Consumption of petroleum products fell 3.3 per cent in April to September 2026, and LPG fell 15.5 per cent

On PPAC's provisional figures, India consumed 1,14,765 thousand tonnes of petroleum products in April to September 2026, which is 3,941 thousand tonnes or 3.3 per cent less than in April to September 2025. LPG fell 15.5 per cent over the same six months, and it had risen in each of the 12 whole years from 2014-15 to 2025-26, as PPAC's Table 6.2 shows.

On PPAC's whole-year series (Ready Reckoner, Table 4.6), consumption fell in only one of the 28 years from 1998-99 to 2025-26, each set against the year before, and that year was 2020-21. These six months are half of 2026-27, and the year ends in March 2027.

3.3 per cent

fall in India's consumption of petroleum products, April to September 2026 against April to September 2025, on PPAC's Snapshot of October 2026

Every figure in this brief comes from the Government's own Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, or is worked out from its published volumes. The brief is dated 28 October 2026, before PPAC's report for October 2026.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026). PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26.

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April to September 2026 is set against April to September 2025 for each product, and the next report will be read against these figures.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026).

What PPAC's own figures show

On PPAC's provisional figures, India consumed 1,14,765 thousand tonnes of petroleum products in April to September 2026, which is 3,941 thousand tonnes or 3.3 per cent less than in April to September 2025. LPG fell 15.5 per cent over the same six months, and it had risen in each of the 12 whole years from 2014-15 to 2025-26, as PPAC's Table 6.2 shows.

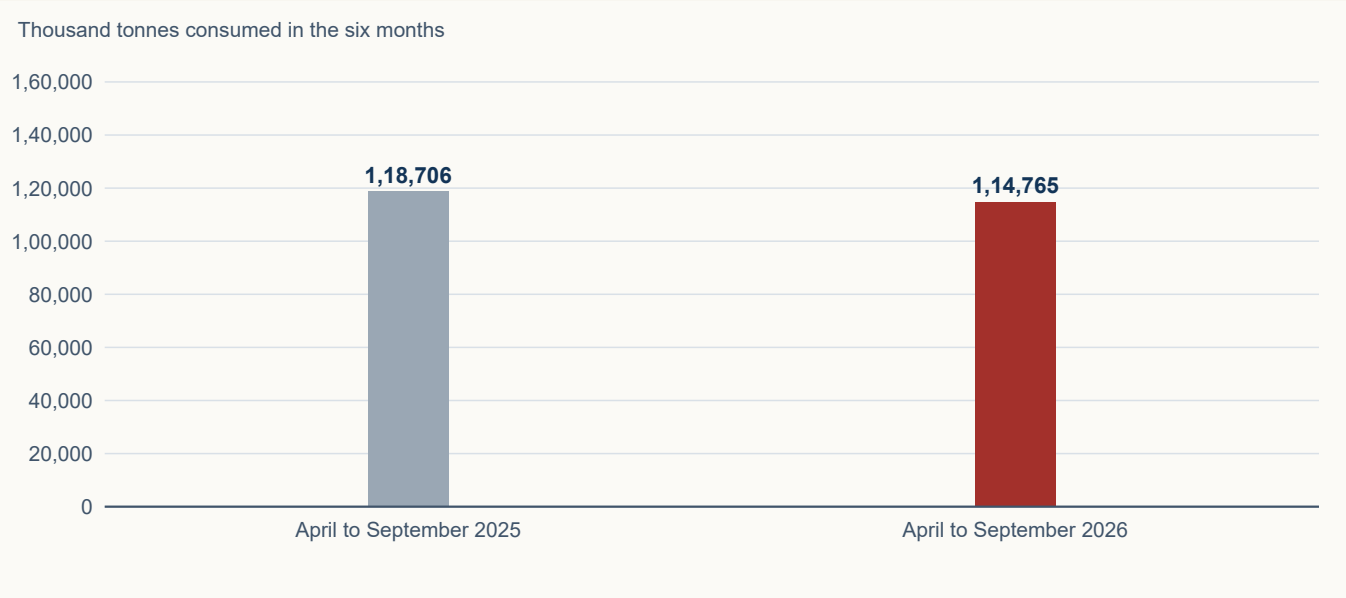
On PPAC's whole-year series (Ready Reckoner, Table 4.6), consumption fell in only one of the 28 years from 1998-99 to 2025-26, each set against the year before, and that year was 2020-21. These six months are half of 2026-27, and the year ends in March 2027.

