When crude oil got cheaper, the pump price barely moved

In the six years from 2014-15 to 2025-26 in which crude oil got cheaper, a litre of it fell by Rs 30.81 in all. In those same years a litre of petrol in Delhi fell by only Rs 2.44, and a litre of diesel by Rs 3.92. In the five years in which crude got dearer, by Rs 37.88 a litre, petrol rose by Rs 30.84 and diesel by Rs 38.21. Every price here is PPAC's own yearly average, and crude is converted at the Reserve Bank's rupee rate.

From 6 May 2020 the Centre's excise duty was Rs 32.98 on a litre of petrol and Rs 31.83 on a litre of diesel. These are the highest rates in the Ministry's own tables, which begin in April 2009. On diesel the rate was 8.94 times the Rs 3.56 that applied in April 2014.

Rs 2.44

the fall in petrol in Delhi over the six years from 2014-15 to 2025-26 in which a litre of crude oil fell by Rs 30.81

Every figure in this brief is the Government's own, from PPAC, the Reserve Bank and the Ministry's answers in Parliament. The brief is dated 22 October 2026.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021.

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This brief sets the price of crude oil beside the prices of petrol, diesel and the household cooking-gas cylinder in Delhi, from 2013 to October 2026, all in rupees and all on the Government's own figures.

What the Government's own figures show

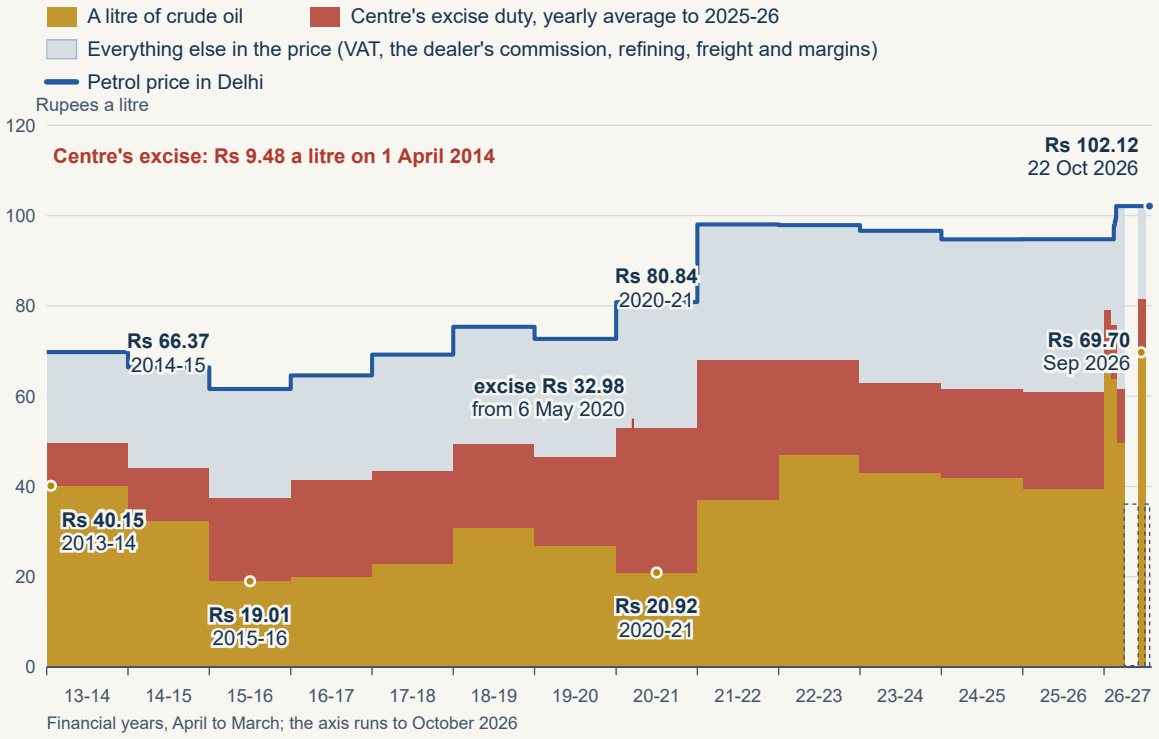
In the six years from 2014-15 to 2025-26 in which crude oil got cheaper, a litre of it fell by Rs 30.81 in all. In those same years a litre of petrol in Delhi fell by only Rs 2.44, and a litre of diesel by Rs 3.92. In the five years in which crude got dearer, by Rs 37.88 a litre, petrol rose by Rs 30.84 and diesel by Rs 38.21. Every price here is PPAC's own yearly average, and crude is converted at the Reserve Bank's rupee rate.

