620**	**85,833**	**89,585**	**91,365**	**100.0**
Private Import	117	79	39	68	41	41.9	0.0
Total Consumption	**82,602**	**72,713**	**76,659**	**85,901**	**89,626**	**91,407**	**100**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.
Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.15: Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of Light Diesel Oil (LDO)

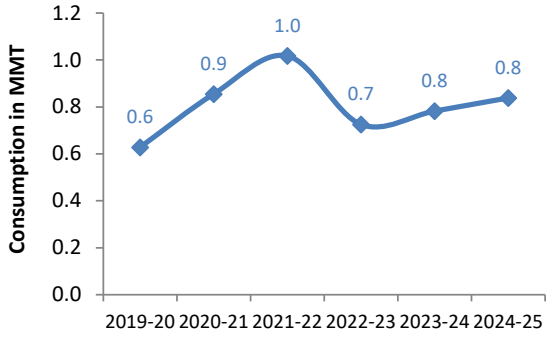
(Figures in TMT)

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Transport	**4.5**	**5.0**	**6.1**	**7.6**	**11.0**	**17.0**	**2.0**
(i) Road Transport	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.2
(ii) Shipping	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.5	9.1	15.2	1.8
(iii) Railways	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0
Agriculture	**12.5**	**15.3**	**17.7**	**13.8**	**11.5**	**8.9**	**1.1**
Power Generation	**342.1**	**252.3**	**288.6**	**260.6**	**290.4**	**338.9**	**40.4**
Mining & Quarrying	**14.4**	**7.7**	**10.3**	**12.5**	**10.6**	**9.6**	**1.1**
Manufacturing Industry	**153.2**	**308.4**	**296.8**	**233.3**	**214.3**	**172.6**	**20.6**
(i) Civil Engineering	43.1	136.6	101.6	66.1	48.6	52.5	6.3
(ii) Metallurgical	64.0	78.2	91.8	87.4	78.5	43.8	5.2
(iii) Textile & Fibre	1.9	3.9	3.1	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.0
(iv) Cement	11.7	17.0	23.7	16.6	32.7	24.0	2.9
(v) Ceramic & Glass	0.5	0.9	6.2	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.1
(vi) Chemicals & Allied	16.5	50.4	33.5	24.3	24.6	30.5	3.6
(vii) Aluminium	5.4	5.7	6.9	9.7	8.7	5.5	0.7
(viii) Elec./Electronics	0.1	1.1	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.1	0.13
(ix) Mechanical	6.2	8.6	13.7	8.8	4.8	4.6	0.5
(x) Other Consumer/ Industrial Goods	3.8	6.0	14.5	10.8	12.3	9.4	1.1
Resellers	**37.5**	**124.8**	**206.0**	**60.6**	**56.1**	**59.7**	**7.1**
Miscellaneous	**63.3**	**128.9**	**187.2**	**131.7**	**187.2**	**231.2**	**27.6**
Total Sales	**627.5**	**842.4**	**1012.7**	**720.1**	**781.1**	**837.9**	**100.0**
Pvt Import	**0.0**	**12.4**	**4.9**	**5.2**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Consumption	**627.5**	**854.8**	**1017.6**	**725.3**	**782.0**	**837.9**	**100.0**

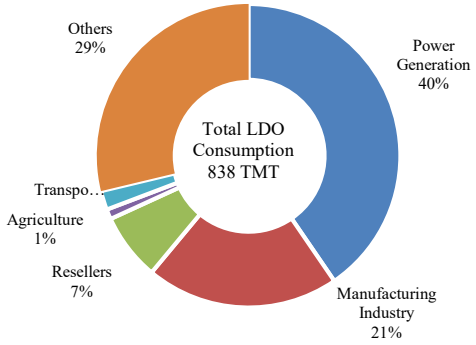
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.11: Trend of LDO Consumption



V.12: Share of LDO Consumption in 2024-25



V.16: State-wise Consumption (end use) of Light Diesel Oil (LDO)

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	20.4	35.5	36.2	22.1	28.0	36.1	4.3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	3.6	3.8	5.0	3.3	4.1	2.2	0.3
Bihar	42.8	40.4	33.7	28.3	30.9	36.4	4.3
Chandigarh	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0
Chhattisgarh	42.5	43.2	42.4	49.0	45.8	47.2	5.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.8	4.2	2.8	0.3
Delhi	0.7	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1
Gujarat	29.4	108.4	146.2	73.2	60.1	59.2	7.1
Haryana	25.4	23.1	25.1	21.1	21.6	13.6	1.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	18.9	38.9	49.4	62.6	53.5	59.3	7.1
Karnataka	20.2	22.3	24.3	15.9	17.8	15.1	1.8
Kerala	5.8	16.5	12.8	8.7	9.1	11.2	1.3
Ladakh	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	55.2	34.3	28.5	21.7	21.1	23.9	2.9
Maharashtra	80.7	140.5	213.4	106.8	121.6	128.6	15.3
Manipur	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Odisha	55.9	48.7	59.9	57.2	56.6	57.3	6.8
Puducherry	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.1
Punjab	9.2	12.3	11.5	8.1	7.3	16.2	1.9
Rajasthan	48.6	70.2	82.2	44.2	44.0	34.4	4.1
Sikkim	1.7	3.7	5.9	3.8	2.6	2.3	0.3
Tamil Nadu	19.5	35.4	35.8	27.8	29.0	29.2	3.5
Telangana	14.2	28.8	22.1	28.5	35.5	26.8	3.2
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	85.9	82.0	99.5	83.4	118.9	179.3	21.4
Uttarakhand	1.0	7.1	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	43.6	38.5	64.2	50.1	65.1	54.2	6.5
Total Sales	**627.9**	**843.0**	**1012.7**	**720.3**	**780.8**	**838.2**	**100.0**
Private Import	0.0	12.4	4.9	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Consumption	**627.9**	**855.4**	**1017.6**	**725.5**	**781.7**	**838.2**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.17: Sector-wise Consumption (end use) of Furnace Oil

(Figures in TMT)

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Transport	**849.2**	**1,022.4**	**1,209.0**	**1,561.3**	**1,501.6**	**1,681.6**	**29.4**
(i) Road Transport	120.5	132.1	172.4	178.3	173.7	177.3	3.1
(ii) Shipping	728.7	890.3	1,036.2	1,382.6	1,322.3	1,503.8	26.3
(iii) Railways	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other Transport (incl. Agri. Retail Trade)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.0
Agriculture	**70.9**	**80.0**	**64.8**	**50.3**	**33.5**	**33.2**	**0.6**
Power Generation	**302.7**	**226.1**	**311.5**	**418.1**	**282.6**	**287.0**	**5.0**
Mining & Quarrying	**89.7**	**104.6**	**144.2**	**96.9**	**133.9**	**92.4**	**1.6**
Manufacturing Industry	**2,142.5**	**1,874.5**	**2,091.8**	**1,966.1**	**1,754.3**	**1,587.8**	**27.8**
(i) Civil Engineering	48.8	58.0	52.8	42.1	34.1	31.0	0.5
(ii) Metallurgical	778.5	666.2	758.4	684.4	591.2	393.7	6.9
(iii) Textile & Fibre	41.0	35.7	26.9	14.2	13.6	10.3	0.2
(iv) Cement	25.3	22.1	23.2	20.4	12.4	10.4	0.2
(v) Ceramic & Glass	79.0	59.9	99.3	126.7	145.3	82.6	1.4
(vi) Chemicals & Allied	240.4	226.5	232.7	201.3	157.7	219.1	3.8
(vii) Aluminium	338.6	348.8	390.3	384.5	385.5	379.0	6.6
(viii) Electrical	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.5	3.7	2.7	0.05
(ix) Mechanical	23.0	16.8	15.6	11.6	11.0	6.4	0.1
(x) Fertilizers	386.9	294.9	341.3	317.5	285.0	298.8	5.2
(xi) Other Consumer/ Industrial Goods)	179.7	143.6	149.7	161.0	114.7	153.8	2.7
Resellers	**289.6**	**267.8**	**211.2**	**153.1**	**131.9**	**82.0**	**1.4**
Miscellaneous	**1,398.1**	**1,329.9**	**1,388.0**	**1,407.8**	**1,365.7**	**1,392.0**	**24.3**
Total Sales	**5,142.8**	**4,905.2**	**5,420.5**	**5,653.6**	**5,203.5**	**5,156.1**	**90.1**
Private Import	774.9	316.0	411.4	536.8	518.1	563.8	9.9
Total Consumption	**5,917.7**	**5,221.2**	**5,831.9**	**6,190.4**	**5,721.6**	**5,719.9**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.13: Trend of Furnace Oil Consumption

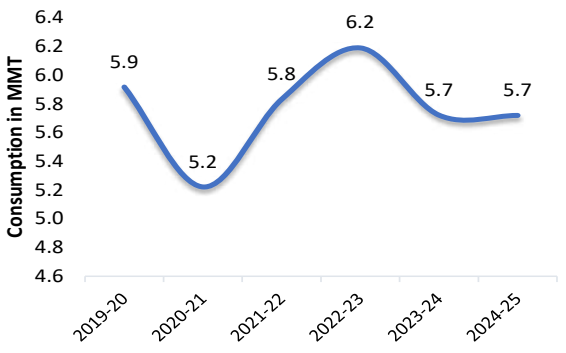
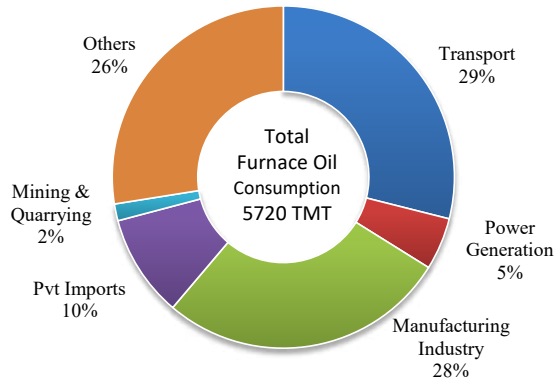


Figure V.14: Share of Furnace Oil Consumption in 2024-25



V.18: State-wise Consumption of Furnace Oil

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	258.5	242.7	239.4	357.0	391.1	469.6	8.2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	4.9	6.7	6.5	5.6	4.7	5.0	0.1
Bihar	28.6	25.9	28.5	25.9	44.5	31.2	0.5
Chandigarh	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.0
Chhattisgarh	161.4	149.9	165.6	173.1	151.4	135.3	2.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	104.8	124.8	89.2	43.7	48.5	74.2	1.3
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	39.2	30.6	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	748.3	823.0	1021.7	1223.3	949.5	1,117.1	19.5
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	40.4	43.6	40.8	27.6	2.5	0.8	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.0
Jharkhand	112.2	106.9	122.2	136.3	142.3	111.9	2.0
Karnataka	291.8	259.0	271.4	275.2	309.3	308.3	5.4
Kerala	278.0	332.7	344.2	422.6	439.2	417.5	7.3
Ladakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.8	85.8	88.2	77.1	71.1	60.7	1.1
Maharashtra	766.3	666.6	716.6	667.1	546.5	642.1	11.2
Manipur	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Nagaland	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	927.5	914.0	1,034.5	1,019.1	1,069.4	857.7	15.0
Puducherry	38.9	35.1	37.0	36.3	38.5	34.6	0.6
Punjab	171.0	146.7	160.7	138.0	128.3	118.7	2.1
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	502.7	382.7	433.0	493.2	399.2	405.2	7.1
Telangana	109.6	102.2	117.2	139.1	96.3	107.0	1.9
Tripura	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	28.5	13.1	0.2
Uttarakhand	67.9	72.7	99.0	109.2	118.6	51.9	0.9
West Bengal	390.0	347.5	371.2	277.6	220.5	191.8	3.4
Total Sales	**5,142.8**	**4,905.2**	**5,420.5**	**5,653.6**	**5,203.5**	**5,156.1**	**90.1**
Private Import & SEZ State	774.9	316.0	411.4	536.8	518.1	563.8	9.9
Total Consumption	**5,917.7**	**5,221.2**	**5,831.9**	**6,190.4**	**5,721.6**	**5,719.9**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.19: Sector-wise/State-wise Consumption (end use) of Low Sulphur Heavy Stock

(Figures in TMT)

Sector & State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sector-wise Consumption of Low Sulphur Heavy Stock							
Agriculture	**6.4**	**6.8**	**6.5**	**3.5**	**10.9**	**9.5**	**1.2**
Power Generation	**17.9**	**10.7**	**29.7**	**18.9**	**37.5**	**40.1**	**5.2**
Mining	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**
Manufacturing Industry	**202.0**	**196.3**	**191.2**	**250.3**	**224.8**	**174.4**	**22.4**
(i) Civil Engineering	6.1	7.4	7.4	4.3	1.7	4.2	0.5
(ii) Metallurgical	78.7	66.2	66.8	63.8	46.8	23.6	3.0
(iii) Iron & Steel	86.3	93.9	88.3	123.0	121.1	100.4	12.9
(iv) Textile & Fibre	2.5	3.5	6.5	10.1	10.3	9.9	1.3
(v) Cement	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
(vi) Chemicals & Allied	12.4	10.2	6.5	3.8	6.6	8.0	1.0
(vii) Electrical	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
(viii) Mechanical	0.8	2.3	2.0	2.9	5.3	4.5	0.6
(ix) Fertilizers	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.1	5.8	7.5	1.0
(x) Other Consumer/ Industrial Goods)	12.7	11.3	12.0	38.9	27.2	16.1	2.1
Miscellaneous	**113.0**	**116.0**	**151.9**	**416.7**	**534.7**	**501.8**	**64.5**
Resellers	**50.3**	**48.5**	**67.4**	**83.6**	**64.8**	**51.3**	**6.6**
Total Sales	**389.6**	**378.3**	**446.7**	**773.0**	**872.7**	**777.4**	**100.0**
Pvt Import	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total Consumption	**389.6**	**378.3**	**446.7**	**773.0**	**872.7**	**777.4**	**100.0**
State-wise Consumption of Low Sulphur Heavy Stock							
Andhra Pradesh	69.1	82.0	74.4	75.6	76.0	66.4	8.5
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.5	21.0	2.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	4.1	0.5
Delhi	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	0.0	0.0	4.1	22.7	32.9	24.3	3.1
Gujarat	1.3	1.7	20.6	54.0	40.3	53.4	6.9
Haryana	57.1	59.1	77.5	82.3	75.9	37.9	4.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.3	3.3	4.0	5.6	16.1	10.4	1.3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.2
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Kerala	2.1	0.1	5.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ladakh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	1.6	4.8	1.9	1.2	2.3	0.3
Maharashtra	6.2	14.2	47.6	154.3	187.0	195.1	25.1
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	1.0	4.0	0.5
Puducherry	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0
Punjab	2.9	2.0	0.9	5.7	9.3	4.3	0.6
Rajasthan	78.9	68.0	72.1	82.0	87.4	87.2	11.2
Tamil Nadu	0.9	0.7	0.0	43.9	25.5	4.4	0.6
Telangana	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	148.0	138.1	130.7	142.3	137.2	117.6	15.1
Uttarakhand	6.5	7.3	3.8	6.4	13.2	27.2	3.5
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.1	73.4	151.2	113.1	14.6
Total Consumption	**389.5**	**378.2**	**446.7**	**773.0**	**872.8**	**777.4**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.20: State-wise Consumption of Lubes & Greases

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	27.2	31.3	36.3	39.1	42.4	36.2	0.8
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0
Assam	28.5	39.2	37.8	39.2	53.2	45.5	1.0
Bihar	13.7	13.4	13.5	13.6	16.4	15.8	0.3
Chandigarh	4.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.5	0.1
Chhattisgarh	20.3	20.3	22.7	25.8	26.9	27.6	0.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	147.2	181.2	164.2	191.4	175.7	198.7	4.3
Delhi	15.6	13.9	13.8	13.1	14.2	16.9	0.4
Goa	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.2	0.1
Gujarat	96.4	109.3	127.5	125.2	134.6	126.7	2.8
Haryana	53.1	50.5	55.4	65.8	58.9	49.0	1.1
Himachal Pradesh	12.5	15.1	10.7	12.8	16.5	12.7	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7.5	7.3	9.5	9.7	11.0	10.6	0.2
Jharkhand	30.5	30.1	30.4	33.4	40.1	40.5	0.9
Karnataka	46.0	55.0	61.0	61.7	69.8	71.4	1.6
Kerala	41.2	45.5	43.9	41.3	43.5	41.9	0.9
Ladakh	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	42.6	41.5	42.1	43.8	48.2	49.4	1.1
Maharashtra	303.3	330.2	380.7	449.5	486.8	521.2	11.4
Manipur	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Meghalaya	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Nagaland	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0
Odisha	21.0	22.1	25.3	26.2	30.2	32.6	0.7
Puducherry	2.1	1.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.8	0.1
Punjab	40.9	40.6	42.8	37.5	40.5	41.4	0.9
Rajasthan	49.9	59.1	57.7	55.1	61.0	56.1	1.2
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Tamil Nadu	99.1	132.7	144.3	167.6	175.3	189.5	4.1
Telangana	46.3	52.8	43.8	44.0	47.1	47.3	1.0
Tripura	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	76.4	82.8	89.6	85.6	83.1	87.9	1.9
Uttarakhand	17.0	21.9	14.5	15.1	17.3	16.4	0.4
West Bengal	65.2	66.5	80.4	77.9	96.1	103.1	2.3
Total Sales	**1,316.6**	**1,475.4**	**1,563.0**	**1,690.4**	**1,806.3**	**1,854.4**	**40.5**
Private Import	2,516.8	2,621.9	2,977.3	2,046.7	2,280.9	2,726.4	59.5
Total Consumption	**3,833.4**	**4,097.3**	**4,540.3**	**3,737.2**	**4,087.2**	**4,580.7**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.21: State-wise Consumption of Petcoke

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	541.3	402.1	524.9	775.0	599.1	557.9	2.5
Assam	183.4	205.9	182.3	184.0	158.6	158.8	0.7
Bihar	194.4	198.0	155.0	185.2	240.1	238.7	1.1
Chandigarh	21.8	10.3	1.8	2.9	14.3	9.9	0.0
Chhattisgarh	634.0	395.5	442.3	595.1	457.2	289.2	1.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Goa	6.5	12.6	6.3	11.9	5.0	2.6	0.0
Gujarat	1,594.1	904.5	1,161.8	1,104.8	981.3	867.1	3.9
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	463.0	343.7	532.3	497.0	617.2	483.0	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	73.4	75.3	87.9	87.2	55.5	52.3	0.2
Jharkhand	65.2	30.6	9.2	3.5	33.5	92.4	0.4
Karnataka	865.2	518.3	804.0	774.6	576.7	690.8	3.1
Kerala	15.3	26.7	15.3	20.7	24.7	18.4	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	822.2	580.0	725.7	1,022.5	955.6	926.2	4.2
Maharashtra	125.9	69.6	93.0	124.1	108.2	131.7	0.6
Meghalaya	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Odisha	356.4	406.5	424.8	520.0	697.4	649.4	3.0
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	2	-
Punjab	1,249.3	783.8	801.8	621.6	614.4	558.6	2.5
Rajasthan	1,835.5	1,197.7	1,924.6	1,670.2	1,514.4	1,517.1	6.9
Tamil Nadu	815.6	538.7	736.0	828.9	965.3	1,026.4	4.7
Telangana	77.0	75.8	161.3	234.8	196.5	153.9	0.7
Uttar Pradesh	108.8	105.0	38.4	43.7	34.0	15.0	0.1
Uttarakhand	111.3	73.4	77.8	27.8	37.1	22.0	0.1
West Bengal	67.0	115.9	214.7	230.8	322.6	365.4	1.7
Total Sales	**10,274.7**	**7,070.1**	**9,121.2**	**9,566.6**	**9210.1**	**8,828.8**	**40.1**
Private Import	10,674.1	8,256.2	4,213.4	8,663.7	10,955.8	13,152.6	59.8
SEZ data	759.4	278.8	920.9	112.6	152.7	20.9	0.1
Total Consumption	**21,708.2**	**15,605.2**	**14,255.4**	**18,342.9**	**20,318.5**	**22,002.3**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.22: State-wise Consumption of Bitumen

(Figures in TMT)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total Cons. 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.7	4.4	6.4	6.7	6.0	7.0	0.1
Andhra Pradesh	190.6	207.2	184.3	184.2	201.0	249.0	2.9
Arunachal Pradesh	15.0	14.0	17.2	14.5	9.7	11.4	0.1
Assam	30.3	23.1	20.6	19.9	21.9	22.2	0.3
Bihar	260.1	421.2	361.6	276.8	314.2	289.8	3.4
Chandigarh	3.2	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
Chhattisgarh	130.5	162.5	180.5	236.4	249.5	156.9	1.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	5.2	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.8	2.9	0.0
Delhi	1.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.0
Goa	12.9	9.0	27.3	26.3	19.9	27.7	0.3
Gujarat	374.7	391.2	537.7	741.3	612.2	738.6	8.6
Haryana	135.4	253.8	279.3	187.7	198.1	221.3	2.6
Himachal Pradesh	64.9	74.4	74.7	64.3	58.1	69.0	0.8
Jammu & Kashmir	43.4	37.7	39.8	29.7	38.4	34.3	0.4
Jharkhand	170.2	160.3	153.5	217.3	260.1	350.6	4.1
Karnataka	190.8	156.5	127.5	110.2	123.0	137.1	1.6
Kerala	242.7	269.5	239.0	219.2	184.1	200.6	2.3
Ladakh	0.1	13.8	14.3	14.5	24.3	30.2	0.4
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	227.9	259.9	249.0	191.4	242.6	268.5	3.1
Maharashtra	653.2	663.3	560.6	585.8	617.0	594.2	6.9
Manipur	5.4	3.0	2.4	6.5	3.1	4.6	0.1
Meghalaya	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.8	7.6	9.9	0.1
Mizoram	3.1	3.1	4.3	2.9	5.5	6.0	0.1
Nagaland	7.0	7.3	8.8	5.9	1.9	3.9	0.0
Odisha	99.9	112.1	113.0	113.2	130.9	159.0	1.9
Puducherry	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Punjab	232.2	153.2	149.7	90.5	80.5	83.2	1.0
Rajasthan	335.8	309.4	325.1	280.1	278.1	274.2	3.2
Sikkim	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Tamil Nadu	464.8	517.5	428.0	565.9	728.9	635.9	7.4
Telangana	188.2	197.0	153.7	155.9	168.1	120.9	1.4
Tripura	4.0	3.5	4.4	5.5	5.9	4.3	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	721.9	776.2	770.3	690.3	790.0	837.8	9.8
Uttarakhand	44.2	78.6	32.3	31.0	37.9	52.1	0.6
West Bengal	227.2	194.9	163.5	210.6	208.8	201.8	2.4
Total Sales	**5,097.7**	**5,492.4**	**5,241.1**	**5,295.5**	**5,631.3**	**5,806.9**	**67.7**
Private Import	1,622.6	2,031.5	2,575.3	2,745.6	3,175.9	2,774.6	32.3
Total Consumption	**6,720.4**	**7,523.9**	**7,816.3**	**8,041.1**	**8,807.2**	**8,581.5**	**100.0**

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

V.23: Consumption of Natural Gas

(Figures in MMSCM)

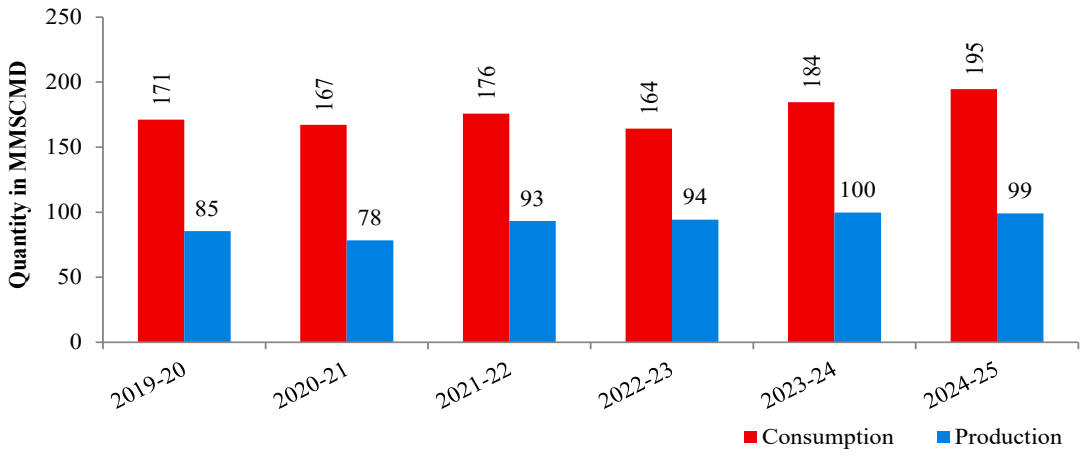
Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Energy Purpose							
Power	11,080	10,836	10,157	8,153	9,083	8,892	12.5
Industrial & Manufacturing	701	555	829	865	1,458	2,802	3.9
City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network	10,883	9,230	12,175	12,028	13,492	15,051	21.1
Agriculture (Tea Plantation)	200	177	156	154	142	153	0.2
Internal Consumption for Pipeline System	525	439	486	1,764	1,922	1,968	2.8
Refinery	7,786	7,911	5,312	3,909	5,554	5,864	8.2
LPG Shrinkage	858	900	1,070	976	1,001	919	1.3
Miscellaneous	4,209	4,569	9,229	8,534	10,971	10,376	14.6
Total Consumption of Energy Purpose	**36,241**	**34,617**	**39,414**	**36,383**	**43,623**	**46,025**	**64.6**
(b) Non-Energy Purpose							
Fertilizer Industry	16,115	17,781	18,079	19,400	21,035	20,483	28.8
Petrochemical	3,569	3,072	2,864	1,959	2,975	3,355	4.7
Sponge Iron	567	647	1,134	960	1,177	1,332	1.9
Total Consumption of Non-Energy Purpose	**20,251**	**21,500**	**22,077**	**22,319**	**25,187**	**25,170**	**35.4**
Total Sectoral Sales (a+b)	**56,492**	**56,117**	**61,491**	**58,702**	**68,810**	**71,195**	**100.0**
Total Consumption **	**62,609**	**60,981**	**64,159**	**59,969**	**67,512**	**71,196**	**-**
Total Consumption in MMSCMD	**171**	**167**	**176**	**164**	**184**	**195**	**-**

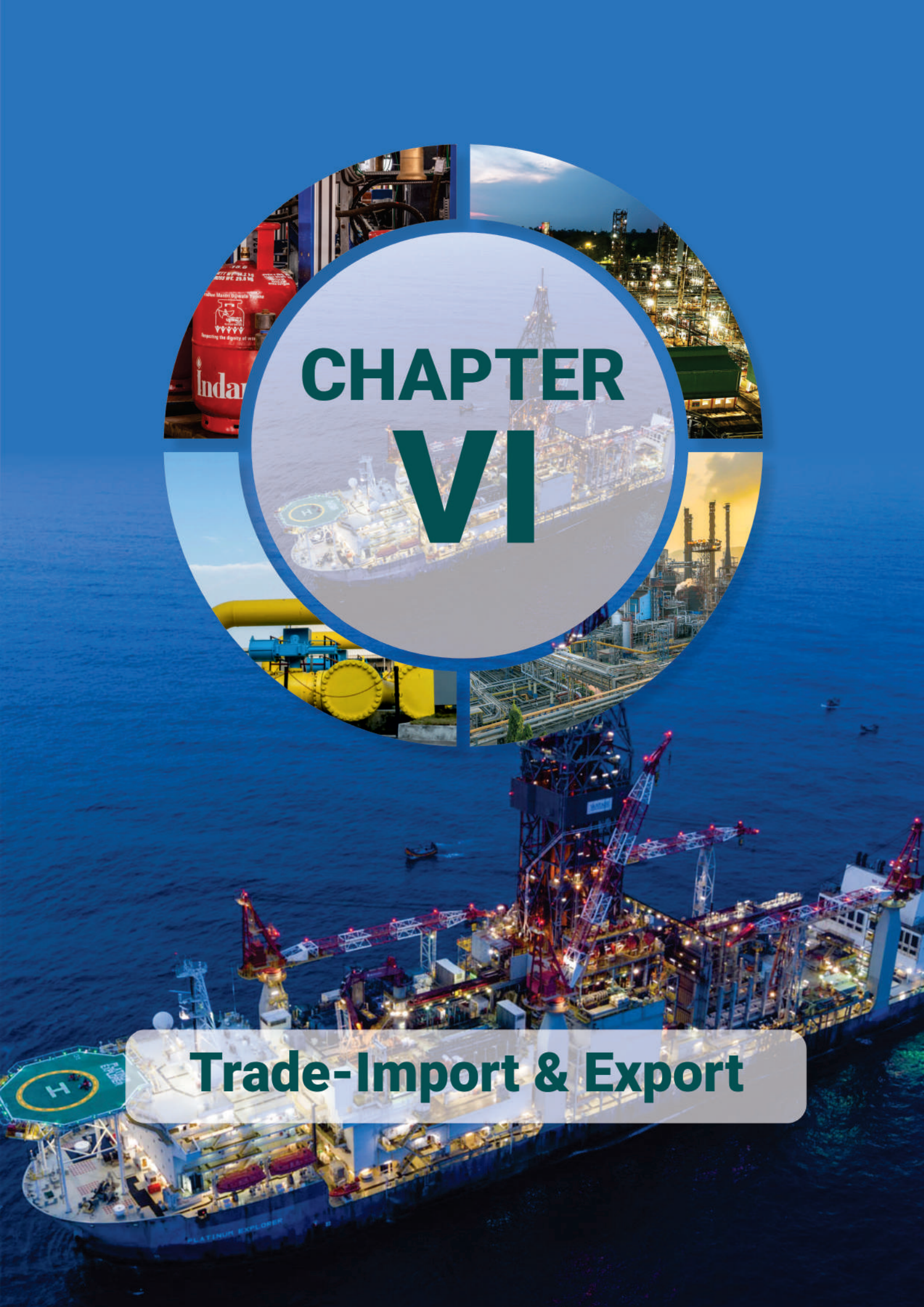
Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off. **: Availability Basis (Net Production+LNG Import)

1. Re-classification among the sectors of consumption of natural gas under energy and non-energy sectors, has been done depending on usage. Sectors where natural gas is being used as feedstock are classified as consumption of gas under non-energy purpose whereas those sectors where natural gas is being used as fuel are classified as consumption of gas under energy purpose .
2. Sector-wise Sales/consumption of natural gas includes RLNG.
3. The reasons for the variation between the consolidated availability and the consumption can be attributed to stock changes, conversion factor (volume/energy) and the provisional data reported by the companies.
4. Data from the FY 2021-22 has been updated based on Under Reporting exercise carried out at the direction of MoPNG. ONGC , OIL and DGH sectoral consumption data added in table, includes I\C consumption data of these enities which inter-alia includes (i.e I\C) sectors like VAP shrinkage, LPG Shrinkage, Captive Power Generation, supply to power houses , supply to crematoriums & schools etc. And excludes remaining component of I\C

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.

Figure V.1: Trend of Natural Gas Production & Consumption




CHAPTER
VI
Trade-Import & Export

Chapter Highlights



India's overall import increased to ₹ 60.9 Lakh Crore in 2024-25 from ₹ 55.9 Lakh Crore in 2023-24 and export increased from ₹ 36.2 Lakh Crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 37 Lakh Crore in 2024-25. Also over all India's trade deficit was ₹ 23.9 Lakh Crore in 2024-25.



India's import bill on import of Crude Oil, LNG, and Petroleum Products increased by ~ 6% in value terms from ₹ 14.1 Lakh Crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 14.9 Lakh Crore in 2024-25. In quantity term, import of crude oil, LNG and petroleum products increased by 4.6% from 307.0 MMT during 2023-24 to 321.1 MMT during 2024-25.



Import of crude oil in the country during 2024-25 was 243.2 MMT valued at ₹ 11.6 Lakh Crore.



Import of LNG in the country during 2024-25 was ~27.0 MMT valued at ₹ 1.3 Lakh Crore.



Import of petroleum products in the country during 2024-25 was 50.9 MMT valued at ₹ 2 Lakh Crore.



Exports of petroleum products in the country during 2024-25 was 65.1 MMT, which was higher by 4% over 2023-24. (62.6 MMT)



Self-sufficiency in Crude Oil and Gas is 12.3% and 49.9% respectively in 2024-25. India's Oil and Oil Equivalent Gas (O+OEG) import dependency increased to 79.6% in FY 2024-25 from 79.2% during the FY 2023-24.



FDI inflow received was ₹239 Crore in the P&NG Sector and total FDI inflow was ₹ 4.2 Lakh Crore in the economy during 2024-25

Introduction

India, the fourth-largest economy of the world, has emerged as one of the fastest-growing economy, this transformation is the result of a decade of decisive governance, visionary reforms, and global engagement, driven by robust domestic demand, a dynamic demographic profile, and sustained economic reforms.

At the core of this transformation is the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat, a vision to make India independent and self-sufficient in all aspects Government has taken various measures to reduce the dependency on import of crude oil. Further, to ensure security of fuel supplies and to mitigate the risk of dependence on crude oil from a single region, Indian Oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have diversified their crude basket and are procuring crude from countries located at various geographical locations viz. Middle East, Africa, North America, South America etc. At present the share of Oil and Gas import in India's total import is 22.35% and 20.45% self sufficiency Oil and Oil Equivalent of Gas.

Government has taken various steps to ensure the availability of natural gas to CNG (Transport) and PNG (Domestic) sector, which includes allocating domestic gas on priority basis to CNG(T)/PNG(D), diverting domestic gas from non-priority sectors to meet the requirement for CNG(T)/PNG(D) sector, expansion of CGD network, expansion of National Gas Grid Pipeline, setting up of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal etc. After completion of 12/12A CGD bidding round, PNGRB has authorized entities for the development of CGD network in 307 Geographical Areas (GAs), covering almost 100% of the country's mainland area (excluding islands) including rural and backward region

Government has also adopted a multi-pronged strategy to promote clean energy which, inter-alia, include Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) for clean cooking fuel, demand substitution by promoting usage of natural gas as fuel/feedstock across the country towards increasing the share of natural gas in economy and moving towards gas based economy, promotion of renewable and alternate fuels like ethanol through Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP),second generation ethanol through Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN, compressed bio gas through Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT), refinery process improvements, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, etc

Foreign Direct Investment Inflows: The Government of India permits Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) across the hydrocarbon value chain covering the upstream, downstream and midstream sectors. Accordingly, the Government is encouraging participation of the private sector, including foreign companies in exploration, production and transportation network for petroleum and natural gas, in order to supplement the domestic investment as well as the efforts of the national oil companies in meeting the rising demand of oil and gas and reducing import dependence. It may be observed that inflow of FDI in petroleum and natural gas has varied considerably over the years that could at least be partly due to the bulkiness of investments in the sector. FDI in India's petroleum and natural gas sector is largely permitted up to 100% under the automatic route for exploration, production, refining by private companies, marketing, pipelines, and storage infrastructure. The route is subject to government policy and regulations, with approval generally required for public sector undertaking (PSU) refining projects (which allow up to 49% FDI on the automatic route without dilution).

During the year 2024-25, FDI inflow received was 28 USD Million in the P&NG Sector contributing 0.1% of total FDI inflow (50018 USD million) in the economy.

As the global energy landscape evolves, India's ability to manage its import dependence while increasing exports will be key to ensuring energy security and economic stability. By effectively optimizing trade in these essential resources, India can not only meet its domestic energy demands but also enhance its role as a key player in the global energy market, driving sustainable growth and long-term prosperity.

VI.1: India's Oil & Gas Trade and India's overall Trade Balance

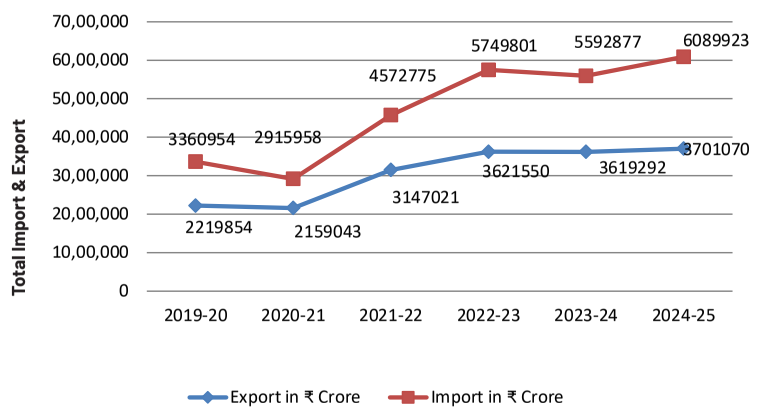
(Value in ₹ Crore)

Year	India's Oil & Gas Trade*							India's Overall Trade						
	Export	% variation of Export over preceding year	Import	% variation of import over preceding year	Gross Domestic Product	Trade Balance	Oil and Gas Trade balalnce as % of GDP	Export	% variation of Export over preceding year	Import	% variation of Import over preceding year	Trade Balance	Gross Domestic Product	Trade balalnce as % of GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2019-20	2,54,018	-	8,42,743	-	1,45,34,641	-588725	4.05	22,19,854	-	33,60,954	-	-11,41,100	1,45,34,641	7.85
2020-21	1,57,168	-38.13	5,69,208	-32.46	1,36,94,869	-412041	3.01	21,59,043	-3	29,15,958	-13	-7,56,914	1,36,94,869	5.53
2021-22	3,31,801	111.11	10,78,097	89.40	1,50,21,846	-746296	4.97	31,47,021	46	45,72,775	57	-14,25,753	1,50,21,846	9.49
2022-23	4,58,729	38.25	14,76,226	36.93	1,61,64,913	-1017497	6.29	36,21,550	15	57,49,801	26	-21,13,328	1,61,64,913	13.07
2023-24	3,94,723	18.96	12,95,244	20.14	1,76,50,591	-900521	5.10	36,19,292	0	55,92,877	-3	-19,73,585	1,76,50,591	11.18
2024-25	3,75,769	-4.80	13,60,801	5.06	1,87,96,955	-985032	5.24	37,01,070	2	60,89,923	9	-23,88,853	1,87,96,955	12.71

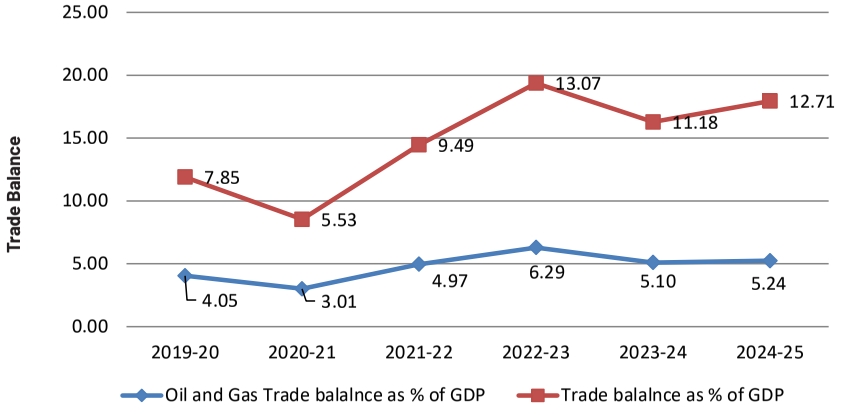
* Contains Crude, POL imports and POL exports

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG , Ministry of Commerce, GoI

VI.2: India's Total Import & Export



VI.3:Trade Balance as percentage of GDP



VI.2: Import / Export of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

(Figures in TMT)

Import/Export	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Growth in 2024-25 over 2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Crude Oil Import	**2,26,955**	**1,96,461**	**2,12,382**	**2,32,700**	**2,34,262**	**2,43,225**	**3.8**
LNG Import	**24,417**	**25,055**	**23,417**	**19,852**	**23,996**	**26,959**	**12.3**
Import of other Petroleum Products	**43,788**	**43,248**	**39,017**	**44,598**	**48,693**	**50,903**	**4.5**
Product Import							
LPG	14,809	16,476	17,043	18,335	18,514	20,667	11.6
MS	2,146	1,351	671	1,069	717	235	-67.3
Naphtha	1,662	1,199	237	897	1,211	941	-22.3
Aviation Turbine Fuel	65	0	0	0	0	0	521.8
Kerosene	0	3	0	0	0	0	-
HSD	2,796	648	43	322	42	42	-0.3
Lubes	2,675	2,693	3,058	2,152	2,412	2,864	18.7
Fuel Oil	4,583	6,454	8,980	8,563	9,053	7,674	-15.2
Bitumen	1,630	2,055	2,581	2,797	3,244	2,900	-10.6
Petcoke	10,674	8,256	4,213	8,664	10,956	13,153	20.1
Others1	2,749	4,112	2,189	1,799	2,544	2,428	-4.5
Total Import in Oil & Gas Sector	**2,95,159**	**2,64,763**	**2,74,815**	**2,97,151**	**3,06,951**	**3,21,087**	**4.6**
Product Export							
LPG	463	452	513	540	525	551	4.9
MS	12,710	11,606	13,482	13,127	13,472	15,830	17.5
Naphtha	8,897	6,509	6,861	5,714	5,275	5,169	-2.0
Aviation Turbine Fuel	6,906	3,544	5,186	7,264	8,579	8,554	-0.3
Kerosene	176	15	14	11	11	12	9.8
HSD	31,653	30,576	32,407	28,496	28,204	28,027	-0.6
Lubes	8	15	10	14	15	17	15.1
Fuel Oil	1,527	1,177	1,757	1,841	2,103	2,413	14.8
Bitumen	25	7	6	9	18	23	31.3
Petcoke/CBFS	465	577	187	284	28	692	2417.4
Others2	2,854	2,290	2,330	3,717	4,362	3,786	-13.2
Total Export of Petroleum Products	**65,685**	**56,769**	**62,755**	**61,015**	**62,593**	**65,076**	**4.0**
Net Import (Import-Export)	**2,29,474**	**2,07,995**	**2,12,061**	**2,36,136**	**2,44,358**	**2,56,011**	
Net Petroleum Product Export	**21,898**	**13,521**	**23,738**	**16,417**	**13,900**	**14,173**	

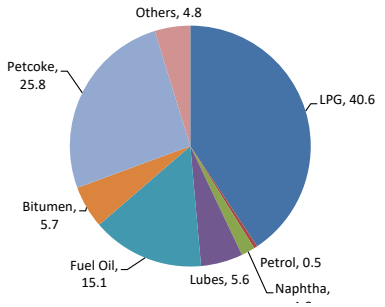
Note: Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other import include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, MTBE & Reformate.