Finding	What PPAC's own figures show
Six months, 3.3 per cent lower	Consumption was 1,14,765 thousand tonnes in April to September 2026. PPAC puts it at 1,18,706 thousand tonnes for April to September 2025.
LPG down 15.5 per cent	LPG consumption was 13,705 thousand tonnes in April to September 2026. PPAC puts it at 16,219 thousand tonnes for April to September 2025. Packed domestic LPG sold by the public sector oil companies fell 13.5 per cent, which PPAC prints in its LPG table.
Seven of twelve products fell	India's consumption of seven of the twelve products was lower than in April to September 2025. The four that fell most in tonnes were LPG, petroleum coke, naphtha and bitumen, which fell by 15.5 per cent, 25.4 per cent, 18.0 per cent and 25.4 per cent over the six months, and by 7,140 thousand tonnes together.
LPG lower in every window	On PPAC's reports, LPG consumption was lower than a year earlier by 16.6 per cent in April to June (the office's arithmetic on the July report), 16.4 per cent in July, 17.1 per cent in August and 9.0 per cent in September 2026.
Growth had already slowed	Whole-year growth was 10.6 per cent in 2022-23. It fell to 5.0 per cent in 2023-24, 2.1 per cent in 2024-25 and 1.0 per cent in 2025-26.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026); PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, August 2026; PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, July 2026; PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26.

Six months against the same six months of 2025

PPAC's Snapshot of October 2026 says that consumption of all petroleum products was 1,14,765 thousand tonnes in April to September 2026, against 1,18,706 thousand tonnes in April to September 2025. That is 3,941 thousand tonnes, or 3.3 per cent, lower.



The grey bar is April to September 2025 and the red bar is April to September 2026, in thousand tonnes.

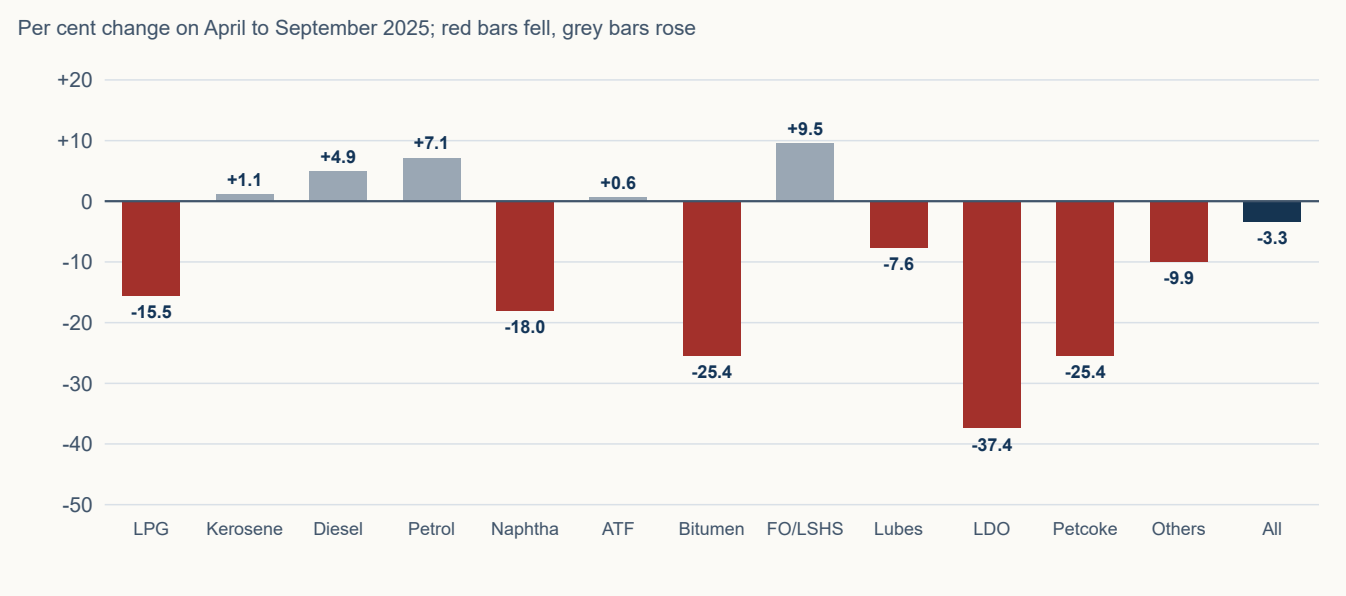
PPAC's summary in the same report gives the totals in million tonnes: 114.8 in April to September 2026 and 118.7 in April to September 2025.