Finding	What the Government's own figures show
When crude got cheaper	In the six years from 2014-15 to 2025-26 in which crude oil got cheaper, a litre of it fell by Rs 30.81 in all. In those same years a litre of petrol in Delhi fell by only Rs 2.44, and a litre of diesel by Rs 3.92.
When crude got dearer	In the five years in which crude got dearer, it rose by Rs 37.88 a litre in all. Petrol in Delhi rose by Rs 30.84 and diesel by Rs 38.21 in those years.
The Centre's excise	Between 1 April 2014 and 6 May 2020 the Centre raised its excise on a litre of diesel by Rs 28.27, which took it from Rs 3.56 to Rs 31.83. On petrol the excise rose by Rs 23.50, from Rs 9.48 to Rs 32.98.
When crude was cheap	In 2020-21 a litre of crude oil cost Rs 20.92. The Centre collected Rs 3,72,970.0 crore in excise from the petroleum sector that year, 3.76 times the Rs 99,068.4 crore of 2014-15.
A wider gap	A litre of diesel in Delhi cost Rs 21.02 more than a litre of crude oil in 2014-15, and Rs 48.24 more in 2025-26. For petrol the gap grew by Rs 21.33, to Rs 55.34.
The cooking-gas cylinder	In 2025-26 the LPG in a cylinder cost Rs 59.07 less than in 2024-25, when it is valued at PPAC's international price. Yet the Delhi cylinder averaged Rs 856.15, against Rs 803.
The oil companies' profits	In two of the six years in which crude oil got cheaper, 2023-24 and 2025-26, the three public sector oil marketing companies, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL, made a profit after tax of Rs 80,986 crore and Rs 77,281 crore, across all their business, in PPAC's own table.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021. PPAC, contribution to the exchequer, posted 17 July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026.

Petrol: crude oil and the pump since 2013

The chart sets three things side by side, all in rupees a litre. The gold band is what a litre of crude oil cost, at PPAC's yearly average price and the Reserve Bank's yearly rupee rate. The crimson band above it is the Centre's excise duty on a litre of petrol, averaged over each year by the days each rate was in force, so that all three are yearly averages up to 2025-26. The navy line is PPAC's yearly average price of petrol in Delhi, and from 1 April 2026 the price on each day.



In the six years from 2014-15 to 2025-26 in which crude oil got cheaper, it fell by Rs 30.81 a litre in all, and petrol in Delhi fell by Rs 2.44. The crimson band is the Centre's excise duty, averaged over each year to 2025-26, and its rate rose from Rs 9.48 on 1 April 2014 to Rs 32.98 on 6 May 2020, the highest in the Ministry's tables since April 2009.

In 2015-16 a litre of crude oil cost Rs 19.01, which was the least of the thirteen years from 2013-14. Petrol in Delhi averaged Rs 61.59 in 2015-16, which was Rs 42.58 more than the crude. In 2020-21 crude cost Rs 20.92 a litre and petrol averaged Rs 80.84, so the gap reached Rs 59.92.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 141, 18 July 2022. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 147, 21 July 2025. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4132, 30 March 2026. PPAC, daily retail prices of petrol and diesel, 22 October 2026. PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017.

Petrol: the yearly figures

Each row is one financial year, April to March, in rupees a litre unless the column says otherwise. The gap is the price in Delhi less the litre of crude oil.

Year	Crude, US$ a barrel	Rupees a dollar	A litre of crude	Price in Delhi, a litre	Gap
2013-14	105.52	60.5019	Rs 40.15	Rs 69.76*	
2014-15	84.16	61.1436	Rs 32.36	Rs 66.37	Rs 34.01
2015-16	46.17	65.4685	Rs 19.01	Rs 61.59	Rs 42.58
2016-17	47.56	67.072	Rs 20.06	Rs 64.61	Rs 44.55
2017-18	56.43	64.4549	Rs 22.88	Rs 69.20	Rs 46.32
2018-19	69.88	69.9229	Rs 30.73	Rs 75.37	Rs 44.64
2019-20	60.47	70.897	Rs 26.96	Rs 72.69	Rs 45.73
2020-21	44.82	74.225	Rs 20.92	Rs 80.84	Rs 59.92
2021-22	79.18	74.5039	Rs 37.10	Rs 98.05	Rs 60.95
2022-23	93.15	80.3635	Rs 47.08	Rs 97.90	Rs 50.82
2023-24	82.58	82.7897	Rs 43	Rs 96.63	Rs 53.63
2024-25	78.56	84.5756	Rs 41.79	Rs 94.74	Rs 52.95
2025-26	70.99	88.3071	Rs 39.43	Rs 94.77	Rs 55.34

