TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 10, Size:(9.15)cms X (10.74)cms.

MCD targets March opening for first biogas plant using wet waste

Vibha.Sharma@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is targeting to complete its first bio-CNG plant next to the Okhla waste-to-energy plant by March 2024.

The New Delhi Municipal Council recently approved a proposal to transfer 5 acres of land for the purpose. MCD officials said they had yet to get an official confirmation from NDMC on this, but once received, the site would be utilised for establishing filling stations and for storage purposes.

A MCD official said the concessionaire working on the project had signed an MoU with Indraprastha Gas Limited for providing piped gas. "The plant will have the capacity to process 300 tonnes of segregated wet waste to produce general biogas compressed natural gas," the official said.

MCD had earlier shut down a compost plant (with 200 tonnes per day capacity) next to the waste-to-energy plant. "Later, it was decided that the space will be utilised for a bio-CNG plant. While the work was assigned to a concessionaire... we need more land for storing wet waste and a filling station. We pursued the matter with NDMC as they had land there. Now, we can utilise the land for expansion of the plant from 300 tonnes to 500 tonnes per day," the official said.

The civic body is working on another bio-CNG plant using wet waste at Ghogha, with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day, and has signed an MoU with IGL. Three more bio-CNG plants are under construction. These plants are located at Goyla dairy, Ghogha and Nangli Sakrawati. While the first two are scheduled to be completed by March 2024, the Nangli plant is in advanced stage and is likely to be ready next month.

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 4, Size:(26.02)cms X (32.91)cms.

OMCs raise prices of ethanol from maize, damaged food

New price applicable for the remaining 3 months of 2022–23 supply year

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 6 August

With Food Corporation of India (FCI) stopping the supply of concessional rice for blending with ethanol, oil-marketing companies (OMCs) have decided to increase the price of ethanol produced from damaged foodgrain (DFG) by ₹4.75 per litre and that from maize by ₹6.01 per litre for the remaining period of the 2022-23 ethanol supply year, which will end in October.

This will give relief to grain-based ethanol manufacturers, which were facing a crisis owing to the sudden cessation of concessional rice from FCI and were reluctant to opt for DFG or maize due to their low purchase price compared to sugarcane-based ethanol.

It will also help distilleries to absorb some of the impact from high-price maize and DFG.

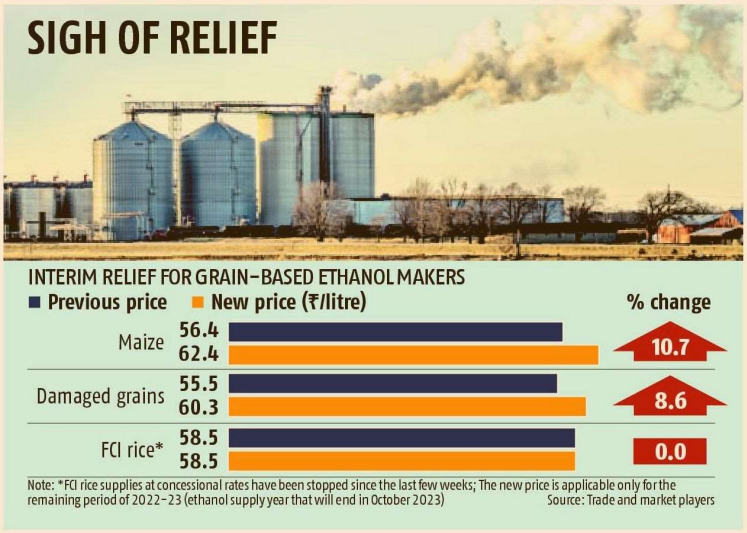
Before it was stopped a few weeks back, FCI rice was available at ₹20 per kg while ethanol produced from it was bought by OMCs at ₹58.50 per litre.

In the case of maize, industry sources said the purchase cost was around ₹22 per kg but the ethanol produced before the latest revision fetched a lower price of ₹56.35 a litre.