Consumption here is PPAC's measure, which counts the sales of the oil companies and private direct imports and sales from special economic zones. It is not a measure of production or of refinery output, and it counts imports only where private parties import directly, as PPAC's note says.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026).

Which products fell

Over the six months LPG fell 15.5 per cent and naphtha fell 18.0 per cent, while bitumen fell 25.4 per cent and petroleum coke fell 25.4 per cent.

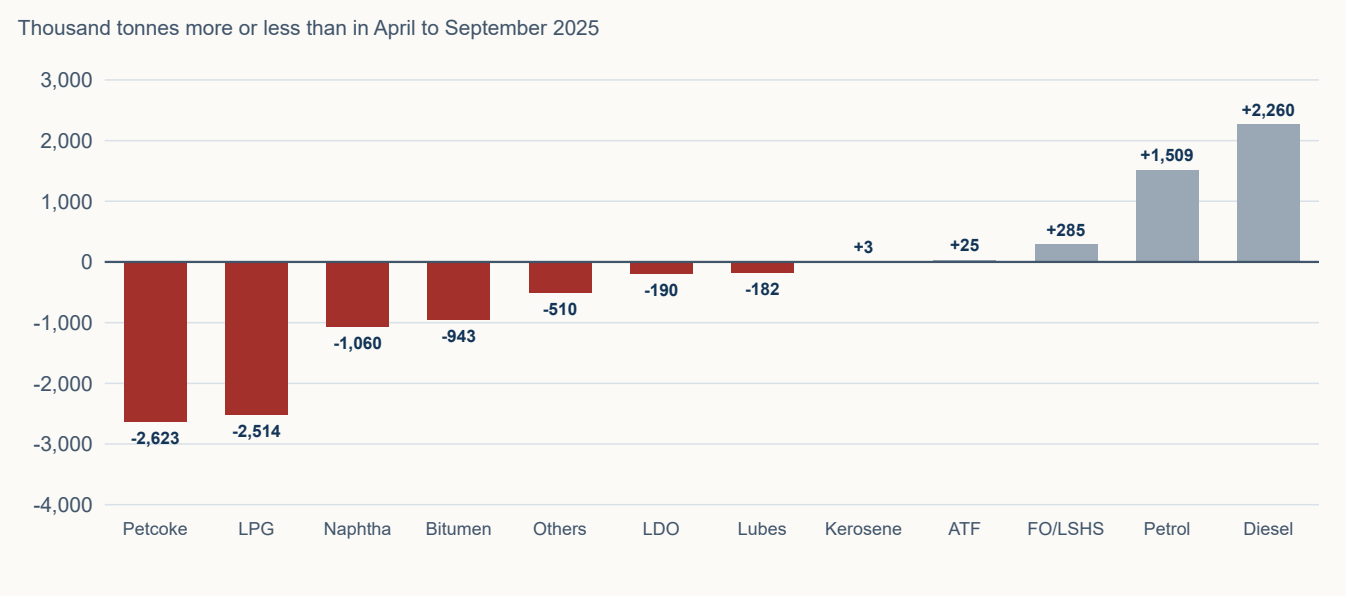


Each bar is one product's consumption in April to September 2026 against the same months of 2025. The red bars fell and the grey bars rose. The navy bar is all products.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026).

Where the fall came from, in tonnes

In tonnes, the four products that fell most were LPG, petroleum coke, naphtha and bitumen. India's consumption of the four together was 7,140 thousand tonnes lower in April to September 2026 than in the same months of 2025. Petroleum coke fell by 2,623 thousand tonnes, and LPG fell by 2,514 thousand tonnes.



