

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO-126
ANSWERED ON- 25/11/2024

HIKE IN PRICES OF PETROL AND DIESEL SINCE 2019

126 SHRI HARIS BEERAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of every hike in prices of petrol and diesel since 2019, with corresponding prices of international crude oil for those dates;
- (b) the total tax revenues generated from excise duties on petroleum, diesel and other petroleum products since 2019, year-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has initiated negotiations with the states after its claims of waiting on approval from the states for the imposition of GST on petroleum products, if so, the details thereof ?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a) & (b): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel. The details of prices of petrol, diesel and crude oil (Indian Basket) are available under the prices tab at www.ppac.gov.in.

Government has been taking various steps to ensure fair and reasonable prices for consumers. Domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down from Rs. 110.04 and Rs. 98.42 per litre in November 2021 to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (as on 18.11.2024, Delhi prices) as a result of reduction of Central Excise duty by Central Government by a total of Rs. 13/litre and Rs. 16/litre on petrol and diesel respectively in two tranches in November 2021 and May 2022, which was fully passed on to consumers. Some State Governments also reduced state VAT rates to provide relief to citizens. In March, 2024, OMCs also reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each, across the country.

Government of India also took several other steps to insulate common citizens from high international prices, which included diversifying the crude import basket, windfall taxes on export of petroleum products, invoking the provisions of Universal Service Obligation to ensure availability of petrol & diesel in domestic market, increasing the blending of ethanol in petrol, etc.

Recently PSU OMCs have carried out intra-state freight rationalisation. This has benefitted consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil & Lubricants (POL) Depots in form of reduced Petrol and Diesel prices in remote parts within the states. This initiative has also reduced the difference between the maximum and minimum retail prices of Petrol or Diesel within a state.

The details of contribution to Central Exchequer from excise duty on petroleum products since 2019-20 are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Contribution to Central Exchequer from excise duty on petroleum products
2019-20	2,23,057
2020-21	3,72,970
2021-22	3,63,305
2022-23	2,87,575
2023-24	2,73,684
2024-25 (P) (April-June 2024)	54,060

The above is based on data provided to Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) by 15 major oil & gas companies. The amount reported by the companies to PPAC is the consolidated amount of all taxes/cess/ duties /GST etc. for crude oil and petroleum products.

(P) – Provisional

(c): Article 279 A (5) of the Constitution prescribes that the Goods and Service Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on High Speed Diesel, Motor Spirit (Petrol). Also, as per the section 9(2) of the CGST Act, inclusion of these products in GST will require recommendation of the GST Council. So far, the GST Council, in which all the states are represented, has not made any recommendation for inclusion of these goods under GST.
