

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	District (GA)
16.	Karnataka	Gadag
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
18.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
19.	Haryana	Rewari
20.	Goa	North Goa
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia
22.	Punjab	Rupnagar
23.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib
24.	Gujarat	Dahej-Vagra Taluka
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur

#### Management of oil and gas sector

1871. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RAVI PRAKSH VERMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of petroleum and natural gas sector is a critical challenge;

(b) if so, whether the demand for petroleum products is expected to expand while the scope for increasing domestic production is limited;

(c) if so, the percentage of demand of petroleum and natural gas product met from the domestic production;

(d) whether it is a fact that the price of imported petroleum products are lower than that of domestic petroleum products; and

(e) if so, the gap between the imported and domestic petroleum products during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) The demand and supply of crude oil/petroleum products in the country for consumption of petro-products is an inter play of several factors like success in new production of crude oil, successful acquisition of assets or equity oil abroad, success in conservation efforts, etc. On an overall basis petroleum products availability in the country from refineries and fractionators exceeds

domestic consumption of the country. The refining capacity available in the country is 215.07 MMTPA as on 01.04.2015 which exceeds current petroleum products requirements for domestic consumption of 165 MMTPA. Imports were resorted to, to meet domestic consumption and requirement of certain products like LPG etc.

As regards Natural Gas Sector, the actual demand is price sensitive and total utilization during 2014-15 was only 116.78 MMSCMD (73.93 MMSCMD domestic and 42.85 MMSCMD R-LNG). Due to less demand of imported LNG, out of 62.10 MMSCMD of total regasification capacity, 19.25 MMSCMD remained unutilized during 2014-15.

(d) and (e) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require further reprocessing and blending. As it is difficult to apportion the total cost amongst individual refined products, product-wise costs are not identified separately.

As per the prevailing pricing policy, the refineries transfer finished petroleum products to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) which is calculated based on the price of respective petroleum products in the international market on Import Parity Price (IPP)/ Trade Parity Price (TPP).

#### **Savings due to fall in crude oil prices**

1872. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the drop in price of crude oil and other petroleum products in international market is expected to save ₹ 1.5 lakh crores of various public sector oil companies during 2015-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the company-wise details of savings of public sector oil companies due to drop in price of crude oil and other petroleum products in international market during 2014-15 in comparison to 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): (a) to (c) As per available information, due to reduction in the price of the crude oil in international market, import bill of the Public Sector Oil Companies has been reduced from ₹ 447615 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 355382 crore in 2014-15.