Each bar is the change in one product's consumption, in thousand tonnes, from April to September 2025 to April to September 2026.

The twelve products' changes add to -3,940 against -3,941 for the total, and the difference of 1 thousand tonne comes from rounding in the volumes that PPAC prints.

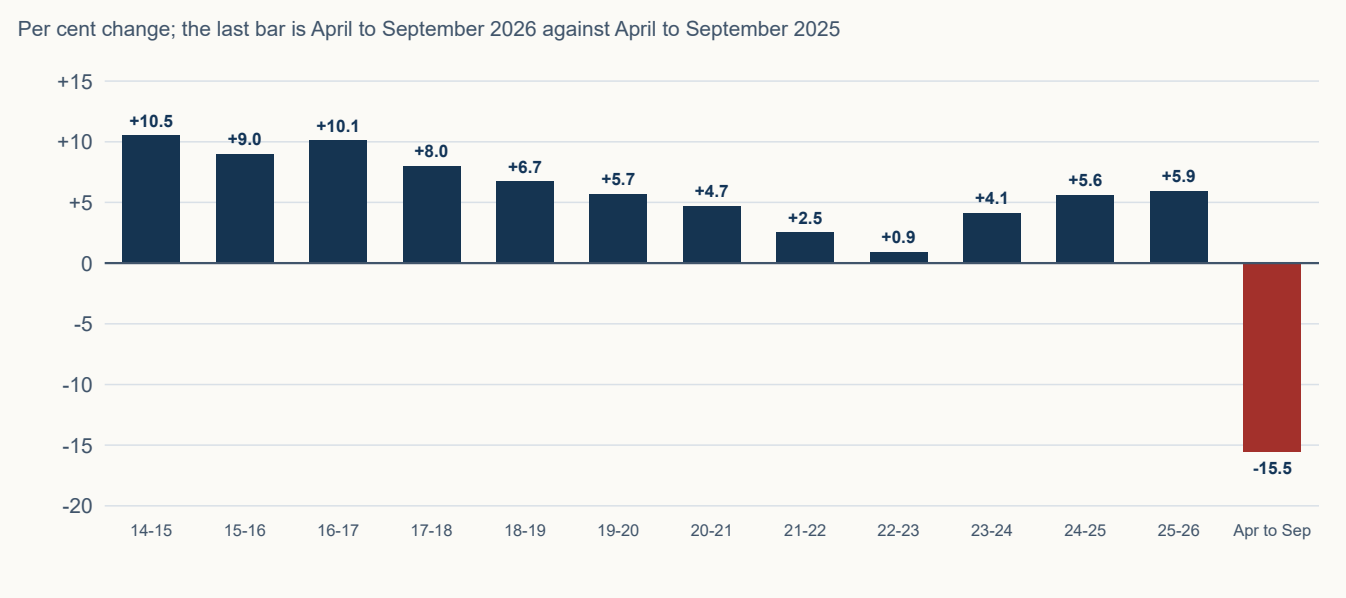
Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026).

LPG, in every window

LPG consumption was 13,705 thousand tonnes in April to September 2026, against 16,219 thousand tonnes in April to September 2025, a fall of 2,514 thousand tonnes. PPAC's table of LPG by category says that packed domestic LPG sold by the public sector companies, which the table lists under PSU Sales, fell 13.5 per cent over the six months and 8.5 per cent in September alone.

LPG consumption was lower than a year earlier in each of the four windows below, and each window comes from the latest PPAC report from which it can be read. April to June is the April to July total less July, both of which the report for July prints.

Window (the report it is read from)	2026, thousand tonnes	2025, thousand tonnes	Change, per cent
April to June 2026 (July report)	6,492	7,780	-16.6
July 2026 (July report)	2,349	2,810	-16.4
August 2026 (August report)	2,347	2,833	-17.1
September 2026 (Snapshot)	2,544	2,794	-9.0
April to September 2026 (Snapshot)	13,705	16,219	-15.5



Each navy bar is one whole year's LPG consumption against the year before. The red bar is April to September 2026 against April to September 2025.

LPG consumption in July 2026 was 2,349 thousand tonnes, the lowest of the five Julys from 2022 to 2026; July 2023 was next lowest at 2,390 thousand tonnes. In August 2026 it was 2,347 thousand tonnes, the lowest of the five Augusts; August 2022 was next lowest at 2,388 thousand tonnes.

