

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO - 228
ANSWERED ON - 10/08/2026

EXPANSION OF INDIA'S REFINING CAPACITY

*228. SHRI L. K. SUDHISH:

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

- (a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap to enhance India's petroleum refining capacity by 2030;
- (b) the details of new refinery and petrochemical projects under implementation;
- (c) the expected increase in domestic refining capacity and petrochemical production; and
- (d) the manner in which these projects will reduce import dependence and strengthen India's energy security?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

- (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 228 FOR REPLY ON 10.08.2026 REGARDING EXPANSION OF INDIA'S REFINING CAPACITY ASKED BY SHRI L. K. SUDHISH

(a) to (c) India stands as the second largest refiner in Asia and fourth largest globally. India's installed refining capacity has increased from 215.1 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) in 2014 to 267.1 MMTPA at present, comprising 23 operational refineries under the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), Private Sector and Joint Venture. Further, two Greenfield refineries have been dedicated to the nation in the last 10 years.

While no major grassroot refinery has been built in the USA in the last 50 years, Europe's refining capacity has declined in recent years by an annual average of about 220,000 barrels per day. This decline is expected to increase further thereby reducing Europe's total refining capacity by 75 MMTPA by 2030 (Source: IEA, World Energy Outlook 2025). Further, International agencies like the International Energy Agency estimate that India will drive roughly 30% to 35% of the incremental growth in global energy demand over the next two decades.

The refining capacity is projected to increase to approximately 300 MMTPA by the year 2030 and the petrochemical capacity, including refinery integrated and standalone units, is projected to increase from 36.4 MMTPA to ~52.4 MMTPA.

The capacity expansion plan of existing refineries under PSUs till 2029-30 is given at **Annexure-I**. The details of major petrochemical projects currently under implementation are given at **Annexure-II**.

(d) Refining operations and product availability are continuously monitored, and exports are undertaken after ensuring adequate supplies for domestic consumption. India's surplus refining capacity has also strengthened the country's energy security and established India as a reliable supplier of petroleum products to several countries.

During the recent global energy supply disruptions arising from the conflict in West Asia, Government of India successfully insulated consumers during global disruptions

through diversified crude sourcing, refinery optimization and OMC interventions, ensuring there was no shortage of fuel and retail prices remained relatively stable despite global volatility.

During the year 2025-26, around 241.6 MMT of petroleum products were consumed against approximately 285 MMT produced in the country.

The planned expansion of India's refining capacity will play significant role in strengthening the country's energy security and reducing dependence on imported petroleum products. Additional refining capacity will enable India to meet the growing domestic demand for petrol, diesel, ATF, LPG, Petrochemical feedstock and other petroleum products without relying on imports of finished fuels. As demand increases with economic growth, higher domestic refining capacity will ensure that incremental demand is met through indigenous refining rather than imports.

Further, Government has also adopted a multi-pronged strategy to reduce the dependency on crude oil and to improve fuel security 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, second generation ethanol, compressed bio gas and biodiesel, 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.

After commissioning of Petrochemical projects, these projects will significantly reduce import dependence of India in Purified Terephthalic acid (PTA), Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene (PE) etc.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 228 FOR REPLY ON 10.08.2026 REGARDING 'EXPANSION OF INDIA'S REFINING CAPACITY' ASKED BY SHRI L.K. SUDHISH

The capacity expansion plan of existing refineries under Public Sector Undertakings till 2029-30

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location of the Refinery	Year of Commissioning	Incremental Capacity (MMTPA)
1.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Mumbai, Maharashtra	2028-29	4.0
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Bina, Madhya Pradesh	2028-29	3.2
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	Kochi, Kerala	2026-27	2.5
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Digboi, Assam	2027-28	0.35
5.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Koyali, Gujarat	2026-27	4.3
6.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Barauni, Bihar	2026-27	3.0
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	Panipat, Haryana	2026-27	10.0
8.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	Numaligarh, Assam	2026-27	6.0
	Total			33.35

(Source: CHT)

Annexure II

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF
RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 228 FOR REPLY ON 10.08.2026
REGARDING 'EXPANSION OF INDIA'S REFINING CAPACITY' ASKED BY SHRI
L.K. SUDHISH**

The details of major petrochemical projects currently under implementation

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Location	Petrochemical Capacity (KTPA)
1	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL)	Bina	2200
		Kochi	260
		Mumbai	348
2	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)	Vadodara	500
		Paradip complex PX/PTA	1250
		Panipat	510
		Barauni	200
		Bhadrak	300
3.	HPCL (HRRL)	Balotra	2400
4.	GAIL	Usar	500
		Mangalore	1250
5.	NRL	Numaligarh	360
6.	Mundra Petrochem Ltd.	Mundra	2000
7.	Reliance Industries Limited	Dahej	4200
	Total		16278

(Source: BPCL, IOCL, HPCL, NRL & DCPC)
