

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.940  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2022

**Petroleum reserve**

940. Shri AbirRanjan Biswas:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has used 5 million barrels of petroleum reserve;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the maximum capacity of petroleum reserves and their current holding, reserve-wise;
- (d) whether Government is planning to further augment India's petroleum reserve; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)

(a)& (b) In November 2021, Government of India had agreed to release 5 million barrels of crude oil from its Strategic Petroleum Reserves, in consultation and in tandem with other major global energy consumers.

(c) Government of India, through a Special Purpose Vehicle called Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) of crude oil at 3 locations namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (1.33 MMT), (ii) Mangaluru (1.5 MMT) and (iii) Padur (2.5 MMT) capacity. It will provide for about 9.5 days of crude oil requirement. In addition, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country have storage facilities for crude oil and petroleum products for 64.5 days. Hence, current total national capacity for storage of crude oil and petroleum products currently is 74 days.

Levels of holding of reserves of crude and petroleum products are dynamic in nature and vary due to a number of factors such as timing of supplies and releases, product slate, seasonality, refinery shutdowns, committed transactions etc.

(d)&(e) In July 2021, Government had approved the establishment of two additional commercial-cum-strategic facilities with total storage capacity of 6.5 MMT at Chandikhol (4 MMT) and Padur (2.5 MMT), on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Government and OMCs evaluate, from time to time, the possibility of augmentation of storage capacities based on technical and commercial feasibility.

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