PPAC's Table 6.2 shows that LPG consumption was higher than in the year before, and this holds in each of the 12 whole years from 2014-15 to 2025-26. The table does not print earlier years and carries no note of its own; Table 6.1, which prints the volumes of those years, says that online SEZ data are included from 2017-18 onwards.

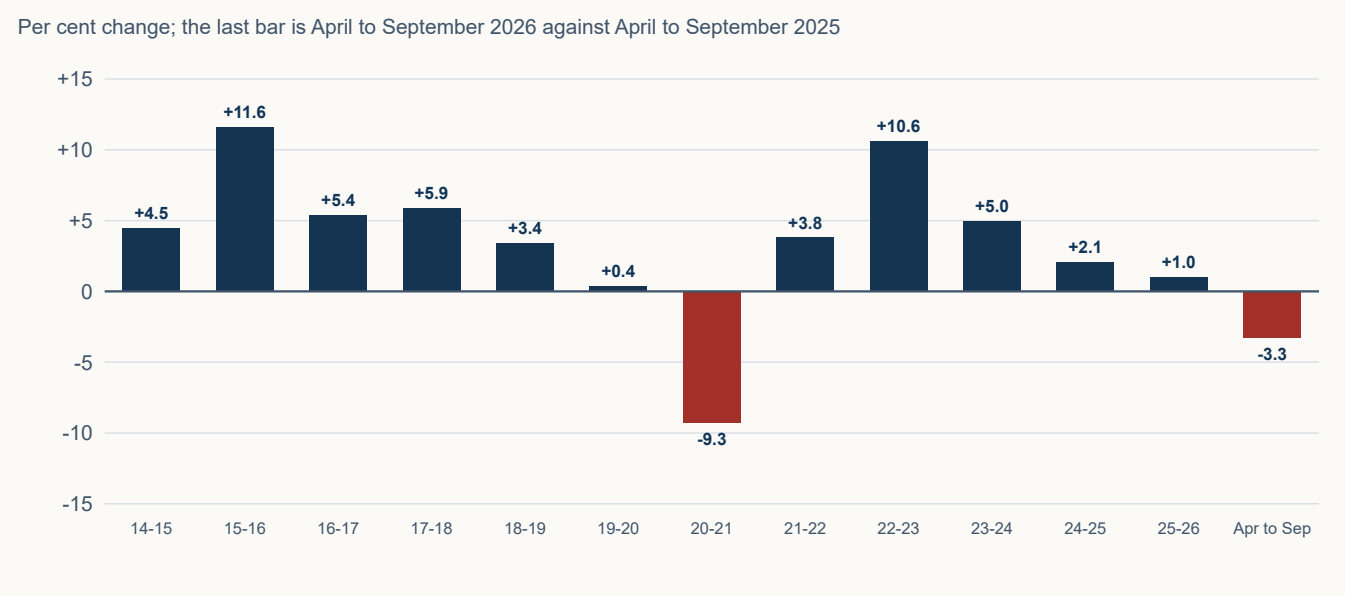
Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026); PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, July 2026; PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, August 2026; PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26.

Whole years, to 2025-26

PPAC's Table 4.6 gives whole-year consumption of petroleum products from 1997-98 to 2025-26. Its volumes fell from 214.1 million tonnes in 2019-20 to 194.3 million tonnes in 2020-21, which Table 6.2 prints as a fall of 9.3 per cent. That is the one fall in the 28 year-on-year comparisons.

PPAC's source line for Table 6.1 says that online SEZ data are included from 2017-18 onwards. The 2017-18 comparison rose by 11.6 million tonnes, from 194.6 million tonnes in 2016-17 to 206.2 million tonnes in 2017-18, but the Ready Reckoner prints no figure for SEZ sales on their own.

Growth slowed in each year after 2022-23. It was 10.6 per cent that year, then 5.0 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 1.0 per cent in 2025-26.



Each navy bar is one whole year against the year before. The red bars are the one whole-year fall, 2020-21, and April to September 2026 against April to September 2025, which is a half-year and not a whole year.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026).