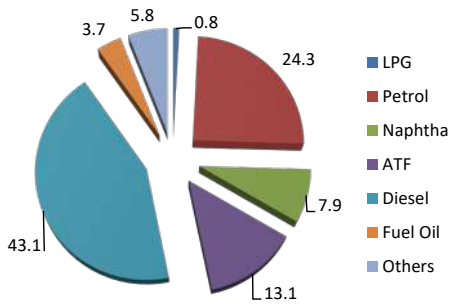
2: Other export include VGO, Benzene, MTO & Sulphur.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.4 : % Share of Import of Petroleum Products



VI.5: % Share of Export of Petroleum Products



VI.3: Import / Export of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

(Value in ₹ Crore)

Import/Export	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Growth in 2024-25 over 2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Crude Oil Import	**7,17,001**	**4,59,779**	**9,01,262**	**12,60,372**	**11,05,176**	**1160618**	**5.0**
LNG Import	**68,467**	**58,329**	**1,00,521**	**1,37,210**	**1,10,994**	**125953**	**13.5**
Import of other Petroleum Product	**1,25,742**	**1,09,430**	**1,76,835**	**2,15,854**	**1,90,069**	**200183**	**5.3**
Product Import							
LPG	50,347	53,752	91,468	1,07,191	86,361	1,05,679	22.4
MS	9,610	4,950	3,895	8,846	5,500	1,573	-71.4
Naphtha	6,678	3,844	1,499	4,781	6,627	5,347	-19.3
Aviation Turbine Fuel	309	0	0	0	0	0	480.4
Kerosene	0	12	0	0	0	0	-
HSD	11,619	1,960	253	3,584	312	276	-11.4
Lubes	11,869	12,170	19,704	18,449	19,129	21,894	14.5
Fuel Oil	11,791	14,312	32,815	33,474	33,669	29,049	-13.7
Bitumen	3,634	4,325	7,678	9,945	10,875	9,326	-14.2
Petcoke	9,713	6,410	8,203	18,157	14,310	13,625	-4.8
Others1	10,172	7,695	11,319	11,425	13,286	13,414	1.0
Total Import in Oil & Gas Sector	**9,11,209**	**6,27,537**	**11,78,618**	**16,13,435**	**14,06,238**	**1486754**	**5.7**
Product Export							
LPG	1,970	1,797	3,214	3,891	3,215	3,611	12.3
MS	54,512	36,530	81,649	1,02,800	92,957	98,379	5.8
Naphtha	31,509	18,643	37,231	33,357	27,019	28,633	6.0
Aviation Turbine Fuel	28,458	9,377	27,112	58,598	57,959	51,267	-11.5
Kerosene	560	48	77	100	82	84	2.2
HSD	1,23,919	81,611	1,64,741	2,30,826	1,82,400	1,61,826	-11.3
Lubes	96	93	114	205	200	306	52.9
Fuel Oil	3,811	2,318	6,633	7,834	7,961	9,050	13.7
Bitumen	89	23	28	42	72	98	35.6
Petcoke/CBFS	1,096	292	553	648	23	3,231	13,896.1
Others2	7,998	6,436	10,449	20,427	22,835	19,284	-15.5
Total Export of Petroleum Products	**2,54,018**	**1,57,168**	**3,31,801**	**4,58,729**	**3,94,723**	**3,75,769**	**-4.8**
Net Import (Import-Export)	**6,57,192**	**4,70,369**	**8,46,817**	**11,54,707**	**10,11,515**	**11,10,986**	
Net Petroleum Product Export	**1,28,276**	**47,738**	**1,54,966**	**2,42,875**	**2,04,655**	**1,75,586**	

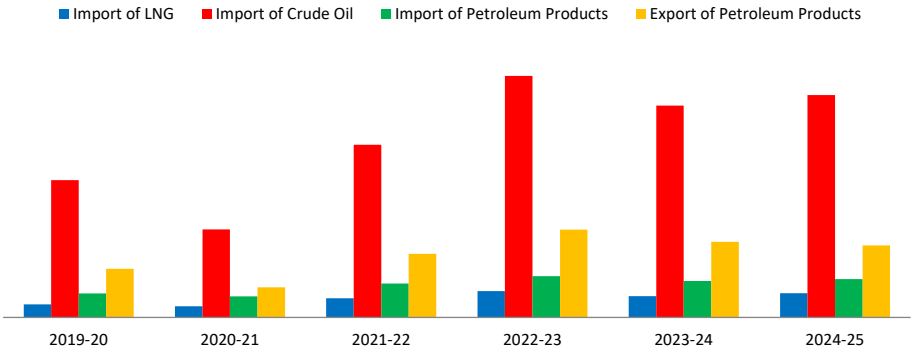
Note: Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other import include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, MTBE & Reformate.

2: Other export include VGO, Benzene, MTO & Sulphur.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.6: Import / Export of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products (Rs crore)



VI.4: Import / Export of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

(Value in Million US$)

Import/Export	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Growth in 2024-25 over 2023-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Crude Oil Import	**1,01,376**	**62,248**	**1,20,675**	**1,57,531**	**1,33,366**	**1,37,174**	**2.9**
LNG Import	**9,663**	**7,881**	**13,472**	**17,114**	**13,405**	**14,908**	**11.2**
Total Import of Petroleum Product	**17,689**	**14,770**	**23,656**	**26,912**	**22,933**	**23,673**	**3.2**
Product Import							
LPG	7,070	7,242	12,235	13,344	10,412	12,479	19.9
Petrol	1,357	674	519	1,094	663	188	-71.6
Naphtha	941	518	199	593	800	636	-20.5
Aviation Turbine Fuel	45	0	0	0	0	0	480.6
Kerosene	0	2	0	0	0	0	-
Diesel	1,632	265	34	454	38	33	-13.5
Lubes	1,673	1,647	2,642	2,301	2,310	2,591	12.2
Fuel Oil	1,650	1,936	4,379	4,202	4,061	3,444	-15.2
Bitumen	510	586	1,029	1,237	1,314	1,100	-16.3
Petcoke	1,374	861	1,097	2,263	1,729	1,611	-6.8
Others1	1,438	1,038	1,521	1,425	1,606	1,592	-0.9
Total Import in Oil & Gas Sector	**1,28,728**	**84,899**	**1,57,803**	**2,01,557**	**1,69,704**	**1,75,755**	**3.6**
Product Export							
LPG	277	241	430	486	389	427	9.6
Petrol	7,708	4,977	10,879	12,868	11,249	11,613	3.2
Naphtha	4,439	2,530	4,984	4,184	3,262	3,385	3.8
Aviation Turbine Fuel	4,021	1,287	3,661	7,285	6,994	6,075	-13.1
Kerosene	78	7	10	13	10	10	-0.2
Diesel	17,481	11,132	22,088	2,8861	22,062	19,106	-13.4
Lubes	13	12	15	26	24	36	52.4
Fuel Oil	537	313	890	973	959	1,069	11.4
Bitumen	13	3	4	5	9	12	32.5
Petcoke/CBFS	155	39	74	81	3	386	13,613.4
Others2	1,128	865	1,402	2,542	2,756	2,288	-17.0
Total Export of Petroleum Products	**35,848**	**21,406**	**44,438**	**57,323**	**47,717**	**44,407**	**-6.9**
Net Import (Import-Export)	**92,880**	**63,493**	**1,13,365**	**1,44,234**	**1,21,986**	**1,31,348**	
Net Petroleum Product Export	**18,159**	**6,636**	**20,782**	**30,411**	**24,785**	**20,733**	

Note: Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other imports include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, MTBE & Reformate.

2: Other exports include VGO, Benzene, MTO & Sulphur.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.5: Product-wise Volume of Import by Public & Private Sector

(Figures in TMT)

Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR						
Crude Oil Import	**1,21,102**	**1,05,506**	**1,14,318**	**1,41,234**	**1,41,153**	**1,46,394**
Petroleum Products						
LPG	14,605	16,412	17,043	18,335	18,500	20,529
MS	2,146	1,343	671	1,069	717	235
Naphtha	145	66	0	0	0	0
ATF	65	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0
HSD	2,679	557	0	249	0	0
Lubes	158	71	81	106	132	138
Fuel Oil	122	188	114	8	29	0
Bitumen	7	23	5	52	68	127
Petcoke	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others[1]	43	18	155	35	1	11
Total PSUs Petroleum Product Import	**19,969**	**18,677**	**18,069**	**19,854**	**19,447**	**21,039**
Total PSUs Import (Oil+Products)	**1,41,071**	**1,24,184**	**1,32,387**	**1,61,089**	**1,60,600**	**1,67,433**
B. PRIVATE/JVs SECTOR						
Crude Oil Import	1,05,852	9,0955	98,063	91,466	93,108	96,831
Petroleum Products						
LPG	204	64	0	0	14	138
Petrol	0	9	0	0	0	0
Naphtha	1517	1,133	237	897	1,211	941
ATF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	3	0	0	0	0
Diesel	117	91	43	73	42	42
Lubes	2,517	2,622	2,977	2,047	2,281	2,726
Fuel Oil	4,461	6,267	8,867	8,555	9,023	7,674
Bitumen	1,623	2,032	2,575	2,746	3,176	2,773
Petcoke	10,674	8,256	4,213	8,664	10,956	13,153
Others[1]	2,706	4,094	2,034	1,764	2,543	2,417
Total PVTs Petroleum Product Import	**23,819**	**24,570**	**20,947**	**24,744**	**29,246**	**29,864**
Total PVTs Import (Oil+Products)	**1,29,671**	**1,15,525**	**1,19,011**	**1,16,210**	**1,22,354**	**1,26,695**
Total Import of Oil & Petroleum Products by PSUs and Private	**2,70,742**	**2,39,709**	**2,51,398**	**2,77,298**	**2,82,954**	**2,94,128**

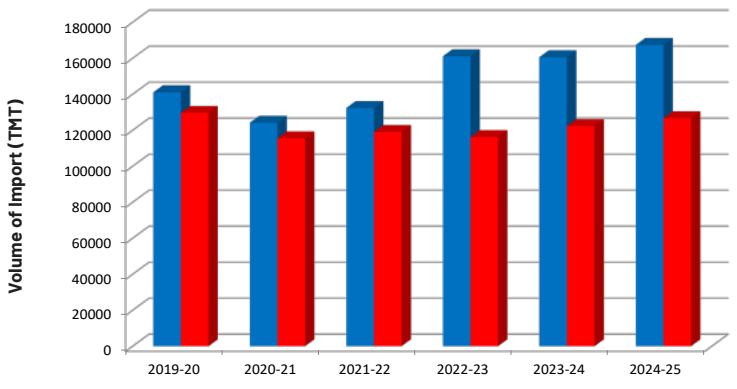
Note: Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other imports include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, MTBE & Reformate.

2. BORL merged with BPCL during FY 2022-23. Subsequently, data related to BORL is categorized as Joint Venture (JV) until FY 2021-22 and as Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) thereafter from 2022-23.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.7: Product-wise Volume of Import by Public & Private Sector (TMT)



VI.6: Product-wise Volume of Export by Public & Private Sector

(Figures in TMT)

Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR						
LPG	463	452	513	540	525	551
MS/ Petrol	690	842	1,809	1,703	782	1,238
Naphtha/ NGL	4,089	2,537	2,422	2,506	2,178	2,030
Aviation Turbine Fuel	1,228	575	903	1,804	1,861	2,304
SKO/ Kerosene	176	15	14	11	11	12
HSD/ Diesel	5,667	4,720	6,551	3,455	4,081	4,330
LDO	0	0	0	1	0	0
LOBS/ Lube Oil	8	15	10	14	15	17
Fuel Oil/LSHS	1,492	951	1,147	1,595	2,103	2,413
Bitumen	25	7	6	9	18	23
Petcoke/CBFS	0	0	44	0	0	13
Others1	329	537	778	1,243	1,500	1,466
Total PSUs Export of Petroleum Products	**14,168**	**10,649**	**14,197**	**12,881**	**13,074**	**14,397**
B. PRIVATE/JVs SECTOR						
MS/ Petrol	12,020	10,764	11,674	11,424	12,690	14,592
Naphtha/ NGL	4,808	3,972	4,439	3,208	3,097	3,139
Aviation Turbine Fuel	5,678	2,970	4,283	5,460	6,719	6,250
HSD/ Diesel	25,986	25,856	25,856	25,039	24,123	23,697
Fuel Oil/LSHS	35	227	610	246	0	0
Petcoke/CBFS	465	577	143	284	28	679
Others1	2,525	1,753	1,553	2,473	2,862	2,320
Total PVTs Export of Petroleum Products	**51,517**	**46,119**	**48,557**	**48,134**	**49,519**	**50,678**
Total Export of Petroleum Products	**65,685**	**56,769**	**62,755**	**61,015**	**62,593**	**65,076**

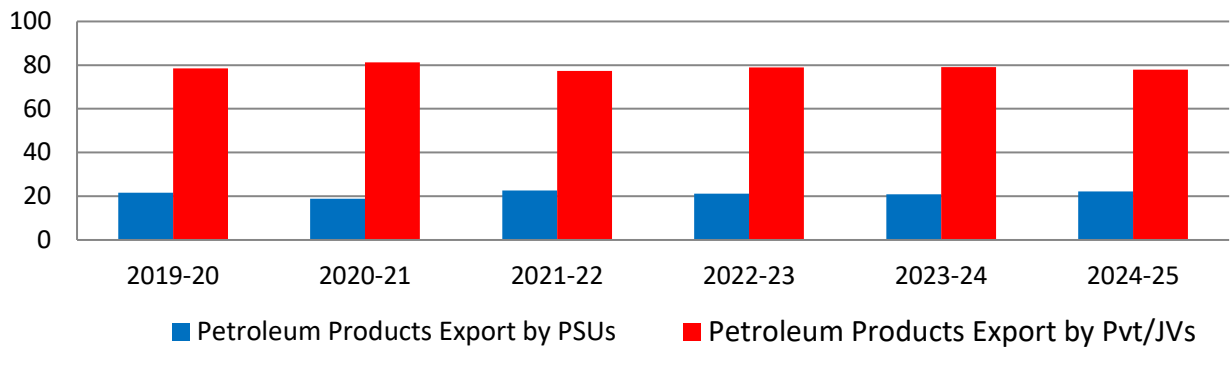
Note:Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other exports include VGO, Benzene, MTO & Sulphur.

2. BORL merged with BPCL during FY 2022-23. Subsequently, data related to BORL is categorized as Joint Venture (JV) until FY 2021-22 and as Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) thereafter from 2022-23.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.7: % share of Petroleum Products export by Public & Private Sector



VI.7: Product-wise Value of Import by Public & Private Sector

(Value in ₹ Crore)

Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR						
Crude Oil Import	**396186**	**2,54,432**	**4,92,179**	**7,86,911**	**6,71,938**	**7,04,507**
LPG	49,617	53,501	91,465	1,07,187	86,283	1,04,970
Petrol	9,610	4,911	3,894	8,845	5,499	1,572
Naphtha	616	207	0	0	0	0
ATF	309	0	0	0	0	0
Diesel	11,116	1,654	0	2,925	0	0
Lubes	753	361	563	919	1,069	1,123
Fuel Oil	345	508	371	54	122	
Bitumen	18	78	16	210	422	401
Others1	315	112	772	310	15	81
Total PSUs Petroleum Product Import	**72,699**	**61,332**	**97,082**	**1,20,452**	**93,410**	**1,08,148**
Total PSUs Import (Oil+Products)	**4,68,885**	**3,15,763**	**5,89,260**	**9,07,363**	**7,65,349**	**8,12,655**
B. PRIVATE/JVs SECTOR						
Crude Oil Import	**3,20,815**	**2,05,347**	**4,09,083**	**4,73,461**	**4,33,237**	**4,56,111**
LPG	730	251	3	4	78	709
Petrol	0	39	1	1	1	1
Naphtha	6,062	3,637	1,499	4,781	6,627	5,347
ATF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	12	0	0	0	0
Diesel	503	306	253	659	312	276
Lubes	11,116	11,809	19,141	17,530	18,060	20,771
Fuel Oil	11,446	13,804	32,444	33,420	33,547	29,049
Bitumen	3,615	4,248	7,662	9,735	10,452	8,925
Petcoke	9,713	6,410	8,203	18,157	14,310	13,625
Others1	9,857	7,583	10,548	11,115	13,271	13,333
Total PVTs Petroleum Product Import	**53,042**	**48,098**	**79,753**	**95,402**	**96,658**	**92,036**
Total PVTs Import (Oil+Products)	**3,73,857**	**2,53,445**	**4,88,836**	**5,68,863**	**5,29,896**	**5,48,147**
Total Import of Oil & Petroleum Products	**8,42,743**	**5,69,208**	**10,78,097**	**14,76,226**	**12,95,244**	**13,60,801**

Note: Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other imports include Paraffin Wax, Petroleum Jelly, LSWR, Aviation Gas, MTBE & Reformate.

2. BORL merged with BPCL during FY 2022-23. Subsequently, data related to BORL is categorized as Joint Venture (JV) until FY 2021-22 and as Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) thereafter from 2022-23.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.8: Product-wise Export by Public & Private Sector

(Value in ₹ Crore)

Products	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. PUBLIC SECTOR						
LPG	1,970	1,797	3,214	3,891	3,215	3,611
MS/ Petrol	3,123	2,768	11,446	14,000	5,827	8,246
Naphtha/ NGL	14,448	7,205	13,074	14,262	11,145	11,212
Aviation Turbine Fuel	5,083	1,566	5,282	14,555	12,623	13,998
SKO/ Kerosene	560	48	77	100	82	84
HSD/ Diesel	23,068	12,790	35,448	30,265	28,049	26,393
LDO	0	0	0	13	0	0
LOBS/ Lube Oil	96	93	114	205	200	306
Fuel Oil/LSHS	3,700	1,876	4,213	6,394	7,961	9,050
Bitumen	89	23	28	42	72	98
Petcoke/CBFS	0	0	33	0	0	22
Others1	1,004	1,541	3,845	9,078	9,979	9,369
Total PSUs Export of Petroleum Products	**53,141**	**29,708**	**76,775**	**92,805**	**79,154**	**82,389**
B. PRIVATE/JVs SECTOR						
MS/ Petrol	51,389	33,761	70,203	88,800	87,130	90,132
Naphtha/ NGL	17,061	11,437	24,157	19,095	15,873	17,420
Aviation Turbine Fuel	23,375	7,811	21,829	44,043	45,336	37,269
HSD/ Diesel	1,00,851	68,821	1,29,293	2,00,549	1,54,350	1,35,434
Fuel Oil/LSHS	111	443	2,420	1,440	0	0
Petcoke/CBFS	1,096	292	520	648	23	3,209
Others1	6,994	4,894	6,604	11,348	12,856	9,916
Total PVTs Export of Petroleum Products	**2,00,876**	**1,27,460**	**2,55,026**	**3,65,923**	**3,15,569**	**2,93,380**
Total Export of Petroleum Products	**2,54,018**	**1,57,168**	**3,31,801**	**4,58,729**	**3,94,723**	**3,75,769**

Note: Some figures mentioned as zero may contain figures after decimal

1: Other exports include VGO, Benzene, MTO & Sulphur.

2. BORL merged with BPCL during FY 2022-23. Subsequently, data related to BORL is categorized as Joint Venture (JV) until FY 2021-22 and as Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) thereafter from 2022-23.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, MoPNG

VI.9: Oil & Gas Import Dependency

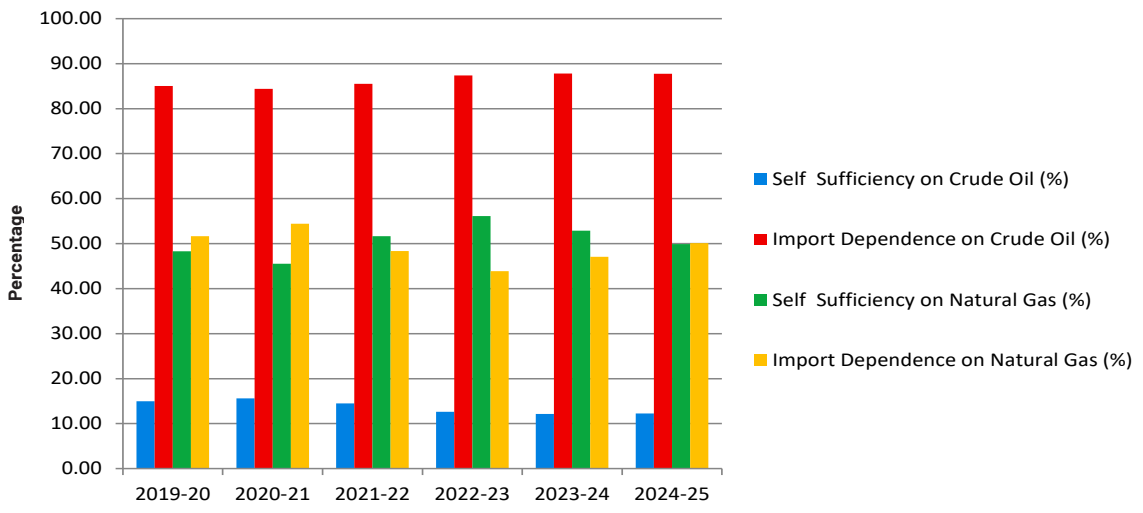
Elements	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Import dependence on crude oil (in MMT)						
Total Consumption	214.13	194.30	201.70	223.02	234.26	239.17
Indigenous crude oil processing	29.28	28.01	27.02	26.45	26.83	27.45
Products from Indigenous crude	27.31	26.14	25.21	24.68	25.04	25.61
Products from Fractionators	4.76	4.21	4.05	3.49	3.48	3.68
Total Indigenous production (4+5)	32.07	30.35	29.26	28.17	28.52	29.30
Self Sufficiency (%)	14.98	15.62	14.51	12.63	12.17	12.25
Import Dependence (%)	**85.02**	**84.38**	**85.49**	**87.37**	**87.83**	**87.75**
Import dependence on natural gas (in BCM)						
Total Consumption	62.61	60.98	64.16	59.97	67.51	71.31
Indigenous gas production	30.26	27.78	33.13	33.66	35.72	35.59
Import of LNG	32.35	33.20	31.03	26.30	31.80	35.72
Self Sufficiency (%)	48.33	45.56	51.64	56.14	52.90	49.91
Import Dependence (%)	**51.67**	**54.44**	**48.36**	**43.86**	**47.10**	**50.09**
Import dependence on oil and oil equivalent gas (O+OEG) (in MMTOE)						
Total Consumption	293.65	269.23	280.34	299.01	318.59	327.66
Indigenous O+OEG production	64.63	60.31	64.49	63.86	66.28	66.99
Self Sufficiency (%)	**22.01**	**22.40**	**23.00**	**21.36**	**20.80**	**20.45**
Import Dependence (%)	77.99	77.60	77.00	78.64	79.20	79.55

Note: 1 BCM of Natural gas =1 Mtoe

1. SION norms has been taken as 93.3% of crude oil processed for working out products output from indigenous crude oil processed.
2. For converting production of petroleum products from fractionators, SION norms has been taken as 93.3%.
3. Net production and consumption of natural gas is inclusive of internal gas consumption but excluding flare and loss.

Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell., MoPNG

VI.8: Import Dependence on Crude Oil (%) and Natural Gas (%)



VI.10: Annual Growth of Foreign Direct Investment Equity Inflows

Year	FDI Equity Inflow in P&NG Sector								% share of P&NG in All sector's FDI	FDI Equity Inflow in All Sectors		FDI Inflow in All Sectors	% FDI Growth in All Sector
	Oil Refinery		Oil Exploration		Others (Fuels)		Total						
	in ₹ Crore	in US $ Million	in ₹ Crore	in US $ Million	in ₹ Crore	in US $ Million	in ₹ Crore	in US $ Million		in ₹ CRore	in US $ Million	in US $ Million	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2019-20	317	45	89	12	5,559	749	5,965	806	1.61	3,53,557	49,977	74,391	20
2020-21	36	5	67	9	664	89	767	103	0.17	4,42,569	59,636	81,973	10
2021-22	29	4	13	2	378	51	420	56	0.10	4,37,188	58,773	84,835	3
2022-23	0	0	125	16	751	92	876	108	0.23	3,67,435	46,034	71,355	-13
2023-24	0	0	14	2	256	31	270	33	0.07	3,67,899	44,423	71,279	-16
2024-25	9	1	95	11	136	16	239	28	0.10	4,21,929	50,018	81,043	14

Note: Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re-invested earnings, and other capital.

"Source: Foreign Direct Investment Cell, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade"

Figure VI.9: % Sectorial Share of FDI Equity Inflow during 2024-25

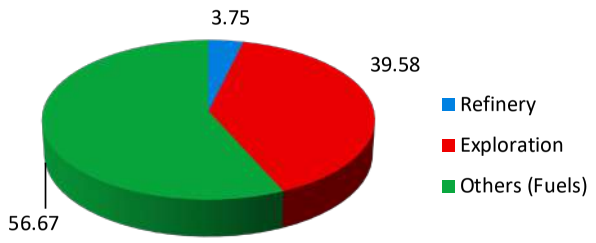
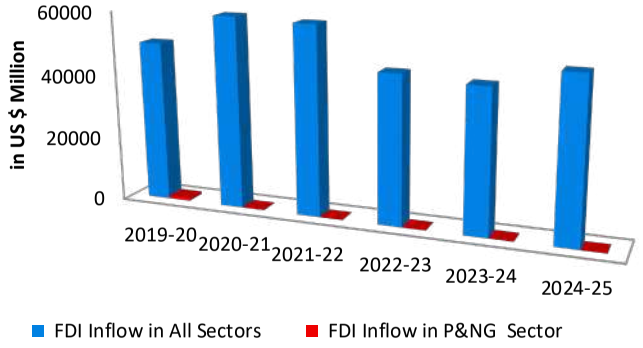


Figure VI.10: Trend of FDI Equity Inflow in the India in all Sector vis-a-vis PNG Sector





CHAPTER VII

Biofuels

Chapter Highlights



Ethanol Blending with Petrol by Oil's CPSEs during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024-25 was 19.2%. Ethanol blended in the country during ESY 2024-25 was 1022.4 Crore Litres which is 44.5% higher as compared to 707.38 Crore litres in ESY 2023-24.



Ethanol procurement by Public Sector OMCs has increased from 38 Crore litres during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2013-14 to 1022.4 Crore liters during ESY 2024-25 with average blending percentage of 19.2%



During the Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2024-25, total ₹ 42,187 forex exchange save by the ethanol blending. Which is 31.9% higher than the revenue saved during ESY 2023-24 was ₹ 31,983 Crore



India achieved the target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol in June 2025, five years ahead of the original 2030 goal.



Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand consistently had high blending rates. Bihar improved from 6.6% in 2018-19 to 19.4% in 2024-25. This is largely due to government efforts to enhance ethanol production in sugarcane and grain surplus states.



Ethanol received by Oil's CPSEs under the Ethanol blending Programme during ESY 2024-25 was 1003.1 Crore litres which is 47.7% higher as compared to 679 Crore litres in ESY 2023-24. IOCL consistently received the highest volumes, rising from 84.11 Crore liters in ESY-2018-19 to 434.8 Crore liters in ESY-2024-25, accounting for 43.3% of the total share.



Bio-Diesel Blending with Diesel by Oil's CPSEs during FY 2024-25 was 36.3 Crore litres. Total number of Retail Outlets selling Biofuels blended Petrol/Diesel during 2024-25 was 84,817 which is increased by 14.2 % as compared to 74,260 in 2023-24.



Total 100 CBG plants commissioned and initiated sale of CBG as on 31.03.2025 and Sales of CBG during 2024-25 was 42,800 Tons.

Introduction

India is the third-largest energy consumer in the world, with a substantial portion of its energy needs are being met through oil—a resource predominantly sourced through imports. This reliance presents significant challenges to energy security and contributes to a considerable outflow of foreign currency. Moreover, as India's share in global energy consumption is projected to be doubled by 2050. The rising energy demand, coupled with this high dependency on imports, exacerbates the risks associated with energy security. The extensive use of fossil fuels not only heightens these risks but also results in elevated carbon emissions, which contribute to environmental degradation and pose considerable health risks.

To reduce this dependency on crude oil, some alternative fuels have also been identified, bio fuels is one of them. It offers a promising solution to mitigate these challenges. By blending biofuels with conventional fossil fuels, India has the potential to reduce its reliance on oil imports, thereby enhancing energy security and promoting environmental sustainability. Furthermore, biofuels align strategically with key government initiatives, including Make in India, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, and Skill Development. Their production and integration could play a pivotal role in realizing ambitious national objectives, such as doubling farmers' income, reducing import dependency, generating employment, and converting waste into wealth.

1. Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme:

Ethanol blending is not just about mixing fuel—it is about empowering Annadatas by turning them into Urjadatas., reducing crude imports, saving foreign exchange, creating green jobs, and honouring India's climate commitments.

The Government has been implementing Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme wherein Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) sell petrol blended with ethanol at varying percentages as per availability of ethanol and compatible vehicles. The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018, as amended in 2022, inter-alia,advanced the target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol to ESY 2025-26 from 2030. India achieved the target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol in June 2025, five years ahead of the original 2030 goal.

The Government has taken several measures which includes a detailed Roadmap for Ethanol Blending in India; expansion of feedstock for production of ethanol; remunerative price for procurement of ethanol under the EBP Programme; lowered GST rate to 5% on ethanol for EBP Programme; amendment in Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for free movement of ethanol across states for blending; interest subvention scheme for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity in the country; regular floating of Expression of Interest (EoI) by Public Sector OMCs for procurement of ethanol. To encourage entrepreneurs to enhance and add new ethanol distillation capacities throughout the country the Government, during 2018-22, approved 'in-principle' Interest Subvention Schemes. Further, a dedicated subvention scheme for Cooperative Sugar Mills to convert existing sugarcane-based distilleries into multi-feedstock plants for ethanol production from molasses as well as grains has been notified by the Government on 06.03.2025.

Ethanol procurement by Public Sector OMCs has increased from 38 crore litres during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2013-14 (Dec, 2013 to Nov, 2014) to ~1022.4 crore litres during current ESY 2024-25. The average blending has improved from 1.53% to 19.2% in the corresponding period. During the current ESY 2024-25, 1022.4 crore liters of ethanol has been blended with average blending percentage of 19.2%

There has been Consistent Increase in Ethanol Blending Across all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), ethanol blending with petrol has shown a consistent upward trend, reflecting the increasing efforts to meet national biofuel policy targets. ESY wise procurement/ blending performance is tabulated below:

Ethanol Supply Year (ESY)#	Ethanol procured/ Blended (in crore litres)	Ethanol Blending (in %)
2018-19	191.2	5.0%
2019-20	170.5	5.0%
2020-21	302.3	8.1%
2021-22	433.6	10.0%
2022-23	508.5	12.1%
2023-24	707.4	14.6%
2024-25	**1,022.4**	**19.2%**

#Ethanol Supply Year (1st Dec to 30th Nov). ESY 22-23 is for the period of Dec' 22 to Oct' 23. From ESY 23-24, ESY period has been changed to 1st Nov to 31st Oct.

During last 11 years, Ethanol blending has gone up from just over 1.5% to more than 19.2% in ESY 2024-25.

Total ethanol received by CPSE OMCs rose from 188.57 crore liters in ESY: 2018-19 to 1003.1 crore liters in ESY: 2024-25 **(details in VII.8)**.

State-wise Ethanol Blending: Ethanol blending of the petrol by CPSEs has seen a steady increase across all states from 2018-19 to 2024-25. Across most states, the blending percentages show a consistent upward trend, driven by policy measures, improved ethanol availability, and the expansion of blending infrastructure. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra consistently had high blending rates, starting from 8.91%, 6.64% respectively in 2018-19 to 19.2%, 19.2% respectively in ESY 2024-25, being a major sugarcane-producing state. Bihar improved from 6.61% in 2018-19 to 19.4% in ESY 2024-25. This is largely due to government efforts to enhance ethanol production in sugarcane and grain surplus states. Telangana saw a strong rise, from 5.37% in 2018-19 to 19.4% in ESY 2024-25 **(details in Table VII.3)**.

State-wise Ethanol Producing Plants and Capacity (as on 31.3.2025): As of 31.03.2025, India has a total of 505 ethanol-producing distilleries with a combined capacity of 56,501 KLPD (kilo liters per day). Maharashtra leads with 31 grain-based distilleries (1,945 KLPD) and 133 molasses-based distilleries (11,379 KLPD), totaling 164 distilleries and 13,324 KLPD capacity **(detail in VII.9)**.

Following schemes/ policy measures have been taken to augment supplies of ethanol:-

- Government is providing multiple financial assistance to promote availability of ethanol for blending in Petrol including ethanol from surplus sugarcane, damaged food grains. Long term offtake agreements are also being done by OMCs to ensure offtake of ethanol.

- 2G-Ethanol(PM JI-VAN Yojana): To facilitate production of ethanol, Government had notified the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN (Jaiv Indhan- Vatavaran Anukool fasal awashesh Nivaran) Yojana 2019, amended in 2024, to provide financial support for integrated bioethanol projects for setting up Advanced Biofuels projects in the country using lignocellulosic biomass and other renewable feedstock. The total financial outlay under the Yojana is Rs. 1969.50 crore for the period 2018-19 to 2028-29. To keep pace with the latest developments in the field of biofuels and to attract more investment, the Government also approved the modified Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana on 9th August 2024.

  The modified scheme extends timeline for implementation of scheme by Five (5) year i.e. till 2028-29 and includes advanced biofuels produced from lignocellulosic feedstocks i.e. agricultural and forestry residues, industrial waste, synthesis (syn) gas, algae etc. in its scope. "Bolt on" plants & "Brownfield projects" would also now be eligible to leverage their experience and improve their viability. To promote multiple technologies and multiple feedstocks, preference would now be given to project proposals with new technologies and innovations in the sector.

It also supports the development of advanced biofuel technologies and promotes the Make in India Mission. It also helps in achieving India's ambitious target for net-zero GHG emissions by 2070.

2G Ethanol Plant (Bio Refinery) at Numaligarh, Assam

Under the scheme, Numaligarh Refinery Limited, through its Joint Venture Company Assam Bio Ethanol Pvt. Limited (ABEPL) has established the world's first 2nd generation bio-refinery utilizing bamboo feedstock at Numaligarh, at a cost of Rs. 4,930 Crores. The Refinery has been inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 14th September 2025.

The 2G ethanol plant is carbon neutral and 50 KTPA ethanol blending reduces gasoline requirement, reducing crude import by around USD 25 million per annum. Also, Bamboo is directly procured from the farmers, at a market-competitive rate. 2G Bio-Refinery will contribute towards the rural economy of the region and will work as a growth engine for MSME sector in nearby areas.

2G Ethanol Plant at IOCL,Panipat

The first 2G Ethanol Project set up by Indian Oil Corporation Limited at Panipat, Haryana was dedicated to the nation by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in August 2022. The 2G Ethanol Plant has been built at an estimated cost of over Rs. 900 crore by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) and is located close to the Panipat Refinery. Based on state-of-the-art indigenous technology, the project is helping waste-to-wealth endeavours by utilising about 2 lakh tonnes of rice straw (parali) annually to generate around 3 crore litres of Ethanol annually. The burning of rice straw (parali), the project will reduce Greenhouse Gases equivalent to about 3 lakh tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent emissions per annum. This 2G Bio-Refinery alone will save foreign exchange incurred on crude oil imports.

The other 2G commercial projects being set up by BPCL and HPCLat Bargarh (Odisha) and Bathinda (Punjab) respectively, are also nearing completion. The Government of India's commitment to promoting advanced biofuels through the Pradhan Mantri JI-VAN Yojana reflects its dedication to a sustainable and self-reliant energy sector. Various commercial 2G bio-ethanol plants and demonstration 2G bio-ethanol plants have been approved. The details are as under:-

S. No.	State	District	Entities	VGF(Rs. Cr.)	Project Type
1.	Haryana	Panipat	IOCL	150	Commercial
2.	Odisha	Bargarh	BPCL	150	Commercial
3.	Punjab	Bathinda	HPCL	150	Commercial
4.	Assam	Numaligarh	NRL	150	Commercial
5.	Karnataka	Davangere	MRPL	150	Commercial
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	RCPL	150	Commercial
7.	Haryana	Panipat	IOCL	15	Demonstration
8.	Bihar	Sagauli	HPCL	15	Demonstration
9.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Lignopura Agrotech Pvt Ltd	15	Demonstration
10.	Karnataka	Sameerwadi	Godavari Biorefineries Ltd	15	Demonstration

Foreign Exchange Savings from Ethanol Blending (2019-20 to 2024-25):

The volume of ethanol blended by PSU OMCs increased significantly from 173 crore litres in 2019-20 to 1003.1 crore litres in 2024-25. The total motor spirit saved due to blending rose from 1.35 million tons (TMT) in 2018-19 to 3.61 million TMT by 2022-23, demonstrating the contribution of ethanol blending in reducing petrol consumption. Because of this there is Significant Increase in Foreign Exchange Savings. Foreign Exchange savings grew substantially from ₹3539 crore in 2019-20 to ₹42,187 crore in 2024-25, driven by the increased use of domestically produced ethanol. The continuation of ethanol blending at these levels is expected to contribute to further savings, aiding in reducing India's dependency on oil imports and enhancing energy self-reliance (details in Table VII.2).

2. Biodiesel Blending Programme:

National Policy on Biofuels, 2018 has set a target of 5% Biodiesel blending by 2030. At present, OMCs are not involved in in-house production of Biodiesel. All type of Biodiesel are being sourced through industry tender from existing domestic producers.