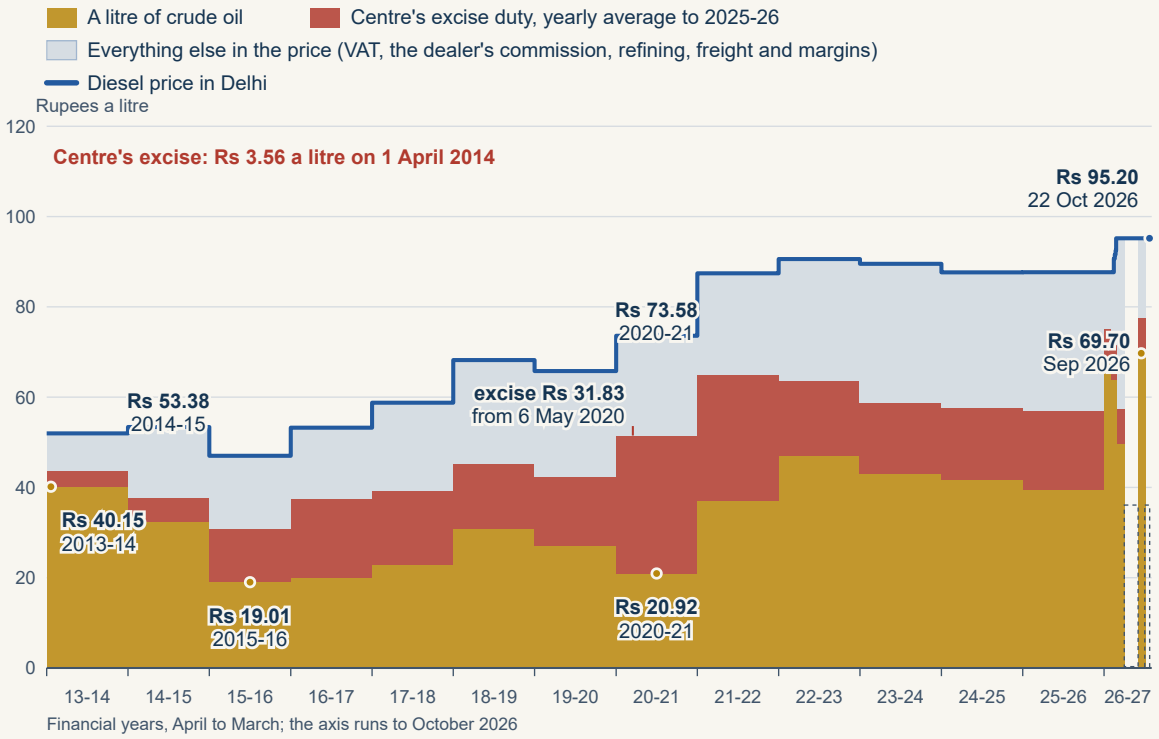
* No yearly average for 2013-14 is saved, so this row is the mean of the Delhi prices at each revision in PPAC's revision table. The same mean gives PPAC's published averages for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 to the paisa.

A litre of crude oil here is PPAC's average price of the Indian basket for the year or month, at the Reserve Bank's average rupee rate, with 159 litres to a barrel as in PPAC's own tables. From March 2026 PPAC weights the basket by the crude imported each month rather than all the crude processed.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017.

Diesel: crude oil and the pump since 2013

The diesel chart is built the same way. Its crimson band is the Centre's excise duty on a litre of diesel, averaged over each year by the days each rate was in force. It started this period far lower than on petrol and rose much faster.



In the six years from 2014-15 to 2025-26 in which crude oil got cheaper, it fell by Rs 30.81 a litre in all, and diesel in Delhi fell by Rs 3.92. The crimson band is the Centre's excise duty, averaged over each year to 2025-26, and its rate rose from Rs 3.56 on 1 April 2014 to Rs 31.83 on 6 May 2020, the highest in the Ministry's tables since April 2009.

A litre of diesel in Delhi cost Rs 21.02 more than a litre of crude oil in 2014-15, and Rs 48.24 more in 2025-26, which is 2.3 times the gap of 2014-15. The widest gap of the twelve years from 2014-15 came in 2020-21, when it reached Rs 52.66.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 141, 18 July 2022. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 147, 21 July 2025. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4132, 30 March 2026. PPAC, daily retail prices of petrol and diesel, 22 October 2026. PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017.

Diesel: the yearly figures

Each row is one financial year, April to March, in rupees a litre unless the column says otherwise. The gap is the price in Delhi less the litre of crude oil.