DFG was available at ₹23-24 per kg but the ethanol produced from it fetched a price that was the lowest of all at ₹55.54 per litre.

After the recent revision, which would be applicable in the next few days, the purchase price of ethanol produced from DFG will be ₹60.29 per litre while that of ethanol produced from maize will be ₹62.36 per litre.

The interim relief, according to a communication by the OMCs, will enable distilleries to change their feedstock from FCI rice to maize and DFG, which has been allowed in view of the embargo on the release of surplus rice by FCI.



Grain-based distilleries have in general welcomed the move as a way to end the imbroglio surrounding the blending programme ever since FCI stopped giving rice at concessional rates for making ethanol.

Sources said there had been no communication from the government so far as to when the supplies of FCI rice at concessional rates would resume.

A few days ago, Food Secretary Sanjeev Chopra had told reporters the government was aware of the problem distilleries were facing.

"This issue is under our consideration. We are aware of the problem. Very shortly, we will take a suitable decision," Chopra had said.

Till early July (of the 2022-23 ethanol supply year), around 3.51 billion litres of ethanol had been supplied by sugarcane- and grain-based ones.

Around 2.85 billion litres, or roughly 82 per cent, of that was from sugarcane-based sources and 0.66 billion litres, or 18 per cent, from grain-based ones.

Suppliers of sugarcane-based ethanol have contracted 3.90 billion litres in the 2022-23 supply year and delivered till early July around 2.85 billion litres, or around 76 per cent of their target.

In contrast, grain-based ethanol players have contracted around 1.64 billion litres and supplied just about 40 per cent.

Basically, ethanol is produced in India from two types of feedstock.

The first is sugarcane and second is grain, which includes rice supplied at concessional rates from FCI depots, maize, and finally DFG (which essentially is broken rice).

Of the items used for making ethanol from grain, FCI rice is the most preferred because it has a high starch content, 70-71 per cent, which is beneficial for ethanol.

Maize has a starch content of around 66 percent while that for DFG is lower. DFG has impurities and is usually high on moisture, all bad for ethanol making.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 4, Size:(2.66)cms X (3.29)cms.

ONGC plans to set up oil-to-chemical plants

ONGC IS PLANNING to set up two oil-to-chemical plants to convert crude oil directly into high-value chemical products as it prepares for energy transition that is shaking up the industry worldwide, chairman Arun Kumar Singh said. "Petrochemicals will continue to be a key driver of oil and gas demand in the future," he said in the firm's latest annual report.

ASIAN AGE, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 7, Size:(9.33)cms X (7.22)cms.

Will convert crude oil directly into high-value chemicals

ONGC plans to set up two oil-to-chemical factories

MADHUSUDAN SAHOO
NEW DELHI, AUG. 6

Largest oil and gas producer in the country, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), is likely to set up two oil-to-chemical (O2C) plants in India to convert crude oil directly into high-value chemical products as it prepares for energy transition that is shaking up the industry worldwide, a top official in the ONGC said.

Petrochemicals are chemical products derived from crude oil and are used in the manufacturing of detergents, fibres (polyester, nylon, acrylic etc.), polythene and other man-made plastics. "The demand for petrochemicals is expected to remain strong and will continue to be a key driver of oil and gas demand in the future. With this objective, ONGC is collaborating with other entities to explore opportunities in the oil to chemical, refining, and petrochemicals. We are also planning to set up two greenfield O2C plants in India," said chairman Arun Kumar Singh in the ONGC's latest annual report.

CRUDE OIL, which companies like ONGC pump out from below seabed and from underground reservoirs, is a primary source of energy. It is processed to produce petrol and diesel.

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The firm already has two subsidiaries -- Mangalore Refinery (MRPL) and Petrochemicals Limited and ONGC Petro-Additions Limited (OPaL) that run petrochemical units at Mangalore in Karnataka and Dahej respectively. "MRPL and OPaL are strongly engaged in the diversification plan from oil to the petro-chemical sector," ONGC said in its annual report.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that global oil demand will plateau by 2030 as penetration of electric vehicles and increased uptake of alternative drive technologies.

