

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 577
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06 FEBRUARY, 2025

Decrease in Price of Imported Crude Oil

†577. Shri Amra Ram:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

(a) the reasons for not reducing the prices of petrol and diesel despite decrease in the prices of imported crude oil for the last six months directly by linking the prices of petrol and diesel with markets; and

(b) the respective amount of revenue collected by the Government from petrol, diesel and gas in the form of Central Duty and Cess from the year 2014 to December, 2024, year-wise?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री सुरेश गोपी)

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

(a): Prices of petrol and diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol and diesel.

Domestically, Petrol and Diesel prices have come down to Rs. 94.77 and Rs. 87.67 per litre respectively (Delhi prices) as a result of various steps taken by Government and PSU OMCs, Central Excise duty was reduced by the 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 reduced the retail prices of petrol and diesel by Rs. 2 per litre each.

Recently PSU OMCs have carried out an intra-state freight rationalisation. This has benefitted consumers located at remote areas, far from Petroleum Oil & Lubricants (POL) Depots in the 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.

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

(b): The details of contribution of petroleum sector to exchequer since 2014-15 are given at Annexure.

Annexure referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 577 asked by Shri Amra Ramto be answered on 06.02.2025 regarding “Decrease in Price of Imported Crude Oil”.

Contribution of petroleum sector to exchequer since 2014-15

(Rs. in Crore)

F.Y.	Total Contribution to Central Exchequer	Total Contribution to State Exchequer	Total Contribution of Petroleum Sector to Exchequer
2014-15	1,72,065	1,60,554	3,32,620
2015-16	2,54,297	1,60,209	4,14,506
2016-17	3,35,175	1,89,770	5,24,945
2017-18	3,36,163	2,06,863	5,43,026
2018-19	3,48,041	2,27,591	5,75,632
2019-20	3,34,315	2,21,056	5,55,370
2020-21	4,55,069	2,17,650	6,72,719
2021-22	4,92,303	2,82,122	7,74,425
2022-23	4,28,067	3,20,651	7,48,718
2023-24	4,32,394	3,18,762	7,51,156
2024-25 (Apr-Sep 2024) (P)	1,83,319	1,55,866	3,39,185

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