OMCs started Biodiesel Blending on 10th August, 2015 post which the procurement by OMCs has increased from 1.19 crore litres during 2015-16 to 32.52 crore litres during 2024-25. The details of Biodiesel procured (details in VII.4) by the OMCs are as follows:

Year	Biodiesel Procured, (Cr Litre)
2018-19	8.1
2019-20	10.4
2020-21	0.5
2021-22	0.1
2022-23	6.1
2023-24	44.0
2024-25	36.3
* Biodiesel blended sale started by the OMCs w.e.f 10.08.15	

Number of Retail Outlets Selling Biofuel-blended Petrol/Diesel: There has been **Steady Growth in Retail Outlets**, the total number of retail outlets selling biofuel-blended petrol/diesel increased from **49,935 in 2019-20** to **84,817 in 2024-25**, more than doubling over the sVII-year period. IOCL consistently maintained the largest number of outlets, growing from **25,587 in 2019-20** to **39,514 in 2024-25**, accounting for **46.59%** of the total.

3. Compressed Bio Gas (CBG):

CBG projects not only contribute to energy security but also support climate change mitigation efforts, promote a circular economy, save foreign exchange, and foster sustainable development.

Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative: The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has introduced SATAT initiative in October, 2018. The SATAT initiative aims to create an ecosystem for CBG production, where Oil and Gas Marketing Companies (OGMCs) invite Expressions of Interest (EOI) from potential entrepreneurs to procure CBG at an assured prices along with long-term agreements for the offtake of CBG.

Key enablers for CBG sector:

(a) Assured price and long-term agreements for CBG offtake.

(b) Revised CBG procurement pricing (from June 2022), linking it to the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of CNG. The minimum procurement price is set at Rs. 54/- per kg plus GST.

(c) MoPNG guidelines for synchronizing CBG production with City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks, with GAIL mandated to operationalize the CBG-CGD synchronization scheme.

(d) Exemption from excise duty on GST-paid on compressed bio-gas in blended CNG.

(e) Financial support from MNRE under the "Waste to Energy Programme" and additional support from MoHUA for setting up CBG projects using municipal solid waste (MSW).

(f) Priority sector lending for CBG projects, with banks like Canara Bank and State Bank of India offering loan products for CBG financing.

(g) Crop Residue Management Guidelines (CRM-23-24), providing financial assistance to establish crop residue supply chains.

(h) A policy to promote organic fertilizers, offering Market Development Assistance (MDA) of Rs. 1500/MT for Fermented Organic Manure (FOM). Organic Manure (FOM)/Liquid Fermented Organic Manure (LFOM).

(i) Categorization of CBG plants under the White category, subject to conditions of utilizing FOM/LFOM as fertilizer on land and not discharging any waste water.

(j) State Level Committees has been constituted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

(k) Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023, and the inclusion of CBG under the Paris Agreement's Article 6.2 Mechanism for trading carbon credits.

Recent steps taken by Government of India in the CBG Sector:-

(1) Establishment of CBG Projects by Organizations under MoPNG:

Organizations under MoPNG have committed to setting up CBG projects using their own investments.

(2) Financial Assistance for Biomass Aggregation Machinery (BAM):

The government has introduced a scheme to provide financial assistance to CBG producers for procuring biomass aggregation machinery to support biomass collection. This initiative aims to support the operation of 100 biomass-based CBG plants by FY 2026-27. Eligible projects can receive up to 50% financial assistance for BAM procurement, capped at Rs. 9 crore per project.

Total financial outlay of ₹ 564.75 Cr (FY 23-24 to FY 26-27) to 100 CBG producers. There has been significant growth in the CBG sector; the following data reflects expanding infrastructure and increasing adoption. number of CBG Plants commissioned have Increased from 46 plants in 2022-23 to 100 plants in 2024-25. The number of ROs selling CBG grew from 113 to 315. Total CBG sales increased from 11,227 tons in 2022-23 to 42,800 tons in 2024-25 (details in VII.7).

(3) Development of Pipeline Infrastructure (DPI) for CBG-CGD Synchronization:

The Government has introduced a Scheme for Development of Pipeline infrastructure for injection of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) in City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, with a financial outlay of Rs. 994.50 crore during FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26. The scheme provides financial assistance for creating grid connectivity for 100 CBG projects, reducing logistics costs. Eligible CBG projects must be registered on the GOBARdhan portal and have a gas supply agreement with a CGD entity. Financial assistance will be provided for laying pipeline infrastructure, calculated at estimated cost of Rs. 1 crore per km for steel pipelines and Rs. 0.15 crore per km for MDPE pipelines. Financial Assistance (FA) for laying of pipeline (Steel/MDPE) up to 50 Km would be provided @ 50% of the project cost or Rs. 0.5 crore per km whichever is less. FA for Pipelines above 50 km would be provided @ 50% of the additional cost of laying pipeline between 50-75 km or Rs. 0.15 crore per km whichever is less. The scheme covers up to 75 km of pipeline, with a financial cap of Rs. 28.75 crore per project.

(4) CBG Blending Obligation (CBO):

To promote CBG production and consumption, the National Biofuels Coordination Committee (NBCC) has approved the phase-wise mandatory selling of CBG into CNG (transport) and PNG (domestic) segments starting FY 2025-26. Mandatory blending obligation starts from FY 2025-26. CBO will be 1%, 3% and 4% of total CNG/PNG consumption for FY 2025-26, 2026-27 and 2027-28 respectively. From 2028-29 onwards CBO will be 5%. These steps would help in enhancing the availability of CBG in the country for promoting a gas based and circular economy, saving of forex and achieving the target of net zero emission.

4. Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) has the potential to reduce CO2 emissions as compared to conventional jet fuel in its life cycle. The aviation industry is currently responsible for 2.5% of global emissions. SAF is produced from sustainable feedstocks, such as biomass, waste oils and could even be made from solid waste from homes and businesses, such as packaging, paper, textiles, and food scraps that would otherwise go to landfill or incineration. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has adopted a market based measure i.e. Carbon Offsetting Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) to

reduce carbon emissions from international aviation. India, being a Member State of the ICAO, is under obligation to comply with the mandatory phase of CORSIA from 2027. Under the CORSIA scheme airlines are required to offset their emissions, above a set baseline. The Government has set an indicative target of 1%, 2% and 5% blending of SAF in Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) initially for international flights with effect from 2027, 2028 and 2030, respectively. India's first commercial passenger flight, Air Asia flight (I5 767), flew from Pune to Delhi using indigenously produced Sustainable Aviation Fuel 1% blend was successfully flown during May 2023.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) is constructing a SAF plant at Haryana's Panipat refinery in collaboration with U.S.-based company LanzaJet using Alcohol to Jet Technology. The project will begin producing Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) from used cooking oil (UCO) by December 2025, with an annual capacity of 35,000 tonnes will be a first for India. The facility has secured ISCC CORSIA certification, a key requirement for SAF production, making IOCL the only certified SAF producer in India using UCO. This production will help meet India's international airline SAF blending mandate, starting at 1% in 2027.

5. Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA):

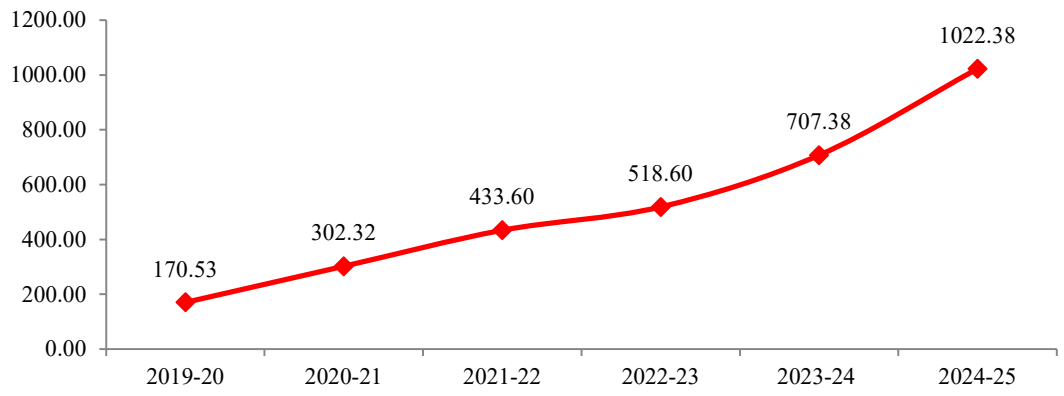
The establishment of the Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA) aims to address major challenges and realizing the potential of biofuels. The Alliance intends to expedite the global uptake of biofuels through facilitating capacity building exercises, technical support for national programs and promoting policy lessons-sharing, technology advancements, intensifying utilization of sustainable biofuels through the participation of wide spectrum of stakeholders. The Alliance works as a central repository of knowledge and an expert hub. These activities of GBA are expected to increase global biofuel market in the coming years. GBA has undertaken several impactful initiatives to promote awareness and adoption of biofuels globally, including in India. GBA actively participated in key national and international events such as COP28, COP29, and the World Economic Forum, India Energy Week 2024 and 2025, creating visibility and traction at the intersection of policy and industry. It has hosted a series of events featuring curated roundtables, panel discussions, Knowledge Webinar Series and launch of a joint statement. In addition, it participated in high-level dialogues at G20 and G7 forums, contributing to the global narrative on sustainable energy transitions. Further extending its outreach, GBA has initiated a series of social media campaigns, such as the "Do You Know" initiative, to highlight key facts and benefits of biofuels. Complementing these efforts, GBA also released two whitepapers "Potential of Non-grain-based Biofuels in India's Energy Transition" and "Role of Bio-based Diesel in Diesel Transition" which advocate the critical role of biofuels in global decarbonization and sustainable energy development.

VII.1: Ethanol Blended with MS (Petrol)

As per Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) Year-wise							
Company Name	**Unit**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**
IOCL	Crore Litres	78.0	129.0	184.6	224.6	297.0	440.9
	% mix	5.1	8.0	10.0	12.1	14.7	19.4
BPCL	Crore Litres	45.6	87.1	130.4	153.8	212.8	298.2
	% mix	4.7	8.0	10.0	12.0	14.4	19.0
HPCL	Crore Litres	46.9	86.3	118.5	140.2	197.6	276.3
	% mix	5.1	8.4	10.0	12.0	14.6	19.3
Total CPSEs	Crore Litres	**170.5**	**302.3**	**433.6**	**518.6**	**707.4**	1,022.4
	% mix	**5.0**	**8.1**	**10.0**	**12.1**	**14.6**	**19.2**

Note: ESY (Ethanol Supply Year) from ESY 2023-24, ESY has been changed to 1st Nov to 31st Oct and ESY 22-23 is for the period of Dec'22 to Oct'23.
Source: Oil & Gas Companies

VII.1: Trend of Ethanol Blended with Petrol in ESY (in Crore Litres)



VII.2: Saving of Foreign Exchange by Ethanol Blending

Year	Ethanol blended (PSU OMCs) in KL	Motor spirit saved in TMT	Petrol FOB price $/bbl	RBI (₹/$)	Approx total revenue saved (₹ Cr)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2019-20	1,705,290	1,209	46.6	73.9	3,539
2020-21	3,023,401	2,143	75.6	73.8	10,152
2021-22	4,335,945	3,073	110.9	78.0	22,594
2022-23	5,088,836	3,607	94.0	82.5	23,738
2023-24	7,073,756	5,013	89.9	83.5	31,983
2024-25	**10,223,754**	**7,246**	**79.3**	**86.4**	**42,187**

Note: ESY (Ethanol Supply Year) from ESY 2023-24, ESY has been changed to 1st Nov to 31st Oct and ESY 22-23 is for the period of Dec'22 to Oct'23.
Source: Oil & Gas Companies

VII.3: State-wise Percentage of Ethanol Blended with Petrol (Sales) by Oil & Gas Companies

(Figures in %)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	As per Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) Year-wise					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	3.4	8.5	10.2	11.9	14.3	19.3
Andman & Nikobar	-	-	-	-	7.2	7.5
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	6.0	12.0	15.3	19.3
Assam	-	-	5.8	12.1	15.2	19.3
Bihar	8.2	8.0	10.6	12.4	14.9	19.4
Chandigarh	8.9	8.9	9.8	11.8	14.6	19.0
Chhattisgarh	6.2	8.4	9.3	11.7	13.8	18.0
Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	8.9	10.0	12.3	14.3	19.3
Delhi	7.3	9.4	10.4	12.0	15.0	18.9
Goa	4.8	9.0	9.3	12.0	14.2	17.4
Gujarat	6.4	9.5	10.5	12.1	14.3	19.3
Haryana	9.5	9.7	10.5	12.1	14.8	19.5
Himachal Pradesh	7.9	9.4	9.2	11.4	15.2	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	-	7.0	9.8	12.1	14.5	18.9
Jharkhand	3.8	6.1	8.8	12.3	14.9	19.2
Karnataka	7.3	9.0	10.5	12.3	14.6	19.3
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	9.2	13.2	17.6
Kerala	0.1	4.4	9.7	11.5	14.0	19.5
Ladakh	-	4.1	2.1	7.4	14.3	17.8
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	8.6	10.3	12.1	14.5	19.3
Maharashtra	5.7	9.0	10.5	12.3	14.5	19.2
Manipur	-	-	5.3	11.6	15.6	19.1
Meghalaya	-	-	6.3	12.0	14.6	19.3
Mizoram	-	-	5.7	11.8	14.1	19.2
Nagaland	-	-	4.3	12.0	15.2	19.4
Odisha	0.4	4.0	9.0	11.6	15.5	19.4
Pondicherry	0.4	4.4	8.8	11.8	14.0	19.5
Punjab	9.1	9.9	10.3	12.1	15.2	19.1
Rajasthan	1.4	6.7	10.0	12.0	14.7	19.3
Sikkim	-	-	4.0	10.4	14.2	19.5
Tamil Nadu	1.1	7.7	10.1	11.9	14.4	19.4
Telangana	3.1	8.2	10.2	11.8	14.2	19.4
Tripura	-	-	7.2	12.6	15.8	19.2
Uttar Pradesh	9.5	9.9	10.7	12.4	14.8	19.2
Uttarakhand	9.7	9.3	10.3	12.4	15.3	19.3
West Bengal	1.1	2.4	8.8	12.1	15.1	19.5
Total	**5.0**	**8.1**	**10.0**	**12.1**	**14.6**	**19.2**

Note: ESY (Ethanol Supply Year) from ESY 2023-24, ESY has been changed to 1st Nov to 31st Oct and ESY 22-23 is for the period of Dec'22 to Oct'23.

Source: Oil & Gas Companies

VII.4: Quantity of Bio Diesel Blended with Diesel

(Figures in Crore Litres)

CPSE	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share in 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IOCL	4.1	0.2	0.1	3.7	21.3	19.9	54.8
BPCL	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.6	7.8	21.6
HPCL	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	9.5	8.6	23.6
Total CPSEs	**10.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**6.1**	**40.4**	**36.3**	**100.0**

Source: Oil Companies

VII.5: Ethanol received by OMCs under Ethanol Blending Programme

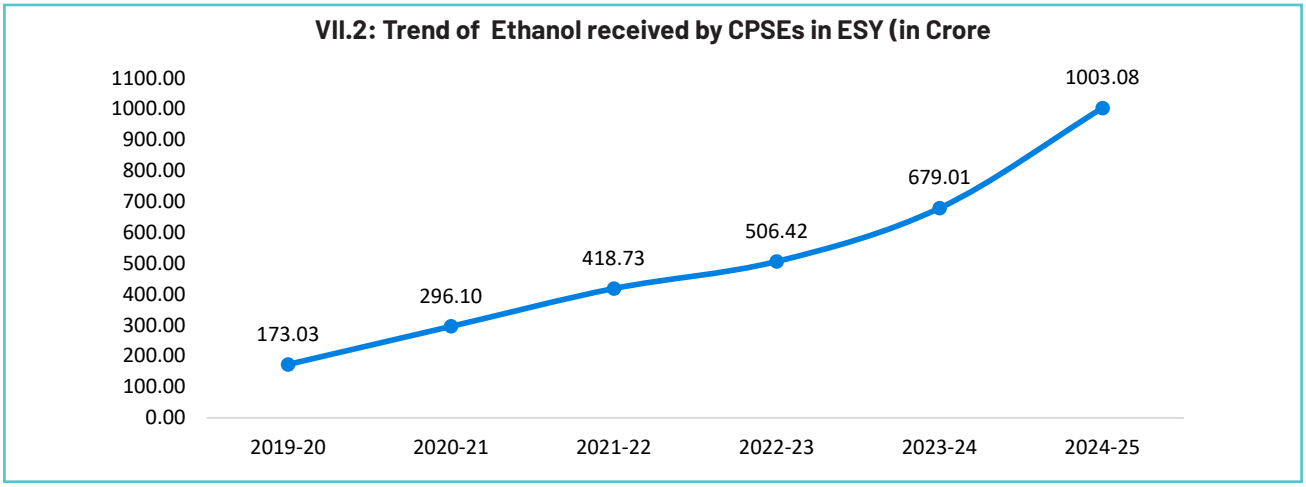
(Figures in Crore Litres)

As per Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) Year-wise							
CPSE	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share in 2024-25
IOCL	80.4	125.9	178.5	225.3	296.5	434.8	43.3
BPCL	44.4	85.9	126.9	148.9	202.6	291.7	29.1
HPCL	48.3	84.3	113.4	132.2	180.0	270.0	26.9
Total CPSEs	**173.0**	**296.1**	**418.7**	**506.4**	**679.0**	**1,003.1**	**100.0**

Note: Difference between ethanol received and blending isdue to stock & inventories etc.

Note: ESY (Ethanol Supply Year) from ESY 2022-23, ESY has been changed to 1st Nov to 31st Oct.

Source: Oil Companies

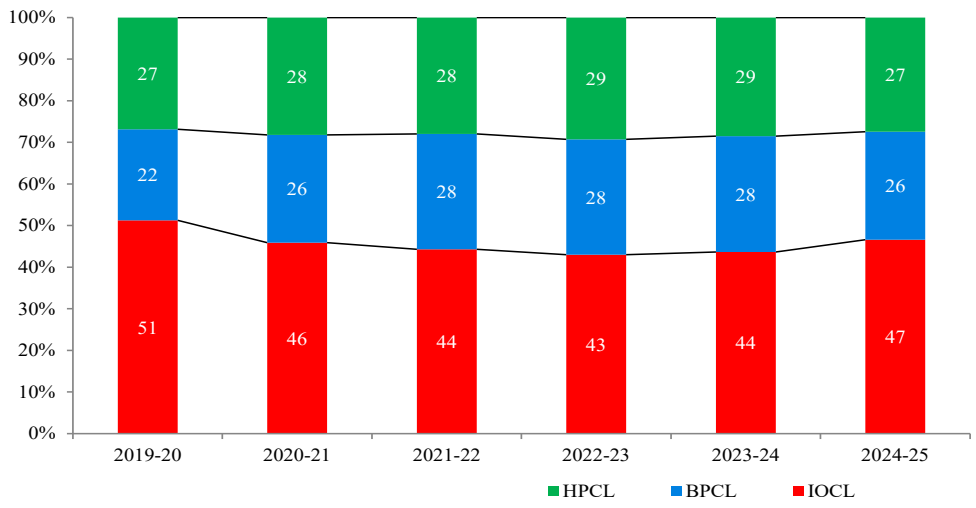


VII.6: Number of Retail Outlets selling Biofuels blended Petrol/Diesel

Company Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share in 2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IOCL	25,587	27,442	29,976	30,769	32,399	39,514	46.6
BPCL	10,940	15,509	18,719	19,888	20,675	22,031	26.0
HPCL	13,408	16,878	18,946	20,958	21,186	23,272	27.4
Total CPSEs	49,935	59,829	67,641	71,615	74,260	84,817	100.0

Source: Oil Companies

VII.3: CPSEs Share (in %) in Retail Outlets selling Biofuels blended Petrol/Diesel



VII.7: Status on CBG

Parameter	Units	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No. of CBG plants commissioned	Nos.	46	62	100
CBG sale from retail outlet(s)(cum.)	Nos. of ROs	113	177	315
Sale of CBG	Tons	11,227	19,724	42,800
Sale of CBG in CGD network	GA Nos.	16	25	61
Injection of CBG in CGD network	Nos.	3	7	9

Source: GP Section, MoPNG

VII.8: State-wise/UT-wise Ethanol received by OMCs under Ethanol Blending Programme

(Figures in Crore Litres)

State/UT	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(P)
	As per Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) Year-wise					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	5.3	13.5	17.6	21.8	30.0	45.8
Andman & Nikobar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Assam	-	-	4.1	8.6	13.8	32.4
Bihar	8.4	9.9	14.2	16.5	20.5	32.3
Chandigarh	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Chhattisgarh	4.7	7.6	7.7	11.2	13.3	23.0
Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	6.7	7.0	11.6	14.3	19.9	28.5
Goa	0.8	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.8	5.4
Gujarat	12.4	18.4	22.4	26.2	32.7	47.6
Haryana	13.1	14.4	21.8	28.8	39.6	44.8
Himachal Pradesh	1.6	2.8	2.7	3.3	5.0	6.6
Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.0
Jharkhand	2.4	4.2	6.2	8.9	12.3	19.5
Karnataka	18.8	24.7	33.4	35.9	53.8	78.0
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	9.0	19.6	22.5	31.7	44.9
Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	10.2	13.8	17.4	22.6	29.8	42.4
Maharashtra	21.9	39.5	56.0	55.6	73.3	105.2
Manipur	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Odisha	0.4	4.4	10.1	14.5	21.4	30.5
Pondicherry	-	-	-	0.4	-	-
Punjab	11.5	14.2	16.7	20.3	27.0	37.9
Rajasthan	2.7	12.9	20.5	24.2	29.4	47.0
Sikkim	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3.5	23.3	35.8	45.6	65.6	92.4
Telangana	4.7	14.2	18.5	21.3	31.2	46.4
Tripura	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	40.2	53.2	63.9	76.8	90.9	144.5
Uttarakhand	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.7	4.9	6.2
West Bengal	1.4	3.1	12.4	18.6	27.0	38.8
Total CPSEs	**173.0**	**295.6**	**418.7**	**506.4**	**679.0**	**1,003.1**

Note: ESY (Ethanol Supply Year) from ESY 2022-23, ESY has been changed to 1st Nov to 31st Oct and ESY 22-23 is for the period of Dec'22 to Oct'23.
KLPD: Kilo Liters Per Day

Source: Oil Companies

VII.9: State-wise Ethanol Producing Plants and Capacity (as on 31.03.2025)

State	Grain Based Distilleries		Molasses Based Distilleries		Total	
	No.of Distilleries	KLPD	No.of Distilleries	KLPD	No.of Distilleries	KLPD
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(2)+(4)	(7)=(3)+(5)
Andhra Pradesh	12	1,169	8	400	20	1,569
Assam	6	825	0	0	6	825
Bihar	14	2,110	8	625	22	2,735
Chhattisgarh	7	795	1	80	8	875
Gujarat	3	460	13	615	16	1,075
Haryana	19	2,223	4	295	23	2,518
Himachal Pradesh	3	480	0	0	3	480
Jharkhand	5	975	0	0	5	975
Karnataka	7	945	42	7,585	49	8,530
Madhya Pradesh	21	2,945	5	300	26	3,245
Maharashtra	31	1,945	133	11,379	164	13,324
Odisha	5	611	0	0	5	611
Punjab	23	3,475	4	490	27	3,965
Rajasthan	11	789	0	0	11	789
Sikkim	1	65	0	0	1	65
Tamil Nadu	1	200	13	665	14	865
Telangana	9	1,325	4	255	13	1,580
Uttar Pradesh	13	1,560	65	8,005	78	9,565
Uttarakhand	3	915	4	475	7	1,390
West Bengal	7	1,520	0	0	7	1,520
Total	**201**	**25,332**	**304**	**31,169**	**505**	**56,501**

Note: Ethanol productiing capacity is estimated KLPD: Kilo Liters Per Day

Source: Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution



CHAPTER VIII

Manpower

Chapter Highlights



Total manpower employed in oil and gas sector CPSEs stood at 91,057 as on 31.03.2025 in which share of male employee is 91.4% (83,184) and that of female employees is 8.6% (7,873).



Sector-wise, out of 7,873 female employees, highest female deployment (33.6%) corresponds to Marketing vertical followed by Exploration & Production (20.8%) and other sector (45.6%). Out of 91.4% male employees, highest male deployment (28.3%) corresponds to Exploration & Production vertical followed by Refining (27%) and Marketing (23.6%) as on 31.03.2025.



Category-wise, out of 7,873 female employees, highest female deployment (74.3%) corresponds to Executive/Managerial Category followed by Workmen (9.6%), Clerical (9.2%) and Supervisory (8.2%). Out of 91.4% male employees, highest male deployment (61.4%) corresponds to Executive/Managerial Category followed by Workmen (29.2%), Supervisory (6.6%) and Clerical (2.8%).



Exploration & production vertical accounted for the highest manpower deployment (27.7%) followed by refinery sector (26.38%) and marketing sector (24.5%) as on 31.03.2025.



Executive/Managerial categories employed the highest proportion of manpower (62.5%) followed by Workmen (27.5%), Supervisory (6.6%) and Clerical (3.2%) accounted for the balance as on 31.03.2025.



IOCL (32.8%) and ONGC (26.7%) together accounted for over 59.5% of the total manpower employed (91,057) in the oil & gas CPSEs as on 31.03.2025.

Introduction

Manpower plays a pivotal role in the effective management of an organization, as it is the human resources that fundamentally drive success and progress. The skills, knowledge, creativity, and adaptability of personnel significantly contribute to the competitiveness and high performance of the organization. Effective human resource management encompasses not only the provision of employment and guidance for employees but also the investment in their development and the empowerment of individuals to operate efficiently and effectively.

Human resource planning, also referred to as manpower planning, is essential for identifying both short-term and long-term personnel requirements of the organization. This process ensures the ongoing availability of a flexible and adaptive workforce. In contrast, financial resources, while vital for supporting organizational functions, serve as secondary to human capital. Although funding is necessary for attracting and retaining top talent, it is the individuals themselves who bring unique perceptions, emotions, and attitudes to the organization. Thus, aligning these human elements with organizational goals is imperative for achieving sustained success.

The Backbone of Oil & Gas Operations: The oil and gas industry, with its demanding projects and diverse skillsets, heavily relies on manpower. This term signifies more than just the number of individuals working on a project. It represents the crucial element of availability and suitability of qualified personnel to effectively execute various tasks.

Manpower is a vital aspect of the oil and gas industry, directly impacting project success, safety, and overall efficiency. By effectively assessing manpower requirements, optimizing availability, and implementing robust planning and management strategies, companies can ensure they have the right people in the right place at the right time, contributing to a thriving and sustainable industry.

With the changing needs of the nation, the energy requirements are also changing. To keep pace with these changes & keep meeting the energy demands, large-scale developmental & expansion projects are being carried out across the Corporation.

Some of the major Refinery project sites include capacity augmentation at Panipat Refinery & Barauni Refinery, Petrochemical and Lube Integration Project at Gujarat Refinery, Integrated Para Xylene (PX) and Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA) Project at Paradip Refinery, etc. The other infrastructure augmentation works include setting up of additional facility at Research & Development Facility at Faridabad and other major Pipeline extensions & capacity enhancements etc.

Additionally, with the entry into CGD, large scale projects are being carried out across multiple locations that involves laying, building, operating or expanding city or local natural gas distribution networks which includes supply of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to domestic, commercial, industrial and transport sector.All these project sites have resulted in generation of large no. of employment in terms of regular as well as Contractual during the FY 2024-25.

"Manpower" in the context of oil and gas, encompassing various aspects:

- **Manpower Requirements:**
  - Project Specific: Detailed assessment of the number and types of workers needed for a particular project, considering technical expertise, experience, and certifications.
  - Skills Gap Analysis: Identifying any discrepancies between the required skillset and the available workforce. This analysis helps in recruitment strategies and training programs.
  - Resource Allocation: Optimizing manpower allocation across different project phases, ensuring efficient utilization of personnel.
- **Manpower Availability:**
  - Industry-wide Trends: Analyzing the overall availability of skilled labor within the oil and gas sector, considering factors like economic fluctuations, project timelines, and global workforce demographics.
  - Geographic Considerations: Taking into account the location of projects and the availability of suitable workers in that specific region.

- Competition for Talent: Assessing the competitive landscape for skilled labor, particularly in niche areas like drilling, production, and engineering.

- **Manpower Planning & Management:**
  - Recruitment and Training: Developing robust recruitment strategies to attract and retain qualified personnel. Implementing training programs to enhance skills and prepare individuals for specific roles.
  - Employee Retention: Implementing strategies to improve employee satisfaction and reduce turnover rates, particularly in high-demand sectors within the industry.
  - Succession Planning: Identifying and developing future leaders within the organization, ensuring a smooth transition of knowledge and expertise.

- **Impact of Manpower on Project Success:**
  - Project Delays & Cost Overruns: Inadequate manpower availability can lead to project delays and increased costs, impacting overall project success.
  - Safety and Efficiency: Having the right personnel with the appropriate skills and training is crucial for ensuring workplace safety and maximizing operational efficiency.
  - Environmental Compliance: Manpower plays a crucial role in implementing and maintaining environmental regulations and best practices across all project phases.

Manpower in the 12 Major Oil & Gas CPSEs: Manpower in the Oil& Gas CPSEs working in the various sectors & Categories:

- **Manpower in the various sector of Oil & Gas CPSEs**
  - Exploration & Production
  - Refining
  - Marketing
  - Pipelines
  - Research & Development
  - Others

- **Manpower in the various categories:**
  - Executive/Managerial
  - Supervisory
  - Clerical
  - Workmen

The analysis of manpower in the major oil and gas Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) reveals a critical interplay between human resources and the sector's operational efficiency. The workforce's skillset and adaptability are essential for meeting the challenges posed by technological advancements, market volatility, and environmental regulations.

Investment in training and development, along with a focus on diversifying talent and enhancing productivity, will be vital for these enterprises to maintain their competitive edge. Furthermore, fostering a culture of innovation and sustainability will ensure that the sector not only meets its current demands but also anticipates future challenges. By strategically managing their human resources, these CPSEs can drive growth and contribute significantly to the energy security of the nation.

VIII.1: Sector-wise Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas Companies in India (as on 31.03.2025)

(Figures in Number)

Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total 2025
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Exploration & Production	29,987	28,381	27,219	26,430	26,363	25,229	27.7
2. Refining	25,317	24,302	23,840	24,320	24,374	24,450	26.9
3. Marketing	28,380	25,900	24,718	23,439	22,658	22,344	24.5
4. Pipelines	6,205	6,138	5,901	6,022	6,116	6,270	6.9
5. Research & Development	1,843	1,657	1,544	1,596	1,584	1,691	1.9
6. Others	12,100	11,650	11,964	12,524	11,808	11,073	12.2
TOTAL (1 to 6)	**1,03,832**	**98,028**	**95,186**	**94,331**	**92,903**	**91,057**	**100.0**

Note: Figures exclude 'Expatriates/Foreign Experts/on Contract' manpower

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises (ONGC, OVL, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, NRL, MRPL, BLL, EIL)

VIII.2: Category-wise Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas CPSEs in India (as on 31.03.2025)

(Figures in Number)

Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share of Total 2025
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Executive/Managerial	59,114	57,058	56,059	56,502	57,014	56,947	62.5
2. Supervisory	8,751	8,241	7,641	7,247	6,541	6,098	6.7
3. Clerical	5,088	4,723	4,103	3,850	3,721	2,936	3.2
4. Workmen	30,879	28,006	27,383	26,732	25,627	25,076	27.5
TOTAL (1 to 4)	**1,03,832**	**98,028**	**95,186**	**94,331**	**92,903**	**91,057**	**100.0**

Note: Figures exclude 'Expatriates/Foreign Experts/on Contract' manpower

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises (ONGC, OVL, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, NRL, MRPL, BLL, EIL)

Figure VIII.1: Sector-wise Manpower (in%) as on 31.03.2025

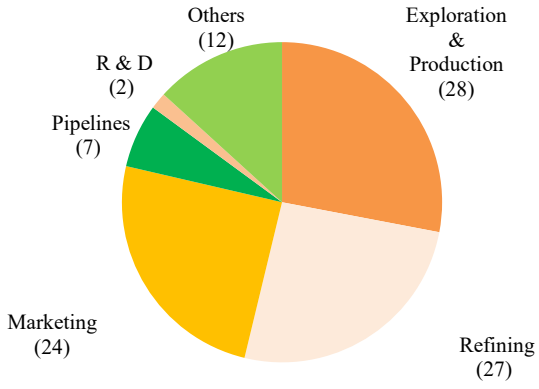
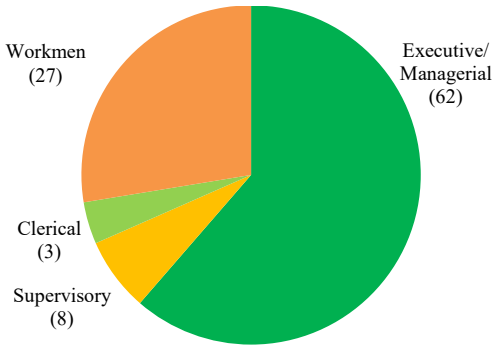


Figure VIII.2: Category-wise Manpower (in%) as on 31.03.2025



VIII.3: Category-wise and Sector-wise Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas CPSEs in India (as on 31.03.2025)

(Figures in Number)

Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Executive/Managerial	17,304	16,046	14,832	14,101	14,336	13,375
2. Supervisory	1,594	1,480	1,337	1,201	1,056	961
3. Clerical	550	535	541	579	582	575
4. Workman	10,539	10,320	10,509	10,549	10,389	10,318
A. Total Manpower in Exploration & Production (1 to 4)	**29,987**	**28,381**	**27,219**	**26,430**	**26,363**	**25,229**
5. Executive/Managerial	11,022	10,932	10,982	12,170	12,343	12,768
6. Supervisory	2,575	2,252	1,953	1,912	1,784	1,740
7. Clerical	685	664	527	490	497	447
8. Workman	11,035	10,454	10,378	10,178	9,750	9,495
B. Total Manpower in Refining (5 to 8)	**25,317**	**24,302**	**23,840**	**24,750**	**24,374**	**24,450**
9. Executive/Managerial	16,632	16,157	16,109	15,840	15,956	16,468
10. Supervisory	3,426	3,295	3,097	2,822	2,488	2,252
11. Clerical	2,277	1,710	1,442	1,265	1,114	921
12. Workman	6,045	4,738	4,070	3,529	3,100	2,703
C. Total Manpower in Marketing (9 to 12)	**28,380**	**25,900**	**24,718**	**23,456**	**22,658**	**22,344**
13. Executive/Managerial	4,545	4,538	4,404	4,450	4,562	4,723
14. Supervisory	251	267	299	319	316	339
15. Clerical	393	740	617	642	644	222
16. Workman	1,016	593	581	611	594	986
D. Total Manpower in Pipeline (13 to 16)	**6,205**	**6,138**	**5,901**	**6,022**	**6,116**	**6,270**
17. Executive/Managerial	1,572	1,432	1,337	1,414	1,411	1,520
18. Supervisory	67	54	56	46	27	24
19. Clerical	28	25	16	15	17	18
20. Workman	176	146	135	121	129	129
E. Total Manpower in Research & Development (17 to 20)	**1,843**	**1,657**	**1,544**	**1,596**	**1,584**	**1,691**
21. Executive/Managerial	8,039	7,953	8,395	8,528	8,406	8,093
22. Supervisory	838	893	899	947	870	782
23. Clerical	1,155	1,049	960	859	867	753
24. Workman	2,068	1,755	1,710	1,743	1,665	1,445
F. Total Manpower in Marketing (21 to 24)	**12,100**	**11,650**	**11,964**	**12,077**	**11,808**	**11,073**
Total Manpower in Oil & Gas CPSEs (A+B+C+D+E+F)	**1,03,832**	**98,028**	**95,186**	**94,331**	**92,903**	**91,057**

Note: Figures exclude 'Expatriates/Foreign Experts/on Contract' manpower

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises (ONGC, OVL, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, NRL, MRPL, BLL, EIL)

VIII.4: Gender-wise & Sector-wise Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas CPSEs (as on 31.03.2025)

(Figures in Number)

Sector/Category/CPSE	ONGC*	OIL	GAIL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	CPCL	MRPL	NRL	Balmer Lawrie	EIL	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Male Employees												
1. Exploration & Production	20,154	3,334	23	40	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	23,585
2. Refining	151	0	0	12,869	3,340	2,472	1,267	2,159	675	0	0	22,933
3. Marketing	41	0	531	10,908	4,274	3,635	9	137	123	0	38	19,696
4. Pipelines	67	264	1,905	3,075	242	374	0	0	34	0	0	5,961
5. Research & Development	659	50	14	386	47	120	10	8	1	21	44	1,360
6. Others	1,357	2,258	2,188	0	80	570	44	0	183	731	2,238	9,649
A. Total Male Employees in Oil & Gas CPSEs (1 to 6)	**22,429**	**5,906**	**4,661**	**27,278**	**8,016**	**7,172**	**1,330**	**2,304**	**1,016**	**752**	**2,320**	**83,184**
7. Share of Male Manpower (%)(A/C%)	**92.0**	**92.1**	**93.0**	**91.1**	**91.7**	**89.1**	**94.1**	**91.1**	**92.3**	**89.3**	**88.0**	**91.4**
Female Employees												
8. Exploration & Production	1,486	142	4	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,644
9. Refining	5	0	0	844	173	176	62	211	46	0	0	1,517
10. Marketing	5	0	43	1,581	531	466	0	12	6	0	4	2,648
11. Pipelines	6	19	105	157	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	309
12. Research & Development	185	10	2	71	12	31	7	3	0	2	8	331
13. Others	262	335	195	0	8	185	14	0	33	88	304	1,424
B. Total Female Employess in Oil & Gas CPSEs (8 to 13)	**1,949**	**506**	**349**	**2,663**	**729**	**877**	**83**	**226**	**85**	**90**	**316**	**7,873**
14. Share of Female Manpower (%)(B/C%)	**8.0**	**7.9**	**7.0**	**8.9**	**8.3**	**10.9**	**5.9**	**8.9**	**7.7**	**10.7**	**12.0**	**8.6**
C. Total Manpower in Oil & Gas CPSEs (A+B)	**24,378**	**6,412**	**5,010**	**29,941**	**8,745**	**8,049**	**1,413**	**2,530**	**1,101**	**842**	**2,636**	**91,057**
15. Share of Total Manpower (%)	**26.8**	**7.0**	**5.5**	**32.9**	**9.6**	**8.8**	**1.6**	**2.8**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**2.9**	**100.0**

Notes: Figures exclude 'Expatriates/Foreign Experts/on Contract' manpower

*:OVL's Manpower included in ONGC's Others

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises (ONGC, OVL, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, NRL, MRPL, BLL, EIL)

VIII.5: Gender-wise & Category-wise Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas CPSEs (as on 31.03.2025)

(Figures in Number)

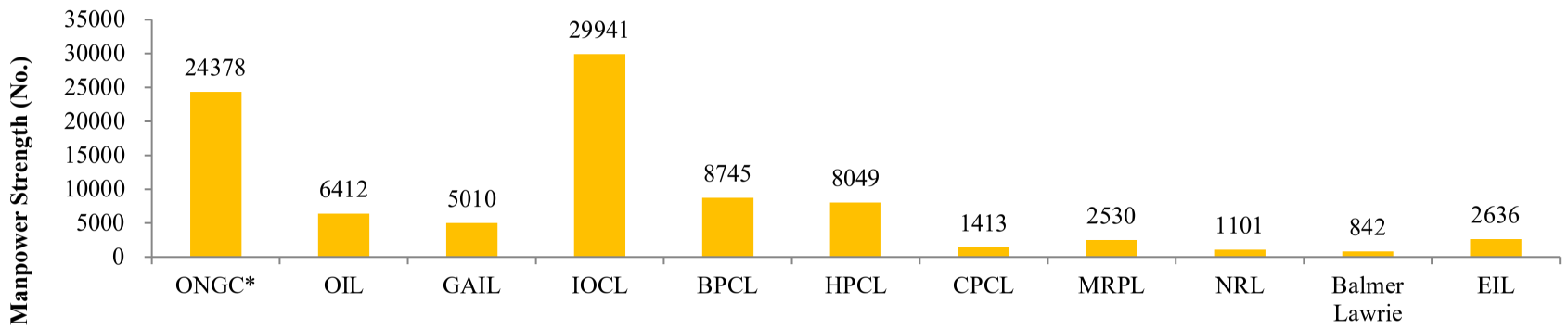
Sector/Category/CPSE	ONGC*	OIL	GAIL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	CPCL	MRPL	NRL	Balmer Lawrie	EIL	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Male Employees												
1. Executive/Managerial	13,221	1,617	3,892	16,736	5,578	5,263	468	1,092	557	477	2,194	51,095
2. Supervisory	659	553	453	3,213	0	0	192	219	0	139	58	5,486
3. Clerical	407	435	288	392	260	396	20	0	0	22	68	2,288
4. Workmen	8,142	3,301	28	6,937	2,178	1,513	650	993	459	114	0	24,315
A. Total Male Employees (1 to 4)	**22,429**	**5,906**	**4,661**	**27,278**	**8,016**	**7,172**	**1,330**	**2,304**	**1,016**	**752**	**2,320**	**83,184**
Female Employees												
5. Executive/Managerial	1,410	237	307	2,004	616	746	35	70	60	66	301	5,852
6. Supervisory	55	71	15	412	0	0	37	0	0	13	9	612
7. Clerical	164	70	27	136	107	121	9	0	0	8	6	648
8. Workmen	320	128	0	111	6	10	2	156	25	3	0	761
B. Total Female Employess (5 to 8)	**1,949**	**506**	**349**	**2,663**	**729**	**877**	**83**	**226**	**85**	**90**	**316**	**7,873**
Total Manpower Employed in Oil & Gas CPSEs (A+B)	**24,378**	**6,412**	**5,010**	**29,941**	**8,745**	**8,049**	**1,413**	**2,530**	**1,101**	**842**	**2,636**	**91,057**

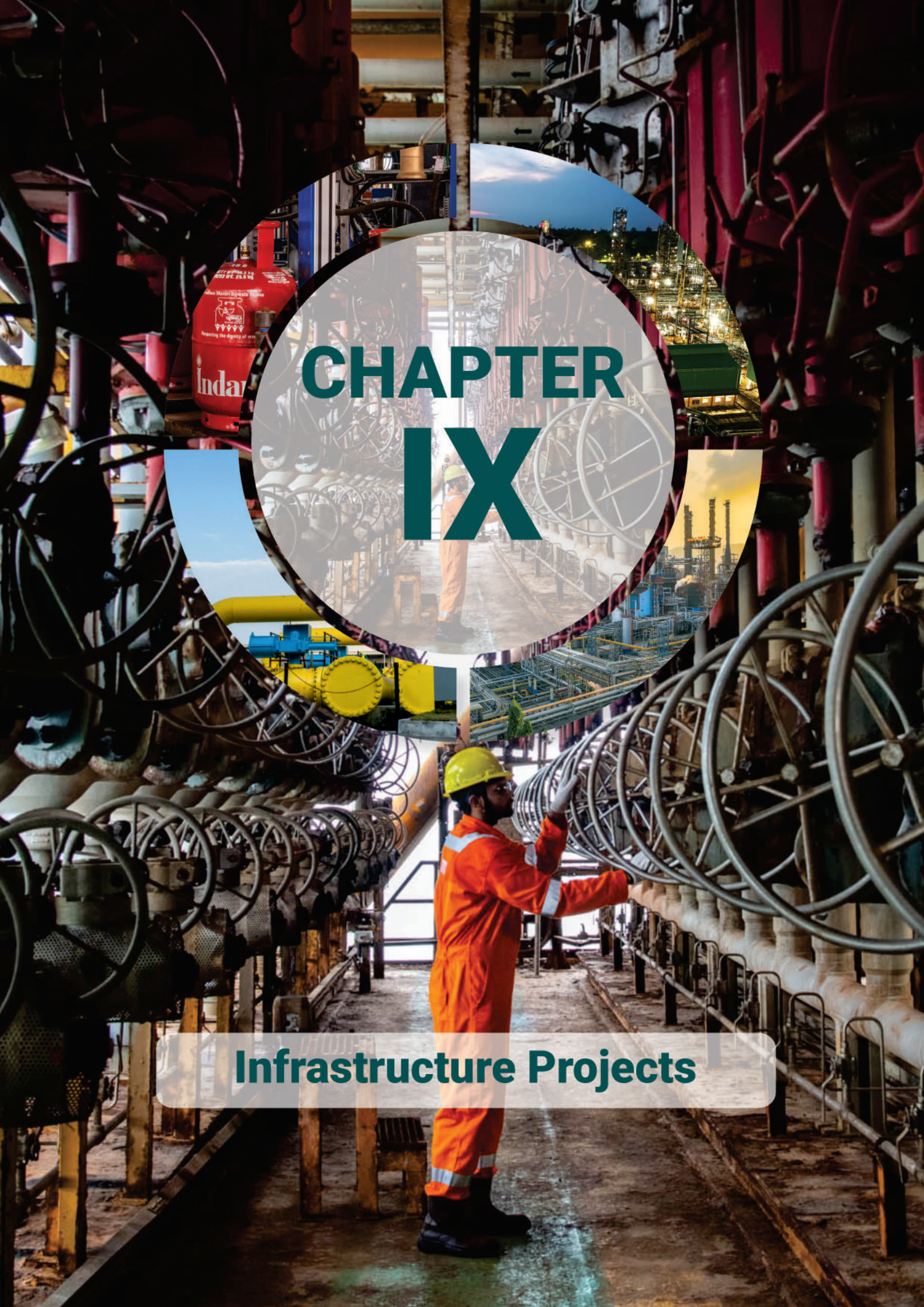
Notes: Figures exclude 'Expatriates/Foreign Experts/on Contract' manpower

*:OVL's Manpower included in ONGC's Others

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises (ONGC, OVL, OIL, GAIL, IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, CPCL, NRL, MRPL, EIL)

Figures VIII.3: Regular Manpower Employed in CPSEs as on 31.03.2025





CHAPTER IX

Infrastructure Projects

Chapter Highlights



Total number of projects under implementation by Oil & Gas CSPEs in 2024-25 was 360. The approved project cost for these 360 projects stands at ₹515,089 crore.



