

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO - 38
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29th JANUARY, 2026

PRICES OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTS

†38. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :
SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

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

- (a) whether India's petroleum and natural gas import bill has decreased during the period from April to November (FY 2025-26), despite increased volumes, due to a significant drop in global oil and gas prices and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the crude oil volumes increased by about 2.4 percent while the total bill reduced by more than twelve percent;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, petroleum product-wise since 1st April 2025 to till date;
- (d) whether the Government is likely to pass on the benefits of lower global and import prices to Indian consumers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री
(श्री सुरेश गोपी)

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

(a) & (b) India's i mport Bill for oil and gas during the period April-November (FY 2025-26) increased by 2.5% in volume terms with respect to the same period inthe last financial year, whereas in value terms (in US\$ Million), it decreased by ~12%.

(c) Based on the DGCIS and Oil & Gas Companies, the details of petroleum product-wise imports during period of April-November 2025 are as below: -

Products	Quantity (MMT)	Value (Million USD)
LPG	14614	7780
BITUMEN	1854	719
FUEL OIL	4029	1597
HSD/ GASOIL	18	16
LOBS/ LUBE OIL	2126	1841
Naphtha	792	459
OTHERS	1885	1132
PETCOKE	8352	1118
Grand Total	33670	14661

(d) to (e) Prices of Petrol and Diesel are market determined and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take decisions on their pricing based on various factors, which include crude oil prices, international product prices, exchange rates, tax structures, inland freight, insurance etc. Government of India 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. 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.