ASIAN AGE, Delhi, 7.8.2023
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ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 6, Size:(7.69)cms X (5.19)cms.

ONGC Plans to Set Up Two Oil-to-Chemical Plants in India

New Delhi: India's top oil and gas producer ONGC is planning to set up two oil-to-chemical plants in India to convert crude oil directly into high-value chemical products as it prepares for energy transition that is shaking up the industry worldwide, chairman Arun Kumar Singh said. Crude oil, which companies like ONGC pump out from below seabed and from underground reservoirs, is a primary source of energy. It is processed in oil refineries to produce petrol, diesel and jet fuel. With the world looking to transition away from fossil fuel, companies around the globe are looking at new avenues to use crude oil. Petrochemicals are products derived from crude oil and are used in the manufacturing of detergents, fibres, and other man-made plastics. **PTI**

MINT, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 8, Size:(3.68)cms X (20.95)cms.

ONGC plans two oil-to-chemicals factories

PTI
feedback@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

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HINDUSTAN TIMES, Mumbai, 7.8.2023
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ONGC TO SET UP OIL-TO-CHEMICAL PLANTS IN INDIA

Press Trust of India
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Crude oil-to-chemicals echnology allows the direct conversion of crude oil to high-value chemical products instead of traditional transportation fuels.

HINDUSTAN TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2023
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HINDUSTAN TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2023
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Plant to convert wet waste to gas set to be operational in Mar 2024

Paras Singh
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NEW DELHI: Delhi's first plant converting domestic wet waste to compressed gas, which will be used to fuel vehicles, is expected to be operational in Okhla by March 2024, according to senior municipal officials overseeing the project.

The facility will process around 300 tonne of domestic wet waste every day to produce bio CNG/CBG (compressed natural gas, biogas). On July 27, the New Delhi Municipal Council cleared the transfer of 5 acre land in Okhla to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for the development of a solid waste management facility.

A senior MCD official said that the land will be utilised to develop the filling stations, and gas storage areas and augment the capacity of the plant.

"An old 200 tonne per day (TPD) capacity composting plant was operating at Okhla which had become dysfunctional. The plant was removed and the site is now being turned into a 300 TPD bio-CNG plant. We are working with Indo Enviro Integrated Solutions Limited to execute this project. With the land transfer complete, the last hurdle has been removed," the official said, requesting anonymity.

Around 20 acre in Okhla was leased to NDMC in 1980 for a compost plant and an auto workshop. A proposal was sent by MCD commissioner Gyanesh Bharti in May 2023 regarding the transfer which was approved by the council ten days ago.

A second MCD official associated with the project said that the gas generated in the plant can be used as fuel in vehicles or as a cooking fuel which can be supplied to nearby households.

"The land was needed to set up a storage area for gas, develop a filling station, and expand the capacity of the plant from 300TPD to 500TPD. This will be the first such unit to turn domestic wet waste into fuel. The other three plants are being designed to run on cattle dung," the second official said.

MCD has also initiated cow dung-based biogas plants in Ghogha, Goyla, and Nangli Sakrwati which will process 200 tonne of cattle waste every day.

"We are trying to complete these biogas plants by the end of this year," the official added.

The MOU for the Okhla project was signed by the erstwhile South Delhi Municipal Corporation in December 2021 and the Ghogha facility MOU was signed in January 2022.

"As per the agreement, the corporation is providing the land for free for this project and the MCD will provide segregated biodegradable waste (wet waste) to the plant as per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016," the MCD official said.

A senior MCD official explained that the bio-methanation process of 200 tonne per day of solid waste may lead to the production of 8,000 kg per day of compressed gas, 30 tonne per day of city compost, 100kl (kilolitres) per day of wet slurry.