What the coming figures will be read against

CMIE's release calendar gives 5 to 16 November 2026 as the window for its Petroleum Products series. PPAC's reports on October 2026 may appear at other dates inside or outside that window. The latest figures this brief holds are for September 2026, and PPAC's Snapshot of October 2026 and its Industry Consumption Report for September 2026 print the same figures for that month.

PPAC's reports set each month against the same month a year earlier, so the October report will set October 2026 against October 2025, as its other reports do.

PPAC marks every 2026 figure provisional. Its Snapshot says: "Reported data may undergo change on receipt of actuals"

Product	April to September 2025, thousand tonnes	April to September 2026, thousand tonnes	Change, thousand tonnes	Change, per cent
LPG	16,219	13,705	-2,514	-15.5
Kerosene	212	215	+3	+1.1
Diesel	45,678	47,938	+2,260	+4.9
Petrol	21,189	22,698	+1,509	+7.1
Naphtha	5,901	4,841	-1,060	-18.0
ATF	4,418	4,443	+25	+0.6
Bitumen	3,719	2,776	-943	-25.4
FO/LSHS	3,012	3,297	+285	+9.5
Lubricants	2,382	2,200	-182	-7.6
LDO	509	319	-190	-37.4
Petcoke	10,330	7,707	-2,623	-25.4
Others	5,136	4,626	-510	-9.9
All products	1,18,706	1,14,765	-3,941	-3.3

The table gives the six months by product as PPAC prints them now. These are the first six months of the April to October totals, so a new total can be set against them line by line.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026); PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, September 2026.

Annexure: how the figures were made

Every figure in this brief comes from the Government's own Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), which is the statistics office of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, or is worked out from its published volumes. The brief draws on five of its reports: the Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data for October 2026, the Industry Consumption Reports for July, August and September 2026, and the Ready Reckoner for 2025-26. The report for September 2026 prints the same September and April to September figures as the Snapshot, line by line.

Consumption is PPAC's measure, which counts the sales of the oil companies in the domestic market and private direct imports and sales from special economic zones. It is not production or refinery output, and it counts imports only where private parties import directly.

PPAC prints each month more than once and may change it. This brief takes each figure from the latest PPAC report held from which it can be read, and names the report where windows come from different reports. All 2026 figures are provisional.

Quantities are in thousand tonnes (TMT) or million tonnes (MMT). A per cent change is the one PPAC prints, except for April to June 2026, which this brief computes from the July report as the April to July total less July. Where this brief computes a change in tonnes, it subtracts PPAC's printed volumes.

The change for April to September 2026 is always measured against April to September 2025. It is never measured against a financial year, even where a chart shows it beside the whole-year changes.

Petrol consumption includes ethanol blending, as PPAC's tables note, and PPAC's whole-year series includes sales from special economic zones from 2017-18 onwards.

Term	What it means
Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)	The statistics office of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, which publishes India's consumption figures each month.
Consumption	PPAC's measure: the sales of the oil companies, plus private direct imports, plus sales from special economic zones.
Thousand tonnes (TMT)	A unit of one thousand metric tonnes, so that a million tonnes is a thousand of them.
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas, sold in cylinders to households and to businesses.
Petroleum coke	A solid fuel and industrial feedstock made in refineries.
Naphtha	A liquid made in refineries, used as feedstock for fertiliser and chemicals.
Bitumen	The black binder refineries make for surfacing roads.

Each term above is used in PPAC's own sense, as its reports use it.

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026). PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, September 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26.

Annexure: sources

Every figure comes from PPAC's reports or is worked out from them, and the window dates come from CMIE's release calendar. Each source is linked to its public address.

Source	What this brief takes from it
PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026)	Table 11(A), the LPG table and the summary
PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, August 2026	Table 10, August
PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, July 2026	Table 10: April to July, and July of 2022 to 2026
PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26	Tables 4.6, 6.1 and 6.2
PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, September 2026	Table-1, the same September and April to September figures as the Snapshot

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

Sources: Read on 28 October 2026. PPAC, Snapshot of India's Oil and Gas Data, October 2026 (data for September 2026). PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, August 2026. PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, July 2026. PPAC, Ready Reckoner, 2025-26. PPAC, Industry Consumption Report, POL and NG, September 2026.