Year	Crude, US$ a barrel	Rupees a dollar	A litre of crude	Price in Delhi, a litre	Gap
2013-14	105.52	60.5019	Rs 40.15	Rs 51.97*	
2014-15	84.16	61.1436	Rs 32.36	Rs 53.38	Rs 21.02
2015-16	46.17	65.4685	Rs 19.01	Rs 47.01	Rs 28
2016-17	47.56	67.072	Rs 20.06	Rs 53.24	Rs 33.18
2017-18	56.43	64.4549	Rs 22.88	Rs 58.78	Rs 35.90
2018-19	69.88	69.9229	Rs 30.73	Rs 68.22	Rs 37.49
2019-20	60.47	70.897	Rs 26.96	Rs 65.78	Rs 38.82
2020-21	44.82	74.225	Rs 20.92	Rs 73.58	Rs 52.66
2021-22	79.18	74.5039	Rs 37.10	Rs 87.42	Rs 50.32
2022-23	93.15	80.3635	Rs 47.08	Rs 90.58	Rs 43.50
2023-24	82.58	82.7897	Rs 43	Rs 89.53	Rs 46.53
2024-25	78.56	84.5756	Rs 41.79	Rs 87.64	Rs 45.85
2025-26	70.99	88.3071	Rs 39.43	Rs 87.67	Rs 48.24

* No yearly average for 2013-14 is saved, so this row is the mean of the Delhi prices at each revision in PPAC's revision table. The same mean gives PPAC's published averages for 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 to the paisa.

A litre of crude oil here is PPAC's average price of the Indian basket for the year or month, at the Reserve Bank's average rupee rate, with 159 litres to a barrel as in PPAC's own tables. From March 2026 PPAC weights the basket by the crude imported each month rather than all the crude processed.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017.

The Centre's excise duty

The Ministry's tables give the central excise duty at each change since April 2009. On 1 April 2014 it was Rs 9.48 on a litre of petrol and Rs 3.56 on a litre of diesel. Nine increases between 13 November 2014 and 31 January 2016 took it to Rs 21.48 on petrol and Rs 17.33 on diesel.

Two more increases came in 2020, on 14 March and 6 May. Together they added Rs 13 a litre on petrol and Rs 16 on diesel, which took the duty to Rs 32.98 and Rs 31.83.

From	Petrol, rupees a litre	Diesel, rupees a litre
14 September 2012, in force on 1 April 2014	Rs 9.48	Rs 3.56
13 November 2014	Rs 11.02	Rs 5.11
3 December 2014	Rs 13.34	Rs 6.14
2 January 2015	Rs 15.40	Rs 8.20
17 January 2015	Rs 17.46	Rs 10.26
7 November 2015	Rs 19.06	Rs 10.66
17 December 2015	Rs 19.36	Rs 11.83
2 January 2016	Rs 19.73	Rs 13.83
16 January 2016	Rs 20.48	Rs 15.83
31 January 2016	Rs 21.48	Rs 17.33
4 October 2017	Rs 19.48	Rs 15.33
5 October 2018	Rs 17.98	Rs 13.83
6 July 2019	Rs 19.98	Rs 15.83
14 March 2020	Rs 22.98	Rs 18.83
6 May 2020	Rs 32.98	Rs 31.83
2 February 2021	Rs 32.90	Rs 31.80
4 November 2021	Rs 27.90	Rs 21.80
22 May 2022	Rs 19.90	Rs 15.80
April 2025 (the month the Ministry gives)	Rs 21.90	Rs 17.80
27 March 2026 (PPAC gives 26 March)	Rs 11.90	Rs 7.80

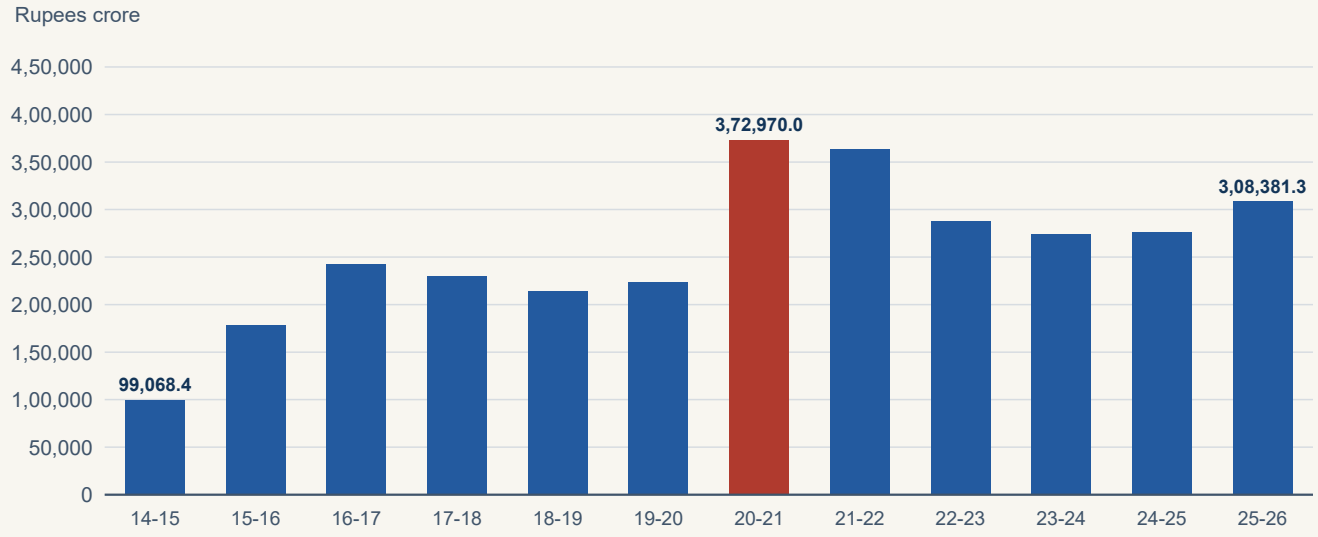
Since March 2026 the duty has been Rs 11.90 on a litre of petrol and Rs 7.80 on diesel. On petrol that is still Rs 2.42 above the rate of April 2014, and on diesel it is 2.19 times that rate.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 141, 18 July 2022. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 147, 21 July 2025. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4132, 30 March 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026.