In FY 2024-25, total number of completed projects is 111. Out of 111 completed projects, cumulative 33 projects are medium and mega (₹100 crore & above) and 78 projects are small projects (₹5 crore to ₹100 crores). Further 33 medium and mega projects splits into 15 mega projects (more than ₹500 crores) and 18 medium projects (₹100 crore to ₹500 crore).



Total number of mega projects (₹500 Cr. & above) under implementation by Oil & Gas CPSEs stood at 95 in 2024-25. The approved project cost for Mega Projects at ₹490,959 crore in 2024-25.



The number of ongoing Medium Projects stands at 68 in FY 2024-25, down from 117 in FY 2019-20. Total Approved Cost has seen substantial increase from 3.47 Lakh Crore in FY 2019-20 to 5.15 Lakh Crore in FY 2024-25



Total number of medium projects (₹100 Cr. to ₹500 Cr.) in Oil & Gas sector stood at 68 nos. in 2024-25. The approved project cost for Medium Projects at ₹17,732 crore in 2024-25 .



CPSEs-wise, there are total of 163 ongoing projects costing ₹100 crore & above with an approved cost of ₹ 508,692 crore. Out of these 163 projects, IOCL was having maximum number of projects (53 numbers) among all Oil & Gas CPSEs, followed by ONGC (25 numbers) and HPCL (24 numbers).

Chapter Highlights



Sector wise, out of these 163 ongoing projects (costing ₹ 100 crore & above), 39 projects were in Refinery sector, 34 projects in the Pipeline sector, 31 projects in the Marketing, 22 projects in the CGD sector and 21 projects in Exploration and Production sectors.



In the financial year 2024-25, there were 26 new projects added, with ONGC and HPCL contributing 6, while BPCL contributed 4, IOCL and MRPL contributed 3 new projects each.



Sector-wise, out of 26 newly added projects, Refinery sector is having maximum number (8 projects) followed by Pipeline sector (6 projects), Marketing (5 projects) and Exploration and Production, Infrastructure and Others sector (3 numbers each).



CPSE wise, Out of 33 completed projects (₹100 crore & above), maximum projects completed by IOCL (14 projects) costing ₹ 17,437 followed by ONGC and HPCL (5 projects each) costing ₹ 8,353 and 31,714 respectively, Sector-wise, maximum projects completed in the Marketing and Refinery Sector (8 projects each) followed by Pipelines Sector (6 projects) and Exploration and Production Sector (5 projects) during the FY 2024-25.



State-wise, out of these 33 completed projects, Tamil Nadu is having maximum number (6 numbers) followed by Andhra Pradesh (4 numbers), Gujarat and Odisha (3 numbers), Haryana, Karnataka and Western Offshore (2 projects each).

Introduction

The infrastructure sector plays a pivotal role in driving India's economic growth and overall development. As the country continues on its path towards becoming a global economic powerhouse, the role of robust infrastructure becomes increasingly apparent. The oil and gas industry can contribute to economic growth by creating jobs, generating revenue, and supporting other industries.

The ministry has been steadfast in its commitment to advancing the energy sector and ensuring the nation's energy security. Total 360 nos. of projects with an approved cost of INR 5.15 lakh Crores are underway in FY 2024-25 by CPSEs under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, out of which 110 projects are added in FY 2024-25 only. 111 projects with an anticipated cost of 0.69 Lakh Crores were completed in FY 2024-25.

The Ministry has established a strong monitoring and issue-resolution system to reduce project delays and cost overruns. Regular review meetings and coordination with Central and State agencies help resolve bottlenecks promptly. Project progress is tracked through the Pariyojana Portal, which provides milestone-based monitoring and detailed reports on major and critical projects. Additionally, the PMG Portal facilitates inter-agency coordination to address implementation issues. This integrated approach ensures effective oversight and timely project delivery.

These developments reflect the Government's proactive measures in fostering investment, enhancing energy infrastructure, and advancing strategic initiatives. By facilitating growth in the oil and gas sector, India is not only addressing its energy demands but also laying a strong foundation for sustained economic progress and development.

Major Completed Projects of MoPNG

1. Visakh Refinery Modernization Project, Andhra Pradesh (HPCL) [Refinery]

Project Brief: The Visakh Refinery Modernization Project, with an investment of ₹30,609 crore, aims at modernization and capacity expansion of the existing refinery at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. Completed in February 2025, the project enhanced the refining capacity from 8.33 MMTPA to 15 MMTPA and improve distillate yields from 76% to 86%. The modernization includes establishment of new process and utility units such as Residue Upgradation Facility (RUF), Full Conversion Hydrocracker Unit (FCHCU), Naphtha Isomerisation Unit (NIU), Hydrogen Generation Unit (HGU) and Sulphur Recovery Unit (SRU), along with revamp and expansion of existing units like Naphtha Hydro Treating Unit (NHT), Continuous Catalytic Reformer Unit (CCR), Diesel Hydro Treating Unit (DHT) and FCC-NHT (Prime-G). The project also covers augmentation of utilities, integrated effluent treatment systems, offsite facilities, and captive power generation.



Visakh Refinery Modernization Project

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project will substantially increase the refining capacity of the Visakh Refinery and enable production of Motor Spirit (MS) and High-Speed Diesel (HSD) meeting BS-VI specifications. By improving distillate yields from 76% to 86%, it will enhance operational efficiency and product output. The availability of cleaner fuels will contribute to reducing vehicular emissions and promoting environmental sustainability, while the expanded capacity will strengthen India's energy security and support the growing fuel demand of the economy.

2. Ennore - Thiruvallur - Bengaluru - Puducherry - Nagapattinam - Madurai - Tuticorin Natural Gas Pipeline (ETBPL), Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (UT) (IOCL) [Pipeline]

Project Brief: ETBPL project involves laying a 1,431.2 km R-LNG pipeline with a capacity of 35 MMSCMD to supply natural gas to anchor customers and for city gas distribution in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and the Union Territory of Puducherry. The project cost is distributed as follows: Tamil Nadu – ₹5,090.37 crore, Andhra Pradesh – ₹475.74 crore, Karnataka – ₹429.42 crore, and Puducherry – ₹29.47 crore. The pipeline has been developed in three phases: Phase I from Ennore LNG Terminal to Manali (22.6 km, OD 16"), Phase II from Ramanathapuram to Tuticorin (143 km, OD 18"), and Phase III covering Ennore to IP-105 and Thiruvallur to Bengaluru sections along with other spur lines (1,279 km, OD 30"/24"/16"). All trunk lines under the project have been successfully commissioned.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project provides the only evacuation mode for transportation of gas from the Ennore LNG terminal to key demand centres in southern India. It ensures uninterrupted and reliable gas availability in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka, thereby strengthening energy security in the region. As the only cross-district gas pipeline in Tamil Nadu, ETBPL is of strategic importance and supports the expansion of city gas distribution networks authorised by PNGRB under the 9th and 10th round of bidding. This facilitates wider access to clean fuel, improves investment returns, enhances pipeline utilisation, and contributes to promoting natural gas as a cleaner, eco-friendly energy option.





Ennore - Thiruvallur - Bengaluru - Puducherry - Nagapattinam - Madurai - Tuticorin Natural Gas Pipeline

3. HPLNG LNG Regassification Terminal at Chhara Port, Gujarat (HPCL) [Marketing]

Project Brief: The HPLNG LNG Regassification Terminal at Chhara Port, Gujarat, completion in January 2025 with an anticipated cost of ₹4,792 crore. The project involves construction of a 5 MMTPA greenfield LNG import, storage, and regassification terminal, with provisions for future expansion up to 10 MMTPA. Key facilities include a marine terminal for LNG ship unloading, two LNG storage tanks of 200,000 cubic meter capacity each, and state-of-the-art regassification facilities comprising LNG vaporizers, air heaters, boil-off gas (BOG) compressors, high-pressure pumps, and metering units.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The terminal will enhance India's LNG import and regassification capacity, thereby supporting the Government of India's vision to increase the share of natural gas in the country's energy mix. By enabling greater availability of clean and efficient fuel, the project will promote environmental sustainability, reduce dependence on liquid fuels, and support industrial as well as economic growth in the region.



HPLNG LNG Regassification Terminal at Chhara Port

4. Mumbai High North Redevelopment Phase-IV, [Offshore MH Asset], Western Offshore (ONGC) [Exploration]

Project Brief: The Mumbai High North Redevelopment Project Phase-IV, undertaken by ONGC at an estimated cost of ₹3,976.67 crore, aimed at enhancing oil and gas production from the field.

The project was designed to achieve a cumulative production gain of 4.249 MMT of oil and 0.494 BCM of gas by March 2035. Its scope included both greenfield and brownfield activities. The greenfield scope comprised construction and installation of a new living quarter platform with a capacity of 120 personnel, connected to the NQO platform via a jacket bridge, along with facilities such as helideck, power generation units, fire water systems, utilities, and telecommunication systems. The brownfield scope involved extensive revamp and replacement activities across NQO, NQP, NQG, and NQD platforms, including new drainage systems, flare load diversion, valve replacements, and sump caisson replacement. Additionally, drilling of 43 new wells formed a key component of the project. The project was successfully completed on 31st March 2025, meeting its intended objectives.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project is expected to deliver cumulative production of 4.249 MMT of oil and 0.494 BCM of gas by March 2035, contributing significantly to India's energy security. The replacement and upgradation of process systems and surface facilities at NQO, NQP, and NQG platforms will extend the operational life of these assets by 20–25 years, ensuring smooth and reliable operations. Beyond technical improvements, the project generated substantial socio-economic benefits, creating around 32,000 man-days of employment and providing livelihood opportunities to thousands through direct and indirect jobs. It also enhances government revenues from hydrocarbon production while supporting sustainable energy development in the country.



Mumbai High North Redevelopment Phase-IV

5. Development of CBM - Bokaro Block [Onshore], Jharkhand (ONGC) [Exploration]

Project Brief: The Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Development Project at Bokaro was undertaken at an estimated cost of ₹1,137.79 crore, with the objective of achieving a cumulative gas production of 4.098 BCM by FY 2040–41. The project scope included construction of one Gas Collecting Station (GCS) with associated pipelines and wellhead facilities for Patch-A, two Early Production Systems (EPS) with pipelines and wellhead facilities for Patch-B, and drilling and completion of 150 wells (141 new wells and 9 existing wells). The project was successfully completed on 31st March 2025.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project will enable a cumulative production gain of4.098 BCM of gas by 2040–41, contributing to domestic energy security and reducing dependence on imported fuels. CBM extraction provides a reliable and cleaner energy source, while also mitigating methane emissions compared to traditional coal mining. The project generated approximately 3,02,400 man-days of employment, creating both direct and indirect livelihood opportunities and stimulating local economic activities. Additionally, the infrastructure developed under the project, including pipelines and processing facilities, will support industrial growth in the region. The initiative not only ensures long-term utilization of this valuable natural resource without affecting the subsurface coal reserves but also strengthens India's transition towards cleaner energy.





Development of CBM - Bokaro Block

6. City Gas Distribution Project at Jhunjhunu, Sikar & Nagaur Districts, Rajasthan (IOCL) [CGD]

Project Brief: In March 2022, under the 11th bidding round, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) authorised Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the Geographical Area (GA) covering Sikar, Nagaur, and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan to develop, operate, and expand the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. The project caters to residential, commercial, and transportation sectors by supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) through a dedicated infrastructure. As of FY 2024-25, the CGD network has achieved 5,619 PNG domestic connections, established 43 CNG stations, and laid 185 km of Steel and Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE) pipeline network across the GA.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project promotes the adoption of cleaner and eco- friendly fuels by encouraging the use of PNG in households and CNG in vehicles. This reduces dependency on polluting alternatives such as coal, diesel, and LPG. For households, PNG ensures a safe, reliable, and uninterrupted supply of cooking gas, eliminating the inconvenience of cylinder handling and refilling. The expanded CNG network also facilitates greener mobility, contributing to reduced vehicular emissions and supporting the Government of India's vision of increasing the share of natural gas in the energy mix.




City Gas Distribution Project at Jhunjhunu, Sikar & Nagaur Districts, Rajasthan

7. Devangonthi Marketing Terminal, Karnataka (MRPL) [Marketing]

Project Brief: MRPL has commissioned a state-of-the-art Oil Marketing Terminal at Devangonthi, Bengaluru, spanning 20 acres in May 2024. Strategically located in the eastern part of the city, the terminal is designed to meet the growing demand for petroleum products in Karnataka and neighbouring states. The facility comprises storage tanks for MS (Petrol), HSD (Diesel), ATF (Aviation Turbine Fuel), ethanol, and biodiesel with a total capacity of 76,960 KL, along with ethanol/biodiesel blending systems, firefighting facilities, and a fully automated truck loading system. Finished products are received through a 363 km-long pipeline from MRPL's Mangaluru refinery, ensuring safe, efficient, and environment-friendly product transfer. The terminal is equipped with modern wastewater management systems, distributed control systems for automation, advanced safety systems, and robust electrical power and communication networks, ensuring seamless and safe operations.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The terminal significantly enhances regional energy security and supports MRPL's retail expansion in Karnataka. During construction, the project generated approximately 4 lakh man-days of employment, and in operation, it is expected to generate over 20 lakh man-days across 30 years, creating sustained livelihood opportunities for skilled and semi-skilled personnel. The pipeline-based supply reduces tanker movement, resulting in estimated annual CO_2 savings of over 40,000 tons. The facility also ensures cost-effective ATF placement near major airports, improves utilisation of the PMHBL pipeline, and facilitates economic growth through direct and indirect employment, industrial support, and community development. Currently, the terminal is operational, handling 2,000–2,500 KL per day of products, with throughput expected to increase to 3,000 KL per day in the coming months.





Devangonthi Marketing Terminal, Karnataka

8. Setting up of 10 MW Electrolyser for producing Green Hydrogen, Madhya Pradesh (GAIL) [Green]

Project Brief: In alignment with the National Green Hydrogen Mission and its strategy to diversify into new and alternate energy, GAIL has established its first Green Hydrogen Plant at Vijaipur, Madhya Pradesh. The facility, houses a 10 MW Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) Electrolyzer for producing 4.3 TPD of hydrogen through electrolysis of water using renewable power. To ensure green power supply, the project is integrated with GAIL's recently commissioned 10 MW ground-mounted solar plant at Vijaipur. Completed in May 2025, plant produced around 120 MT of hydrogen, demonstrating its operational readiness and technological viability.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project marks a significant milestone in India's transition towards clean energy by enabling large-scale production of green hydrogen. Initially, the hydrogen produced has been blended with natural gas for captive consumption at Vijaipur, supporting decarbonisation of industrial operations. In the next phase, the hydrogen will be supplied to retail customers in nearby regions through high-pressure cascades, promoting wider adoption of green fuels. The initiative not only reduces carbon emissions but also establishes a replicable model for future hydrogen projects, thereby contributing to India's net-zero ambitions and energy sustainability.





Setting up of 10 MW Electrolyser for producing Green Hydrogen

9. Oil and Gas evacuation pipelines for Kumchai Field, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam (OIL) [Exploration]

Project Brief: Oil India Limited (OIL) has implemented the construction of evacuation pipelines for crude oil and natural gas produced from the Kumchai Field in Arunachal Pradesh. The project involved laying a 67.6 km crude oil pipeline and a 62.6 km natural gas pipeline to connect with OIL's nearest pipeline network at Kusijan. Categorized as a Greenfield project, it was undertaken at a cost of ₹147.71 crore. Sanctioned on 29.12.2020, the project was scheduled for completion by 31.07.2024 but was successfully completed ahead of schedule on 16.04.2024.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project has enabled the complete elimination of natural gas flaring from the Kumchai Field, with the produced gas now being monetised. It has also facilitated enhanced crude oil evacuation and created scope for further production growth. Additionally, the project has unlocked opportunities for drilling of new wells, thereby supporting sustained energy production and contributing to regional energy security. The pipelines are fully operational.

10. Construction of TWD Siding at Jalandhar, Punjab (BPCL) [Marketing]

Project Brief: The project involves construction of a tank wagon decantation siding along with allied facilities at Jalandhar. The facility has been developed to strengthen petroleum product logistics and ensure uninterrupted fuel availability in the region.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project will ensure sustained product availability in the region and serve as a vital rescue and supply location for Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during contingencies. Completed in Dec 2024, project will enhance fuel distribution efficiency and strengthen regional energy security.




Construction of TWD Siding at Jalandhar

Major Ongoing Projects of MoPNG

1. Rajasthan Refinery Project, Rajasthan (HRRL) [Refinery]

Project Brief: The Rajasthan Refinery Project is a 9.0 MMTPA Greenfield Refinery cum Petrochemical Complex being established at Pachpadra, Balotra District, Rajasthan, through a joint venture of HPCL (74%) and Government of Rajasthan (26%). The refinery is designed to process both Rajasthan crude (1.5 MMTPA) and imported crude (7.5 MMTPA), with flexibility to process 9.0 MMTPA imported crude. The complex comprises 13 refinery and petrochemical process units including a Dual Feed Cracker, Polypropylene Unit, and LLDPE/HDPE Swing Unit, supported by utilities, offsites, crude import facilities at Mundra, and cross-country pipelines. With a Nelson Complexity Index of 17 and petrochemical yields exceeding 26%, the project will produce a wide range of fuels and petrochemicals including gasoline, diesel, polypropylene, polyethylene, aromatics, and butadiene. As of September 2025, the project has achieved 88.8% physical progress, with major utilities and offsites commissioned and pre-commissioning underway for key refinery units.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project:

- Generates large-scale employment: over 30,000 direct jobs and more than 1,00,000 indirect jobs during construction and operation.
- Provides significant skill development opportunities for local workforce across trades such as fitters, electricians, scaffolders, and instrument technicians.
- Boosts regional economic growth through expansion of transport, logistics, construction, and ancillary industries.
- Facilitates infrastructure development including downstream clusters by RIICO, residential and business establishments, and ESR initiatives such as a 50-bedded hospital, school facilities, and community infrastructure.
- Enhances India's petrochemical capacity with world-scale production units, promoting MSME clusters in polymer-based industries and driving socio-economic growth in Rajasthan.



Rajasthan Refinery Project

2. Ethylene Cracker Project at Bina Refinery including downstream Petrochemical Plants and expansion of Refinery, Madhya Pradesh (BPCL) [Refinery]

Project Brief: The Ethylene Cracker Project at BPCL Bina Refinery involves the installation of a dual-feed ethylene cracker with a production capacity of 1,200 KTPA of ethylene, along with downstream petrochemical units producing 1,150 KTPA of polyethylene (HDPE and LLDPE), 550 KTPA of polypropylene (PP), and liquid chemicals such as benzene, toluene, and xylene. The project also includes associated utilities, off-sites, and expansion of the refinery from 7.8 MMTPA to 11 MMTPA. The integrated petrochemical complex is designed to accelerate the development of downstream polymer processing industries—including packaging, fiber and filament, automotive, healthcare, and personal care sectors—and foster the growth of MSME clusters around the refinery, enhancing infrastructure such as roads, education, and healthcare. The total project cost is ₹43,367 crore.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project is expected to significantly boost socio- economic development in the region by generating direct and indirect employment opportunities and creating a vibrant industrial ecosystem around the petrochemical hub. It will strengthen India's domestic petrochemical production capacity, reduce dependence on imports, and facilitate the growth of downstream polymer-based industries. The development of MSME clusters and improved regional infrastructure will enhance living standards and economic prosperity in the surrounding communities.

3. KG-DWN-98/2 Cluster - II Development Project - NELP Block, Andhra Pradesh and Eastern Offshore (ONGC) [Exploration]

Project Brief: The KG-DWN-98/2 Cluster–II Development Project (NELP Block) is being executed with an estimated cost of ₹34,012 crore and aims for a cumulative production of approximately 14.24 MMT of oil and 30.50 BCM of gas by FY 2036–37. The project is structured across five packages: Package-I (drilling and completion of 26 wells), Package-II (Subsea Production Systems and Umbilical, Riser & Flowline – SPS + SURF), Package-III (Offshore Gas Process Platform and Living Quarter – CPP + LQUP), Package-IV (Floating Production Storage and Offloading – FPSO), and Package-V (Onshore Terminal). Significant milestones achieved include first gas on 5th March 2020, first oil on 7th January 2024, installation of 410 km of pipelines and subsea structures, commissioning of CPP in March 2024, and first oil from M-field on 7th January 2024. The project continues with pre-commissioning activities at the onshore MEG facility, with the expected completion of remaining offshore works in May–June 2026.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project will significantly enhance domestic hydrocarbon production, contributing a cumulative output of 14.24 MMT of oil and 30.50 BCM of gas by 2036–37. It generates extensive direct and indirect employment, improving livelihoods in the associated regions. Additionally, it provides new sources of government revenue, strengthens national energy security, and supports India's goal of increasing domestic energy self-reliance while fostering industrial and economic growth.




KG-DWN-98/2 Cluster - II Development Project - NELP Block

4. 500 KTA PDHPP Project, Usar, Maharashtra (GAIL) [Petrochemical]

Project Brief: GAIL (India) Ltd is executing India's first integrated Propane Dehydrogenation (PDH) and Polypropylene (PP) unit along with associated offsite facilities at Usar, Maharashtra, at a total cost of ₹11,256 crore. The project is located within the existing LPG recovery plant of GAIL-Usar and is fed by propane transported via a dedicated Usar–Uran liquid hydrocarbon pipeline from BPCL's Uran terminal. The PDH unit, employing Lummus Technology's proprietary Catofin process, will produce propylene as feedstock for the downstream PP unit, which will use Unipol PP process technology licensed by M/s W R Grace, USA, to produce world-class homopolymer polypropylene grades. The project integrates advanced digital and process technologies alongside sustainability measures including zero liquid discharge, green buildings, low GHG emissions, electrically-driven compression, rainwater harvesting, and maximised use of renewable energy.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The PDH-PP facility is designed to meet the projected growth in domestic petrochemical demand and enhance national self-reliance in petrochemicals. The project maximizes value addition and return on investment by leveraging existing land and infrastructure, and promoting the use of indigenous hardware and technologies. Upon completion, it will strengthen India's petrochemical production capacity, reduce import dependency, and support economic growth while adhering to high environmental and sustainability standards.




500 KTA PDHPP Project, Usar

5. New Mundra Panipat Crude Oil Pipeline, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana (IOCL) [Pipeline]

Project Brief: The New Mundra–Panipat Crude Pipeline Project involves utilizing a 28" diameter, 74 km existing pipeline from Mundra to Churwa in Gujarat and laying a new 36" diameter, 1,033 km pipeline from Churwa to Panipat in Haryana, traversing Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Haryana. The pipeline is designed to transport approximately 17.5 MMTPA of crude oil to meet the enhanced capacity of 25 MMTPA at Panipat Refinery. The project also includes the construction of nine crude oil tanks (60,000 KL each) at Mundra, new pumping facilities at Mundra, and three intermediate pumping stations.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The pipeline will ensure a safe, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly supply of crude oil to Panipat Refinery, meeting its enhanced capacity of 25 MMTPA. By securing a reliable crude supply, the project strengthens energy security for the northern states of India and supports uninterrupted refinery operations, contributing to the nation's overall energy resilience.



Site Photograph of New Mundra Panipat Crude Oil Pipeline

6. Kochi - Koottanad - Bangalore - Mangalore Pipeline Phase-II, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (GAIL) [Pipeline]

Project Brief: GAIL (India) Limited is executing the Kochi–Koottanad–Bengaluru–Mangaluru Pipeline (KKBMPL) Project Phase II as part of the National Gas Grid initiative, with a total project cost of ₹ 5,909 crore. The 30"/24" pipeline, spanning 901 km across Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, has a total capacity of 16 MMSCMD to transport re-gasified LNG (RLNG) from the Kochi LNG terminal to various consumers in southern India. As of now, 579 km of the pipeline is operational—514 km in Kerala, 58 km in Karnataka, and 7 km in Tamil Nadu—while 322 km in Tamil Nadu is under execution. The pipeline is designed to supply Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for households, CNG for vehicles, and natural gas to power plants, fertilizer units, hotels, and other industries, thereby integrating Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu with the National Gas Grid.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: KKBMPL Phase II will ensure reliable evacuation and transportation of RLNG from Kochi LNG terminal to multiple consumers, strengthening energy security across southern India. The pipeline will supply natural gas to 14 Geographical Areas covering 23 districts, catering to households, transport, industrial, and power sector needs. Anchor customers such as MCFL, OMPL, and MRPL are already connected, enhancing pipeline utilisation and operational efficiency. The project also generates significant socio-economic benefits, with approximately 19.8 lakh man-days of direct and indirect employment during implementation, supporting local communities and industrial growth in the region.



Site Photograph of Kochi - Koottanad - Bangalore - Mangalore Pipeline Phase-II

7. City Gas Distribution at Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hooghly, North 24 Parganas, Nadia and South 24 Parganas, West Bengal (HPCL) [CGD]

Project Brief: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) was awarded four Geographical Areas (GAs) covering eight districts in West Bengal—Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hooghly, North 24 Parganas, Nadia, and South 24 Parganas—under the 10th round of PNGRB bidding on 28th March 2019. The project focuses on developing a City Gas Distribution (CGD) network to supply Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to households, commercial establishments, and industries, along with establishing Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) infrastructure for vehicles. Key milestones include commissioning of the LCNG Falta station in November 2024, the City Gate station cum Mother Station at Paharpur, Jalpaiguri in February 2025, and City Gate stations at Gayeshpur, Nadia, and Rajarambati, Hooghly in March 2025, marking full gasification across the four GAs.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The project promotes cleaner and sustainable energy use by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality through adoption of PNG and CNG. It generates direct and indirect employment opportunities, supports industrial growth in sectors such as fertilizers, power, and refineries, and provides affordable energy to households, commercial, and industrial customers. The development of CNG stations enhances mobility while expanding access to cleaner fuel in both urban and rural areas. Aligned with India's net-zero emission targets, the project contributes to increasing the share of natural gas in the national energy mix to 15%, advancing environmental sustainability and socio-economic development across the region.



City Gas Distribution at Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Howrah, Hooghly, North 24 Parganas, Nadia and South 24 Parganas

8. Assam Bio Refinery, ABRPL, Assam (NRL) [Refinery]

Project Brief: Assam Bio-Ethanol Project Ltd. (ABEPL), a joint venture between NRL (50%) and Fortum BV3 & Chempolis Oy, Finland (50%), has established a second-generation bio- refinery at Numaligarh, Assam, to produce ethanol from non-food grade bamboo. The plant has the capacity to process 300 TMT of bamboo (bone dry) annually, producing 49 TMT of fuel- grade ethanol along with 18.6 TMT of furfural and 11 TMT of acetic acid. The project leverages abundant bamboo resources in Northeast India and supports the local economy by creating employment in bamboo harvesting, transportation, and processing. Over 35 small-scale chipping units are planned in nearby clusters to prepare raw bamboo for the refinery. With an approved project cost of ₹4,930 crore, including ₹150 crore sanctioned under viability gap funding through the PM-JVAN Yojna.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The ABEPL project supports India's target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2025 and reduces crude oil import dependency, generating foreign exchange savings. It contributes to environmental sustainability by lowering greenhouse gas emissions and promotes rural development by providing remunerative income to marginal farmers. Direct employment is created for the local population, while indirect employment arises in bamboo plantation, biomass aggregation, drying, chipping, and logistics for transportation to the refinery. Additionally, the ethanol produced will substitute petrol, further reducing crude oil requirements for fuel production and enhancing national energy security.



Assam Bio Refinery, ABRPL

9. Srikakulam Angul Gas Pipeline Project, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha (GAIL) [Pipeline]

Project Brief: GAIL (India) Limited is executing the Srikakulam–Angul Natural Gas Pipeline Project to supply clean and cost-effective energy to Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The pipeline, with a total length of 743 km and a capacity of 6.65 MMSCMD, connects Angul in Odisha with Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh, linking GAIL's existing Bokaro–Angul–Dhamra Pipeline and the proposed Vijayawada–Srikakulam Pipeline under PNGRB authorization. The project, costing ₹2,810 crore, forms a strategic part of the National Gas Grid and facilitates offtake from LNG terminals such as Dahej, Ennore, Dhamra, and Gopalpur FSRU. The mainline (24"/18") of 421 km has been completed, while spur lines (18"/12") of 322 km are under progress. Key execution activities including welding and lowering of pipelines are largely completed for the mainline, with significant progress on spur lines.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The pipeline will create vital infrastructure to supply natural gas, a cleaner and more economical fuel, to households, industries, commercial units, and the transport sector across Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. It will serve City Gas Distribution networks in multiple districts including Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Boudh, Sonepur, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Nuapada, Srikakulam, and Vizianagaram. Anchor customers such as Vedanta Limited, Utkal Alumina (Hindalco), and Nalco will also be served, enhancing industrial operations in the region. The project will generate approximately 10 lakh man-days of direct and indirect employment during the execution phase, supporting local livelihoods and regional economic development.



Srikakulam Angul Gas Pipeline Project

10. Debottlenecking and Augmentation of Cryogenic facilities at Uran LPG Import Terminal, Maharashtra (BPCL) [Marketing]

Project Brief: The project involves the augmentation of cryogenic facilities at Uran LPG Import Terminal in Raigad, Maharashtra. Key components include the installation of two marine unloading arms at the jetty, laying of a 20-inch diameter refrigerated pipeline (~12.5 km) from the jetty to the Uran terminal, and construction of two 15,000 MT double-walled refrigerated storage tanks along with associated facilities. Additionally, vapor recovery

and automation systems are being installed to enhance operational efficiency and safety. The project is aimed at strengthening the terminal's capabilities to handle increased LPG imports and improve overall storage and handling infrastructure.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project: The debottlenecking and augmentation of the Uran Terminal will allow independent and simultaneous import of propane and butane, provide commercial flexibility and meet rising LPG demand. The enhanced facilities will increase the terminal's import capacity, improve product evacuation via pipeline and rail, and optimize ocean freight costs by enabling full utilization of VLGC vessels (45 TMT) instead of the current underutilization of smaller vessels. The project also generates significant employment opportunities, with approximately 4.5 lakh man-days created during the construction phase, while supporting efficient LPG supply and distribution in the region.



Debottlenecking and Augmentation of Cryogenic facilities at Uran LPG Import Terminal

11. Upgradation of Facilities of Numaligarh-Siliguri Product Pipeline [NSPL] for transportation of additional products from existing 1.72 MMTPA to 5.5 MMTPA, West Bengal (OIL) [Pipeline]

Project Brief: Oil India Limited operates the 406 mm (16") dia, 654 km long Numaligarh– Siliguri multi-product pipeline (capacity 1.72 MMTPA), transporting MS, HSD, and PCK from Numaligarh Refinery in Assam to Rangapani (Siliguri), West Bengal. In line with the Government's Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 for the Northeast, Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) is expanding its refining capacity from 3.0 MMTPA to 9.0 MMTPA. To evacuate the additional product, NSPL capacity is being augmented to 5.5 MMTPA through upgradation of four pigging stations into intermediate pumping stations, augmentation of pumping facilities at Numaligarh, and strengthening of Siliguri Receipt Terminal.

Benefit/Advantage of the Project:

- Enables enhanced evacuation of petroleum products post NRL's capacity augmentation, giving a new lease of life to the landlocked refinery.
- Supports growth of allied sectors through increased logistics and support service requirements.
- Generates approx. 2.5 lakh man-days of temporary employment during construction phase.
- Strengthens fuel supply chain security for Assam and West Bengal by ensuring efficient product evacuation from the expanded refinery.



Upgradation of Facilities of Numaligarh-Siliguri Product Pipeline

IX.1: Overall Summary of Oil & Gas Companies Projects

(Figures in Number)

Cost Category	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Mega projects (Costing ₹ > 500 crore)	28	106	3,09,109	27	108	3,93,877	24	128	4,92,791	17	135	4,89,758	23	140	5,57,427	10	95	4,90,959
Medium Projects (Costing between ₹ 100 to ₹ 500 crore)	25	117	28,433	24	119	30,202	13	114	29,293	25	117	29,966	17	112	28,980	16	68	17,732
Small Projects (Costing between ₹ 5 crore & ₹ 100 crore)	95	332	9,257	66	269	7,869	80	264	7,653	61	220	6,576	49	182	5,866	84	197	6,398
Total	**148**	**555**	**3,46,798**	**117**	**496**	**4,31,948**	**117**	**506**	**5,29,737**	**103**	**472**	**5,26,300**	**89**	**434**	**5,92,272**	**110**	**360**	**5,15,089**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered.

