(b) to (d) The company-wise details of each of these MoUs/Joint Venture Projects signed/formed by aforementioned PSUs are available with the Company Secretaries of concerned PSU.

Monetary benefits of ethanol blending programme

2453. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure incurred by Government on imports of oil during the last Five Year Plan period;

(b) the likely expenditure that would be required for procuring sufficient ethanol for meeting the blending targets;

(c) whether mandatory ethanol blending is likely to result in significant monetary savings to Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The quantum of crude oil and petroleum products imported and the expenditure incurred thereon during the last Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) is given below :-

Year	Crude Oil		Petroleum Products	
	Quantity (in MMT)*	Value (in Rs. crore)	Quantity (in MMT)*	Value (in Rs. crore)
2007-08	121.7	272699	22.46	60999
2008-09	132.8	348304	18.59	61156
2009-10	159.2	375277	14.66	33800
2010-11	163.6	455276	16.82	52106
2011-12	171.7	672220	15.00	54165

*Million Metric Tonne

Source: Oil Companies and Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) and compiled by PPAC

(b) to (d) The Government has decided on 22.11.2012 that 5% mandatory ethanol blending with petrol should be implemented across the country and procurement price of ethanol will be decided between Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and suppliers of ethanol. In case of any shortfall in domestic supply, the OMCs and Chemical companies would be free to import ethanol. In view of decision of the Government, OMCs have floated tender inviting offers for supply of Ethanol from indigenous Ethanol Manufacturers. Actual expenditure and savings, if any, on the ethanol blending can be estimated only after completion of the tender process.

Losses incurred by oil companies

2454. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by the public sector petroleum companies on account of fluctuations in the global prices of petroleum products during the last year;

(b) the loss incurred by the oil companies on the basis of actual production cost at refineries during last year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the administrative expenditure and the nonproductive expenditure of the public sector petroleum companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international markets and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. Since the prices of these products were not increased in line with the movement of their prices in international markets, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have incurred under-recovery on sale of these products. The details of gross under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on sales of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at modulated prices during 2011-12 are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
HSD	42866	20537	17789	81192