When crude oil was cheap

In 2020-21 a litre of crude oil cost Rs 20.92 on average, while from 6 May 2020 the excise on a litre of petrol was Rs 12.06 more than that. The excise on a litre of diesel was Rs 10.91 more.

PPAC's table of the petroleum sector's contribution to the exchequer records the money the Centre collected. The Centre collected Rs 99,068.4 crore in excise in 2014-15 and Rs 3,72,970.0 crore in excise in 2020-21, which is 3.76 times as much.



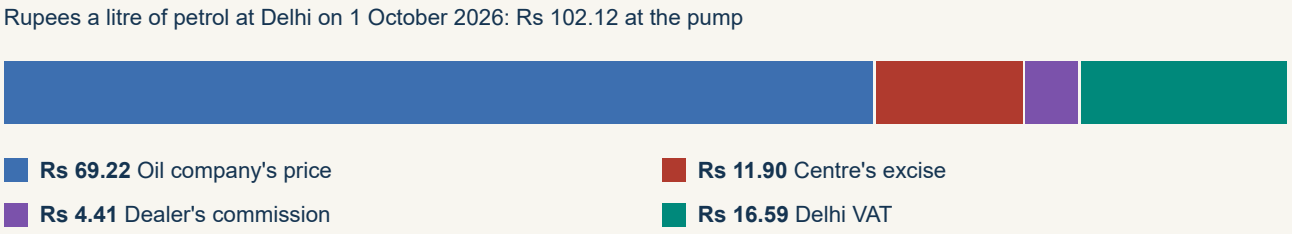
Each bar is the excise duty that PPAC records the Centre collecting from the petroleum sector in one year, in crore rupees, as reported by 15 major oil and gas companies and, from 2024-25, the major city gas distributors as well. The red bar is 2020-21. The last two years are provisional.

In two of the six years in which crude oil got cheaper, 2023-24 and 2025-26, the three public sector oil marketing companies, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL, made a profit after tax of Rs 80,986 crore and Rs 77,281 crore, across all their business, in PPAC's own table.

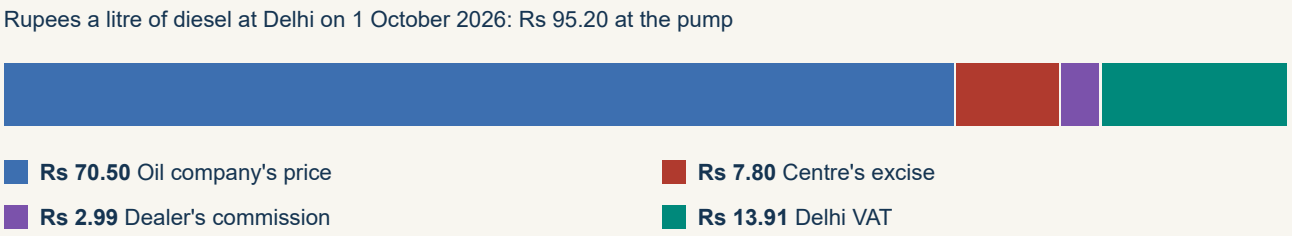
Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021. PPAC, contribution to the exchequer, posted 17 July 2026.

What a litre costs in Delhi today

PPAC publishes how the price of a litre is built up, and on 1 October 2026 a litre of petrol cost Rs 102.12 in Delhi. The oil company charged Rs 69.22 before tax, the Centre's excise added Rs 11.90, the dealer's commission Rs 4.41 and Delhi's VAT Rs 16.59.



A litre of diesel cost Rs 95.20. Its parts were Rs 70.50 for the oil company, Rs 7.80 of excise, Rs 2.99 of commission and Rs 13.91 of VAT.