"The manure may be utilised by MCD at its nursery, garden, and green belt at a mutually decided cost, or the operator may be allowed to sell it in the open market after improving its quality further," the official added. The project is conceived under public-private-partnership mode under which the contractor will run the plant for a period of 20 years.

Indore operates a similar bio-CNG plant which is used to supply fuel to the bus fleet of the city. On February 19 last year, PM Modi inaugurated a 550 tonne per day capacity plant worth ₹150 crore at the Devguradia trenching ground. It can generate 17,000-18,000kg of bio-CNG and 10 tonne of organic manure.

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 7.8.2023
Page No. 6, Size:(39.37)cms X (28.51)cms.

Refiners push the envelope on Russia oil

With Urals crude prices on the rise, refiners are negotiating for bigger discounts and alternative currencies for payment

S DINAKAR
Amritsar, 6 August

Indian refiners are concerned after the European benchmark Brent crude rose to the highest level since mid-April, marching towards $90 a barrel. The rise in Brent prices and the output cut by Moscow this month have made Russian Urals crude costlier, complicating matters for Indian importers, led by Indian Oil and Reliance Industries.

The surge in both Brent and Urals crude values since late July threaten billions of dollars in savings that Indian refiners made from imports of Russian oil, which was cheaper than competing West Asian crudes. Saudi Arabia has implemented deeper cuts to help lift oil prices.

Investment bank Goldman Sachs, in its latest report, expected the extra 1 million barrels per day (bpd) Saudi cuts to last through September and be halved from October; it raised its oil demand estimate by around 550,000 bpd. The bank expects crude oil prices to rise to $93 a barrel in the second quarter of 2024. Also, Russia is cutting output by 500,000 bpd this month, a sixth of its total exports, with supply cuts directed at its flagship, cheaper Urals grade. In June, competing Saudi and UAE crudes cost $14-$19 a barrel more than the Russian grade on a landed basis, according to Indian Customs data. But Urals, which accounted for a third of all Indian oil purchases in July, has started to trade above $60 a barrel on free on board (FOB) basis, complicating crude payments, and shrinking the discounts on offer for Indian refiners.

Total savings from Russian oil were around $7.5 billion last financial year, and exceeded $3 billion in the first quarter of 2023-24, according to calculations made by *Business Standard*, based on the prices of competing grades and the delivered prices of Russian oil. Refiners substituted African and US grades, and Saudi Arabian and UAE oil to accommodate Russian crudes, a state oil refiner said.

For instance, the average price of Nigerian oil in 2022-23 was $109 a barrel; Saudi crude came in at $101 a barrel and UAE oil cost $104 a barrel, according to Customs data. US supplies averaged $92 per barrel. A simple average of these four grades, at $102 per barrel, exceeded the price of a barrel of Russian oil by around $19; based on the differential, savings last financial year on Russian oil would have been $7.5 billion, sufficient to cover state subsidies on LPG and energy transition in 2022-23 and this fiscal.

Savings may total up to $12 billion this financial year, based on April-June savings of $3 billion.

The impact on the petroleum trade deficit is higher. Savings on Russian crude amounted to around 5 per cent of total crude imports, and contributed substantially to a $13 billion increase in product exports in FY23 from a year earlier. Private sector refiners Reliance and Nayara have processed huge volumes of cheap Russian oil to export at a profit, industry watchers said.

Given such high stakes, Indian refiners are exploring innovative ways to pay for Russian oil. But queering the pitch are shrinking discounts on Urals crude, and trades above the G7 mandated price cap. Strictures by the West in December 2022 bar provision of financial and insurance services to Russian cargoes that cost over $60 a barrel. "As the price of Urals oil has exceeded $60 a barrel, lucrative profits of Indian refiners (which bought Russian crude and exported refined products to Europe and elsewhere) have narrowed," said Tilak Doshi, a London-based energy expert. "But Russia has amassed a so-called shadow fleet of tankers with new transportation and payment arrangements that have, in some cases, allowed its oil exporters to evade the price cap mechanism imposed by G7 and the European Union."

