GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 236
ANSWERED ON 10/08/2026

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY

*236. DR. RAMRAO SAKHARAM WADKUTE:

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

(a) the measures taken to safeguard India's petroleum and natural gas supply chains during recent geopolitical disruptions in West Asia;
(b) whether Government has undertaken any review of India's preparedness to manage disruptions in crude oil, LNG and petroleum product supplies;
(c) the steps taken to diversify import sources and strengthen strategic reserves, and;
(d) whether any long-term policy changes are proposed to enhance national energy security; and
(e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFFERED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 236 ASKED BY DR. RAMRAO SAKHARAM WADKUTE TO BE ANSWERED ON 10th AUGUST, 2026 REGARDING 'PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY'

(a) to (e) The recent geopolitical situation in West Asia led to the disruption of maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz — the route linked to approximately 45% of India's crude oil imports, 90% of its LPG imports and 55% of its LNG imports. Given that India has a national network of more than 1 lakh retail outlets and 33 crore LPG active domestic consumers, the disruption posed an unprecedented stress-test for the country's energy supply chain. Notwithstanding the scale of this disruption, Government ensured uninterrupted supply of petroleum products, LPG and natural gas across the country through a comprehensive, whole-of-Government response anchored in diversification of supply sources, flexible procurement, augmentation of inventories, infrastructure preparedness, optimisation of domestic production, among other measures. As a consequence, no retail fuel outlet in the country ran dry and household LPG, PNG supplies and transport CNG were maintained at 100% of demand. Government also adopted calibrated measures to moderate the impact of international price volatility on the citizens of the country. Despite a substantial increase in international crude oil, LNG and LPG prices, domestic fuel prices witnessed only a limited increase, when compared to other countries in the South Asian region and beyond, providing relief to the Indian consumers.

Country	**Petrol (Rs./Ltr)**			**Diesel (Rs./Ltr)**		
	Jun'22	**Jun'26**	**(%)**	**Jun'22**	**Jun'26**	**(%)**
Pakistan	92.64	129.48	39.77%	79.98	130.51	63.18%
Sri Lanka	90.43	123.59	36.66%	86.13	115.90	34.57%
Nepal	113.99	137.19	20.36%	103.22	142.25	37.81%
Bangladesh	76.97	109.82	42.69%	71.60	90.21	26.00%
Italy	166.85	206.27	23.63%	161.38	215.58	33.59%
Germany	163.18	209.60	28.45%	167.70	197.25	17.62%
France	174.18	217.77	25.02%	171.06	214.73	25.53%
India (Delhi)	96.72	102.12	5.58%	89.62	95.20	6.23%

Government continuously reviews the country's preparedness to manage disruptions in energy supplies as an integral part of its energy security architecture, and this review process was substantially intensified during the recent crisis. Empowered Group of Secretaries — drawing representation from the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, and Coal and Mines — was convened on several occasions during the crisis period, resolving issues in real time and ensuring a coordinated and coherent Government response. A dedicated Joint Working Group was constituted to review and secure continuity of petrochemical feedstock supply for downstream sectors, including pharmaceuticals, fertilisers and other essential sectors dependent on petrochemical inputs. In addition, City Gas Distribution task forces were set-up to review and fast-tracked the transition of consumers from LPG to Piped Natural Gas. A sector-wise prioritisation framework was also put in place to review and allocate available natural gas across industrial and commercial consumers according to essentiality. These mechanisms enabled Government to identify vulnerabilities and calibrate its response on a continuing basis through the course of the West Asia crisis.

Government has pursued structural diversification of import sources over the past decade, which proved decisive during the recent disruption.

India's sourcing geography for **crude oil** has expanded from 27 to 41 supplier countries over the last decade. When supplies from traditional sources in the gulf region were disrupted, Indian oil companies rapidly scaled up procurement from other suppliers in Eurasia, Africa and Latin American producers.

The number of **LPG** sourcing countries has increased from 10 to 15 countries and LPG is now sourced from a diversified pool of suppliers across countries in different regions of the world. As part of this strategy, Indian PSU OMCs have concluded contracts for the import of nearly 2.2 Million Metric Ton (MMT) of US-origin LPG, covering nearly 10% of the country's total LPG import requirement. Following disruption of nearly 90% of LPG imports from the Gulf region during the crisis, alternate supplies were swiftly secured from these source countries.

LNG sourcing has expanded from 6 countries to 15 countries. During the crisis, alternative supplies were secured from different regions of the world compensating for the loss of supplies from the Gulf region.

Government, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), have established **Strategic Petroleum Reserves** (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil at 3 locations in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Government has also approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic petroleum reserve facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT in Odisha and Karnataka. Further, Government has directed Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) to develop a strategic petroleum reserve facility of 1.75 MMT capacity in Karnataka.

Further, India's **domestic refining capacity** has been expanded from around 215 MMTPA to approximately 267 MMTPA over the last decade, with public sector refineries operating at 100-105% of nameplate capacity through the crisis. **LNG regasification terminal** capacity has doubled, from four to eight terminals with capacity of about 52.7 million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA). **City Gas Distribution network** has expanded to 309 geographical areas covering the entire mainland area of the country, including rural and backward regions. This infrastructure expansion, during the last decade, helped smoothen supply availability during the recent geopolitical disruptions in West Asia.

The Government has also adopted a multi-pronged strategy to reduce the import dependency on crude oil 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 alternate fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and Biofuels,
- Promoting energy efficiency and conservation,
- Promoting the use of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as automotive fuel by launching Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) initiative.

Government has also approved 'Samudra Manthan', the National Offshore Exploration Scheme, with a Phase-I outlay of ₹84,084 crore to unlock India's offshore hydrocarbon potential and enhance domestic production of oil and gas. The scheme is structured around three key components - Seismic Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation, Offshore exploration acceleration with Infrastructure-led production and Monitoring and support activities.

Government has approved GOBARdhan, the National Circular Bioenergy Scheme, with a total outlay of Rs. 23,731 crore, which will transform the country's abundant agricultural residue, cattle dung, press mud, municipal organic waste and other biomass resources into clean fuel, organic manure, rural income and national economic value.

Biofuels are also playing a crucial role in India's roadmap for energy security. Domestically produced biofuels provide immunity to global crude oil volatility, and strengthen the resilience of India's energy ecosystem over the long term. Important biofuels initiates being undertaken by the Government are Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme, SAF blending with ATF and Bio-Diesel Blending with Diesel.

*****