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.2: Overall Summary of Oil & Gas Companies Completed Projects

(Figures in Number)

Cost Category	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mega projects (Costing ₹ > 500 crore)	26	57,266	6	12,206	12	20,523	19	31,302	56	97,190	15	62,187
Medium Projects (Costing between ₹ 100 to ₹ 500 crore)	19	3,818	16	3,668	21	5,210	22	5,367	58	15,411	18	4,348
Small Projects (Costing between ₹ 5 crore & ₹ 100 crore)	121	3,041	82	2,000	98	2,197	82	1,959	69	1,828	78	2,036
TOTAL	**166**	**64,125**	**104**	**17,874**	**131**	**27,930**	**123**	**38,627**	**183**	**1,14,429**	**111**	**68,571**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 Cr. & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.3A: Total Number of Ongoing Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Company wise (5 Cr. and above)

(Figures in Number)

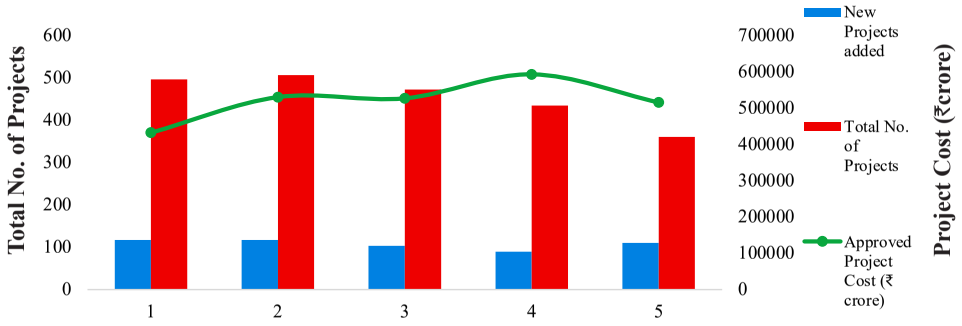
CPSE Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ONGC	11	47	61,756	8	48	62,844	13	51	66,189	4	42	60,749	6	39	69,932
OIL	-	11	2,753	2	11	2,364	3	10	3,390	-	7	2,351	1	5	2,127
GAIL	6	35	34,136	8	34	42,858	3	30	39,285	6	30	36,776	6	22	29,047
IOCL	19	148	1,59,234	12	136	1,66,680	26	132	1,71,568	12	111	1,61,410	4	72	1,31,435
BPCL	18	74	34,366	16	62	30,151	19	60	18,972	23	60	1,01,755	17	44	90,495
HPCL	54	139	50,082	40	145	48,856	33	119	45,249	35	111	45,702	61	134	49,010
MRPL	1	4	2,648	6	10	3,151	-	6	626	1	7	1,115	5	9	1,623
CPCL	1	4	2,339	4	7	557	-	5	131	1	3	260	-	2	249
NRL	-	2	352	3	4	23,430	4	8	23,558	1	6	23,293	2	8	24,412
JVs/ Subsidaries	**7**	**32**	**84,283**	**18**	**49**	**1,48,846**	**2**	**51**	**1,57,332**	**6**	**57**	**1,58,862**	**8**	**25**	**1,16,758**
Total	**117**	**496**	**4,31,948**	**117**	**506**	**5,29,737**	**103**	**472**	**5,26,300**	**89**	**434**	**5,92,272**	**110**	**360**	**5,15,089**

Note :

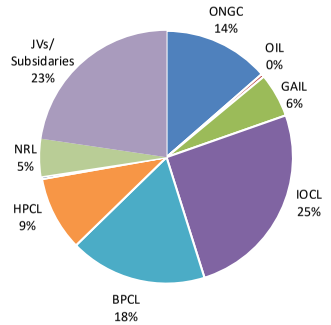
1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.1: Trend of Ongoing Oil & Gas Companies Projects



IX.2: Cost Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Projects in 2024-25



IX.3B: Total Number of Ongoing Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Company wise (100 Cr & above)

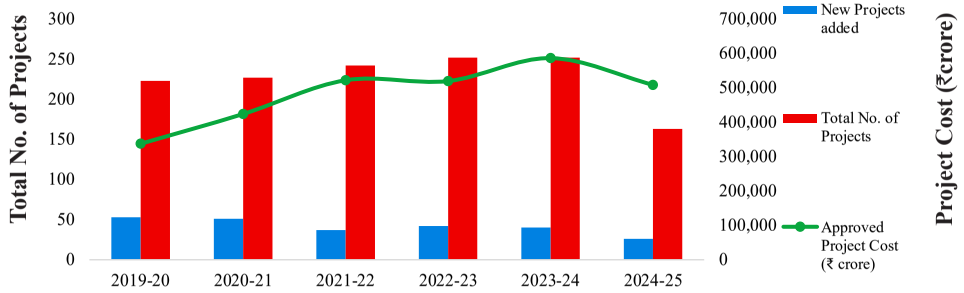
CPSE Name	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ONGC	6	30	85,967	2	17	60,378	4	18	61,579	10	26	65,132	3	23	59,964	6	25	69,132
OIL	1	7	2,493		7	2,580	1	6	2,168	3	7	3,246	-	5	2,269	-	4	2,121
GAIL	2	22	27,647	4	24	33,837	1	24	42,560	-	20	38,967	1	18	36,382	2	11	28,666
IOCL	34	112	1,04,268	14	90	1,57,250	6	87	1,64,861	19	92	1,69,932	8	85	1,60,222	3	53	1,30,657
BPCL	3	19	26,842	13	27	33,077	2	25	29,406	3	26	18,480	16	37	1,01,342	4	21	89,733
HPCL	5	21	80,127	10	24	47,458	2	25	46,195	5	25	42,977	7	24	43,392	6	24	46,283
MRPL	-	3	2,602	1	3	2,591	1	4	2,711	-	2	320	1	3	809	3	6	1,399
CPCL	-	2	2,279		2	2,279	-	1	421	-	-	-	1	1	205	-	1	205
NRL	2	2	2,096		1	346	3	4	23,430	-	4	23,430	1	4	23,258	2	6	24,377
JVs/ Subsidiaries	**0**	**5**	**3,220**	**7**	**32**	**84,283**	**17**	**48**	**1,48,753**	**2**	**50**	**1,57,239**	**2**	**52**	**1,58,565**	**0**	**12**	**1,16,118**
Total	**53**	**223**	**3,37,541**	**51**	**227**	**4,24,079**	**37**	**242**	**5,22,084**	**42**	**252**	**5,19,724**	**40**	**252**	**5,86,407**	**26**	**163**	**5,08,692**

Note :

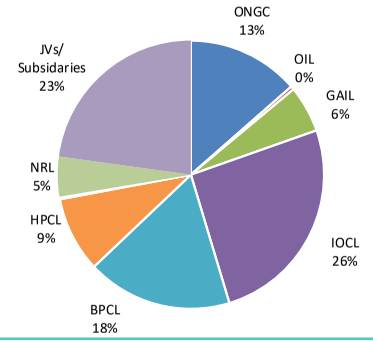
1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 100 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.1: Trend of Ongoing Oil & Gas Companies Projects



IX.2: Cost Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Projects in 2024-25



IX.4A: Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Company wise (5 Cr. and above)

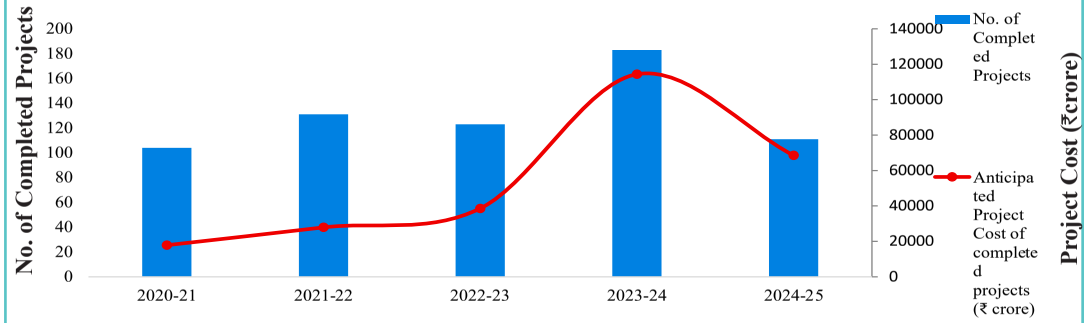
CPSE Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ONGC	7	3,902	10	4,224	13	8,771	9	4,153	13	8,659
OIL	2	623	4	406	3	931	3	212	1	148
GAIL	8	210	7	2,720	6	2,960	14	10,789	5	588
IOCL	24	3,950	30	8,302	33	15,154	43	31,149	22	17,620
BPCL	30	4,966	20	2,253	21	2,542	33	17,253	11	352
HPCL	31	2,359	54	7,143	41	7,726	37	5,418	52	32,764
MRPL	-	-	4	2,561	-	-	3	202	3	519
CPCL	1	1,858	2	320	3	73	1	14	1	67
NRL	1	6	-	-	3	470	-	-	-	-
JVs/ Subsidaries	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**45,240**	**3**	**7,855**
Total	**104**	**17,874**	**131**	**27,930**	**123**	**38,627**	**183**	**1,14,429**	**111**	**68,571**

Note :

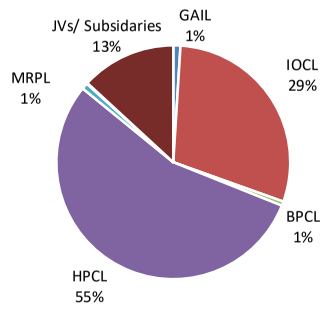
1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.3: Trend of Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies



IX.4: Cost Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Projects in 2024-25



IX.4B: Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Company wise (100 Cr & above)

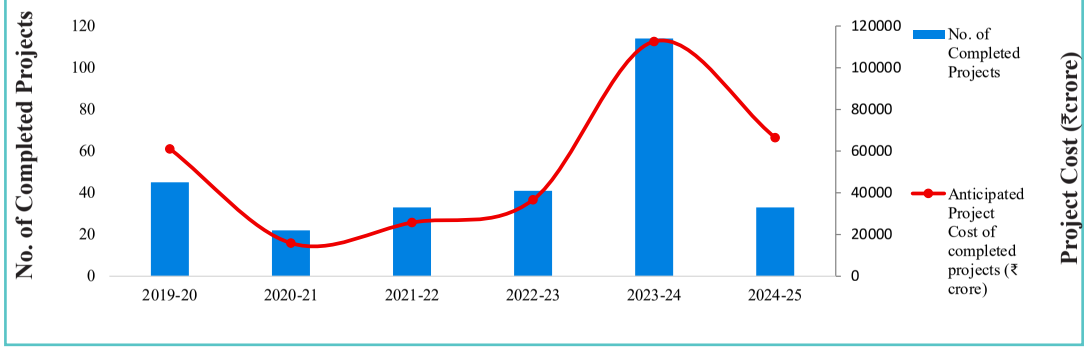
CPSE Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ONGC	13	24,217	3	3,719	2	3,900	6	8,508	3	3,894	5	8,353
OIL	-	-	2	623	2	345	2	870	1	142	1	148
GAIL	2	4,197	1	114	4	2,634	3	2,875	9	10,680	2	459
IOCL	19	21,837	10	3,663	14	7,959	16	14,593	35	30,702	14	17,437
BPCL	5	7,118	4	4,197	2	1,811	5	2,310	20	17,068	1	137
HPCL	4	1,419	1	1,700	6	6,323	8	7,135	6	4,877	5	31,714
MRPL	1	171	-	-	2	2,447	-	-	-	-	2	433
CPCL	-	-	1	1,858	1	315	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	377	-	-	-	-
JVs/ Subsidaries	**1**	**2,127**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**45,240**	**3**	**7,855**
Total	**45**	**61,085**	**22**	**15,874**	**33**	**25,733**	**41**	**36,668**	**114**	**1,12,601**	**33**	**66,535**

Note :

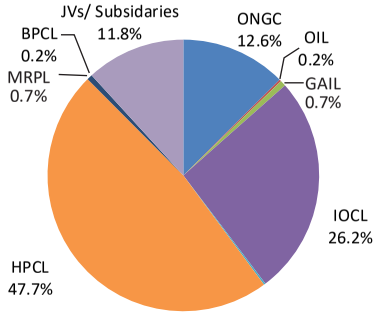
1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 100 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.3: Trend of Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies



IX.4: Cost Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Projects in 2024-25



IX.5A: Total Number of Ongoing Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Sector wise (5 Cr. and above)

Sector Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Exploration and Production	10	49	58,826	8	49	57,085	11	49	61,001	-	38	54,234	3	32	61,389
Infrastructure and Others	4	8	7,740	1	9	7,944	3	12	8,231	7	16	9,696	4	17	10,136
Refinery	36	125	2,04,301	51	156	2,42,806	40	149	2,26,465	21	125	2,18,337	61	140	2,21,553
Petrochemical	1	1	911	1	2	9,708	-	2	9,708	1	3	53,075	-	3	53,075
Marketing	36	181	19,898	24	141	23,232	31	108	23,092	23	83	21,618	21	76	21,074
Pipeline	12	65	85,337	18	68	1,06,939	12	66	1,10,134	13	60	1,02,820	11	51	89,707
CGD	17	66	54,771	14	80	81,859	6	85	87,505	18	102	1,31,922	-	25	57,090
Energy	1	1	165		1	165	-	1	165	6	7	570	10	16	1,066
	117	**496**	**4,31,948**	**117**	**506**	**5,29,737**	**103**	**472**	**5,26,300**	**89**	**434**	**5,92,272**	**110**	**360**	**5,15,089**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.5B: Total Number of Ongoing Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Sector wise (100 Cr & above)

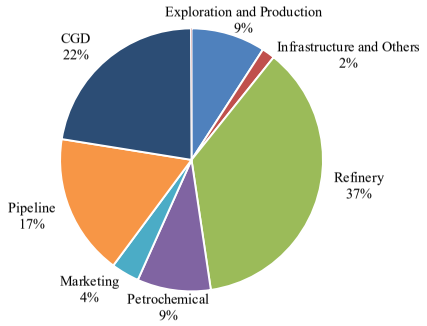
Sector Name	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(19)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Exploration and Production	4	29	81,489	1	17	57,335	4	17	55,706	11	26	60,023	-	23	53,625	3	21	60,730
Infrastructure and Others	1	3	4,217	2	5	5,063	-	5	5,063	1	6	5,273	3	10	9,383	3	11	9,849
Refinery	13	50	1,44,727	13	51	2,04,965	7	53	2,42,619	6	49	2,26,437	5	43	2,16,402	8	39	2,19,117
Petrochemical	-			1	1	911	1	2	9,708	-	2	9,708	1	3	53,075		3	53,075
Marketing	3	49	13,948	9	46	16,663	5	43	21,397	10	43	21,877	8	36	20,252	5	31	19,578
Pipeline	7	42	57,031	8	45	84,692	7	47	1,06,146	8	46	1,09,315	6	40	1,01,907	6	34	88,949
CGD	25	50	36,130	17	62	54,451	13	75	81,446	6	80	87,092	16	95	1,31,367		22	56,855
Energy													1	2	396	1	2	539
	53	**223**	**3,37,541**	**51**	**227**	**4,24,079**	**37**	**242**	**5,22,084**	**42**	**252**	**5,19,724**	**40**	**252**	**5,86,407**	**26**	**163**	**5,08,692**

Note :

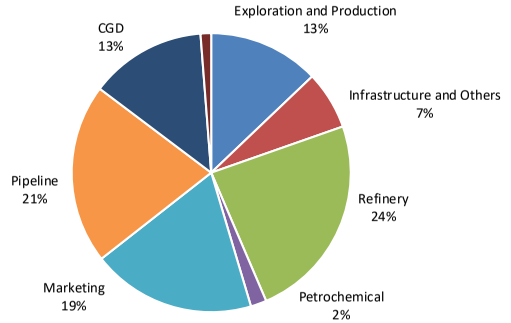
1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 100 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.5: Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Ongoing Projects Sector-wise in FY:2024-25



IX.6: Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Ongoing Projects Sector-wise in FY:2024-25



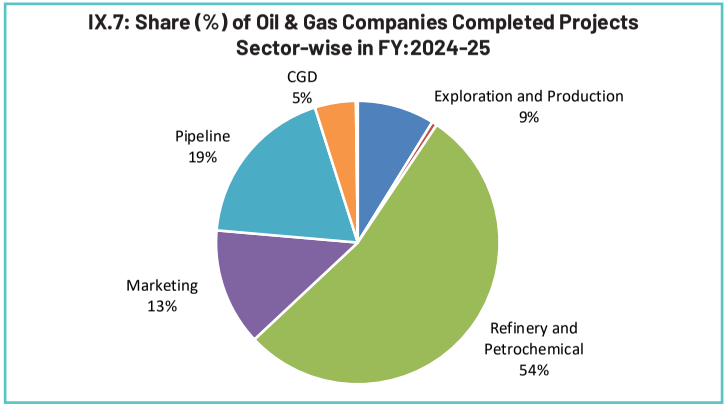
IX.6A: Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Sector wise (5 Cr. and above)

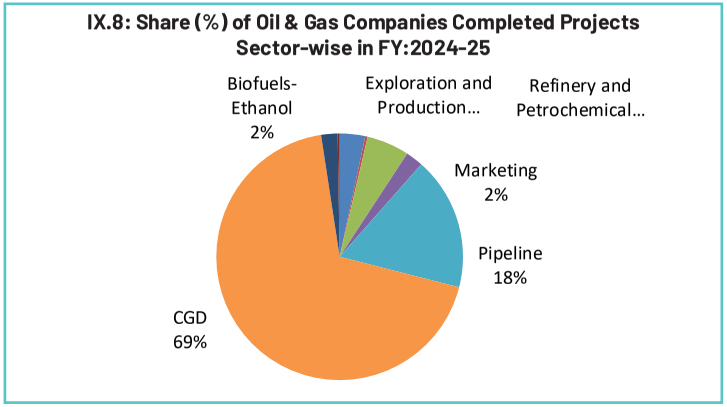
Sector Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exploration and Production	8	3,759	11	4,120	11	6,588	9	3,812	12	6,023
Infrastructure and Others	-	-	-	-	3	2,244	3	372	3	400
Refinery and Petrochemical	20	7,901	44	10,597	41	9,008	43	6,376	47	36,621
Marketing	63	3,049	61	4,770	47	5,799	27	2,608	29	9,120
Pipeline	13	3,165	14	8,178	19	14,045	20	19,990	10	12,796
CGD	-	-	1	265	1	185	77	78,507	3	3,198
Biofuels- Ethanol	-	-	-	-	1	758	2	2,466	2	144
Biofuels- CBG	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	298	-	-
Biofuels- Biodiesel/ BioATF/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**269**
Total	**104**	**17,874**	**131**	**27,930**	**123**	**38,627**	**183**	**1,14,429**	**111**	**68,571**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG





IX.6B: Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - Sector wise (100 Cr & above)

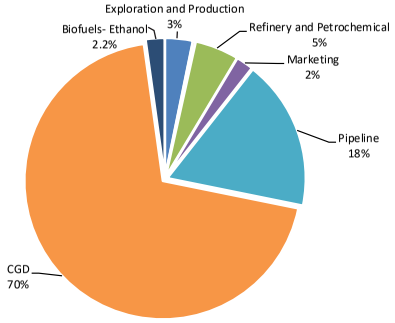
Sector Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Exploration and Production	13	24,217	4	3,576	2	3,743	3	6,264	4	3,608	5	5,768
Infrastructure and Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,244	2	317	1	326
Refinery and Petrochemical	12	24,998	6	7,695	10	9,909	8	8,349	10	5,731	8	35,688
Marketing	12	2,731	8	1,574	11	3,780	13	5,041	9	2,247	8	8,575
Pipeline	7	7,012	4	3,030	9	8,035	12	13,827	12	19,746	6	12,654
CGD	1	2,127	-	-	1	265	1	185	73	78,187	3	3,198
Biofuels- Ethanol	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	758	2	2,466	1	116
Biofuels- CBG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	298	-	-
Biofuels- Biodiesel/BioATF/ Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewable Energy	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**211**
Total	**45**	**61,085**	**22**	**15,874**	**33**	**25,733**	**41**	**36,668**	**114**	**1,12,601**	**33**	**66,535**

Note :

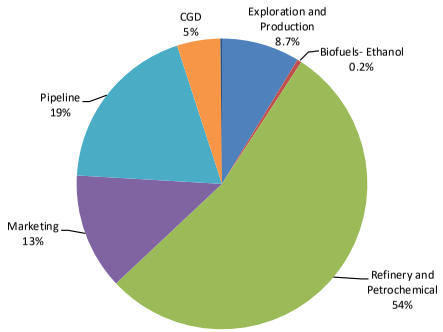
1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 100 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.7: Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Completed Projects Sector-wise in FY:2023-24



IX.8: Share (%) of Oil & Gas Companies Completed Projects Sector-wise in FY:2024-25



IX.7A: Total Number of Ongoing Projects of Oil & Gas Companies- State wise (5 Cr. and above)

State Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	16	51	28,380	23	64	29,529	18	65	31,114	5	51	29,491	21	49	25,041
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	1	23	5,144	9	27	18,245	9	24	18,089	4	20	18,446	4	20	19,390
Bihar	3	21	24,354	-	16	22,458	2	14	21,915	2	16	29,472	2	8	23,302
Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	3	149	1	2	464	-	1	456	2	3	1,765	1	3	489
Delhi (UT)	1	2	83	-	2	83	-	2	83	2	3	82	4	7	195
Goa	-	2	233	-	2	233	-	1	208	2	3	570	-	1	326
Gujarat	11	33	32,441	5	32	37,965	11	35	40,790	3	27	39,338	2	24	37,488
Haryana	2	21	44,277	2	21	44,302	4	24	45,698	2	22	44,749	3	12	39,119
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	450	-	2	450	-	2	450	-	2	450	-	1	22
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	1	5	84	-	3	63	-	1	10	2	2	1,215	-	2	1,215
Jharkhand	-	8	2,417	6	13	4,351	1	12	4,527	2	13	4,509	1	8	1,733
Karnataka	9	22	5,637	17	32	8,472	2	25	5,535	6	26	6,082	10	27	3,383
Kerala	3	15	22,645	6	18	19,374	5	18	8,328	6	15	8,343	4	11	5,423
Madhya Pradesh	6	21	1,761	5	18	3,167	-	12	2,812	2	12	46,388	2	4	43,711
Maharashtra	25	72	16,616	12	68	30,424	25	68	28,835	14	63	31,860	32	72	23,805
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	1	74	-	1	74	-	1	74	-	1	74	-	1	74
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	226
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	274	-	3	274
Odisha	9	26	32,094	4	26	32,757	-	23	32,012	2	20	26,317	3	8	18,581
Puducherry (UT)	-	1	81	-	1	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd...

State Name	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Punjab	2	7	1,740	2	8	1,950	3	7	2,360	4	10	2,506	-	6	2,223
Rajasthan	3	13	43,759	2	13	43,746	1	6	44,211	5	8	46,247	-	7	46,098
Sikkim	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	1	10	-	1	10	-	1	10
Tamil Nadu	6	30	11,043	7	29	41,402	8	25	44,679	5	21	48,697	1	17	43,755
Telangana	-	3	716	1	3	719	3	6	844	-	5	833	-	-	-
Tripura	-	1	133	1	1	6	2	3	871	-	3	871	-	2	865
Uttar Pradesh	5	40	8,150	3	31	8,852	2	25	9,234	8	27	27,072	7	16	19,735
Uttarakhand	2	7	610	1	7	2,285	-	7	2,285	-	3	1,950	-	-	-
West Bengal	3	19	10,933	3	18	16,876	3	18	17,847	4	16	23,410	4	15	13,794
Western Offshore	-	12	24,155	1	11	23,753	1	11	23,891	-	7	17,031	4	9	26,152
Projects in Multiple States	7	35	1,13,790	5	36	1,37,649	3	35	1,39,130	4	31	1,34,220	4	25	1,18,661
Total	**117**	**496**	**4,31,948**	**117**	**506**	**5,29,737**	**103**	**472**	**5,26,300**	**89**	**434**	**5,92,272**	**110**	**360**	**5,15,089**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.7B: Total Number of Ongoing Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - State wise (100 Cr & above)

State Name	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	3	10	26,570	5	15	27,486	3	17	28,332	3	19	29,945	-	13	28,471.9	2	8	23,824.9
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	2	13	10,967	1	10	4,708	5	13	17,783	3	11	17,669	3	13	18,256.4	3	15	19,288.2
Bihar	7	14	9,022	2	15	24,099		14	22,324	1	12	21,796	2	15	29,449.9	1	6	23,259.5
Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	1	121		1	121	1	1	456	-	1	456	1	2	1,741.0	-	1	456.0
Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	1	249		1	208		1	208	-	1	208	1	2	533.9	-	1	325.5
Gujarat	3	14	14,318	4	14	31,720	3	16	37,322	7	21	40,164	2	18	38,875.4	-	16	37,124.6
Haryana	7	16	12,957	2	16	44,028		17	44,124	2	18	45,493	-	16	44,628.8	1	7	38,924.7
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	428		1	428	-	1	428	-	1	427.9	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1,214.9	-	2	1,214.9
Jharkhand	2	6	2,294		6	2,294	3	9	4,050	1	9	4,320	1	9	4,273.1	-	3	1,456.3
Karnataka	-	8	6,299	4	10	5,436	3	12	7,726	-	9	4,955	1	10	5,444.3	3	8	2,716.0
Kerala	3	8	26,884		7	22,474		6	19,161	-	5	8,128	1	5	8,143.0	1	2	5,081.9
Madhya Pradesh	1	5	850	2	5	1,041	2	6	2,695	-	5	2,459	2	7	46,057.4	-	2	43,598.0
Maharashtra	-	12	7,465	7	17	15,389	2	15	29,341	8	20	27,791	4	20	30,918.0	3	16	22,532.3
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	225.7
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	227.6	-	1	227.6

Contd...

State Name	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)	New Projects added	Total No. of Projects	Approved Project Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Odisha	3	14	18,474	6	18	31,716	2	18	32,464	-	17	31,774	-	16	26,119.8	1	5	18,448.9
Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	2	298	1	3	1,690	1	4	1,895	2	5	2,316	2	6	2,398.2	-	5	2,194.0
Rajasthan	1	2	43,359	1	3	43,508	-	3	43,508	1	4	44,083	2	5	46,065.0	-	4	45,916.1
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	9	8,124	2	11	10,443	2	11	40,918	5	13	44,320	4	16	48,498.4	-	13	43,545.6
Telangana	-	1	611	-	1	611	-	1	611	-	1	611	-	1	611.0	-	-	-
Tripura	-	2	277	-	1	133	-	-	-	2	2	865.33	-	2	865.3	-	2	865.3
Uttar Pradesh	4	21	8,815	4	18	7,666	1	19	8,579	2	20	9,155	3	21	26,727.1	1	5	19,113.5
Uttarakhand	1	3	471	1	4	545	1	5	2,242	-	5	2,242	-	3	1,950.3	-	-	-
West Bengal	2	8	7,538	2	6	10,480	2	8	16,577	1	9	17,587	4	11	23,281.8	2	8	13,585.2
Western Offshore	5	17	39,342		10	24,093	1	9	23,691	1	9	23,829	-	6	17,006.1	4	8	26,127.0
Projects in Multiple States	7	36	92,237	6	34	1,13,761	5	36	1,37,649	3	35	1,39,130	4	31	1,34,220.1	3	24	1,18,639.9
Total	**53**	**223**	**3,37,541**	**51**	**227**	**4,24,079**	**37**	**242**	**5,22,084**	**42**	**252**	**5,19,724**	**40**	**252**	**5,86,407**	**26**	**163**	**5,08,692**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 100 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.8A: Completed Project of Oil & Gas Companies - State wise (5 Cr. and above)

State Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	9	520	15	603	18	1,695	22	4,361	24	32,039
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	5	692	12	1,955	8	386	4	223	1	218
Bihar	5	1,871	4	955	-	-	10	6,538	1	22
Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	2	156	1	8	-	-	1	1,285	2	480
Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	1	63	-	-	2	61
Goa	-	-	1	24	-	-	2	305	1	326
Gujarat	6	335	8	607	11	2,201	5	1,961	6	5,372
Haryana	2	29	1	300	4	1,152	13	5,999	3	290
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	428	1	20
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	2	21	2	52	1	8	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	1	30	2	255	1	249	6	2,885	2	1,221
Karnataka	7	264	9	2,981	5	56	9	3,559	12	670
Kerala	3	3,321	4	559	8	1,383	8	7,560	4	83
Madhya Pradesh	6	318	6	449	2	16	10	2,790	1	211
Maharashtra	16	1,287	22	5,879	18	2,221	23	17,965	23	565
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50
Odisha	4	665	3	745	4	5,768	15	8,677	3	4,275
Puducherry (UT)	-	-	1	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	2	36	4	196	1	185	4	284	2	166
Rajasthan	2	39	8	109	3	354	1	149	2	593

Contd...

State Name	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Tamil Nadu	8	2,237	12	1,192	9	335	5	4,963	7	6,012
Telangana	1	8	-	-	1	11	5	757	-	-
Tripura	1	133	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	12	228	8	480	6	1,063	18	8,217	1	8
Uttarakhand	1	22	-	-	4	336	3	2,048	-	-
West Bengal	4	211	3	85	6	715	5	9,432	4	147
Western Offshore	2	3,585	1	3,596	4	7,846	2	3,604	3	7,638
Projects in Multiple States	3	1,865	4	6,842	8	12,584	10	20,435	3	8,098
Grand Total	**104**	**17,874**	**131**	**27,930**	**123**	**38,627**	**183**	**1,14,429**	**111**	**68,571**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 5 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG

IX.8B: Completed Projects of Oil & Gas Companies - State wise (100 Cr & above)

State Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	2	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	1	407	1	385	1	303	6	1,492	6	4,126	4	31,493
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	4	6,421	2	623	5	1,708	1	126	1	142	1	218
Bihar	1	136	1	1,774	3	918	-	-	10	6,538	-	-
Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	1	136			-	-	1	1,285	1	456
Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	249	1	326
Gujarat	4	4,879	1	208	2	446	5	2,007	2	1,768	3	5,228
Haryana	1	3,529	-	-	1	300	2	1,085	10	5,982	2	262
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	428	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	1	162	1	249	6	2,885	1	1,138
Karnataka	2	2,297	1	176	3	2,827	-	-	5	3,346	2	433
Kerala	1	5,246	1	3,289	1	527	1	1,236	4	7,521	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	1	141	1	147	1	320	-	-	5	2,459	1	211
Maharashtra	2	1,277	4	1,044	3	5,554	4	2,012	7	17,709	1	120
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

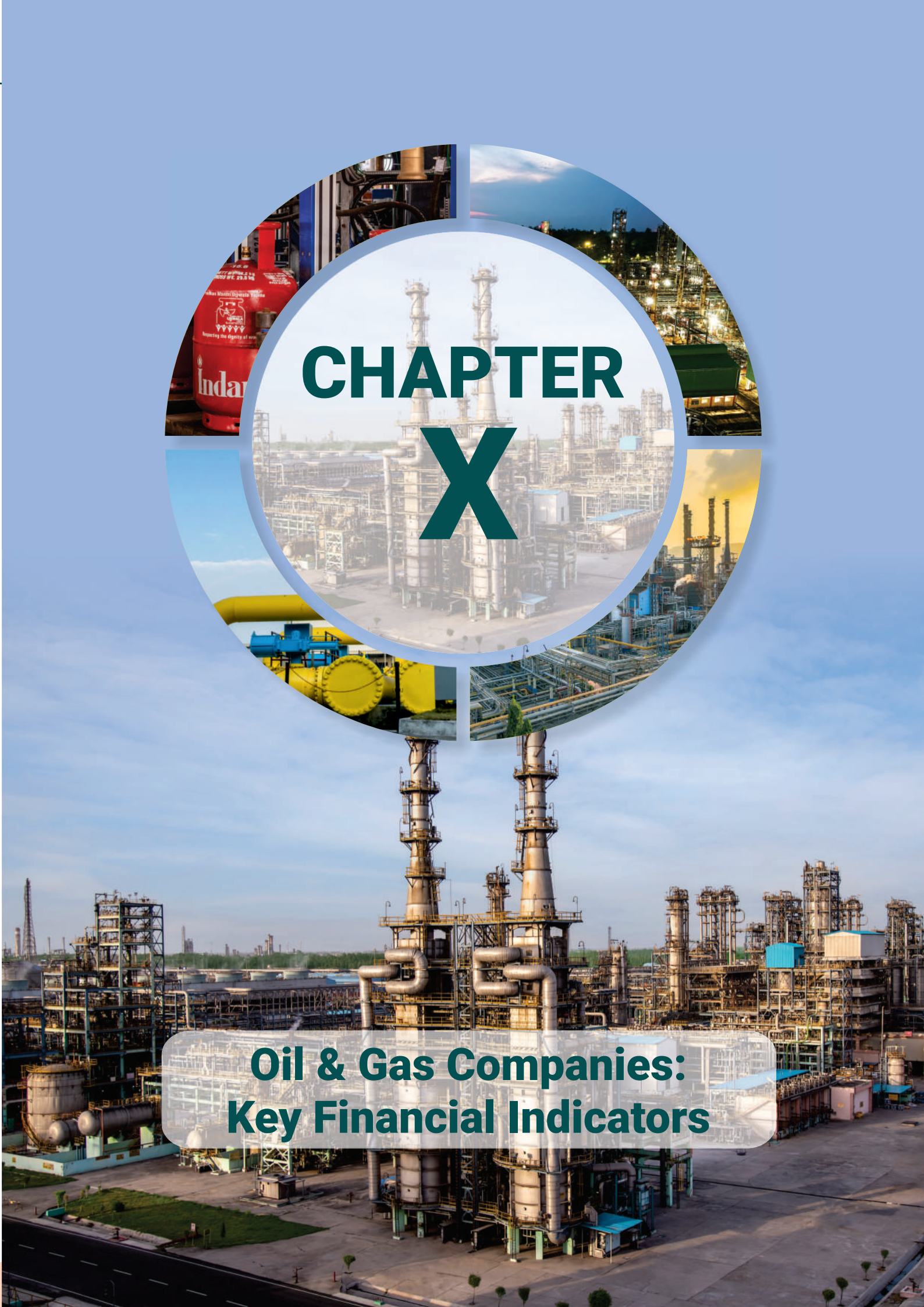
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State Name	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)	No. of Completed Projects	Anticipated Project Cost of completed projects (₹ crore)
1	2	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	2	3,230	2	565	1	690	1	5,648	12	8,550	3	4,275
Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1	153	-	-	1	149	1	185	1	204	1	137
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	230	1	149	1	575
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	2	1,972	3	1,009	1	124	3	4,926	6	5,945
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	611	-	-
Tripura	1	143	1	133			-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	5	1,986	-	-	2	384	2	995	17	8,204	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	291	3	2,048	-	-
West Bengal	4	4,321	-	-	-	-	2	584	5	9,432	-	-
Western Offshore	7	15,167	2	3,585	1	3,596	3	7,821	2	3,604	2	7,622
Projects in Multiple States	8	11,750	2	1,836	4	6,842	8	12,584	10	20,435	3	8,098
Grand Total	**45**	**61,085**	**22**	**15,874**	**33**	**25,733**	**41**	**36,668**	**114**	**1,12,601**	**33**	**66,535**

Note :

1. Data as on 31st March of each financial year
2. Projects costing ₹ 100 crore & above are considered

Source: Ministry Monitoring Cell, MoPNG



CHAPTER X

Oil & Gas Companies: Key Financial Indicators

Chapter Highlights



Total budgeted Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for 12 major CPSE's under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in FY 2025-26 is ₹ 1,32,350.7 crore which is 11.6% higher as compared to FY 2024-25 (₹ 1,18,499 crore). Actual expenditure of IEBR during FY 2024-25 was ₹ 1,68,937 crore which is 143% of BE of FY 2024-25 (₹ 1,18,499 crore).



Total Dividend paid (payment basis) to Central Government, State Government and other Stakeholders during FY 2024-25 is ₹ 43,815 crore which is 13.4% higher over the dividend paid during the FY 2023-24 (₹ 38,615 crore). During FY 2024-25, Total dividend paid to the Central Government by the Oil & Gas CPSEs is ₹ 22,097 crore in which ONGC (₹ 10,003 crore), IOCL (₹ 5,091 crore) and BPCL (₹ 3562 crore), are the top three contributors.



Gross Turnover by the Oil & Gas CPSEs for the FY 2024-25 is ₹ 23,42,627 crore as compared ₹ 23,63,188 crore in FY 2023-24. In which IOCL (₹ 8,57,361 crore), BPCL (₹ 4,98,869 crore) and HPCL (₹ 4,64,247 crore), are the top three contributors.



Total Gross profit of Oil & Gas CPSEs during the FY 2024-25 is ₹ 1,17,796 crore as compared ₹ 1,92,782 crore in FY 2023-24. ONGC (₹ 46,760 crore), BPCL (₹ 17,674 crore), and IOCL (₹ 15,882 crore) are the top three CPSEs with highest gross profit in the PNG Sector during the FY 2024-25.

Introduction

Oil and Gas CPSEs (Central Public Sector Enterprises) are making significant investments to foster a virtuous cycle of public expenditure, which generates multiplier effects on gross value added. Various activities in which investment are made by Oil and Gas CPSEs are Exploration & Production, Refining & Marketing, Petro chemical, Engineering for Oil and Gas Sector. These serve as key drivers of economic growth, supporting the development of the economy through job creation, material movement, and increased domestic value addition.

Realizing a project in the Oil and Gas (O&G) industry typically requires substantial capital investment over an extended period to acquire and maintain assets. The capital cost of such a project, referred to as "capital expenditure" or CAPEX, encompasses the total spending required to achieve the anticipated benefits of the project. In the broader context of business operations, expenses generally fall into two main categories: capital expenditures (CAPEX), which relate to long-term asset investments, and operating expenditures (OPEX), which cover day-to-day operational costs.

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX): Capital expenditure may be broadly defined as expenditure incurred with the object of increasing concrete assets of material and permanent character. Capital bears all charges for the first construction of a project as well as charges for intermediate maintenance of the work while not opened for service and also bears charges for such further additions and improvements. Capital Expenditure (Effective Capex) refers to the sum of Capital Expenditure and Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets.

Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) represent a key measure of the total resources available to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for financing project execution and equity investments. Unlike Budgetary Support, IEBR reflects the self-generated and externally raised funds that CPSEs can utilize independently. IEBR includes the capital expenditure (CAPEX) of CPSEs and their equity contributions in joint ventures (JVs) or subsidiaries during a given year. It provides an important insight into the capacity of CPSEs to drive their projects forward.

Total budget estimates for Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for CPSEs' under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in FY 2024-25 was ₹1,18,499 crore against which ₹1,68,059 crore is the actual expenditure during the FY 2024-25 i.e. 142% of the estimated budget. The targeted estimated budget IEBR for the FY 2025-26 is ₹ 1,32,351 crore.

Financial Performance of CPSEs: The Financial Performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is an evaluation of their financial health and profitability, measured by various metrics such as net profit, gross revenue, net worth, and dividends declared. Definitions of some of the parameters are

A **Dividend** As per the Companies Act, 2013, a dividend is a distribution of a company's profits to its shareholders.

Dividend Paid on a Payment Basis refers to the actual disbursement of dividends to shareholders, whereas **Dividend Paid on an Accrual Basis** refers to accrued dividends, which are dividends declared by a company but not yet paid to shareholders. The company records this declared dividend as a current liability on its balance sheet from the date of declaration until the actual payment date

Gross turnover denotes the total revenue generated by a company before accounting for any deductions or adjustments.

Profit After Tax (PAT) is a key financial metric that indicates the amount of income a company retains after deducting all applicable corporate income taxes. It represents the company's net earnings and provides a clear picture of its financial health. As the final measure of profitability, PAT reflects the remaining income available either for reinvestment, or dividend distribution, or any other purposes.

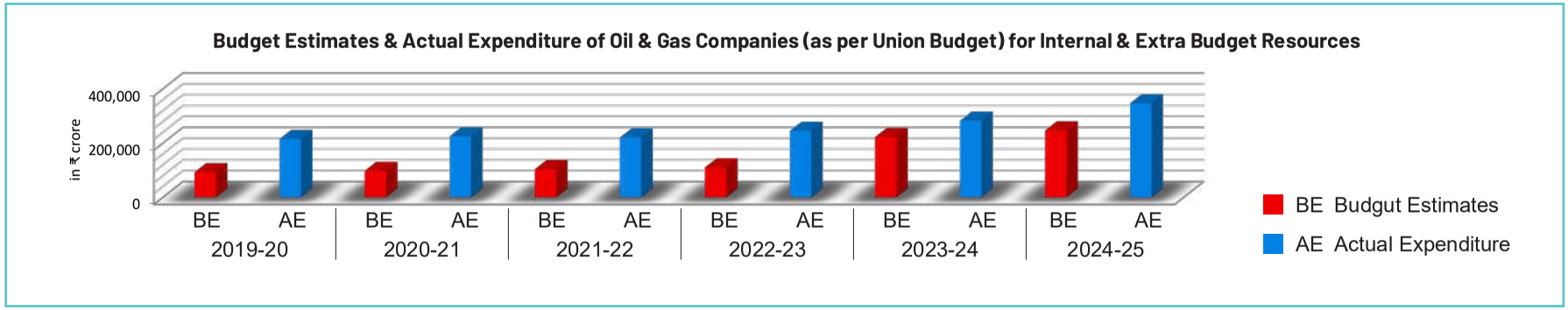
The **Profit & Loss Statement,** also known as the Income Statement, is a vital financial document that provides a summary of a company's revenues, costs, expenses, profit and loss over a specific period.