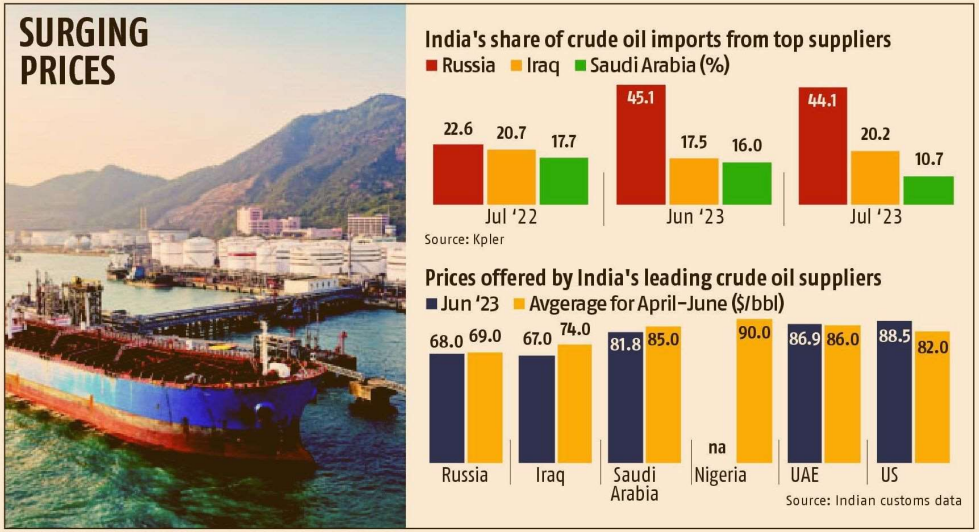
Indian refiners are now negotiating the trade-off between shrinking discounts and the hassle that they go through to pay for Russian oil. That includes expanding the basket of currencies used to pay for Russian crude, and, in some cases, working around rules to ensure that Russian deals do not violate Western sanctions.

Unlike China which pays for Russian oil in yuan, India cannot pay in rupees. Amid Western pressure, Indian banks like SBI, PNB, and Bank of Baroda demand detailed invoices to ascertain if the crude parcel violates the price cap, refining officials said. Russia is not keen on receiving dollars and Indian refiners are mainly paying in dirhams, executives of two state-run refiners said. There were a few trades in yuan and ruble, they said. The ruble lacks a market-determined exchange rate, and New Delhi has objected to yuan trades, they added.

That leaves Indian refiners an option to negotiate bigger discounts with traders; and, second, let traders certify the FOB price of Urals below $60 a barrel in the invoice while inflating freight and insurance rates. State refiners are affected more because they lack the flexibility of Reliance or Nayara to operate out of Dubai or Singapore.

The price cap is the main reason for issues over payments for Russian oil even though the rules do not bar payments on trades made above the cap, a state refiner said. Private banks like ICICI have now stepped in to facilitate Russian trade transactions, a refiner said.

More on business-standard.com



ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2023
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RIL Aims to Provide Affordable Green H2 as Viable Alternative, says Ambani

Co has partnered with Denmark's Stiesdal to cut costs, commercialise hydrogen technology

Our Bureau

Mumbai: Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) aims to provide affordable green hydrogen as a viable alternative to traditional fuels, said Chairman Mukesh Ambani in Ambani in RIL's integrated annual report 2022-23 released on Sunday.

"A switch to cleaner energy sources is key to our decarbonisation strategy. We are making significant strides in establishing a world class solar energy value chain...Our goal is to provide affordable green hydrogen as a viable alternative to traditional fuels," Ambani said in his address to shareholders.

Reliance is among the largest global producers of grey hydrogen. The company has partnered with Denmark's Stiesdal A/S to reduce costs and commercialise their Pressurised Alkaline Electrolyser technology.

"This will pave the way for rapid decarbonisation and commercialisation of affordable Green Hydrogen – a key enabler in achieving India's green energy transition," Ambani added.