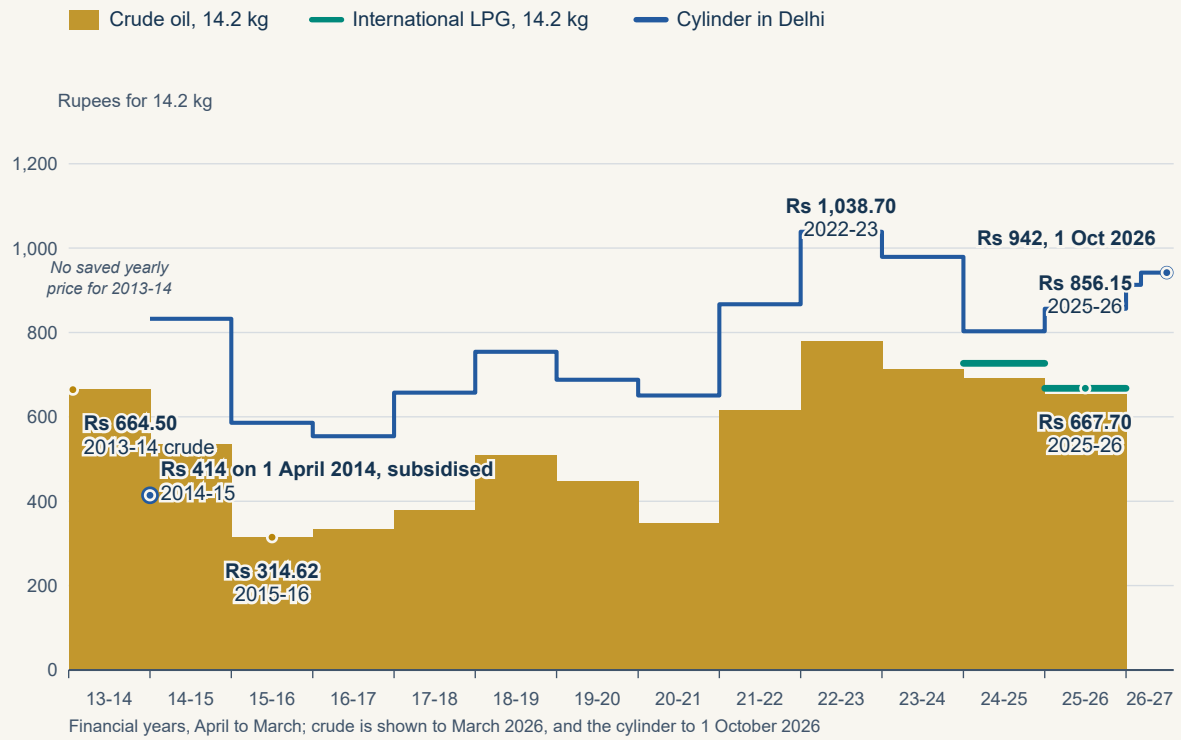
Each bar is one litre at Delhi on 1 October 2026, from PPAC's build-up. The oil company's price is the price charged to the dealer less the excise duty.

The excise and the VAT together took Rs 28.49 of a litre of petrol and Rs 21.71 of a litre of diesel.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4132, 30 March 2026.

The cooking-gas cylinder and crude

LPG is weighed, and this chart puts everything in rupees for 14.2 kg, the LPG in a household cylinder. The gold band is what 14.2 kg of crude oil cost, when PPAC's 7.33 barrels to a tonne are used. It shows how crude moved, and it does not give the cost of the LPG. The teal line is PPAC's international FOB price of that much LPG, before shipping, bottling, distribution and tax, where the saved Snapshot gives it. The navy line is the cylinder's price in Delhi.



In 2025-26 the crude oil of a cylinder's weight cost Rs 39.06 less than in 2024-25, and PPAC's international price of the LPG in a cylinder cost Rs 59.07 less, yet the Delhi cylinder averaged Rs 856.15 against Rs 803 in 2024-25. Under the PAHAL scheme a household pays the full price at the counter and any subsidy is paid into its bank account, and on 1 April 2014 a subsidised cylinder cost Rs 414.

In 2025-26 PPAC's international price of LPG fell by US$ 72.68 a tonne, from US$ 605.15 to US$ 532.47. The LPG in a cylinder therefore cost Rs 59.07 less than in 2024-25, when it is valued at the rupee's yearly rate. Crude oil of the same weight cost Rs 39.06 less. Yet the cylinder in Delhi went the other way, averaging Rs 856.15 in 2025-26 against Rs 803 in 2024-25.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 3287,, 12 March 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 135,, 20 July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026.

The cylinder, year by year

Each row is one financial year, in rupees for 14.2 kg. PPAC's saved Snapshot gives the yearly international price of LPG for 2024-25 and 2025-26 only.