X.1: Budget Estimates & Actual Expenditure of Oil & Gas Companies (as per Union Budget) for Internal & Extra Budget Resources

(Value in ₹ crore)

CPSEs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25			2025-26
	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	% Achievement over BE	BE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
CPSE-wise Internal & Extra Budget Resources														
Oil & Natural Gas Co. Ltd.	32,921	29,538	32,502	26,859	29,800	27,741	29,950	30,208	30,125	37,494	30,800	62,057	201.5	34,900
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	5,161	5,435	7,235	5,734	8,380	4,681	8,180	2,704	3,229	3,259	5,580	5,237	93.9	5,590
Oil India Ltd.	4,105	4,247	3,877	13,332	4,108	4,367	4,302	5,534	4,896	5,907	6,880	8,467	123.1	7,860
Gail Authority India Ltd.	5,339	4,562	5,412	6,253	5,861	7,148	7,500	9,099	7,750	11,426	8,044	10,512	130.7	8,377
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	25,084	31,421	26,233	28,684	28,547	30,391	28,549	37,287	30,395	42,236	30,909	40,374	130.6	35,294
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	7,900	11,064	9,000	11,064	10,000	11,860	10,000	12,120	10,000	11,702	13,000	16,967	130.5	18,500
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	9,500	16,311	11,500	14,700	14,500	16,771	14,500	14,084	10,210	14,412	12,500	14,508	116.1	11,500
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd	818	1,318	1,150	2,179	850	674	815	625	820	1,600	820	1,156	141.0	827
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1,105	961	569	583	384	636	584	654	548	611	501	681	135.9	303
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	455	529	949	1,029	2,000	3,605	6,774	6,596	8,290	8,025	9,375	8,834	94.2	9,110
Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	40	47	35	44	40	22	40	51	40	57	40	61	153.0	40
Engineers India Ltd.	1,212	171	60	733	150	70	160	62	98	132	50	83	166.4	50
Total (I&EBR)	**93,639**	**1,05,603**	**98,522**	**1,11,195**	**1,04,620**	**1,07,968**	**1,11,354**	**1,19,027**	**1,06,401**	**1,36,861**	**1,18,499**	**1,68,937**	**143**	**1,32,351**
Viability Gap Funding (VGF)		1,552		728		590		245	500	477	275	275	100	25
Total CAPEX (IEBR+VGF)		**1,07,155**		**1,11,923**		**1,08,557**		**1,19,272**	**1,06,901**	**1,37,337**	**1,18,774**	**1,69,212**	**142**	**1,32,375**

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises and Budget Document



X.2: Financial Performance of Oil & Gas Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas during FY 2024-25

(Value in ₹ crore)

Performance Parameters	Unit	ONGC	OVL	OIL	GAIL	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	MRPL	CPCL	NRL	Balmer Lawrie	EIL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Cash and Bank Balance at year end	₹ crore	15,496	10,551	4,150	1,104	516	9,383	167	31	375	207	40	1,243
Revenue from Operations (Net)	₹ crore	1,33,863	12,995	22,117	1,37,208	7,55,950	4,40,132	4,33,728	94,889	71,050	22,321	2,494	3,028
Authorised Capital	₹ crore	15,000	25,000	2,000	10,000	30,000	11,935	5,000	6,200	400	5,000	300	400
Paid up Capital	₹ crore	6,290	15,000	1,627	6,575	14,121	4,273	2,128	1,753	149	1,687	171	281
Govt.Equity in the CPSE	%	58.89	*	56.66	51.52	51.50	52.98	*	*	*	*	*	51.32
Gross Turnover	₹ crore	1,37,846	13,558	22,117	1,36,960	8,57,361	4,98,869	4,60,024	1,09,239	70,963	25,144	2,578	3,028
Profit After Tax	₹ crore	35,610	456	6,114	11,312	12,962	13,275	7,365	51	174	1,608	233	465
Debt equity ratio	Ratio	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	1	0.4	1		
Reserves & Surpluses	₹ crore	3,09,993	43,756	43,808	63,989	1,64,905	76,688	43,830	11,181	7,790	14,382	1,357	2,339
Net worth	₹ crore	3,16,284	58,756	39,531	63,241	1,50,863	78,243	45,958	12,934	7,939	16,069	1,357	2,620
Dividend Payable (Accrual)	₹ crore	15,411	51	1,871	4,931	4,131	4,339	2,234	0	74	563	145	225
Dividend as a %age of Equity	%	245.0	0.3	115.0	75.0	29.3	101.5	105.0	0.0	50.0	3.5	85.0	80.0
Dividend as a %age of PAT	%	43.3	11.2	30.6	44.0	31.9	32.7	30.3	0.0	42.9	35.0	62.4	48.3
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	₹	28.3	3.0	37.6	17.2	9.4	31.1	34.6	0.3	11.7	10.0	13.6	8.3
Payout Ratio	%	43.3	11.2	30.6	44.0	31.9	32.2	30.3	0.0	42.9	3.0	62.4	48.3
Long Term Borrowings	₹ crore	3,560	38,431	10,131	9,259	51,529	9,840	43,192	9,664	158	13,326	0	0
Short Term Borrowings	₹ crore	4,848	1,552	1,943	4,317	82,937	13,438	20,131	3,202	2,942	109	0	0

Note:

1. Revenue from Operation (Net) means Revenue from Operations exluding Excise Duty
2. Gross Turnover means Sales of Products & Services (before discount) and includes Excise Duty
3. Reserves & Surpluses means Other Equity as appearing in Financial Statements
4. Net Worth means Net Worth as per Companies Act 2013

* subsidaries of CPSEs

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises

X.3: Gross Turnover by Oil & Gas Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(Value in ₹ crore)

Name of CPSEs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.	96,214	68,141	1,10,345	1,55,517	1,38,402	1,37,846
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	17,164	12,931	18,274	11,874	16,479	14,275
Oil India Ltd.	12,129	8,618	14,530	23,273	22,130	22,117
GAIL India Ltd.	71,730	56,529	91,426	1,43,976	1,30,284	1,36,960
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	5,74,077	5,21,051	7,37,480	9,38,560	8,76,839	8,57,361
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	3,26,393	3,00,830	4,31,285	5,32,105	5,05,476	4,98,869
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	2,86,250	2,69,243	3,72,642	4,64,684	4,59,815	4,64,247
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	60,728	50,739	86,067	1,24,686	1,05,190	1,09,239
Chennai Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	48,624	41,814	60,402	90,801	79,207	70,963
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	14,072	18,548	23,546	29,786	23,730	25,144
Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	1,612	1,593	2,105	2,383	2,404	2,578
Engineers India Ltd.	3,203	3,105	2,870	3,284	3,232	3,028
Total Gross Turnover	**15,12,196**	**13,53,143**	**19,50,971**	**25,20,929**	**23,63,188**	**23,42,627**

Note:

ONGC Videsh: Gross turnover is considering revenue from operations including VAT and share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees.

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises

X.4: Gross Profit & Loss Before Tax by Oil & Gas Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(Value in ₹ crore)

Name of CPSEs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.	20,388	16,403	41,040	52,089	53,016	46,760
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	3,675	2,338	4,294	2,125	1,579	1,726
Oil India Ltd.	2,120	723	4,987	8,857	6,745	7,851
GAIL India Ltd.	7,943	6,386	13,590	6,584	11,555	14,825
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	-3,694	29,716	31,733	9,698	52,344	15,882
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	2,671	22,618	15,672	2,217	35,548	17,664
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1,573	14,247	8,204	-11,915	19,153	9,621
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	-3,958	-915	2,708	4,239	5,521	113
Chennai Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	-3,016	1,277	1,832	4,809	3,660	208
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	1,735	4,083	4,848	4,953	2,912	2,215
Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	232	157	170	211	279	314
Engineers India Ltd.	676	351	448	440	470	617
Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-					
Total Profit & Loss	**30,345**	**97,382**	**1,29,526**	**84,307**	**1,92,782**	**1,17,796**

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises

X.5: Profit Earned After Tax by Oil & Gas Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(Value in ₹ crore)

Name of CPSEs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.	13,464	11,246	40,306	40,097	40,526	35,610
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	454	1,891	1,589	1,700	690	541
Oil India Ltd.	2,584	1,742	3,887	6,810	5,552	6,114
GAIL India Ltd.	6,621	4,890	10,364	5,302	8,836	11,312
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	1,313	21,836	24,184	8,242	39,619	12,962
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	2,683	19,042	11,363	1,870	26,674	13,275
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	2,637	10,664	6,383	-8,974	14,694	7,365
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	-2,740	-761	2,955	2,638	3,596	51
Chennai Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	-2,078	238	1,342	3,534	2,711	174
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	1,381	3,036	3,562	3,703	2,160	1,608
Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	177	116	123	154	203	233
Engineers India Ltd.	430	259	344	342	357	465
Total Profit Earned After Tax	**26,927**	**74,199**	**1,06,403**	**65,417**	**1,45,618**	**89,710**

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises

X.6: Dividend Payable (Accrual-Basis) by Oil & Gas Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(Value in ₹ crore)

Name of CPSE	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.	6,290	4,529	13,209	14,153	15,411	15,411
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	300	600	480	75	75	51
Oil India Ltd.	1,149	542	1,545	2,169	1,708	1,871
GAIL India Ltd.	3,286	2,238	4,435	2,630	3,616	4,931
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	3,902	11,017	11,568	4,131	16,526	4,131
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	3,579	17,137	3,471	868	9,111	4,339
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1,486	3,227	1,986	0	4,469	2,234
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	0	0	0	0	526	0
Chennai Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	0	0	30	402	819	74
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	1,103	2,759	1,103	1,118	711	563
Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	128	103	111	128	145	145
Engineers India Ltd.	325	112	169	169	169	225
Total Dividend Payable	**21,550**	**42,264**	**38,107**	**25,843**	**53,286**	**33,975**

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises

X.7: Dividend Paid (Payment-Basis) by Oil & Gas Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

(Value in ₹ crore)

Name of CPSE	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd.	**7,234**	**2,202**	**11,448**	**17,612**	**12,895**	**16,985**
Dividend to Central Government of India	4,394	1,330	6,916	10,372	7,594	10,003
Dividend to other Stakeholder	2,840	872	4,532	7,240	5,301	6,982
ONGC Videsh Ltd.	**510**	**300**	**600**	**480**	**75**	**75**
Dividend to other Stakeholder	510	300	600	480	75	75
Oil India Ltd.	**1,166**	**553**	**1,166**	**2,115**	**1,898**	**2,033**
Dividend to Central Government of India	666	313	661	1,198	1,075	1,152
Dividend to other Stakeholder	500	240	505	916	823	881
GAIL India Ltd.	**3,286**	**2,238**	**3,996**	**3,068**	**3,616**	**4,274**
Dividend to Central Government of India	1,702	1,155	2,056	1,581	1,863	2,202
Dividend to other Stakeholder	1,583	1,083	1,940	1,488	1,753	2,072
Indian Oil Corp. Ltd.	**4,843**	**8,340**	**9,640**	**3,305**	**11,018**	**9,640**
Dividend to Central Government of India	2,545	5,091	5,091	1,745	5,818	5,091
Dividend to State Government	6	8	11	4	13	11
Dividend to other Stakeholder	2,292	3,242	4,538	1,556	5,187	4,538
Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	**5,315**	**4,045**	**15,261**	**1,302**	**5,423**	**6,725**
Dividend to Central Government of India	2,821	2,413	7,815	690	2,873	3,562
Dividend to State Government	46	30	136	11	47	58
Dividend to other Stakeholder	2,448	1,602	7,310	601	2,503	3,104
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	**1,432**	**1,486**	**3,227**	**1,986**	**2,128**	**2,341**
Dividend to Central Government of India	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend to other Stakeholder	1,432	1,486	3,227	1,986	2,128	2,341
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	**175**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**175**	**351**
Dividend to other Stakeholder	175	0	0	0	175	351
Chennai Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**402**	**819**
Dividend to Central Government of India	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend to other Stakeholder	0	0	0	30	402	819
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.	**1,324**	**2,759**	**736**	**1,251**	**688**	**258**
Dividend to State Government	163	341	182	325	179	67
Dividend to other Stakeholder	1,161	2,418	554	925	509	191
Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	**125**	**128**	**103**	**111**	**128**	**145**
Dividend to other Stakeholder	125	128	103	111	128	145
Engineers India Ltd.	**275**	**177**	**146**	**169**	**169**	**169**
Dividend to Central Government of India	142	91	75	87	87	87
Dividend to other Stakeholder	133	86	71	82	82	82
Total Dividend Paid	**25,685**	**22,227**	**46,323**	**31,428**	**38,615**	**43,815**
Dividend to Central Government of India	12,270	10,393	22,614	15,673	19,310	22,097
Dividend to State Government	215	379	329	340	239	136
Dividend to other Stakeholder	13,200	11,456	23,380	15,415	19,066	21,581
Tax on Dividend	**4,665**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Dividend Paid incl. Dividend on Tax	**30,350**	**22,227**	**46,323**	**31,428**	**38,615**	**43,815**

Note:

1. Total may not tally due to round-off
2. Dividend paid excludes Dividend Distribution Tax.

Source: Central Public Sector Enterprises



CHAPTER XI



International Petroleum Statistics

Chapter Highlights



Out of 1,566.9 Thousand million barrels World's Proven Crude Oil reserves, India has 5 Thousand million barrels of reserves in 2024.



Out of 208.9 Trillion cubic meters World's Proven Natural gas reserves India has 1.1 Trillion cubic meters reserves in 2024.



India accounted for 735 Thousand barrels daily (b/d) production of Crude Oil holding 23rd position in the world in 2024. The World Production of Crude Oil accounted for 96,890 Thousand b/d in 2024, higher by 0.6% vis-à-vis 2023 (96,329 Thousand b/d). United States had highest share in crude oil production with 20,135 thousand b/d (20.8%) of total World oil production, followed by Saudi Arabia (11.2%) and Russia (11.1%).



India accounted for 32.4 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) Gas Production holding 22nd position in the world in 2024. The World Natural gas production accounted for 4124 BCM in 2024, which is higher by 1.5% vis-à-vis 2023 (4064 BCM). United States is having highest share in the global natural gas production with 1033 BCM i.e. 25.1% of total World gas production, followed by Russia (15.3%) and Iran (6.4%).



India accounted for 6.5% (6068 thousand b/d) of World's production of petroleum products holding 3rd position in 2024. The World Output of Petroleum Products accounted for 93,631 thousand b/d in 2024, 0.9% higher vis-à-vis 2023 (92,823 thousand b/d). United States is having highest share in production of petroleum products with 19,523 thousand b/d i.e. 20.9% of the World output of petroleum products, followed by China (15.2%) and India (6.5%).



India accounted for 5.5% (5,621 thousand b/d) of World's consumption of Crude Oil holding 3rd highest consumption after United States (18,995 thousand b/d i.e.18.7%) and China (16,374 thousand b/d i.e. 16.1%) in 2024. Further, the World Consumption of Crude Oil accounted for 1,01,418 thousand b/d in 2024, 0.7% higher vis-à-vis 2023 (1,00,694 thousand b/d).



India accounted for 1.7% (70.3 BCM) of World's natural gas consumption holding 11th position in the world in 2024. The World Natural Gas Consumption accounted for 4,128 BCM in 2024, which is higher by 2.8% vis-à-vis 2023 (4,015 BCM). United States is leading in natural gas consumption with share of 21.9% (902 BCM) of total world natural gas consumption followed by Russia (477 BCM i.e. 11.6%) and China (434 BCM i.e. 10.5%).

Chapter Highlights

India with refining capacity of 5,172 thousand b/d constituted for 4.9% of the World refining capacity (1,04,523 thousand b/d) and stands at 4th position in the world in 2024.

India accounted for 10.5% (4,795 thousand b/d) of World's imports of Crude Oil stands as third highest importer after China (11,072 thousand b/d i.e. 24.2%) and United States (6,588 thousand b/d i.e. 14.4%) in 2024. World import of Crude Oil accounted for 45,706 thousand b/d in 2024, lower by 0.24% vis-à-vis 2023 (45,816 thousand b/d).

India holds 4th position accounting for 7.0% (37.9 BCM) of World's imports of LNG in 2024. China is leading among all Countries in the import of LNG accounting for 19.3% (105.2 BCM) of total World import of LNG (544.1 BCM).

India stood at 5th position (1,214 thousand b/d) and 6th position (1,342 thousand b/d) globally in the imports and exports of petroleum products respectively in 2024. China is the highest importer of petroleum products with share of 7.6% (2,195 thousand b/d) out of World imports of petroleum products (28,983 thousand b/d). United States is the highest exporter of petroleum products accounting for 20.9% (6,642 thousand b/d) out of World exports of petroleum products (31,785 thousand b/d).

OPEC Countries accounted for 19,008 thousand b/d contributing 44% in World crude oil export (43,239 thousand b/d) in 2024. Among all countries, Saudi Arabia is leading in the crude oil export with 14% (6,049 thousand b/d) followed by Russia (10.5%) and United States (9.5%).

World exports of natural gas accounted for 1,357 BCM in 2024. Among all countries, United States is having highest export share of 16.1% (218 BCM) followed by Qatar (12.0%) and Russia (11.7%).

India with consumption of 38.7 Exajoules of Primary Energy (6.5% of total world consumption) stands at the third position in consumption of primary energy in 2024. Coal accounted for the highest consumption share (59.2% i.e. 22.97 Exajoules) in India primary energy consumption followed by Crude Oil (28.1% i.e. 10.9 Exajoules), Renewables (3.1% i.e. 1.2 Exajoules), Natural Gas (6.5% i.e. 2.5 Exajoules), Hydroelectricity (1.5% i.e. 0.6 Exajoules) and Nuclear Energy (1.5% i.e. 0.6 Exajoules).

Introduction

India Energy Mix – A comparison with other countries

Energy remains central to human development, economic growth, and overall quality of life. However, with 2024 recorded as the warmest year in history, global temperatures averaging 1.55°C above pre-industrial levels, the urgency to address climate change has never been greater. This has prompted countries worldwide to re-evaluate and transition their energy mixes towards cleaner, more sustainable sources in order to reduce emissions and build a more resilient future. In this context, it is important to assess how India's energy mix is evolving in comparison to global trends, particularly as the country balances rapid development with environmental responsibility.

Global Energy Demand:

Global energy demand grew by 2% in 2024, with non-OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries accounting for the majority of both total demand and annual growth. Fossil fuels remained the dominant source, making up 87% of the global energy mix. Although energy demand increased across all regions, the growth was uneven, influenced by factors such as economic development, climate, and energy policies. The Asia-Pacific region was the main driver of growth, contributing 68% of the total global increase and accounting for 47% of overall global energy demand. North America and Europe saw the slowest growth in energy demand at 0.4% and 0.7%, respectively.

In 2024, oil, gas, coal, nuclear, hydro and renewable energy all registered increases, that is, all forms of energy saw an increase in demand something that last occurred in 2006. Renewables, excluding hydro, remain the fastest growing energy source with a 9% increase followed by hydro at 4% and nuclear at 3%. In terms of fossil fuels, natural gas saw the greatest increase at 2.5%, followed by coal at 1% and oil only registered a minor increase of 0.6%. Oil remains the dominant energy source meeting 34% of total energy demand.

Oil: The US was the world's largest oil producer, accounting for a fifth of global production in 2024. Its production is now broadly equal to the combined output of Saudi Arabia and the Russian Federation. Oil remains the largest source of energy meeting 34% of total global demand in 2024. Although slowing, global demand increased by 0.7% to breach the 101 Mbbl/d level for the first time ever.

Global demand for fuel oil and diesel/gasoil fell -2% and -0.5% respectively. Globally, demand increased for jet/kerosene (0.4 Mbbl/d), ethane and LPG (0.4 Mbbl/d), and gasoline (0.3 Mbbl/d).

Natural Gas: Global natural gas production rose to 4,124 bcm with the largest producers being the US, Russia, Iran, and China who, together, accounted for 53% of total global production. Global natural gas demand returned to growth in 2024 rising 101 bcm (2.5%). Its share of global fossil fuels stood at 29% and it met a quarter of total global energy demand. All regions bar Africa saw gas demand rise in 2024. Asia Pacific saw the largest increase, a rise of 42 bcm.

Coal: For the past three years coal production in the Asia Pacific region has exceeded its demand. The surplus in 2024 was a record with production at over 6% of demand. For the first time ever, the contribution of coal to meeting Europe's total energy demand fell below that of nuclear. India's demand for coal rose 4% in 2024 and now equals that of the CIS, South and Central America, North America, and Europe combined. On average, coal prices around the world continued to fall, dropping by around 11% in 2024 and by 52% against their record highs in 2023.

Electricity: Over the past 10 years, global electricity generation has grown on average at around 2.6% per annum, broadly twice the rate of total energy demand. Asia Pacific demand reached 52% of global electricity production in 2024. With the exception of oil, generation from all sources increased globally in 2024.

Wind & Solar: Generation from wind and solar increased its share of total global generation from 13% to 15% in 2024. The past ten years have witnessed a fourfold increase in their combined output with wind broadly responsible for 55% and solar 45% of their joint output. The biggest increase in wind and solar output was in the Asia Pacific region at 399 TWh. Capacity additions of solar outpaced that of wind by 4-to-1 in 2024 with solar reaching a total global installed capacity of 1,865 GW compared to wind's 1,135 GW.

Biofuels: Global demand for biofuels rose 3% in 2024 to reach a record level of 2.2 Mbbloe/d. Asia Pacific region grew the largest at 47 kbbloe/d followed by North America at 42 kbbloe/d. India and Indonesia jointly accounted for 63% of Asia Pacific's biofuel demand in 2024 with India growing 38%.

India Energy Demand:

India has made significant progress in strengthening its energy sector in recent years. The country is successfully balancing the twin goals of meeting rising electricity demand and promoting sustainability. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), 85% of the increase in global electricity demand over the next three years will come from emerging and developing economies. As one of the fastest-growing major economies, India plays a central role in the global energy transition. Its energy demand is expected to grow at the fastest rate among major economies, driven by sustained economic growth. Consequently, India's share in global primary energy consumption is projected to double by 2035.

Oil

India is the world's third-largest consumer of oil, with daily consumption reaching approximately 5,621 thousand barrels in 2024. Despite its high demand, domestic crude oil production remains limited, positioning India 23rd globally with a daily output of around 735 thousand barrels. In 2024, India ranked as the third-largest crude oil importer, following China and the United States. The country's dependence on imported oil underscores the strategic importance of diversifying energy sources, enhancing domestic exploration and production, and strengthening energy security.

Natural Gas

India is actively working towards becoming a gas-based economy, positioning natural gas as a key fuel in its broader energy strategy. Globally, India ranks 22nd in natural gas production. However, it stands as the 11th largest consumer of natural gas, reflecting growing demand driven by the power, industry, transport, and residential sectors. To bridge the gap between demand and domestic supply, India has emerged as the 4th largest importer of liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the world.

Coal

Coal production in the country has already crossed the 1 Billion Tonnes (BT) in the Financial Year 2024-25. Most of the requirement of coal in the country is met through indigenous coal production. Import of coal mainly consists of essential import like coking coal and higher grade non-coking coal as their domestic production is limited due to either scarce reserves or non-availability. In order to meet future demand of coal through indigenous sources and to reduce non-essential import of coal, domestic coal production is expected to grow by 6-7% annually in next few coming years to reach about 1.5 billion tonne by 2029-30.

Electricity:

Over the past decade, India's power sector has seen robust expansion driven by rising demand, infrastructure development, and strong policy support for both conventional and renewable energy sources. Electricity generation has increased from 1,168 billion units (BU) in 2015–16 to an estimated 1,824 BU in 2024–25. Similarly, total installed capacity has grown from 305 gigawatts (GW) in 2015–16 to a projected 475 GW in 2024–25.

Renewables:

Over the past eleven years, India has made remarkable progress in the renewable energy sector. As of June 2025, the country has already achieved 235.7 GW from non-fossil fuel sources, comprising 226.9 GW of renewable energy and 8.8 GW of nuclear power, accounting for 49% of the total installed power generation capacity of 476 GW. This marks a significant step toward India's decarbonisation goals and its pledge to a sustainable future.

As per IRENA RE Statistics 2025, India ranks 4th globally in Renewable Energy Installed Capacity, 4th in Wind Power, and 3rd in Solar Power capacity. India's Installed RE capacity has grown from 76.37 GW in March 2014 to 226.79 GW in June 2025, an increase of nearly 3 times.

Biofuels:

Government has been promoting the blending of ethanol in petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme with multiple objectives. As a green fuel, ethanol supports environmental sustainability efforts of the Government. It reduces dependence on crude oil imports while saving foreign exchange and promotes the domestic agriculture sector. EBP Programme has resulted in expeditious payment to farmers of more than ₹ 1,25,000 crore from Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2014-15 up to July 2025, besides savings of more than ₹ 1,44,000 crore of foreign exchange, net CO2 reduction of about 736 lakh metric tonnes and substitution of more than 244 lakh metric tonnes of crude oil. Under the EBP Programme, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) achieved the target of 10% Ethanol blending in petrol in June 2022 i.e. five months ahead of the target during ESY 2021-22, 12.06% in ESY 2022-23 and

14.60% in ESY 2023-24. Further, for the ongoing ESY 2024-25, the blending percentage has gone up to 19.05% as on 31.07.2025. During the month of July, 2025, Ethanol blending of 19.93% has been achieved.

Global vs India Comparison Table:

Indicator	World	India	India's Ranking
Total Primary Energy Consumption (Exajoules)	592	39	3
Refining Capacity (Thousand barrels daily)	1,04,523	5,172	4
Crude Oil Consumption (Thousand barrels daily)	1,01,418	5,621	3
Natural Gas Consumption (BCM)	4,128	70	11
Crude Oil Import (Thousand barrels daily)	45,706	4,795	3
Petroleum Products Import (Thousand barrels daily)	28,983	1,214	5
Petroleum Products Export (Thousand barrels daily)	31,785	1,342	6
LNG Import (BCM)	544.1	37.9	4

XI.1: World Energy Outlook-2024

Total Primary Energy Consumption (Exajoules)		Refining Capacity (Thousand barrels daily)	
World	**592**	**World**	**1,04,523**
India (Rank 3)	**39**	**India (Rank 4)**	**5,172**
Top Five Countries		**Top Five Countries**	
1. China	159	1. China	18,514
2. United States	92	2. United States	18,416
3. India	39	3. Russian Federation	6,781
4. Russian Federation	32	4. India	5,172
5. Japan	16	5. South Korea	3,363
Production - Oil (Thousand barrels daily)		**Consumption- Oil (Thousand barrels daily)**	
World	**96,890**	**World**	**1,01,418**
India (Rank 23)	**735**	**India (Rank 3)**	**5,621**
Top Five Countries		**Top Five Countries**	
1. United States	20,135	1. United States	18,995
2. Saudi Arabia	10,856	2. China	16,374
3. Russian Federation	10,752	3. India	5,621
4. Canada	5,888	4. Saudi Arabia	3,959
5.Iran	5,062	5. Russian Federation	3,846
Production - Natural Gas (BCM)		**Consumption- Natural Gas (BCM)**	
World	**4,125**	**World**	**4,128**
India (Rank 22)	**32**	**India (Rank 11)**	**70**
Top Five Countries		**Top Five Countries**	
1. United States	1,033	1. US	902
2. Russian Federation	630	2. Russian Federation	477
3. Iran	263	3. China	434
4. China	248	4. Iran	245
5. Canada	194	5. Canada	129
Crude Oil Import (Thousand barrels daily)		**Crude Oil Export (Thousand barrels daily)**	
World	**45,706**	**World**	43,239
India (Rank 3)	**4,795**	**India**	-
Top Five Countries		**Top Five Countries**	
1. China	11,072	1. Saudi Arabia	6,049
2. United States	6,588	2. Russia	4,524
3. India	4,795	3. United States	4,109
4. South Korea	2,759	4. Canada	3,569
5. Japan	2,322	5. Iraq	3,364
Petroleum Product Import (Thousand barrels daily)		**Petroleum Product Export (Thousand barrels daily)**	
World	**28,983**	**World**	31,785
India (Rank 5)	**1,214**	**India (Rank 6)**	1,342
Top Five Countries		**Top Five Countries**	
1. China	2,195	1. United States	6,648
2. Singapore	1,981	2. Russian Federation	2,136
3. United States	1,831	3. Netherlands	2,128
4.Netherlands	1,720	4. Singapore	1,615
5.India	1,214	5. South Korea	1,382
Natural Gas Import (BCM)		**Natural Gas Export (BCM)**	
World	**1,328**	**World**	**1,357**
India (Rank 13)	**35**	**India**	**-**
Top Five Countries		**Top Five Countries**	
1. China	177	1. United States	218
2. Mexico	103	2. Qatar	162
3. United States	89	3. Russia	159
4. Japan	88	4. Norway	124
5. Germany	59	5. Australia	106

Note: All data are on a calendar year basis.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025 and OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins, 2025

XI.2: Economic Indicators of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Nations' during 2024

Country	Export of Crude Oil	Export of Natural Gas	Export of Petroleum Products	Import of Petroleum Products	Value of Petroleum Export	Value of Total Export	Petroleum Export as % of total Export	Proven Crude Oil Reserves	Gas Reserves	Crude Oil Production	Natural Gas Marketed Production	Production of Petroleum Products	Refinery Throughput	Crude Refining Capacity	Oil Demand
	(Thousand b/d)	BCM	(Thousand b/d)	(Thousand b/d)	(Million $)	(Million $)		(Million Barrels)	(BCM)	(Thousand b/d)	BCM	(Thousand b/d)	(Thousand b/d)	(Thousand b/d)	(Thousand b/d)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=6/7%	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Algeria	459	49	516	12	25,815	55,232	46.7	12,200	4,504	907	104.0	681	703	677	467
Congo	236	0	5	0	6,338	8,600	73.7	1,811	284	260	0.4	19	20	21	8
Equatorial Guinea	56	5	0	5	1,784	4,500	39.6	1,100	40	57	6.9	NA	na	na	5
Gabon	204	0	10	5	6,000	12,536	47.9	2,000	27	224	0.5	16	14	25	47
Iran	1,566	9	411	92	46,776	1,06,604	43.9	2,08,600	33,988	3,257	277.6	1,854	1,863	2,237	1,859
Iraq	3,364	0	186	75	1,00,972	1,11,342	90.7	1,45,019	3,714	3,862	11.1	988	789	1,266	977
Kuwait	1,176	0	1,196	11	68,886	89,719	76.8	1,01,500	1,784	2,411	16.3	1,288	1,235	1,451	468
Libya	1,002	1	78	224	28,697	32,262	88.9	48,363	730	1,136	16.4	188	132	666	318
Nigeria	1,522	33	170	394	47,322	56,961	83.1	37,280	5,979	1,345	44.3	243	248	1,125	483
Saudi Arabia	6,049	0	1,292	340	2,23,372	3,60,897	61.9	2,67,200	9,727	8,955	102.9	2,597	2,591	3,291	3,386
U.A.E	2,717	5	985	290	77,655	6,18,902	12.5	1,13,000	8,210	2,916	57.8	911	991	1,227	1,017
Venezuela	656	0	218	81	18,372	21,117	87.0	3,03,221	5,511	921	22.6	268	335	2,154	276
Total OPEC	**19,008**	**102**	**5,068**	**1,529**	**6,51,990**	**14,78,672**	**44.1**	**12,41,294**	**74,498**	**26,251**	**661**	**9,052**	**8,921**	**14,139**	**9,311**

Note:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding off.
3. Crude oil exports may include lease condensate and volume of oil in transit.

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin, 2025

XI.3: World Proven Oil Reserves (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand million barrels)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Venezuela	303.8	303.6	303.5	303.2	303.0	303.2	19.4
2	Saudi Arabia	267.1	267.1	267.2	267.2	267.2	267.2	17.1
3	IR Iran	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	13.3
4	Iraq	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	9.3
5	United Arab Emitates	105.0	107.0	111.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	7.2
6	Kuwait	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	6.5
7	Russia	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	5.1
8	Libya	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	3.1
9	United States	44.2	35.8	41.6	45.3	47.5	45.0	2.9
10	Negeria	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	37.5	37.3	2.4
11	Kazakhstan	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	1.9
12	China	26.2	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.9	28.2	1.8
13	Qatar	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	1.6
14	Brazil	13.4	12.7	11.9	13.2	14.9	15.9	1.0
15	Algeria	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	0.8
16	Ecuador	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.5
17	Azerbaijan	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.4
18	Norway	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.9	0.4
19	Mexico	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.14	0.3
20	Sudans	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.3
21	**India**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**0.3**
22	Oman	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.3
23	Vietnam	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.3
24	Canada	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.3	0.3
25	Egypt	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.2
26	Argentina	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	0.2
27	Malaysia	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.2
28	Angola	7.8	7.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.2
29	Indonesia	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.2
30	Colombia	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.1
	Rest of World	30.7	30.3	40.2	39.5	35.1	39.2	2.5
Total World		**1,553.4**	**1,544.2**	**1,558.6**	**1,563.7**	**1,564.5**	**1,566.9**	**100**
of which: OPEC		1,233.5	1,235.2	1,239.3	1,241.0	1,241.3	1,241.3	79.2

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.4: World Proven Gas Reserves (Country-wise)

(Figures in Billion cubic metres)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Russia	49,084	47,759	47,759	44,150	46,832	46,832	22.4
2	IR Iran	33,899	33,988	33,988	33,988	33,988	33,988	16.3
3	Qatar	23,831	23,831	23,831	23,831	23,831	23,831	11.4
4	United States	13,171	13,171	16,674	16,674	18,484	17,912	8.6
5	Turkmenistan	13,950	13,950	13,950	13,950	13,900	13,900	6.7
6	Saudi Arabia	8,366	8,437	8,507	9,514	9,651	9,727	4.7
7	United Arab Emirates	7,726	7,730	8,200	8,210	8,210	8,210	3.9
8	Nigeria	5,761	5,750	5,848	5,913	5,914	5,979	2.9
9	Venezuela	5,674	5,590	5,541	5,511	5,476	5,511	2.6
10	Algeria	4,504	4,504	4,504	4,504	4,504	4,504	2.2
11	Iraq	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714	3,714	1.8
12	China	2,834	2,922	2,892	2,887	2,826	2,890	1.4
13	Mozambique	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	2,840	1.4
14	Australia	2,846	2,844	2,844	2,844	2,741	2,741	1.3
15	Canada	2,471	2,472	2,615	2,802	2,462	2,462	1.2
16	Egypt	2,209	2,209	2,209	2,209	2,209	2,209	1.1
17	Malaysia	2,240	2,130	2,095	2,056	2,112	2,112	1.0
18	Azerbaijan	1,917	1,917	1,917	1,917	1,900	1,900	0.9
19	Norway	2,165	2,095	2,072	1,959	1,890	1,890	0.9
20	Kazakhstan	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	1,830	0.9
21	Kuwait	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	1,784	0.9
22	**India**	**1,381**	**1,372**	**1,372**	**1,139**	**1,142**	**1,145**	**0.5**
23	Indonesia	1,233	1,118	1,028	902	921	894	0.4
24	Uzbekistan	867	867	867	867	846	846	0.4
25	Libya	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	1,505	730	0.3
26	Oman	674	673	673	673	673	644	0.3
27	Brazil	365	338	379	406	517	628	0.3
28	Argentina	400	376	392	437	437	470	0.2
29	Pakistan	454	461	487	458	423	427	0.2
30	Trinidad & Tobago	302	289	284	279	279	299	0.1
	Rest of World	6,098	6,126	6,221	6,149	6,056	6,043	2.9
Total World		**2,06,095**	**2,04,591**	**2,08,823**	**2,05,903**	**2,09,897**	**2,08,892**	**100**
of which: OPEC		73,282	73,350	73,941	74,992	75,097	74,498	35.7

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.5: World Crude Oil Production (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

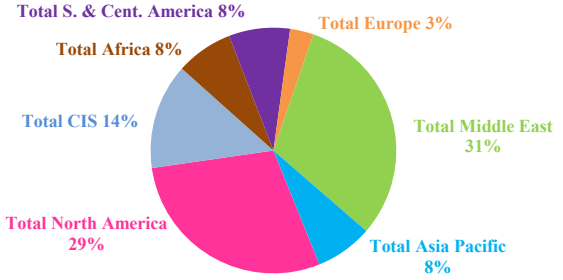
Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	US	17,135	16,493	16,693	17,844	19,433	20,135	20.8
2	Saudi Arabia	11,832	11,039	10,954	12,191	11,261	10,856	11.2
3	Russian Federation	11,679	10,666	11,000	11,202	11,074	10,752	11.1
4	Canada	5,372	5,130	5,414	5,575	5,648	5,888	6.1
5	Iran	3,510	3,230	3,766	3,945	4,573	5,062	5.2
6	Iraq	4,779	4,114	4,102	4,520	4,355	4,398	4.5
7	China	3,848	3,901	3,994	4,111	4,198	4,264	4.4
8	United Arab Emirates	3,984	3,679	3,640	4,020	4,017	4,006	4.1
9	Brazil	2,890	3,030	2,991	3,112	3,499	3,466	3.6
10	Kuwait	2,976	2,721	2,706	3,036	2,902	2,719	2.8
11	Mexico	1,918	1,910	1,926	1,943	2,040	1,911	2.0
12	Kazakhstan	1,903	1,796	1,805	1,891	1,891	1,836	1.9
13	Norway	1,774	2,018	2,036	1,906	2,024	1,833	1.9
14	Qatar	1,737	1,715	1,697	1,743	1,783	1,806	1.9
15	Nigeria	2,093	1,894	1,678	1,445	1,540	1,641	1.7
16	Algeria	1,487	1,332	1,353	1,443	1,466	1,380	1.4
17	Argentina	720	721	797	955	1,072	1,214	1.3
18	Libya	1,232	420	1,286	1,143	1,237	1,188	1.2
19	Angola	1,420	1,325	1,177	1,191	1,150	1,181	1.2
20	Oman	971	951	971	1,064	1,049	993	1.0
21	Venezuela	1,051	680	678	735	843	960	1.0
22	Colombia	886	781	736	754	779	773	0.8
23	**India**	**851**	**795**	**770**	**739**	**729**	**735**	**0.8**
24	United Kingdom	1,118	1,049	874	809	715	653	0.7
25	Egypt	653	632	608	613	610	637	0.7
26	Guyana	1	74	117	278	391	616	0.6
27	Indonesia	781	742	692	647	638	613	0.6
28	Azerbaijan	763	703	708	669	621	598	0.6
29	Malaysia	672	615	571	561	557	535	0.6
30	Ecuador	531	479	473	481	475	475	0.5
	Rest of World	4,605	4,292	4,067	3,848	3,759	3,766	3.9
Total World		**95,172**	**88,928**	**90,282**	**94,413**	**96,329**	**96,890**	**100**
of which: OECD		29,089	28,244	28,514	29,614	31,395	31,958	33.0
Non-OECD		66,084	60,684	61,768	64,798	64,934	64,932	67.0
OPEC		35,079	31,107	31,928	34,247	32,783	32,798	33.9
Non-OPEC		60,093	57,821	58,354	60,165	63,546	64,092	66.1
European Union		414	392	370	346	328	330	0.3

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.
3. Production Includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, condensates (lease condensate or gas condensates that require further refining) and NGLs (natural gas liquids - ethane, LPG and naphtha separated from the production of natural gas). Excludes liquid fuels from other sources such as biofuels and synthetic derivatives of coal and natural gas. This also excludes liquid fuel adjustment factors such as refinery processing gain. Excludes oil shales/kerogen extracted in solid form.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figures XI.1: Region-wise Distribution of Crude Oil Production-2024 (%)



XI.6: World Natural Gas Production (Country-wise)

(Figures in Billion cubic metres)