Reliance will hold its annual shareholders' meeting on Aug. 28.

During the year, RIL produced its first ever green hydrogen with firing of torrefied biomass in gasifiers. Biomass firing at its petrochemical sites increased to >11% of total feed in line with the company's decarbonisation efforts, the company said in its annual report.

ET on 3 August reported that RIL is laying down infrastructure for disbursement of green hydrogen from its proposed plant in Gujarat as it prepares to begin production of the fuel by 2025. The company has received 74,750 hectare of land parcel in Gujarat on a 40-year lease for its green hydrogen project.

Ambani, who is serving on the Advisory Committee of COP 28 UAE, said the development of giga factories at the Dhirubhai Ambani Green Energy Giga Complex at Jamnagar is progressing rapidly.

"Considering the collective potential of our five giga factories, we are well on track for establishing a world class, self-sufficient green energy ecosystem."

RIL aims to establish and enable 100GW of solar energy by 2030. Ambani said RIL recognises the urgency of addressing the issues emanating from climate change and believes the company's new energy initiatives will contribute to the global effort of limiting the rise in average temperatures.

The company said it is also in talks with other leading electrolyser technology players globally to establish a Giga-scale electrolyser manufacturing facility in Jamnagar.

Days after demerging Jio Financial Services, Ambani said it aims to provide "simple, affordable and innovative digital-first solutions".

RIL Seeks to Extend Mukesh Ambani's Tenure

MUMBAI Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) has sought approval from its shareholders to extend Mukesh Ambani's tenure as Chairman and Managing Director for another five years, until 2029.

Ambani, who has been on RIL's board since 1977, took over as chairman after his father Dhirubhai Ambani's demise in July 2002. Since Ambani will cross the company law-mandated age of 70 year during his proposed term, a special resolution is proposed for approval of his appointment by the shareholders. **–OUR BUREAU**

MINT, Delhi, 7.8.2023
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The UK's latest hydrocarbon policy is not climate friendly

Expanded North Sea production could come to haunt the country

LARA WILLIAMS
is a Bloomberg Opinion columnist covering climate change.

Rishi Sunak cited UK energy security as a reason to increase output REUTERS

It takes astonishing mental gymnastics to believe that increasing production of fossil fuels is good for the climate. But that's the message British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak is selling with his approval of 100 new North Sea oil and gas licences. Speaking to broadcasters while visiting Scotland, Sunak claimed that drilling for more oil and gas is "entirely consistent with our plan to get to net zero" and that producing such energy domestically saves "two, three, four times the amount of carbon emissions." He failed to mention that the vast majority of emissions from oil and gas comes when you actually burn the stuff and that Britain gets about 77% of its gas imports via pipeline from Norway, which is less than half the carbon intensity of domestically produced gas.

Sunak is touting the expansion of domestic production as a way of boosting the UK's energy security and reducing the country's "reliance on hostile states," but there's clearly an element of wanting to set his Conservative Party apart from Labour, which has pledged a ban on new North Sea oil and gas exploration. Ironically, analysis by Carbon Brief, a publisher specializing in climate and energy issues, shows that the UK would actually have greater energy security under a Labour government, thanks to its pledge to decarbonize the electricity grid by 2030.

The Tories' move puts the UK into what Antonio Guterres, the United Nations secretary-general, calls "dangerous radical" territory—any country increasing the production of fossil fuels. The science is clear: Any new oil and gas fields are incompatible with achieving the 1.5° Celsius warming cap. Nor are they required, no matter what Sunak tells us, because while we will likely still be using some gas in 2050 , its spot in our energy mix will be greatly reduced. The demand will also easily be met by fields that already exist, according to analysis by the independent think tank International Institute for Sustainable Development.

There was some green gloss added to the oil and gas announcement: Two more carbon capture and storage (CCS) clusters—Acorn in Scotland and Viking in northeast England—would receive funding.