Year	Crude oil, 14.2 kg	International LPG, 14.2 kg	Cylinder in Delhi
2013-14	Rs 664.50		no saved price
2014-15	Rs 535.61		Rs 832.57
2015-16	Rs 314.62		Rs 586.09
2016-17	Rs 332.03		Rs 554.17
2017-18	Rs 378.58		Rs 657.41
2018-19	Rs 508.59		Rs 754.33
2019-20	Rs 446.23		Rs 688.03
2020-21	Rs 346.27		Rs 650.80
2021-22	Rs 614.03		Rs 866.85
2022-23	Rs 779.17		Rs 1,038.70
2023-24	Rs 711.61		Rs 979.23
2024-25	Rs 691.57	Rs 726.77	Rs 803
2025-26	Rs 652.51	Rs 667.70	Rs 856.15

It then rose to Rs 913 on 7 March 2026 and to Rs 942 on 7 June 2026, and PPAC gives Rs 942 for 1 October 2026.

PPAC's yearly average is the cylinder's retail selling price, as the Ministry's table calls it. The Ministry told the Lok Sabha: "Under PAHAL Scheme, the domestic LPG cylinders are sold at non-subsidised price and the applicable subsidy to the consumers is transferred directly into their bank accounts." In the years in which a subsidy was paid, a household's own cost was lower than the navy line. On 1 April 2014 a household paid Rs 414 for a subsidised cylinder in Delhi, as the Ministry told the Lok Sabha.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 3287,, 12 March 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4134,, 30 March 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026.

2026: crude rose, and so did the pump price

Crude oil rose sharply in 2026. PPAC's Indian basket averaged US$ 69.01 a barrel in February and US$ 113.49 in March. From March 2026 PPAC weights the basket by the crude Indian refineries import each month, where it used to weight it by all the crude they processed, so the months from March are on PPAC's new basis. In September 2026 a litre of crude cost Rs 69.70, more than in any financial year from 2013-14 and in any month of 2026 for which a rupee rate is saved.

Month	Crude, US$ a barrel	Rupees a dollar	A litre of crude
January 2026	63.08	90.7991	Rs 36.02
February 2026	69.01	90.7308	Rs 39.38
March 2026	113.49	92.7608	Rs 66.21
April 2026	114.48	93.5502	Rs 67.36
May 2026	106.23	95.5975	Rs 63.87
June 2026	83.22	94.9695	Rs 49.71
July 2026	82.04	not saved	not saved
August 2026	90.19	not saved	not saved
September 2026	116.09	95.46	Rs 69.70
October 2026, to 21 October	120.09	not saved	not saved

The saved files give no monthly rupee rate for July, August or October 2026, so those months have no figure in rupees.

Petrol and diesel in Delhi stayed at Rs 94.77 and Rs 87.67 a litre every day from 1 January to 14 May 2026. Four increases between 15 May and 25 May then added Rs 7.35 to petrol and Rs 7.53 to diesel. The prices have stood at Rs 102.12 and Rs 95.20 since 25 May.

Date	Petrol in Delhi	Diesel in Delhi
1 January 2026	Rs 94.77	Rs 87.67
1 April 2026	Rs 94.77	Rs 87.67
15 May 2026	Rs 97.77	Rs 90.67
19 May 2026	Rs 98.64	Rs 91.58
23 May 2026	Rs 99.51	Rs 92.49
25 May 2026	Rs 102.12	Rs 95.20
30 September 2026	Rs 102.12	Rs 95.20
22 October 2026	Rs 102.12	Rs 95.20

In September 2026 a litre of petrol cost Rs 32.42 more than a litre of crude oil. PPAC's crude price for October 2026 was US$ 120.09 a barrel, which is the average of the days to 21 October.

The Government's own figures show that the pump price barely moved in the years when crude oil got cheaper. In those same six years the Centre's excise duty, averaged over each year, rose by more than Rs 20 a litre on petrol and more than Rs 23 on diesel, and from 6 May 2020 it stood at Rs 32.98 and Rs 31.83.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. PPAC, international prices of crude oil, 2026-27, read 22 October 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 205, 31 July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026. PPAC, daily retail prices of petrol and diesel, 22 October 2026.

Annexure: how the figures were made

Every figure in this brief is the Government's own. The prices, the crude basket and the excise duties come from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas's own office of statistics, and from the Ministry's answers in Parliament. The rupee's rate against the dollar comes from the Reserve Bank, which publishes it in its Handbook of Statistics.

A litre of crude oil starts from PPAC's average price of the Indian basket for the year or the month, which is in dollars a barrel. That price is valued at the Reserve Bank's average rupee rate for the same period, and it is then divided by 159, which is PPAC's own number of litres in a barrel. For LPG, 14.2 kg of crude oil uses PPAC's 7.33 barrels to a tonne, and the international price of LPG is PPAC's own figure in dollars a tonne. From March 2026 PPAC weights the basket by the crude imported each month rather than all the crude processed.