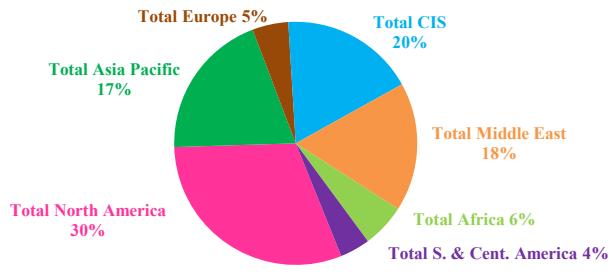
Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	US	928.1	924.8	944.5	993.4	1,033.0	1,033.0	25.1
2	Russian Federation	679.0	638.4	702.1	618.4	586.4	629.9	15.3
3	Iran	228.3	235.8	242.8	247.7	259.7	262.9	6.4
4	China	176.7	194.0	209.2	221.8	234.3	248.4	6.0
5	Canada	169.6	165.6	172.3	184.8	189.8	194.2	4.7
6	Qatar	177.2	174.9	177.0	178.5	181.0	179.5	4.4
7	Australia	146.1	145.7	147.9	154.2	150.7	150.1	3.6
8	Saudi Arabia	111.2	113.1	114.5	116.7	117.4	121.5	3.0
9	Norway	114.4	111.7	114.5	123.0	116.1	113.2	2.7
10	Algeria	87.0	81.4	101.1	97.6	101.5	94.7	2.3
11	Malaysia	77.5	73.1	79.0	83.0	78.0	80.4	2.0
12	Turkmenistan	63.2	66.0	79.3	78.3	76.3	73.5	1.8
13	Indonesia	67.6	64.7	64.4	62.8	68.1	71.4	1.7
14	United Arab Emirates	53.7	53.7	53.1	54.2	55.3	61.4	1.5
15	Egypt	64.9	58.5	67.8	64.5	57.1	47.5	1.2
16	Nigeria	49.3	49.4	52.4	47.1	44.4	46.8	1.1
17	Oman	36.7	36.9	40.3	42.1	43.2	45.3	1.1
18	Argentina	41.6	38.3	38.6	41.7	41.6	44.1	1.1
19	Uzbekistan	57.5	47.1	50.9	48.9	44.2	42.2	1.0
20	Azerbaijan	23.9	25.9	31.8	34.1	35.6	37.8	0.9
21	Mexico	36.7	35.5	32.1	33.7	38.5	35.8	0.9
22	**India**	**26.9**	**23.8**	**28.5**	**29.8**	**31.6**	**32.4**	**0.8**
23	Venezuela	25.6	21.6	28.1	29.1	29.7	31.7	0.8
24	United Kingdom	39.3	39.6	32.8	38.1	34.5	30.7	0.7
25	Kazakhstan	33.5	30.6	26.7	27.6	29.5	29.7	0.7
26	Thailand	35.8	32.7	31.5	25.6	25.7	28.5	0.7
27	Pakistan	32.7	30.6	32.7	28.7	27.7	26.1	0.6
28	Trinidad & Tobago	34.6	29.5	24.7	26.0	25.0	24.4	0.6
29	Brazil	25.7	24.2	24.3	23.0	23.4	22.8	0.6
30	Israel	10.0	14.7	18.3	20.8	19.8	21.4	0.5
	Rest of World	309.9	284.3	280.4	273.2	265.2	263.1	6.4
Total World		**3,964.0**	**3,866.2**	**4,043.7**	**4,048.6**	**4,064.2**	**4,124.5**	**100.0**
of which: OECD		1,517.0	1,497.3	1,518.0	1,599.6	1,627.9	1,621.8	39.3
Non-OECD		2,447.1	2,368.8	2,525.7	2,449.0	2,436.3	2,502.6	60.7
European Union		61.0	47.9	44.3	40.8	34.5	33.0	0.8

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.
3. Excludes gas flared or recycled. Includes natural gas produced for Gas-to-Liquids transformation.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figures XI.2: Region-wise Distribution of Natural Gas Production-2024 (%)



XI.7: World Output of Petroleum Products (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

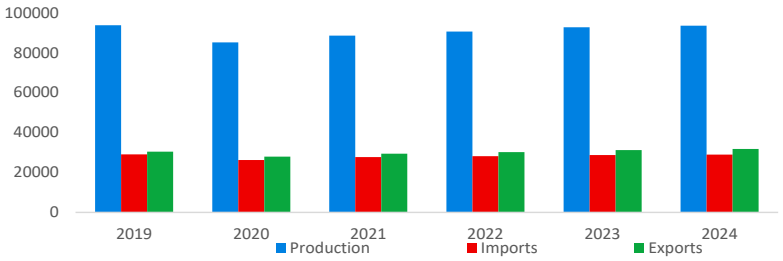
Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	United States	20,432	17,489	18,642	19,393	19,432	19,523	20.9
2	China	12,501	12,952	13,537	13,013	14,677	14,199	15.2
3	**India**	**5,665**	**5,120**	**5,426**	**5,690**	**5,962**	**6,068**	**6.5**
4	Russia	6,257	5,912	6,160	5,985	6,021	5,844	6.2
5	South Korea	3,397	3,130	3,149	3,363	3,376	3,448	3.7
6	Saudi Arabia	2,586	2,177	2,548	2,768	2,529	2,597	2.8
7	Japan	3,279	2,726	2,730	2,924	2,764	2,582	2.8
8	Canada	2,190	1,962	2,031	2,140	2,210	2,202	2.4
9	Brazil	1,787	1,839	1,903	2,017	2,139	2,152	2.3
10	Germany	2,076	1,973	1,981	2,095	1,900	2,047	2.2
11	I.R.Iran	1,705	1,577	1,673	1,737	1,775	1,854	2.0
12	Italy	1,521	1,268	1,401	1,519	1,479	1,417	1.5
13	Thailand	1,371	1,418	1,295	1,316	1,370	1,373	1.5
14	Spain	1,356	1,150	1,215	1,305	1,278	1,314	1.4
15	Kuwait	886	780	845	983	1,244	1,288	1.4
16	Netherlands	1,329	1,183	1,256	1,237	1,303	1,181	1.3
17	United Kingdom	1,262	1,025	1,033	1,157	1,080	1,085	1.2
18	Singapore	1,236	1,150	1,192	1,090	1,017	996	1.1
19	Iraq	747	587	740	834	928	988	1.1
20	France	1,121	805	769	892	991	984	1.1
21	Mexico	660	638	754	865	844	951	1.0
22	Indonesia	1,024	1,049	927	952	974	912	1.0
23	United Arab Emirates	1,005	925	1,041	953	974	911	1.0
24	Turkey	772	732	784	851	839	812	0.9
25	Algeria	660	614	621	644	657	681	0.7
26	Belgium	734	579	646	600	645	662	0.7
27	Malaysia	574	512	447	566	611	657	0.7
28	Poland	600	564	555	594	556	600	0.6
29	Argentina	521	487	520	541	557	589	0.6
30	Egypt	570	596	587	563	529	513	0.5
	Rest of World	14,066	12,318	12,240	12,052	12,162	13,201	14.1
Total World		**93,892**	**85,238**	**88,649**	**90,639**	**92,823**	**93,631**	**100**
of which: OPEC		8,445	7,113	7,904	8,375	8,607	9,052	9.7

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Data may includge products from GTL and condensate units.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

Figures XI.3: Trends in Production, Import & Export of World Petroleum Products (in '000'b/d)



XI.8: World Crude Oil Consumption (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

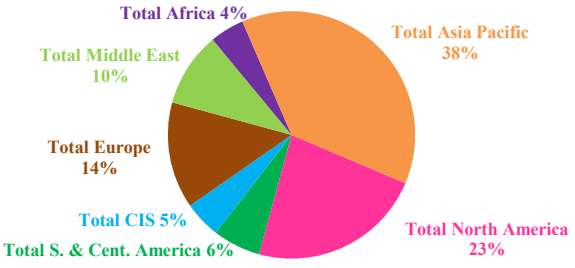
Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	US	19,424	17,183	18,785	18,862	19,014	18,995	18.7
2	China	14,316	14,404	14,888	14,970	16,579	16,374	16.1
3	**India**	**5,179**	**4,738**	**4,841**	**5,209**	**5,452**	**5,621**	**5.5**
4	Saudi Arabia	3,632	3,437	3,600	3,854	3,900	3,959	3.9
5	Russian Federation	3,425	3,304	3,523	3,615	3,765	3,846	3.8
6	Japan	3,846	3,412	3,485	3,504	3,421	3,238	3.2
7	South Korea	2,768	2,630	2,816	2,856	2,797	2,892	2.9
8	Brazil	2,361	2,218	2,394	2,512	2,577	2,575	2.5
9	Canada	2,486	2,121	2,219	2,312	2,313	2,333	2.3
10	Germany	2,270	2,047	2,038	2,072	2,034	2,052	2.0
11	Iran	1,796	1,722	1,794	1,853	1,931	1,953	1.9
12	Mexico	1,818	1,602	1,770	1,931	1,843	1,853	1.8
13	Indonesia	1,584	1,403	1,464	1,597	1,598	1,633	1.6
14	Singapore	1,310	1,262	1,247	1,203	1,408	1,492	1.5
15	France	1,528	1,275	1,373	1,360	1,364	1,260	1.2
16	United Kingdom	1,528	1,183	1,217	1,309	1,316	1,325	1.3
17	Spain	1,265	1,016	1,123	1,245	1,199	1,270	1.3
18	Italy	1,259	1,039	1,156	1,236	1,267	1,263	1.2
19	Thailand	1,285	1,146	1,160	1,221	1,217	1,253	1.2
20	United Arab Emirates	963	909	966	1,110	1,138	1,183	1.2
21	Turkey	1,025	970	1,033	1,072	1,143	1,163	1.1
22	Australia	1,064	915	941	999	1,058	1,087	1.1
23	Malaysia	867	729	699	837	919	934	0.9
24	Iraq	753	656	735	825	906	925	0.9
25	Taiwan	958	916	968	888	835	824	0.8
26	Netherlands	889	849	846	827	834	785	0.8
27	Egypt	692	607	654	756	741	782	0.8
28	Vietnam	614	556	525	614	659	707	0.7
29	Poland	683	644	674	698	695	705	0.7
30	Argentina	567	504	613	723	664	604	0.6
	Rest of World	16,068	14,049	15,184	15,611	16,110	16,535	16.3
Total World		**98,223**	**89,448**	**94,732**	**97,683**	**1,00,694**	**1,01,418**	**100**
of which: OECD		46,475	40,887	43,807	44,770	44,708	44,760	44.1
Non-OECD		51,748	48,561	50,925	52,913	55,986	56,658	55.9
European Union		11,318	9,855	10,390	10,687	10,590	10,661	10.5

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.
3. Inland demand plus international aviation and marine bunkers and refinery fuel and loss. Consumption of bio gasoline (such as ethanol) and biodiesel are excluded while derivatives of coal and natural gas are included.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figures XI.4: Region-wise Distribution of Crude Oil Consumption-2024 (%)



XI.9: World Natural Gas Consumption (Country-wise)

(Figures in Billion cubic metres)

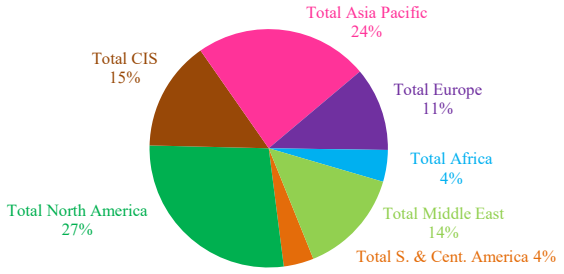
Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	US	851.0	834.5	836.4	879.6	888.4	902.2	21.9
2	Russian Federation	444.3	423.5	431.5	448.4	453.4	477.0	11.6
3	China	308.4	336.6	380.3	377.6	404.8	434.4	10.5
4	Iran	218.4	236.8	229.5	239.4	246.6	245.4	5.9
5	Canada	118.7	115.3	118.6	123.8	124.1	128.5	3.1
6	Saudi Arabia	111.2	113.1	114.5	116.7	117.4	121.5	2.9
7	Mexico	93.4	92.2	91.6	90.9	100.5	100.3	2.4
8	Japan	108.1	104.1	103.5	100.2	91.6	90.9	2.2
9	Germany	89.3	87.1	91.7	77.5	72.8	78.6	1.9
10	United Arab Emirates	67.2	67.9	65.5	66.1	67.0	71.3	1.7
11	**India**	**59.2**	**60.4**	**62.4**	**58.3**	**62.0**	**70.3**	**1.7**
12	South Korea	56.0	57.5	62.4	62.4	60.1	63.6	1.5
13	United Kingdom	77.9	73.1	76.9	70.9	63.6	61.9	1.5
14	Egypt	59.0	58.3	62.1	60.6	60.0	59.8	1.4
15	Italy	70.8	67.6	72.4	65.2	58.6	58.9	1.4
16	Uzbekistan	44.6	43.6	46.5	48.3	46.9	54.6	1.3
17	Turkey	43.4	46.2	57.3	51.2	48.1	50.9	1.2
18	Algeria	45.1	43.4	48.2	50.3	54.2	50.5	1.2
19	Thailand	50.9	46.9	47.0	44.3	47.2	48.2	1.2
20	Indonesia	45.5	42.6	42.9	44.0	43.4	47.3	1.1
21	Qatar	41.4	38.4	40.1	40.3	43.8	46.5	1.1
22	Malaysia	45.2	43.6	51.4	51.9	43.8	46.2	1.1
23	Argentina	46.6	43.9	45.9	45.9	44.9	45.6	1.1
24	Pakistan	44.5	41.2	44.9	38.2	37.8	37.1	0.9
25	Australia	44.1	42.3	39.6	43.2	38.6	37.0	0.9
26	France	43.7	40.6	43.0	38.4	34.1	32.0	0.8
27	Venezuela	25.6	21.6	28.1	29.1	29.7	31.7	0.8
28	Oman	25.0	26.0	28.5	29.2	30.2	31.7	0.8
29	Brazil	35.7	31.4	40.4	32.0	29.9	31.4	0.8
30	Taiwan	23.3	24.9	27.3	28.1	27.9	29.6	0.7
	Rest of World	571.2	566.8	593.3	556.3	543.7	542.9	13.2
Total World		**3,908.4**	**3,871.4**	**4,023.9**	**4,008.7**	**4,015.1**	**4,127.8**	**100.0**
of which: OECD		1,811.1	1,770.8	1,808.1	1,793.3	1,759.6	1,783.9	43.2
Non-OECD		2,097.3	2,100.6	2,215.8	2,215.4	2,255.5	2,344.0	56.8
European Union		392.6	380.0	397.0	343.9	317.1	323.0	7.8

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.
3. Excludes gas flared or recycled. Includes natural gas produced for Gas-to-Liquids transformation.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figures XI.5: Region-wise Distribution of Natural Gas Consumption-2024 (%)



XI.10: World Oil Refining Capacity (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily*)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	16,199	16,691	16,990	17,259	18,484	18,514	17.7
2	US	18,974	18,143	17,941	18,061	18,429	18,416	17.6
3	Russian Federation	6,676	6,736	6,861	6,821	6,781	6,781	6.5
4	**India**	**4,994**	**5,018**	**5,005**	**5,045**	**5,085**	**5,172**	**4.9**
5	South Korea	3,393	3,334	3,363	3,363	3,363	3,363	3.2
6	Saudi Arabia	2,905	2,947	2,977	3,224	3,289	3,289	3.1
7	Japan	3,343	3,285	3,285	3,164	3,069	2,955	2.8
8	Iran	2,495	2,475	2,520	2,550	2,454	2,460	2.4
9	Brazil	2,290	2,290	2,303	2,304	2,290	2,290	2.2
10	Germany	2,062	2,062	2,121	2,121	2,076	2,076	2.0
11	Canada	2,054	2,065	1,954	1,954	1,954	1,954	1.9
12	Italy	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,794	1,794	1,803	1.7
13	Spain	1,586	1,586	1,591	1,591	1,591	1,591	1.5
14	Mexico	1,558	1,558	1,558	1,558	1,558	1,558	1.5
15	Kuwait	736	800	800	835	1,309	1,430	1.4
16	Venezuela	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1,303	1.2
17	Singapore	1,514	1,514	1,461	1,302	1,302	1,302	1.2
18	United Arab Emirates	1,307	1,331	1,246	1,246	1,259	1,271	1.2
19	Indonesia	1,111	1,094	1,094	1,180	1,242	1,259	1.2
20	Thailand	1,235	1,245	1,245	1,245	1,244	1,242	1.2
21	Netherlands	1,291	1,244	1,238	1,241	1,241	1,241	1.2
22	Iraq	919	919	919	1,150	1,219	1,219	1.2
23	United Kingdom	1,227	1,251	1,251	1,219	1,219	1,219	1.2
24	Malaysia	625	625	955	955	955	1,155	1.1
25	France	1,245	1,245	1,170	1,145	1,145	1,145	1.1
26	Taiwan	1,083	1,131	1,131	1,083	1,083	1,083	1.0
27	Nigeria	460	460	475	475	529	1,030	1.0
28	Egypt	795	795	795	795	795	825	0.8
29	Turkey	822	822	822	822	822	822	0.8
30	Algeria	657	657	657	657	657	657	0.6
	Rest of World	15,007	15,083	14,211	13,938	13,830	14,098	13.5
Total World		**1,01,767**	**1,01,609**	**1,01,139**	**1,01,399**	**1,03,370**	**1,04,523**	**100**
of which: OECD		45,503	44,543	43,701	43,391	43,654	43,536	41.7
Non-OECD		56,264	57,066	57,439	58,008	59,715	60,987	58.3
European Union		12,748	12,643	12,359	12,217	12,216	12,185	11.7

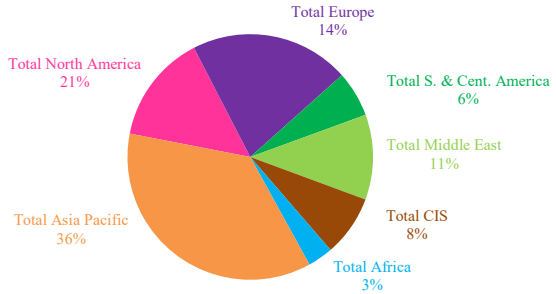
Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

*: Atmospheric distillation capacity at year end on a calendar-day basis.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figures XI.6: Region-wise Distribution of Refinery Capacity-2024 (%)



XI.11: World Oil Refinery Throughput (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily*)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	US	16,563	14,212	15,148	15,977	15,967	16,224	19.6
2	China	13,433	13,824	14,461	13,892	15,214	14,629	17.6
3	Russian Federation	5,824	5,504	5,723	5,534	5,682	5,508	6.6
4	**India**	**5,119**	**4,493**	**4,792**	**5,082**	**5,249**	**5,322**	**6.4**
5	South Korea	2,922	2,679	2,634	2,811	2,758	2,807	3.4
6	Saudi Arabia	2,649	2,397	2,766	3,020	2,707	2,762	3.3
7	Japan	3,046	2,492	2,488	2,694	2,545	2,353	2.8
8	Iran	2,101	2,193	2,344	2,391	2,102	2,114	2.5
9	Brazil	1,751	1,769	1,818	1,935	2,004	1,995	2.4
10	Canada	1,822	1,585	1,653	1,696	1,716	1,741	2.1
11	Germany	1,763	1,685	1,690	1,801	1,594	1,732	2.1
12	Spain	1,318	1,105	1,143	1,273	1,243	1,288	1.6
13	Kuwait	663	539	643	807	1,047	1,248	1.5
14	Italy	1,355	1,105	1,224	1,317	1,304	1,223	1.5
15	Thailand	990	982	976	1,021	1,054	1,085	1.3
16	United Arab Emirates	1,037	936	939	983	979	977	1.2
17	United Kingdom	1,044	880	889	1,017	952	974	1.2
18	Netherlands	1,217	1,103	1,151	1,129	1,069	945	1.1
19	France	978	665	683	829	912	907	1.1
20	Mexico	592	591	712	816	792	906	1.1
21	Iraq	740	632	716	807	892	900	1.1
22	Indonesia	918	826	824	845	907	807	1.0
23	Singapore	1,000	861	871	888	780	794	1.0
24	Taiwan	890	726	770	815	807	778	0.9
25	Turkey	673	655	692	736	726	699	0.8
26	Algeria	569	585	588	649	650	649	0.8
27	Malaysia	586	491	571	584	661	639	0.8
28	Belgium	693	545	577	558	606	617	0.7
29	Argentina	476	417	472	489	519	525	0.6
30	Poland	546	516	497	535	502	520	0.6
	Rest of World	9,511	8,644	8,698	8,748	9,056	9,303	11.2
Total World		**82,790**	**75,634**	**79,154**	**81,680**	**82,994**	**82,971**	**100**
of which: OECD		38,507	33,460	34,753	36,570	36,155	36,315	43.8
Non-OECD		44,282	42,174	44,401	45,110	46,839	46,655	56.2
European Union		10,542	9,184	9,396	9,924	9,747	9,716	11.7

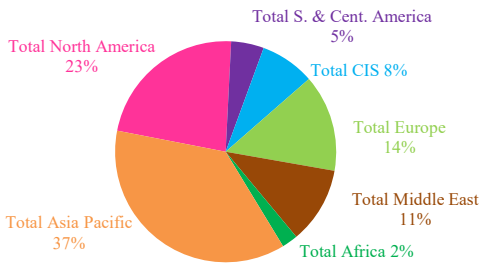
Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

*: Atmospheric distillation capacity on a calendar-day basis.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figures XI.7: Region-wise Distribution of Refinery Throughput-2024 (%)



XI.12: World Import of Crude Oil (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

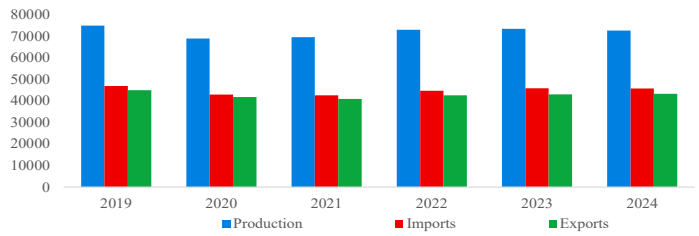
Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	10,180	10,853	10,301	10,187	11,303	11,072	24.2
2	United States	6,801	5,875	6,114	6,281	6,478	6,588	14.4
3	**India**	**4,507**	**4,035**	**4,202**	**4,581**	**4,674**	**4,795**	**10.5**
4	South Korea	2,924	2,660	2,613	2,759	2,735	2,759	6.0
5	Japan	3,023	2,472	2,493	2,733	2,546	2,322	5.1
6	Germany	1,737	1,666	1,641	1,781	1,562	1,689	3.7
7	Spain	1,339	1,105	1,134	1,284	1,243	1,301	2.8
8	Italy	1,275	1,014	1,145	1,260	1,236	1,129	2.5
9	Netherlands	1,153	998	1,060	1,074	1,085	974	2.1
10	Thailand	932	837	863	920	957	972	2.1
11	France	976	666	683	824	919	898	2.0
12	United Kingdom	910	713	734	848	830	843	1.8
13	Singapore	848	753	793	835	798	837	1.8
14	Canada	852	766	661	632	605	658	1.4
15	Belgium	696	551	579	559	609	621	1.4
16	Turkey	627	591	634	676	634	605	1.3
17	Greece	461	459	473	443	471	482	1.1
18	Malaysia	284	248	131	317	423	443	1.0
19	Sweden	344	375	363	381	350	366	0.8
20	Indonesia	209	232	206	311	333	322	0.7
21	Brazil	189	134	166	274	290	282	0.6
22	United Arab Emirates	53	163	187	187	257	265	0.6
23	Bahrain	226	179	183	215	209	226	0.5
24	Belarus	363	321	235	205	223	218	0.5
25	Chile	185	147	164	146	179	180	0.4
26	South Africa	445	307	179	147	197	175	0.4
27	Romania	178	142	140	179	151	170	0.4
28	Australia	328	238	207	170	153	152	0.3
29	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	42	136	0.3
30	Bulgaria	141	97	91	142	125	132	0.3
	Rest of World	4,605	4,290	4,179	4,251	4,197	4,094	9.0
Total World		**46,792**	**42,888**	**42,557**	**44,604**	**45,816**	**45,706**	**100**

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.
3. Data may include lease condensate and volumes of oil in transit.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

Figures XI.8: Trends in Production, Import & Export of World Crude Oil (in '000'b/d)



XI.13: World Import of Natural Gas (Country-wise)

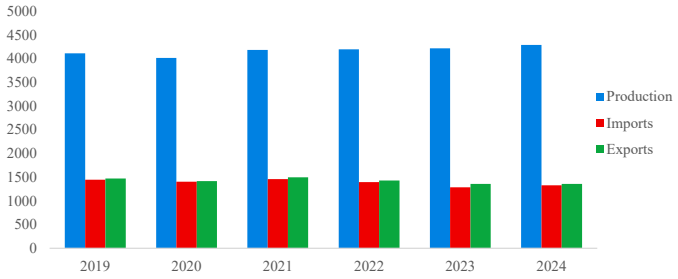
(Figures in Million Standard Cubic Metres)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	12,97,30	1,36,520	1,62,860	1,46,720	1,61,510	1,76,709	13.3
2	Mexico	59,250	58,850	61,830	59,210	64,290	1,02,649	7.7
3	United States	77,641	72,241	79,516	85,638	82,921	89,048	6.7
4	Japan	1,11,308	1,07,286	98,780	95,697	87,927	87,725	6.6
5	Germany	1,58,897	1,55,493	1,54,452	1,33,624	91,288	81,424	6.1
6	South Korea	53,813	53,559	60,951	60,951	60,721	63,233	4.8
7	Italy	70,912	66,227	72,728	72,403	61,603	59,166	4.5
8	Turkey	45,212	48,125	58,701	54,661	48,834	51,735	3.9
9	Netherlands	59,286	59,922	57,426	61,933	58,697	50,119	3.8
10	United Kingdom	47,620	43,925	51,071	56,524	45,149	41,876	3.2
11	Belgium	43,367	42,696	41,004	61,082	51,842	41,772	3.1
12	France	54,670	46,140	45,410	55,303	46,111	41,506	3.1
13	**India**	**31,500**	**33,900**	**31,070**	**25,410**	**28,600**	**34,715**	**2.6**
14	Spain	37,190	32,489	36,968	39,675	35,264	30,169	2.3
15	United Arab Emirates	22,504	22,653	21,554	21,770	20,764	23,000	1.7
16	Poland	44,790	41,039	39,361	15,196	18,121	21,054	1.6
17	Thailand	14,370	14,390	16,060	17,880	20,740	19,455	1.5
18	Canada	26,071	23,684	24,540	25,428	25,214	19,350	1.5
19	Belarus	18,750	17,340	18,300	17,600	16,800	17,267	1.3
20	Singapore	14,440	15,570	15,880	15,050	14,310	16,466	1.2
21	Egypt	-	2,150	4,110	6,500	8,590	14,284	1.1
22	Austria	51,374	45,080	41,460	31,237	15,399	13,817	1.0
23	Russia	19,000	8,590	13,110	8,350	9,200	11,000	0.8
24	Pakistan	10,700	9,760	11,000	8,900	9,340	10,017	0.8
25	Iraq	6,104	7,200	9,738	9,430	10,118	9,222	0.7
26	Kuwait	4,509	5,335	7,024	7,481	8,190	8,671	0.7
27	Brazil	9,660	9,820	17,610	9,140	6,469	8,412	0.6
28	South Africa	3,950	3,900	4,300	4,200	4,300	5,704	0.4
29	Malaysia	4,190	3,950	2,890	4,290	3,230	5,459	0.4
30	Ukraine	14,200	15,800	2,600	1,500	4,300	4,892	0.4
	Rest of World	5,81,050	5,77,178	5,98,979	5,69,183	5,63,048	6,24,241	47.0
Total World		**14,48,129**	**14,05,915**	**14,58,297**	**13,94,700**	**12,86,242**	**13,28,026**	**100**

Notes:
1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

Figures XI.9: Trends in Production, Import & Export of World Natural Gas (in BCM)



XI.14: World Import of Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) (Country-wise)

(Figures in Billion Cubic Metres)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	84.8	94.0	110.1	87.0	97.8	105.2	19.3
2	Japan	105.5	101.7	101.2	98.0	89.5	89.0	16.4
3	South Korea	55.6	55.5	64.1	63.8	60.7	63.6	11.7
4	**India**	**32.4**	**36.6**	**33.8**	**28.5**	**30.4**	**37.9**	**7.0**
5	Taiwan	22.8	24.3	26.7	27.5	27.4	29.1	5.3
6	France	23.2	19.1	17.6	35.5	29.4	25.7	4.7
7	Spain	22.0	20.9	20.4	28.8	24.9	18.4	3.4
8	Thailand	6.7	7.5	9.2	11.5	16.1	15.8	2.9
9	Italy	13.5	12.5	9.5	14.7	16.3	14.6	2.7
10	Turkey	12.9	14.8	13.9	15.1	14.8	12.0	2.2
11	Pakistan	11.8	10.6	12.2	9.5	10.1	11.0	2.0
12	Kuwait	5.1	5.7	7.7	8.5	8.9	9.7	1.8
13	United Kingdom	17.1	18.6	15.0	26.1	19.4	9.7	1.8
14	Singapore	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.3	8.4	8.4	1.5
15	Belgium	7.3	6.4	5.4	12.5	11.8	7.7	1.4
16	Malaysia	3.3	3.6	2.3	3.9	3.2	4.2	0.8
17	Egypt	-	-	-	-	^	3.9	0.7
18	Chile	3.3	3.7	4.5	3.4	3.6	3.0	0.6
19	Brazil	3.2	3.3	10.1	2.3	1.3	3.0	0.6
20	Argentina	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.7	1.7	0.3
20	United Arab Emirates	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.2
21	Mexico	6.6	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2
22	US	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1
23	Canada	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
	Rest of World	36.7	37.4	39.5	52.7	67.2	67.4	12.4
Total World		**484.2**	**490.0**	**515.9**	**539.3**	**546.6**	**544.1**	**100.0**

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off. ^: Less than 0.05.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

XI.15: World Import of Petroleum Products (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	1,389	1,318	1,428	1,485	2,081	2,195	7.6
2	Singapore	2,244	2,088	1,977	1,944	2,034	1,981	6.8
3	United States	2,340	1,988	2,360	2,048	2,037	1,831	6.3
4	Netherlands	1,798	1,559	1,745	1,792	1,633	1,720	5.9
5	**India**	**969**	**1,066**	**1,003**	**1,057**	**1,127**	**1,214**	**4.2**
6	South Korea	995	963	1,080	1,018	1,034	1,094	3.8
7	Mexico	1,138	932	1,004	1,031	1,000	944	3.3
8	Australia	634	590	678	784	888	904	3.1
9	Japan	896	919	1012	914	902	899	3.1
10	France	939	926	967	876	792	817	2.8
11	Malaysia	679	795	790	813	882	804	2.8
12	Indonesia	728	533	518	809	730	799	2.8
13	Germany	907	752	806	773	777	730	2.5
14	United Kingdom	704	523	527	617	659	679	2.3
15	Brazil	725	606	738	774	591	590	2.0
16	Turkey	444	382	400	431	541	581	2.0
17	Belgium	564	530	561	554	523	519	1.8
18	Nigeria	460	466	488	525	476	394	1.4
19	Spain	365	308	310	329	330	366	1.3
20	Saudi Arabia	319	353	361	360	433	340	1.2
21	Italy	322	270	271	300	297	329	1.1
22	Morocco	294	267	291	307	306	329	1.1
23	Egypt	264	149	203	184	210	301	1.0
24	United Arab Emirates	266	120	129	249	126	290	1.0
25	Libya	144	147	133	128	193	224	0.8
26	Canada	324	202	218	230	232	203	0.7
27	Ecuador	188	165	170	164	180	191	0.7
28	Ukraine	222	221	241	183	188	177	0.6
29	Panama	171	133	141	145	138	141	0.5
30	IR Iran	98	92	99	91	95	92	0.3
	Rest of World	7,419	6,822	7,043	7,237	7,362	7,305	25.2
Total World		**28,948**	**26,185**	**27,691**	**28,153**	**28,797**	**28,983**	**100**
of which: OPEC		1,620	1,385	1,450	1,605	1,477	1,529	5.3

Notes:
1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.16: World Export of Crude Oil (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Saudi Arabia	7,038	6,659	6,227	7,364	6,659	6,049	14.0
2	Russia	5,241	4,617	4,510	4,780	4,586	4,524	10.5
3	United States	2,982	3,206	2,963	3,576	4,082	4,109	9.5
4	Canada	3,343	3,143	3,189	3,341	3,401	3,569	8.3
5	Iraq	3,968	3,428	3,440	3,712	3,467	3,364	7.8
6	United Arab Emirates	2,414	2,418	2,305	2,717	2,651	2,717	6.3
7	Brazil	1,301	1,401	1,292	1,377	1,749	1,707	3.9
8	Norway	1,234	1,502	1,563	1,558	1,704	1,691	3.9
9	IR Iran	651	404	763	901	1,323	1,566	3.6
10	Nigeria	2,008	1,879	1,592	1,388	1,476	1,522	3.5
11	Kazakhstan	1,411	1,417	1,323	1,315	1,425	1,426	3.3
12	Kuwait	1,986	1,826	1,740	1,879	1,568	1,176	2.7
13	Angola	1,319	1,220	1,080	1,085	1,076	1,042	2.4
14	Libya	1,036	347	1,091	920	1,024	1,002	2.3
15	Oman	839	860	897	922	926	887	2.1
16	Mexico	1,200	1,199	1,091	1,012	1,085	848	2.0
17	Venezuela	847	487	448	438	550	656	1.5
18	Qatar	485	464	458	544	535	541	1.3
19	United Kingdom	834	726	613	551	492	475	1.1
20	Colombia	609	539	422	487	484	473	1.1
21	Algeria	584	439	446	477	483	459	1.1
22	Azerbaijan	559	500	483	441	389	394	0.9
23	Ecuador	398	352	316	313	309	356	0.8
24	Australia	249	253	268	257	253	239	0.6
25	Congo	309	282	251	243	249	236	0.5
26	Malaysia	287	280	209	203	211	218	0.5
27	Gabon	207	196	181	185	204	204	0.5
28	Bahrain	156	151	152	152	149	138	0.3
29	Sudans	138	135	138	115	137	85	0.2
30	Brunei	107	88	69	58	61	75	0.2
	Rest of World	1,161	1,283	1,283	1,223	1,270	1,491	3.4
Total World		**44,902**	**41,703**	**40,803**	**43,533**	**43,976**	**43,239**	**100**
of which: OPEC		21,159	18,481	18,577	20,304	19,707	19,008	44.0

Notes:
1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.17: World Export of Natural Gas (Country-wise)

(Figures in Billion Cubic Metres)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	United States	131.9	149.6	188.4	195.5	215.5	218.2	16.1
2	Qatar	129.3	127.5	134.5	134.5	161.3	162.5	12.0
3	Russia	258.2	236.9	244.3	169.9	137.1	159.0	11.7
4	Norway	113.3	12.3	111.5	119.1	114.9	123.7	9.1
5	Australia	100.3	102.4	106.7	106.5	105.7	106.3	7.8
6	Canada	76.6	70.9	79.6	85.3	82.1	91.1	6.7
7	Algeria	42.8	39.5	54.8	48.9	52.0	49.1	3.6
8	Turkmenistan	36.4	32.0	39.7	43.1	48.1	46.8	3.5
9	Malaysia	35.6	34.2	36.8	39.2	37.6	38.9	2.9
10	Nigeria	36.0	35.6	38.5	32.2	29.7	32.9	2.4
11	Netherlands	47.7	40.0	43.3	41.1	38.2	31.8	2.3
12	Belgium	24.6	24.6	22.7	45.2	37.0	27.8	2.1
13	Azerbaijan	11.3	13.3	19.3	22.6	24.7	27.6	2.0
14	Indonesia	24.9	24.3	23.5	22.3	20.7	20.2	1.5
15	Oman	13.4	12.8	13.3	14.8	15.2	16.0	1.2
16	France	10.8	9.1	5.8	15.2	14.1	13.8	1.0
17	United Kingdom	8.0	9.6	6.8	23.5	15.9	10.7	0.8
18	Germany	68.0	76.3	71.3	49.5	20.2	10.5	0.8
19	Myanmar	12.2	11.4	11.4	11.3	9.5	9.7	0.7
20	Trinidad & Tobago	16.8	14.2	9.3	10.7	9.9	9.6	0.7
21	IR Iran	12.6	11.5	18.4	18.8	12.9	9.0	0.7
22	Denmark	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	8.4	8.9	0.7
23	Austria	40.2	38.6	36.7	19.1	8.3	8.5	0.6
24	Brunei	8.6	8.0	7.3	6.2	6.1	6.6	0.5
25	Bolivia	12.7	12.0	12.0	10.1	7.9	6.3	0.5
26	Argentina	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.6	6.3	0.5
27	China	3.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.9	0.4
28	Angola	5.9	6.4	5.1	7.5	5.1	5.1	0.4
29	Guinea	4.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	4.6	4.8	0.4
30	United Arab Emirates	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.3	4.8	4.5	0.3
	Rest of World	177.3	144.3	128.5	98.5	100.5	84.8	6.3
Total World		**1,475.6**	**1,418.3**	**1,489.6**	**1,413.6**	**1,355.8**	**1,356.6**	**100**
of which: OPEC		110.7	103.7	127.3	115.4	105.0	101.5	7.7

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.18: World Export of Petroleum Products (Country-wise)

(Figures in Thousand barrels daily)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	United States	5,489	5,292	5,573	5,944	6,153	6,648	20.9
2	Russia	2,554	2,417	2,385	2,277	2,299	2,136	6.7
3	Netherlands	2,247	1,918	2,258	2,193	2,158	2,128	6.7
4	Singapore	1,622	1,440	1,426	1,487	1,606	1,615	5.1
5	South Korea	1,409	1,259	1,206	1,346	1,337	1,382	4.3
6	**India**	**1,360**	**1,216**	**1,284**	**1,312**	**1,313**	**1,342**	**4.2**
7	Saudi Arabia	1,300	1,017	1,344	1,468	1,273	1,292	4.1
8	China	1,460	1,324	1,289	1,146	1,336	1,238	3.9
9	Kuwait	637	527	604	711	965	1,196	3.8
10	United Arab Emirates	882	840	891	903	1143	985	3.1
11	Malaysia	646	775	877	938	1126	856	2.7
12	Germany	449	454	522	564	502	601	1.9
13	Belgium	608	502	541	513	561	574	1.8
14	Algeria	506	503	493	509	515	516	1.6
15	Italy	557	462	531	526	507	484	1.5
16	Qatar	466	433	456	466	470	459	1.4
17	Canada	482	418	439	411	431	456	1.4
18	Japan	609	385	401	510	489	445	1.4
19	IR Iran	285	281	333	383	383	411	1.3
20	United Kingdom	451	395	392	452	405	406	1.3
21	Spain	420	398	396	359	384	405	1.3
22	France	367	278	278	296	308	341	1.1
23	Sweden	230	201	323	307	302	302	1.0
24	Norway	428	388	379	295	297	290	0.9
25	Brazil	217	284	246	253	274	282	0.9
26	Bahrain	250	214	218	234	228	239	0.8
27	Mexico	115	139	170	199	193	224	0.7
28	Venezuela	97	70	67	176	201	218	0.7
29	Iraq	106.61	151.04	158.13	172.07	198	186	0.6
30	Nigeria	20	-	11	-	3	170	0.5
	Rest of World	3,979	3,798	3,807	3,687	3,858	3,958	12.5
Total World		**30,250**	**27,778**	**29,298**	**30,037**	**31,217**	**31,785**	**100**
of which: OPEC		3,869	3,467	4,005	4,437	4,775	6,648	20.9

Notes:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Total may not add up due to rounding off.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.19: Spot Reference Basket and Corresponding Components' Spot Prices

(Figures in US $/bbl.)

Country	Crude	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Variation in 2024 over 2023
1	2	4	5	6	7	8		9
Algeria	Saharan Blend	64.5	42.1	70.9	104.2	83.6	81.7	-2.3
Congo	Djeno	61.8	35.8	63.4	93.7	75.1	73.2	-2.6
Equatorial Guinea	Zafiro	65.7	41.5	71.1	102.9	83.4	82.2	-1.5
Gabon	Rabi Light	63.2	40.2	70.3	100.6	82.1	80.2	-2.3
IR Iran	Iran Heavy	61.9	40.8	69.8	99.9	83.1	79.7	-4.1
Iraq	Basrah Light	63.6	41.6	69.9	97.3	80.7	78.4	-2.9
Kuwait	Kuwait Export	64.3	41.5	70.5	101.2	84.3	80.7	-4.3
Libya	Es Sider	63.8	40.1	69.2	101.3	82.2	79.7	-3.0
Nigeria	Bonny Light	65.6	41.5	70.6	103.6	83.5	82.2	-1.5
Saudi Arabia	Arab Light	65.0	41.9	70.7	101.6	84.9	81.5	-4.1
United Arab Emirates	Murban	64.7	43.0	70.1	98.9	82.9	79.7	-3.8
Venezuela	Merey	54.0	28.1	51.5	77.0	64.4	65.3	1.4
OPEC	**ORB**	**64.0**	**41.5**	**69.9**	**100.1**	**83.0**	**79.9**	**-3.7**

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.20: Spot Prices of Petroleum Products in Major Markets

(Figures in US $/bbl.)