This is a positive development: CCS is an emissions reduction method which involves capturing carbon dioxide at a source—a power plant or factory, for example—and then injecting it underground for permanent storage. It will help decarbonize certain hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and cement production, as well as play a small role supporting a net zero electricity grid. However, announcing both new oil and gas and the CCS decision on the same day creates an implicit connection between them, raising fears that the investment in carbon storage could be used as an excuse to continue with business-as-usual. That's not good for the planet, and it's also not good for public acceptance of what will be an important piece of the net zero puzzle.

First impressions count, as Steve Smith, executive director of the Oxford Net Zero Initiative and CO2RE programmes at the University of Oxford's Smith School, pointed out in an emailed statement: "If people hear of it first as a delaying tactic, that may stick."

Stuart Haszeldine, professor of carbon capture and storage at the University of Edinburgh, says that it's "essential" to ensure that the carbon storage projects provide a genuine decrease in emissions. One way to do that would be to implement a "carbon take-back obligation" where producers are required to balance one tonne of carbon extracted with one tonne of carbon stored back underground where it originated.

As things stand, the initial target is to capture and store up between 20 million and 30 million tonnes of CO_2 by 2030. But Rosebank, the UK's largest undeveloped oil and gas field, would contribute 200 million tonnes of CO_2 to the atmosphere alone. A 2022 report by Global Energy Monitor, an NGO based in the US, estimated that if the reserves in the 20 largest North Sea oil and gas fields expected to reach financial investment decisions or receive development consent in the next three years were extracted and burned, it would release 920 million tonnes of CO_2-equivalent. So it's clear that CCS can't get us to net zero without a deep reduction in the oil and gas we burn and should only be used in cases where there's no clear alternative to fossil fuels. But that's not the message being sent out by the UK government.

If we want to fight climate change, improve energy security, tackle the cost-of-living crisis and create jobs—all things the UK government is supposedly trying to do by ramping up domestic gas production—then the obvious answer would be to install renewable energy facilities with greater urgency.

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जीवाश्म ईंधन का दौर अधिक लंबा नहीं रहेगा: मुकेश अंबानी

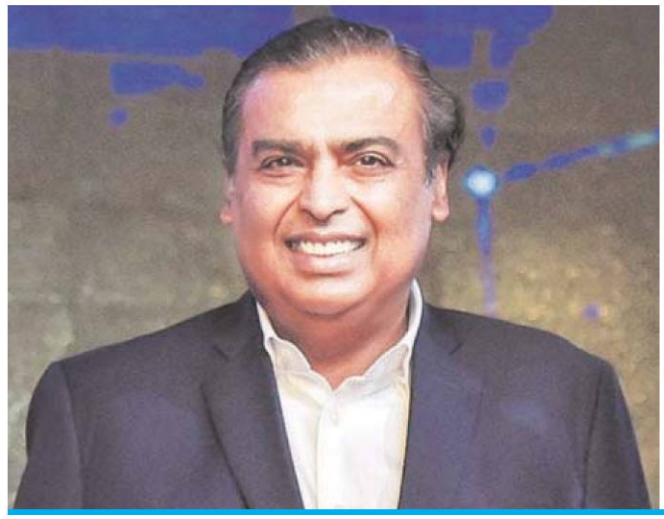
अमृता पिल्लई
मुंबई, 6 अगस्त

रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज के चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक मुकेश अंबानी ने आज कंपनी की नई वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में शेयरधारकों से कहा कि कंपनी नए ऊर्जा समाधानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना जारी रखेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि जीवाश्म ईंधन का दौर अब लंबा नहीं चलेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि नई ऊर्जा का दौर काफी उथल-पुथल भरा हो सकता है।

अंबानी ने कहा कि सोलर मूल्य श्रृंखला और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन में कंपनी की पहल काफी प्रगति पर है।

