GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.- 127
ANSWERED ON- 20/07/2026

DOMESTIC LPG PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

127 SHRI A. A. RAHIM:

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

(a) the total domestic production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and the quantity of LPG imported during each of the last five years, year-wise;
(b) whether Government has detected cases of black marketing or diversion of domestic LPG during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise, and the action taken thereon;
(c) the steps taken to prevent the black marketing of the LPG; and
(d) the measures taken to strengthen domestic LPG availability and prevent future supply disruptions?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRI SURESH GOPI)

(a): The year-wise details of domestic production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and the quantity of LPG imported at the end of financial year are under:

(In Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Financial Year	LPG Production	LPG Import
2021-22	12238	17043
2022-23	12831	18335
2023-24	12779	18514
2024-25	12788	20667
2025-26	13111	21268

Source: PPAC

(b)&(c): Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) receive various complaints such as overcharging for domestic cylinders, delay in refill delivery, unaccounted sale of LPG cylinders, supply of underweight cylinders/pilferage, release of LPG connection to ineligible persons, non-home delivery of domestic refills by LPG distributors etc.

Whenever such complaints are received, they are investigated by the concerned OMCs. In all established cases, action is taken as per provisions of the prevailing Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement. Further, OMCs levy penalties on the concerned distributors as per the provisions of MDG.

The year-wise and state-wise details of the established cases of irregularities in black marketing of domestic LPG cylinders during the last five years year are at **Annexure-A**.

Major steps taken by the Government/OMCs to bring transparency in the functioning of LPG distribution across the country inter alia include:-

- Notification of "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000", in order to regulate distribution of LPG.
- Notification of LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) by OMCs to be adhered to by the distributors. The MDG is revised from time to time to cover all aspects of LPG marketing and to keep a check on erring distributors.
- KYC initiative for all New Connections/Multiple Connections/Transferred/Inactive customers so that customers with proper identity and address proof are enrolled at distributors.
- Introduction of IVRS/SMS refill booking system across the country in all regular distributorships, wherein customers get SMS on refill booking / generation of cash memo.
- Introduction of e-Invoice by OMCs so that customer can view the exact price payable.
- Provision of digital payment facility to the consumers.
- A dedicated toll-free helpline (1800 2333 555) is available for consumers to lodge their queries, including subsidy-related issues and short code 14438 helpline for Ujjwala beneficiaries.
- Introduction of different colours for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders so that misuse of domestic LPG cylinders for unauthorised use is easily identifiable.
- Introduction of PAHAL - Direct benefit transfer of LPG (DBTL) pan-India w.e.f. 01.01.2015. The customer pays non-subsidized price for all LPG refills. Subsidy is transferred to Bank Accounts. Further, w.e.f. 01.07.2016, the subsidy transfer is only to customers who have submitted their AADHAR number to the LPG distributor.
- Facility of opting for another distributor operating in the same area under portability scheme, in case the customer is not satisfied with the services of the existing distributor.

(d): Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are maintaining uninterrupted LPG supplies through authorized distributors while closely monitoring the supply chain and coordinating with local authorities to prevent diversion, black marketing and hoarding. To strengthen oversight, OMCs in coordination with state government have deployed cross-functional teams to conduct surprise inspections of LPG distributorships. As a result, during the period from 01.03.2026 to 15.06.2026, about 1,330 FIRs were registered, 311 persons were arrested and approximately 75,960 LPG cylinders were seized across the country.

Further, the Delivery Authentication Code (DAC) mechanism, wherein a unique OTP is sent to the registered mobile number of the customer and delivery is completed only upon verification of this code has been strengthened. This system ensures that cylinders are delivered to the intended customers, thereby minimizing the possibility of diversion of domestic LPG cylinders.

Prior to the outbreak of conflict in the Middle East on 28 February 2026, India was importing nearly 60% of its LPG requirement, of which approximately 90% transited through the Strait of Hormuz. In the aftermath of the conflict, the Government has undertaken a series of proactive measures to ensure stability in LPG supplies. These measures include a rapid increase in domestic LPG production, prioritization of supplies for domestic consumption, diversification of import sources, dynamic stock management, and inter-regional allocation to address localized shortages.

Over the past decade, OMCs have undertaken significant capacity expansion of LPG import and storage infrastructure to enhance LPG supply security in a volatile global environment. Government, from time to time, also evaluates the possibility of augmentation of storage capacities based on technical and commercial feasibility. Assessment of new sites for establishing additional petroleum reserves is a continuous process.

Diversification of LPG imports is being pursued to ensure supply security and mitigate risks arising from regional disruptions or geopolitical events. As part of this strategy, PSU OMCs have recently concluded contracts for the import of approximately 2.2 Million Metric Ton (MMT) of US-origin LPG for the calendar year 2026, covering nearly 10% of the country's total LPG import requirement. This marks a significant step in strengthening India's energy resilience by establishing a reliable alternate LPG supply source outside the traditional Arab Gulf region.

The Government continues to closely monitor the supply situation and take such additional measures, as may be necessary, to ensure uninterrupted availability of LPG throughout the country.

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Annexure-A

Annexure referred to part (b) & (c) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 127 to be answered on 20.07.2026 regarding "Domestic LPG Production and Supply Management".

Year-wise and State-wise details of the established cases of irregularities in black marketing of domestic LPG cylinders

Name of State /UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	6	15	43	48	44
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	4	2
Assam	4	7	36	41	46
Bihar	21	30	60	89	60
Chandigarh	0	1	1	0	4
Chhattisgarh	2	9	19	29	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	12	12	26	27	72
Goa	4	1	5	0	2
Gujarat	3	15	39	140	122
Haryana	3	5	7	84	94
Himachal Pradesh	3	3	0	6	8
UT of Jammu and Kashmir	4	8	20	22	9
Jharkhand	2	2	33	53	49
Karnataka	4	21	55	41	99
Kerala	5	2	8	36	75
UT of Ladakh	0	0	1	5	5
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	9	7	74	80	88
Maharashtra	28	47	140	139	193
Manipur	0	0	0	1	1
Meghalaya	2	0	2	4	3
Mizoram	0	2	0	1	3
Nagaland	0	0	5	7	4
Odisha	31	15	31	87	83
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	17	30	45	71	60
Rajasthan	16	32	123	115	52
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	6	16	34	82	57
Telangana	3	2	30	58	58
Tripura	0	0	0	5	10
Uttar Pradesh	62	71	174	300	315

Uttarakhand	4	4	5	13	8
West Bengal	1	30	53	92	115

Source: IOCL on behalf of PSU OMCs