Product	Specifications	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Variation in 2024 over 2023
1	2	4	5	6	7	8		9
US Gulf								
Gasoline	Regular unleaded 87	72.7	47.8	86.7	123.3	104.6	94.4	-9.7
Ulta low sulphur Diesel	15ppm sulphur	79.6	50.8	85.1	145.8	115.1	100.0	-13.1
Fuel Oil	3.0 % sulphur	52.6	34.7	59.8	76.8	68.1	69.1	1.3
Singapore								
Gasoline	Premium unleaded 87	74.2	47.6	81.7	117.5	100.7	94.0	-6.7
Gas Oil	0.05% sulphur	77.2	48.4	76.0	130.7	104.0	95.3	-8.4
Fuel Oil	380 centistokes	56.7	37.5	62.1	76.6	69.2	71.2	2.8
Rotterdam								
Gasoline	Premium unleaded 98	79.5	51.3	85.9	136.3	126.0	106.1	-15.7
Gas Oil	10ppm sulphur	79.5	49.2	78.3	142.3	111.2	100.7	-9.4
Fuel Oil	3.5% sulphur	48.9	33.3	60.1	75.4	69.5	70.6	1.7

Note:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. US Gulf and Singapore apply to cargo. Rotterdam prices apply to barge size lots.

Source : OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletins 2025

XI.21: Oil Trade Movements

(Figures in Thousand Barrels daily)

Country/Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% share in Total 2024
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Import							
US	9,142	7,865	8,474	8,341	8,556	8,429	12.1
Europe	14,322	12,836	12,969	14,128	13,494	13,824	19.9
China	11,865	12,598	12,501	12,143	13,889	13,400	19.3
India	5,376	4,898	5,302	5,753	5,762	5,980	8.6
Japan	3,780	3,310	3,350	3,465	3,332	3,100	4.5
Rest of World	25,617	27,867	23,903	24,567	24,356	24,705	35.6
Total World	**70,101**	**69,374**	**66,500**	**68,397**	**69,388**	**69,438**	**100**
Export							
Canada	4,667	4,398	4,656	4,679	4,896	5,135	7.4
Mexico	1,252	1,247	1,216	1,173	1,271	1,027	1.5
US	8,010	8,136	7,959	8,549	9,292	9,877	14.2
S. & Cent. America	3,424	3,567	3,034	2,843	3,683	4,319	6.2
Europe	3,240	3,650	2,848	2,640	2,396	2,123	3.1
Russia	8,090	7,397	7,816	7,821	6,821	7,043	10.1
Other CIS	2,080	2,069	2,090	2,069	2,182	2,122	3.1
Saudi Arabia	8,349	8,012	7,778	8,767	8,164	7,654	11.0
Middle East (ex Saud Arabia)	14,915	13,693	14,228	15,346	16,318	16,601	23.9
North Africa	2,794	1,836	2,361	2,061	2,223	2,151	3.1
West Africa	4,728	4,268	3,953	3,580	3,434	3,465	5.0
Asia Pacific (ex Japan)	6,591	5,705	6,414	6,575	6,381	5,757	8.3
Rest of World	1,959	5,398	2,148	2,295	2,326	2,163	3.1
Total World	**70,101**	**69,374**	**66,500**	**68,397**	**69,388**	**69,438**	**100**

Note:

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Bunker fuel use is not included as exports. Intra-area movements (for example, between countries within Europe) are excluded.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2023

XI.22: World Primary Energy Consumption by Fuel: 2024

(Figures in Exajoules)

Rank	Country	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Nuclear Energy	Hydro electricity	Renewables	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	China	32.3	15.6	92.2	4.9	4.9	9.0	158.9
2	US	35.8	32.5	7.9	9.0	0.9	5.8	91.8
3	**India**	**10.9**	**2.5**	**23.0**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**38.8**
4	Russian Federation	7.7	17.2	3.8	2.4	0.8	0.1	31.8
5	Japan	6.4	3.3	4.5	0.9	0.3	1.0	16.4
6	South Korea	5.5	2.3	2.9	2.1	^	0.4	13.2
7	Iran	3.8	8.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	^	12.8
8	Canada	4.4	4.6	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.4	11.9
9	Saudi Arabia	7.4	4.4	^	-	0.0	^	11.8
10	Indonesia	3.2	1.7	4.7	-	0.1	1.4	11.1
11	Brazil	5.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.5	2.3	10.7
12	Germany	4.2	2.8	1.6	-	0.1	1.4	10.1
13	France	2.8	1.2	0.2	4.2	0.3	0.5	9.0
14	Mexico	3.6	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.0
15	Turkey	2.4	1.8	1.8	-	0.3	0.6	7.0
16	United Kingdom	2.7	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	6.4
17	Italy	2.6	2.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.6	5.6
18	United Arab Emirates	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	5.5
19	Australia	2.2	1.3	1.5	-	^	0.3	5.5
20	Spain	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	5.1
21	Thailand	2.4	1.7	0.6	-	^	0.3	5.0
22	South Africa	1.0	0.2	3.5	0.1	^	0.1	4.8
23	Malaysia	1.8	1.7	1.1	-	0.1	0.1	4.8
24	Vietnam	1.4	0.2	2.5	-	0.3	0.2	4.6
25	Taiwan	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.4
26	Egypt	1.6	2.2	0.1	-	0.1	^	3.9
27	Poland	1.4	0.8	1.3	-	^	0.3	3.8
28	Singapore	3.3	0.5	0.0	-	-	^	3.8
29	Argentina	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.3
30	Netherlands	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.0
	Rest of World	34.0	25.0	8.7	3.6	4.1	4.1	79.5
Total World		**199.1**	**148.6**	**165.1**	**30.7**	**16.0**	**32.7**	**592.2**
of which: OECD		87.2	64.2	24.4	20.5	5.2	16.3	217.8
Non-OECD		111.8	84.4	140.7	10.2	10.9	16.5	374.4
European Union		21.9	11.6	4.7	7.1	1.3	5.4	52.0

Notes:

Total may not add up due to rounding off.

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Primary energy comprises commercially traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity.
3. Energy from all sources of non-fossil power generation is accounted for on an input-equivalent basis.
4. Conversion factor used for Oil as per product basket of 1 Mtoe = 0.0431 Exajoules, for all other fuels 1 Mtoe = 0.0419 Exajoules.
5. All figures are provisional

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

Figure XI.10: Distribution of India's Primary Energy Consumption by Fuel during 2024 (%)

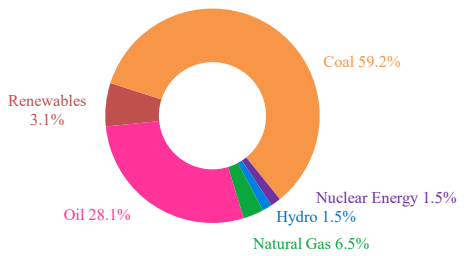
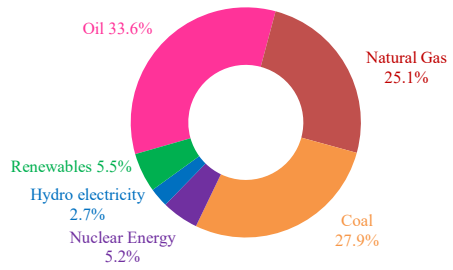


Figure XI.11: Distribution of World's Primary Energy Consumption by Fuel during 2024 (%)



XI.23: Primary Energy Consumption of the World

(Figures in Exajoules)

Rank	Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Share of Total 2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	China	134.1	138.0	145.2	146.6	154.7	158.9	26.8
2	US	93.6	86.2	90.8	92.3	91.2	91.8	15.5
3	**India**	**31.9**	**30.1**	**32.7**	**34.3**	**37.1**	**38.8**	**6.5**
4	Russian Federation	29.4	28.2	29.1	30.3	30.8	31.8	5.4
5	Japan	18.0	16.6	17.3	17.1	16.7	16.4	2.8
6	South Korea	12.8	12.3	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.2	2.2
7	Iran	11.7	12.2	12.1	12.5	12.8	12.8	2.2
8	Canada	12.3	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.9	2.0
9	Saudi Arabia	10.7	10.4	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.8	2.0
10	Indonesia	8.4	7.9	8.2	10.2	10.3	11.1	1.9
11	Brazil	10.1	9.6	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.7	1.8
12	Germany	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.3	10.1	10.1	1.7
13	France	9.9	8.8	9.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	1.5
14	Mexico	8.0	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.4
15	Turkey	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	1.2
16	United Kingdom	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	1.1
17	Italy	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	0.9
18	United Arab Emirates	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	0.9
19	Australia	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.9
20	Spain	5.3	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	0.9
21	Thailand	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.8
22	South Africa	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.8
23	Malaysia	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.8	0.8
24	Vietnam	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.6	0.8
25	Taiwan	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	0.7
26	Egypt	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.7
27	Poland	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	0.6
28	Singapore	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8	0.6
29	Argentina	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.6
30	Netherlands	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	0.5
	Rest of World	78.8	73.4	78.3	77.9	78.2	79.5	13.4
Total World		**559.0**	**536.1**	**563.3**	**571.0**	**580.3**	**592.2**	**100**
of which: OECD		228.4	210.6	220.8	220.9	216.3	217.8	36.8
Non-OECD		330.6	325.5	342.5	350.2	364.0	374.4	63.2
European Union		58.9	53.6	56.8	54.2	51.7	52.0	8.8

Notes:

Total may not add up due to rounding off.

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Primary energy comprises commercially traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity.
3. Energy from all sources of non-fossil power generation is accounted for on an input-equivalent basis.
4. Conversion factor used for Oil as per product basket of 1 Mtoe = 0.0431 Exajoules, for all other fuels 1 Mtoe = 0.0419 Exajoules.

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025

XI.24: Per Capita Primary Energy Consumption-International Comparisons: 2023

(Figures in Kg. Oil Equivalent)

Rank	Country	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Nuclear Energy	Hydro electricity	Renewables	Total	Population (Million) Mid-2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	China	532	265	1,561	83	83	153	2,677	1,409
2	US	2,469	2,303	560	637	61	411	6,441	337
3	**India**	**175**	**42**	**380**	**10**	**9**	**20**	**637**	**1,442**
4	Russian Federation	1,218	2,807	613	385	124	11	5,158	146
5	Japan	1,203	631	873	179	55	193	3,134	124
6	South Korea	3,107	1,321	1,645	1,187	9	221	7,490	41
7	Iran	412	995	7	9	8	1	1,431	212
8	Canada	1,103	1,206	76	243	322	112	3,061	92
9	Saudi Arabia	3,303	2,015	3	-	-	17	5,338	52
10	Indonesia	2,092	1,157	3,210	-	65	943	7,467	35
11	Brazil	1,405	317	-	-	-	634	2,356	85
12	Germany	349	240	134	-	7	120	849	282
13	France	977	414	64	1,494	92	173	3,214	66
14	Mexico	646	666	52	25	16	61	1,465	129
15	Turkey	644	512	503	-	75	210	1,944	85
16	United Kingdom	898	768	58	-	7	308	2,040	69
17	Italy	2,181	1,855	88	-	174	536	4,833	27
18	United Arab Emirates	901	1,039	45	-	-	25	2,010	59
19	Australia	1,062	651	745	-	23	164	2,645	49
20	Spain	6,379	2,512	243	-	305	1,524	10,964	10
21	Thailand	769	578	204	-	-	90	1,641	72
22	South Africa	221	41	830	-	1	19	1,112	101
23	Malaysia	663	630	410	-	47	34	1,783	63
24	Vietnam	950	153	1,742	-	223	105	3,173	34
25	Taiwan	1,592	1,084	1,450	-	15	116	4,257	24
26	Egypt	978	1,366	44	-	33	30	2,450	38
27	Poland	310	170	298	-	2	66	845	106
28	Singapore	1,622	237	6	-	-	7	1,872	47
29	Argentina	4,567	6,322	138	439	411	592	12,470	6
30	Netherlands	2,009	1,248	230	52	-	411	3,950	18
	Rest of World	279	212	73	30	34	35	664	2,824
Total World		**571**	**439**	**487**	**91**	**47**	**97**	**1,732**	**8,083**

Notes:

Total may not add up due to rounding off.

1. All data are on a calendar year basis.
2. Primary energy comprises commercially traded fuels, including modern renewables used to generate electricity.
3. Energy from all sources of non-fossil power generation is accounted for on an input-equivalent basis.
4. Conversion factor used for Oil as per product basket of 1 Mtoe = 0.0431 Exajoules, for all other fuels 1 Mtoe = 0.0419 Exajoules.
5. Population 2024 data have been taken from "Population Reference Bureau"
6. All figures are provisional

Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy 2025



Appendices

Abbreviations

(I) Companies/Organisations

AFPC, Syria	Al Furat Petroleum Company, Syria.
AGC	Assam Gas Company
BL	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
BLIL	Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd.
BORL	Bharat Oman Refinery Ltd.
BP	British Petroleum
BPCL	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
CAIRN	Cairn India Limited
CPCL	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
DGCIS	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
DGH	Directorate General of Hydrocarbons
DNPL	Duliajan Numaligarh Pipeline Limited
EIL	Engineers India Ltd
GAIL	Gail (India) Limited
GOI	Government of India
GPOC, South Sudan	Greater Pioneer Operating Company, South Sudan
HMEL	HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd.
HPCL	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
IEC, Russia.	Imperial Energy Corporation, Russia.
IOCL	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
ISPRL	Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited.
MECL	Mansarovar Energy Colombia Ltd.
MoPNG	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics And Programme Implementation
MRPL	Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemical Ltd.
NEL	Nyara Energy Ltd. (Formerly known as Essar Oil Ltd.)
NRL	Numaligarh Refinery Ltd.
OIL	Oil India Limited
OMC	Oil Marketing Company.
ONGC	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVL	ONGC Videsh Ltd
P&NG	Petroleum & Natural Gas
PPAC	Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell.
RBI	Reserve Bank of India.
RIL	Reliance Industries Ltd.

(II) Petroleum Products

ATF	Aviation Turbine Fuel.
CBFS	Carbon Black Feed Stock
CBM	Coal bed Methane
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas.
EBP	Ethanol Blended Petrol
FO	Furnace Oil
HHS	Hot Heavy Stock
HSD	High Speed Diesel.
HSDO	High Speed Diesel Oil
HSFO	Heavy/High Sulphur Fuel Oil
LABFS	Linear Alkyl Benzene Feed Stock
LDF	Light Distillate Feedstock
LDO	Light Diesel Oil
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LO	Lubricating Oil
LOBS	Lube Oil Base Stocks.
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas.
LSHS	Low Sulphur Heavy Stock
LSWR	Low Sulphur Waxy Residue.
Mogas	Motor Gasoline.
Motor Spirit	Petrol
MS	Motor Spirit/Petrol
MTBE	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether
MTO	Mineral Turpentine Oil
NGL	Natural Gas Liquids
Pet-coke	Petroleum Coke.
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
RPO	Rubber Process Oil.
SKO	Superior Kerosene Oil
VGO	Vacuum Gas Oil

(III) Prefixes Used in Metric Tables

Prefix	Meaning
Centi	One Hundredth (1/100=0.01)
Deci	One Tenth (1/10=0.1)
Deka	Ten(10)
Hecto	One Hundred (100)
Kilo	One Thousand (1,000)
Mega	One Million (1,000,000)
Milli	One Thousandth (1/1000=0.001)
Unit	One (1)

(IV) Others

A&AA	Assam & Assam Arakan
A.N Islands	Andaman Nicobar Islands
ACG, Azerbaijan	Azeri-Chirag-Deepwater Gunashli, Azerbaijan
Addl.	Additional
bbl.	Barrel
BCM	Billion Cubic Meter
BE	Budgetary Estimates.
BMC	Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Bn.Cu.Mtr.	Billion Cubic Meters
BPA	Bassein Platform A
BPB	Bassein Platform B
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CEA.	Chief Economic Advisor
CGD	City Gas Distribution
China Hong Kong SAR	China Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
CIF	Cost Insurance Freight
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CPSEs	Central Public Sector Enterprises
CRBC	Central Region Basin Coast
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CST	Central Sales Tax
Cyl.	Cylinder
DBTL	Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG
Dom.	Domestic
DVPL	Dahej-Vijaipur Pipeline
DWT	Dead Weight Tonnage
EPS	Earning per share
ERBC	Eastern Region Basin cost
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDZ	Free Delivery Zone
FOB	Free on Board
FPC	Federal Power Commission
GBS	Gross Budgetary Support
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNOP	Greater Nile Oil Project
GREP	Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion
GVA	Gross Value Added
HELP	Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy
HVJ	Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur
I&EBR	Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources

Contd....

(IV) Others (Contd.)

Int. Con.	Internal Consumption
JV	Joint Venture
K.Cal	Kilocalories
K.g	Kilogram.
KG - D6	Krishna Godavari Dhirubhai 6
Kl	Kilo litre
KM	Kilometer
LK	Line kilometer
ltr	Litre.
M.Sq.Km	Million square kilometer
MMSCMD	Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per day
MMT	Million Metric Tonnes
MMTOE	Million Metric Ton of Oil Equivalent
MMTPA	Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum
Mn. Tonne	Million Tonne.
MST	Manufacturers' Sales Tax
MT	Metric Ton
MUT	Mumbai-Uran Trunk
MWh	Megawatt Hour
n.a	Not Available
NCV	Net Calorific Value
NE	North East.
NELP	New Exploration Licensing Policy
NNI	Net National Income
NRBC	Northern Region Basin Coast
OEG	Oil Equivalent of Gas
PAT	Profit after Tax.
PDS	Public Distribution System
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
R.E.S.	Renewable Energy Source
R/P ratio	Reserves-to-Production Ratio
RBF	Refinery Boiler Fuel and Losses
RE	Revised Estimate
RON	Research Octane Number
RSP	Retail Selling Price
S.& Cent. America	South & Central America
S.E.Z	Special Economic Zone
SAD	Special Additional Duty
SCM	Standard Cubic Meter.
SDR	Special Drawing Right
SION	Standard Input Output Norms
SKM	Square Kilometer
SRBC	Southern Region Basin Coast
t/w/d	Tonne/Well/Day
TCF	Trillion Cubic Feet
TMT	Thousand Metric Tonnes
TMTPA	Thousand Metric Tonnes per Annum.
Tr.Cu.ft.	Trillion Cubic Feet
VAT	Value Added Tax
Vol.	Volume
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WRBC	Western Region Basin Coast

Conversion Factors
(V) Metric Units

Linear

10 Millimetres	1 Centimetre.
10 Centimetres	1 Decimetre
10 Decimetres	1 Metre
10 Metres	1 Decametre
10 Decametres	1 Hectometre
10 Hectometres	1 Kilometre

Area

100 Sq. Millimetres	1 Sq. Centimetre
100 Sq. Centimetres	1 Sq. Decimetre
100 Sq. Decimetres	1 Sq. Metre
100 Sq. Metres	1 Sq. Decametre-1 Acre.
100 Sq. Acres	1 Sq. Hectometre-1 Hectare.
100 Hectares	1 Sq. Kilometre.

Weight

10 Milligrams	1 Centigram
10 Centigrams	1 Decigram
10 Decigrams	1 Gram
10 Grams	1 Decagram
10 Decagrams	1 Hectogram
10 Hectograms	1 Kilogram.
100 Kilograms	1 Quintal
1000 Kilograms	1 Metric Tonne.

Capacity

10 Millilitres	1 Centilitre
10 Centilitres	1 Decilitre
10 Decilitres	1 Litre
10 Litres	1 Decalitre
10 Decalitres	1 Hectolitre
10 Hectolitres	1 Kilolitre

Volume

1000 Cubic Millimetres	1 Cubic Centimetre
1000 Cubic Centimetres	C
1000 Cubic Decimetres	1 Cubic Metre

(VI) Linear and Square Measures

Length

1 Inch	25.4 Millimetres (mm)
	0.0254 Metres.
1 Foot	12 Inches.
	0.333333 Yard
	0.3048 Metre (m).
1 Yard	36 Inches.
	3 Feet
	0.9144 Metre (m)
1 Metre	39.3701 Inches.
	3.28084 Feet
	1.09361 Yards
	0.001 Kilometre (km.)
1 Kilometre	1000 Metre (m)
	0.621371 Mile
1 Mile	1760 Yard
	1.60934 Kilometre (km.)
1 International	6076.12 Feet
1 Nautical Mile	1.852 Kilometre (km)
	1.5152 Statute mile

Area

1 Square Inch	645.16 Square Millimetres (mm2).
1 Square Foot	0.0929030 Square Metre (m2).
1 Square Yard	9 Square Feet.
	0.836127 Square Metre (m2).
1 Square Metre	10.7639 Square Feet.
	1.19599 Square Yards.
1 Acre	4840 Square Yards
	4046.86 Sq. Metres (m2)
	0.404686 Hectares.
1 Hectare	10,000 Square Metres (m2).
	2.47105 Acres.
	0.01 Square Kilometre (km2)
1 Square Kilometre	100 Hectares.
	0.386102 Square Mile.
1 Square Mile	640 Acres.
	258.999 Hectares
	2.58999 Square Kilometre (km2).

(VII) Mass and Weights

1 Ounce	28.3495 Grams (g).
1 Pound	0.453592 Kilogram (Kg.)
	0.00892857 Hundred Weight
1 Kilogram	2.20462 Pounds.
	0.01 Quintal
1 Hundred Weight (Cwt)	112 Pounds.
	50.8023 Kilograms (Kg.)
1 American (Short) Ton	2000 Pounds.
	0.892857 Long Ton
	0.97185 Tonnes
1 Tonne (Metric Ton)	2204.62 Pounds
	1000 Kilograms (Kg.)
	1.10231 Short tons
	0.984207 Long Ton
1 Imperial (Long) Ton	2240 Pounds
	1.12 Short Tons.
	1.01605 Tonnes.

(VIII) Energy and Power

1 International Table (IT) Calorie	4.1868 Joules (J).
115 C calorie	4.1855 Joules (J)
1 Thermochemical Calorie	4.184 Joules (J)
1 Kilo Calories (IT)	1000 Calories
	3.96832 British Thermal Units
	1.163 Watt Hours
	1 Thermie
1 Kilowatt Hour	3412.14 British Thermal Units
	859.845 Kilo Calories
	3.6 Megajoules (MJ)
	1.34102 Horse Power Hours.
1 Therm	100,000 British Thermal Units (BTU).
	105.506 Megajoules (MJ)
	29.3071 Kilowatt Hours
	25.1996 Thermies
	25200 Kilocalories
1Metric Horsepower (Pferdestaerke or Cheval Vapeur)	735.499 watts (W).
	542.476 Foot Pounds Force/Second.
	0.986320 Imperial Horse Power
1 Imperial Horsepower	745.700 Watts (W)
	550 Foot Pounds Force/Second
	1.01387 Metric Horse Power.
1 Kilowatt	737.562 Foot Pounds Force/Second
	1.35962 Metric Horsepower
	1.34102 Imperial Horsepower.
	1000 Watts.
1 BTU	0.252 Kilocalories
	1.055 Kilojoules

(IX) Cubic Measures Volume

1 Cubic Inch	16.3871 Cubic Centimetres (cm3)
1 Pint	0.568261 Cubic Decimetres (dm3) or Litres.
1 Litre	61.024 Cubic Inches
	1.75975 Pints
	1 Cubic Decimeter (dm3)
	0.264172 American Gallons
	0.219963 Imperial Gallons
	0.0353147 Cubic Foot
1 Hectolitre	100 Cubic Decimetres (dm3) or
	100 Litres
1 American Gallon	231 Cubic Inches
	3.78541 Cubic Decimetres or Litres
	0.832674 Imperial Gallon.
	0.133681 Cubic Foot.
	0.0238095 American Barrel.
	0.00378541 Cubic Metre (M3)
1 Imperial Gallon	277.420 Cubic Inches
	4.54609 Cubic Decimetres (dm3) or Litres
	1.20095 American Gallon
	0.160544 Cubic Foot
	0.02894 American Barrel
	0.00454609 Cubic Metre (m3)
1 Cubic Foot	28.3168 Cubic Decimetres (dm3) or Litres
	7.48052 American Gallons
	6.22883 Imperial Gallons
	0.17811 American Barrel
	0.0283168 Cubic Metre (m3)
1 Americal Barrel	9702 Cubic Inches
	158.987 Cubic Decimetres (dm3) or Litres
	42 American Gallons
	34.9726 Imperial Gallons
	5.6146 Cubic Feet
	0.158987 Cubic Metre (M3)
1 Cubic Metres	1000 Litres.
	264.172 American Gallons
	219.969 Imperial Gallons
	35.3147 Cubic Feet
1 Kilolitre	1000 Cubic Decimetres (dm3) or Litres
	6.28981 Americal Barrels.
1 Gross Ton (Shipping)	2.83168 Cubic Metres or 100 Cubic Feet
	or Permanently Enclosed Space
1 Ton of Liquefied Methane	Approx. 16 Barrels
	Approx. 1400 Cubic Metres of Natural
	Gas depending upon Methane Content

(X) Product Conversion Factor
(Conversion Factor from Volume to Tonnes at Natural Temp.)

Product	Litres to Metric Tonnes	Tonnes per K.L	American Barrels to Metric Tonnes
Aviation Spirit 100/130	1421	0.7034	8.94
Aviation Spirit 144/145	1449	0.6901	9.11
Aviation Spirit 73 ON	1432	0.6983	9.01
Motor Spirit 79 ON	1427	0.7008	8.98
Motor Spirit 80 ON	1427	0.7008	8.98
Motor Spirit 93 ON	1386	0.7215	8.72
Motor Spirit 95 ON	1359	0.7358	8.55
Motor Spirit 83 ON/87 ON	1411	0.7087	8.88
JP-4	1384	0.7225	8.71
JP-5	1273	0.7855	8.01
Aviation Turbine Fuel	1288	0.7764	8.10
Naphtha	1467	0.6817	9.23
Power Alcohol	1286	0.7776	8.09
Benzol	1154	0.8666	7.26
SBP Spirit/Hexane	1457	0.6863	9.16
Mineral Turpentine (Laws 140/205)	1302	0.7680	8.19
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1785	0.5602	11.23
Superior Kerosene	1285	0.7782	8.08
Inferior Kerosene	1265	0.7905	7.96
Power Kerosene (Vap. Oil)	1251	0.7994	7.87
High Speed Diesel	1210	0.8263	7.61
Light Diesel Oil	1172	0.8532	7.37
Malarial Oil	1172	0.8532	7.37
Special Larvicides	1175	0.8511	7.39
Furnace Oil	1071	0.9337	6.74
Tea Drier Oil	1071	0.9337	6.74
Hot Heavy Stock/LSHS	1017	0.9833	6.40
Refinery Gas/Ref. Boiler Fuel	1071	0.9337	6.74
Lubricants/Greases	1114	0.8977	7.01
Jute Batching Oil/Wash Oils	1167	C	7.34
Bitumen	1002	0.9980	6.30
SBP/Alcohol Mixture	1414	0.7072	8.89
Methanol Mixture	1106	0.9042	6.96
Carbon Black Feed Stock	1134	0.8818	7.13
Carburetor Testing Fluid	1388	0.7205	8.73
Benzene	1131	0.8812	7.05
Toluene	1148	0.8711	7.19
Demineralised Water	1002	0.9930	6.30
S. Glass Kleanzit	1003	0.9970	6.31
Miscellaneous	1114	0.8977	7.01
Wax/P. Coke/Chemicals	1114	0.8977	7.01
Aromex	1221	0.8190	7.68
Linear Alkyl Benzene Feed Stock	1205	0.8239	7.88

(XI) Volume per Metric Ton of Petroleum Products

Products	Kilolitre	Imperial Gallon	U.S. Gallon	Barrel
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1.8519	407.365	489.213	11.648
Aviation Spirit	1.3699	301.332	361.873	8.613
Natural Gasoline	1.3514	297.265	356.990	8.496
Motor Spirit	1.3514	297.265	356.990	8.496
Kerosene	1.2346	271.569	326.137	7.764
Jet Fuel	1.2346	271.569	326.137	7.764
Distillate Fuel Oil	1.1494	252.415	293.522	6.988
Lubricating Oil	1.1111	252.845	303.647	7.231
Fuel Oil N.O.S.	1.0939	241.727	290.301	6.911
Residual Fuel Oils	1.0526	231.551	278.071	6.623
Asphalt and Bitumen	0.9615	211.515	254.013	6.050
Crude Oil	1.1856	260.910	313.340	7.441

(XII) Conversion Factors for Duty Reduction from 15^0 C to 29.5^0 C

Products	Conversion Factor
Aviation Spirit 100/130	0.9827
Aviation Spirit 114/145	0.982
Aviation Spirit 73 Clear	0.9824
Aviation Turbine Fuel	0.9862
Motor Spirit 83	0.983
Motor Spirit 93	0.9836
High Speed Diesel Oil	0.9879
Kerosene	0.9864
Light Diesel Oil	0.9877
Furnace Oil	0.9899
Special Boiling Point Spirit 55/115	0.9820
Special Boiling Point Spirit 64/69	0.9806
Solvent 1425	0.9820
Hexane	0.9806

(XIII) Crude Oil Conversions*

To convert the following into	Metric Tonnes	Barrels	Kilolitres	1000 Imp. Gallon	1000 U.S Gallon
Metric Tons	1	7.33	1.16	0.256	0.308
Barrels	0.136	1	0.159	0.035	0.042
Kilolitres	0.863	6.29	1	0.220	0.264
1,000 Imp. Gallons	3.91	28.6	4.55	1	1.201
1,000 U.S. Gallons	3.25	23.8	3.79	0.833	

* Based on World Average Gravity (Excluding Natural Gas liquids)

(XIV) Natural Gas Conversions

1 SCM (Standard Cubic Meter)	= 1 cubic metre @ 1 atmosphere pressure and 15.56 ° C	
1 Cubic Metre	= 35.31 Cubic feet	
1 BCM(Billion Cubic Metre) / Year of gas (consumption or production)	= 2.74 MMSCMD	365 Days a Year
1 TCF (Trillion Cubic Feet) of Gas Reserve	= 3.88 MMSCMD	100% Recoverable for 20 years @ 365 days/ annum)
1 MMTPA of LNG	=3.60 MMSCMD	Molecular Weight of 18 @ 365 days/ annum)
1 MT of LNG	=1314 SCM	Molecular Weight of 18
Gross Calorific Value (GCV)	10000 Kcal/ SCM	
Net Calorific Value (NCV)	90% of GCV	
1 Million BTU (MMBTU)	= 25.2 SCM	@10000 Kcal/SCM; 1 MMBTU= 252,000 Kcal)
Specific Gravity of Gas	0.62	Molecular Weight of Dry Air=28.964 gm/mole)
Density of Gas	=0.76 Kg/SCM	Molecular Weight of Gas 18 gm/mol
Gas required for 1 MW of Power generation	=4128 SCM per Day	@50% efficiency of Combined Cycle Operation; at a station heat rate of 860 Kcal/Kwh~ 1720 Kcal/ Kwh@50% Thermal Efficiency)
Power Generation from 1 MMSCMD Gas	=242 MW	@50% efficiency of Combined Cycle Operation; at a station heat rate of 860 Kcal/Kwh~ 1720 Kcal/ Kwh@50% Thermal Efficiency)

Source: PPAC

(XV) Other Conversion

Crude oil*

From	To convert				
	tonnes (metric)	kilolitres	barrels	US gallons	tonnes/year
	Multiply by				
Tonnes (metric)	1	1.165	7.33	307.86	–
Kilolitres	0.8581	1	6.2898	264.17	–
Barrels	0.1364	0.159	1	42	–
US gallons	0.00325	0.0038	0.0238	1	–
Barrels/day	–	–	–	–	49.8

Products

From	To convert			
	barrels	tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes
	to tonnes	to barrels	to tonnes	to kilolitres
	Multiply by			
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	0.086	11.60	0.542	1.844
Gasoline	0.120	8.35	0.753	1.328
Kerosene	0.127	7.88	0.798	1.253
Gas oil/ diesel	0.134	7.46	0.843	1.186
Residual fuel oil	0.157	6.35	0.991	1.010
Product basket	0.125	7.98	0.788	1.269

Natural Gas (NG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

From	To					
	billion cubic	billion cubic	million tonnes	million tonnes	trillion British	million barrels
	metres NG	feet NG	oil equivalent	LNG	thermal units	oil equivalent
	Multiply by					
1 billion cubic metres NG	1	35.3	0.90	0.74	35.7	6.60
1 billion cubic feet NG	0.028	1	0.025	0.021	1.01	0.19
1 million tonnes oil equivalent	1.11	39.2	1	0.82	39.7	7.33
1 million tonnes LNG	1.36	48.0	1.22	1	48.6	8.97
1 trillion British thermal units	0.028	C	0.025	0.021	1	0.18
1 million barrels oil equivalent	0.15	5.35	0.14	0.11	5.41	1

Units

1 metric tonne	1.1023 short tons
	2204.62 lb.
1 kilolitre	6.2898 barrels
	1 cubic metre
1 kilocalorie (kcal)	4.187 kJ
	3.968 Btu
1 kilojoule (kJ)	0.239 kcal
	0.948 Btu
1 British thermal unit (Btu)	0.252 kcal
	1.055 kJ
1 kilowatt-hour (kWh	860 kcal
	3412 Btu
	3600 kJ
1 barrel of ethanol	0.57 barrel of oil
1 barrel of biodiesel	0.88 barrel of oil

*Based on worldwide average gravity.

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2016

Calorific equivalents

One tonne of oil equivalent equals approximately:	
Heat units	10 million kilocalories
	42 gigajoules
	40 million Btu
Solid fuels	1.5 tonnes of hard coal
	3 tonnes of lignite
Electricity	12 megawatt-hours

One million tonnes of oil or oil equivalent produces about 4400 gigawatt-hours (=4.4 terawatt hours) of electricity in a modern power station.

(XVI) Petroleum Specific Gravities

Degrees A.P.I.	Specific Gravity	Barrels per tonne*	Long Ton*
25	0.9042	6.98	7.09
26	0.8984	7.02	7.13
27	0.8927	7.06	7.18
28	0.8871	7.10	7.22
29	0.8816	7.15	7.27
30	0.8762	7.19	7.31
31	0.8708	7.24	7.36
32	0.8654	7.28	7.40
33	0.8602	7.33	7.45
34	0.8550	7.37	7.49
35	0.8499	7.42	7.54
36	0.8448	7.46	7.58
37	0.8398	7.51	7.63
38	0.8348	7.55	7.67
39	0.8299	7.60	7.72
40	0.8251	7.64	7.76
41	0.8203	7.69	7.81
42	0.8156	7.73	7.85

*Approximate figure at 15.6 degrees C or 60 degrees F.

(XVII) Petroleum Specific Gravity Ranges

Products	Specific Gravity	Barrels Per tonne
Crude Oils	0.80-0.97	8.0-6.6
Aviation gasolines	0.70-0.78	9.1-8.2
Motor Gasolines	0.71-0.79	9.0-8.1
Kerosene	0.78- 0.84	8.2-7.6
Gas Oil	0.82-0.90	7.8-7.1
Diesel Oils	0.82-0.92	7.8-6.9
Lubricating Oils	0.85-0.95	7.5-6.7
Fuel Oils	0.92-0.99	6.9-6.5
Asphaltic Bitumen	1.00-1.10	6.4-5.8

(XVIII) Multiplier for Conversion of one Metric Tonne of Petroleum Products to one Tonne of Oil Equivalent

Product	Multiplier
L.P.G.	1.130
Naphtha	1.075
Aviation Gasoline	1.070
Motor Gasoline	1.070
Jet Fuel	1.065
Kerosene	1.045
Gas/diesel	1.035
Residual Fuel Oils	0.985
Others	0.960

(XIX) Average International Calorific Value of different Fuels

Products	K Cals./Kg. (M. Cals/Tonne)	BTUs/Kg.
A. Oil Equivalence:		
Average Crude Oil/NGLS(a)	10,300	40,870
United Nations	10,175	40,375
B. Oil Products:		
NGL	12,135	48,150
Motor Gasoline	11,135	44,190
Kerosene	10,638	42,210
Jet Fuel	11,790	46,790
Gas Oil	10,790	42,820
Fuel Oil	10,440	41,430
C. Coal Equivalence:		
Average Hard Coal (b)	7,000	27,775
D. INDIA		
Hard Coal	5,000	19,840
Lignite-Brown Coal	2,310	916
Firewood@	4,750	18,848
Charcoal@	6,900	27,379
E. Natural Gas-Production: (Average) India		**K cals/Cu. Metre**
		8,000-9,480
F. Electricity:		
Output Basis (c)		860
Fuel Input basis (d)		2,500-2,700

Note:

(a) Represent average global factor for crude Oil/NGL production. For a specific crude oil, relevant conversion factors may have to be used.

(b) Factor used by United Nations to represent average calorific value of hard coals for purposes of standardising coal production to hard coal equivalent base.

(c) Calorific value of 1kwh of electricity.

(d) Represents K cals of hydro-carbon energies required to produce 1 kwh of electricity.

@ : As per Report of Fuel Policy Committee 1974

Conversion Factor: 1 K Cal=4.19 KJoules.

(XX) Coefficients used to Convert from Original Units into Standard Coal Equivalents

Products	Hard Coal	Lignite Brown Coal	Fuel Wood
A. Primary Solids			
Standard Factor	1	0.385	0.333
India	0.714	0.330	
B. Other Hydrocarbons			
Petroleum Crude		1.454	
Natural Gas Liquids (wt.av.)		1.542	
Gasoline		1.500	
Kerosene & Jet Fuel		1.474	
Gas-Diesel Oil		1.450	
Residual Fuel Oil		1.416	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases		1.554	
Natural Gasoline		1.532	
Condensate		1.512	
Other Natural Gas Liquids		1.512	
Natural Gas (in Tera joules)*		34.121	
Other Gases(in Tera joules)*		34.121	
Hydro, Nuclear and Geothermal Electricity (In 1,000 kwh)		0.123	

Note:

The average calorific value of gas is measured in Kcal/m3 (st.) i.e. in Kcal per cubic metre of gas under standard conditions at 15^0 C, 013.25 mbar, dry.

(XXI) Coal Replacement and Equivalents of different Fuels

Fuels	Original Unit	Unit million tonnes of coal equivalent (mtce)	Unit million tonnes of coal replacement (mtcr)
Coal coking (6640 K cal/Kg), Non Cooking coal used in steam generation (500 Kcal/kg)	1mt	1.0	1.0
Hard Coke	1mt	1.3	1.3
Soft Coke	1mt	1.5	1.3
Firewood (4750 Kcal/Kg.)	1mt	0.95	0.95
Char Coal (6900 Kcal/Kg.)	1mt	1.0	1.0
Oil Products: 10,000 Kcal/Kg.			
Black Products:(Fuel Oil, FO, Refinery Fuel, LSHS & HHS)	1mt	2.0	2.0
Kerosene & LPG	1mt	2.0	8.0
HSDO & LDO	1mt	2.0	9.0
Motor Spirit & Jet Fuel	1mt	2.0	7.5
Natural Gas(9000k CAL/kg)	109m3	1.8	3.6
Electricity	109 kwh	1.0	1.0

m : Million mt: Million Tonnes

Source : Fuel Policy Committee 1974

(XXII) Approximate Calorific Equivalents (Oil =10000 Kcal/Kg.)

Items	Million Tonnes of Oil equals
Heat Units	40 million BTU
	397 million therms
	10,000 Tera calories
Solid Fuels	1.5 million tonnes of Coal
	3.0 million tonnes of lignite
Natural Gas (1 cub.ft.=1000 BTU)	1 Cub metre = 9000 K cal.
	1.111 thousand million cub metres
	39.2 thousand million cubic feet
	107 million cubic feet per day of a year
Electricity	12 thousand million KWH
(1 Kwh=3412 BTU)	
(1 Kwh=860 KCal)	

(XXIII) Heat Units & others expressed in terms of Million Tonnes of Oil

Items	Million Tonnes of Oil equals
Heat Units	
10 million BTU	0.25
100 million therms	0.25
10000 Tera calories	1
Solid Fuels	
1 million tonne of coal	0.67
1 million tonne of lignite approximates to	0.33
Natural Gas	
1 thousand million cubic metres (BCM)	0.9
Town Gas	
1 thousand million cubic Metres (BCM)	0.42
Electricity	
12 thousand million KWH	0.86

Note:

One Million tonne of oil produces about 4000 million units(KWH) of electricity in a modern power station.

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy

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