The years in which crude got cheaper are those in which a litre of crude cost less than the year before, on PPAC's yearly averages from 2014-15 to 2025-26. The brief adds up the change in crude and the change in the Delhi price over those years, and does the same for the years in which crude got dearer.

The Centre's excise in the charts is averaged over each financial year by the days each rate was in force, so that it is a yearly average like the crude and pump prices. The Ministry gives the rise of Rs 2 in April 2025 by its month only, so the brief takes it from 15 April. On that basis the yearly averages rose by Rs 20.76 a litre on petrol and Rs 23.41 on diesel in the six years in which crude got cheaper. With the rise taken from 30 April, the last day it can have taken effect, they rose by Rs 20.68 and Rs 23.33, so the rise was more than Rs 20 and Rs 23 whatever its day.

PPAC's yearly averages of the Delhi prices begin in 2014-15, which is the first year in the answers saved here. For 2013-14 the brief takes the mean of the prices at each revision in PPAC's revision table, which is the method that reproduces PPAC's averages for the next three years exactly.

PPAC's monthly crude prices before 2026 are kept behind a member sign-in, so the years before 2026 are shown as yearly averages. The saved files give no monthly rupee rate for July, August or October 2026.

Term	What it means
Indian basket	PPAC's average of the Brent, Oman and Dubai crude prices in US dollars a barrel, weighted by the crude Indian refineries processed until February 2026 and by the crude they imported each month from March 2026.
Excise, yearly average	The Centre's excise duty on a litre averaged over a financial year by the days each rate was in force, which is how the charts draw it up to 2025-26.
A litre of crude oil	The Indian basket's average price for the year or month, at the Reserve Bank's average rupee rate, divided by the 159 litres in a barrel.
Central excise duty	The duty the Centre levies on each litre of petrol and diesel, in rupees a litre, before the State adds its VAT.
VAT	The value added tax that a State levies on petrol and diesel. In Delhi it is charged on the price that includes the excise and the dealer's commission.
Build-up	PPAC's account of how the price of a litre is made: the price charged to the dealer, the dealer's commission and the VAT.
PPAC	The Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas's own office of statistics.
Financial year	April to March. 2025-26 runs from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026.

Each term above is used in the Government's own sense, as PPAC and the Ministry use it.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017.

Annexure: sources

Every figure in this brief comes from PPAC's books and pages, the Reserve Bank's Handbook and the Ministry's answers in Parliament. Each source below is linked to its public address.

Source	What this brief takes from it
PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026	the Indian basket by year and by month to June 2026, the build-up of 1 July 2026 and the conversions
PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026	the build-ups of 1 October 2026, the international price of LPG for 2024-25 and 2025-26, and the rupee in September 2026
PPAC, daily retail prices of petrol and diesel, 22 October 2026	the Delhi prices of petrol and diesel on each day of 2026
PPAC, international prices of crude oil, 2026-27, read 22 October 2026	the Indian basket for July to October 2026
PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017	the Delhi price revisions of 2013-14
PPAC, contribution to the exchequer, posted 17 July 2026	the excise duty the Centre collected, 2014-15 to 2025-26
RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026	the rupee against the dollar by year
RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 205, 31 July 2026	the rupee against the dollar by month in 2026
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024	PPAC yearly average prices in Delhi, 2014-15 to 2023-24
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026	PPAC yearly average prices in Delhi, 2022-23 to 2025-26
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021	the excise duty at each change, April 2009 to February 2021
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 141, 18 July 2022	the excise duty from November 2021 and May 2022
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 147, 21 July 2025	the excise rise of April 2025
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4132, 30 March 2026	the excise duty on 1 January 2025 and 2026 and from 27 March 2026
Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 3287,, 12 March 2026	the household cylinder in Delhi
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4134,, 30 March 2026	the household cylinder in Delhi
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 135,, 20 July 2026	the household cylinder in Delhi
PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026	the household cylinder in Delhi

The analysis is this brief's own, and so is any error in it.

Sources: Read on 22 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner 2025-26, July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026. PPAC, daily retail prices of petrol and diesel, 22 October 2026. PPAC, international prices of crude oil, 2026-27, read 22 October 2026. PPAC, Delhi price revisions to June 2017, posted 1 July 2017. PPAC, contribution to the exchequer, posted 17 July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 133, 31 July 2026. RBI, Handbook of Statistics 2025-26, Table 205, 31 July 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1652, 1 August 2024. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 1881, 30 July 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 3329, 24 March 2021. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 141, 18 July 2022. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 147, 21 July 2025. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4132, 30 March 2026. Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 3287,, 12 March 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 4134,, 30 March 2026. Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 135,, 20 July 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas data, October 2026.