वित्त वर्ष 2023 के लिए इस रिपोर्ट में अंबानी ने कहा, 'दुनिया ऊर्जा के नए दौर में प्रवेश कर रही है, जो काफी उथल-पुथल वाला हो सकता है। जीवाश्म ईंधन के दौर ने करीब तीन सदी तक वैश्विक आर्थिक वृद्धि को गति दी है मगर अब यह लंबे अरसे तक नहीं चल सकता।' वित्त वर्ष 2023 में कंपनी के कुल एबिटा में तेल से रसायन (ओ2सी) और तेल एवं गैस कारोबार का योगदान आधे से अधिक रहा। अंबानी ने कहा, 'हमारा ओ2सी कारोबार बदल रहा है। ऊर्जा के नवीकरणीय स्रोतों और नई ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी की ओर रुख करने से लेकर पेट्रोकेमिकल उत्पादों के लिए चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की अवधारणा को बढ़ावा देने तक सतत कारोबारी तकनीकों को गति मिल रही है।'

अंबानी ने कहा कि कंपनी विश्वस्तरीय सौर ऊर्जा मूल्य श्रृंखला स्थापित करने और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन तंत्र तैयार करने के लिए काम कर रही है। उन्होंने कहा, 'हमारा लक्ष्य पारंपरिक ईंधन के व्यवहार्य विकल्प के तौर पर सस्ती ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उपलब्ध कराना है।' उन्होंने कहा कि वित्त वर्ष 2023 में गैसीफायरों में टॉरफाइड बायोमास को जलाकर पहली बार ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन किया गया था। नवीन ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में हुई प्रगति का उल्लेख करते हुए रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि आरआईएल पेटेंट तकनीक के आधार पर ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन करने के लिए 50 टीपीडी बी2एच डेमो संयंत्र डिजाइन करने के उन्नत चरण में है। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस समाधान से ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन की लागत सबसे कम रहने की उम्मीद है।



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

- नए ऊर्जा समाधानों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना जारी रखेगी कंपनी
- कंपनी विश्वस्तरीय सौर ऊर्जा मूल्य श्रृंखला स्थापित करने और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन तंत्र तैयार करने के लिए काम कर रही है
- कंपनी का लक्ष्य 2025 तक ग्रे से ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन की ओर रुख करना है
- अंबानी 28 अगस्त को कंपनी की 46वीं वार्षिक आम बैठक में शेयरधारकों को संबोधित करेंगे

आरआईएल ने अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि लागत एवं प्रदर्शन के मोर्चे पर सफल रहने के बाद कंपनी का लक्ष्य 2025 तक ग्रे से ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन की ओर रुख करना है। अंबानी 28 अगस्त को कंपनी की 46वीं वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) में शेयरधारकों को संबोधित करेंगे। एजीएम में अंबानी को पांच साल के एक अन्य कार्यकाल (अप्रैल 2024 से शुरू) के लिए प्रबंध निदेशक के तौर पर नियुक्त करने का विशेष प्रस्ताव आएगा क्योंकि अंबानी अप्रैल 2027 में 70 वर्ष के हो जाएंगे।

आरआईएल के एजीएम पर बाजार की नजर रहती है। बाजार उसमें ऋण एवं कारोबारी रणनीति जैसे तमाम वित्तीय मानदंडों पर संकेत ढूंढता है। विश्लेषकों का कहना है कि रिलायंस की आगामी वार्षिक आम बैठक नए ऊर्जा कारोबार पर केंद्रित होगी।

जहां तक ओ2सी कारोबार की प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं का सवाल है तो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कंपनी कमोडिटी उत्पाद आपूर्तिकर्ता से समाधान एवं सेवा के जरिये ग्राहक हासिल करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करेगी। तेल एवं गैस कारोबार के लिए रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि घरेलू स्तर पर उत्पादन 10 साल की ऊंचाई पर है। कंपनी का मानना है कि आर्थिक वृद्धि की रफ्तार बरकरार रहने से तेल की दमदार मांग बरकरार रहेगी।

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पेट्रोनेट एलएनजी का रिकॉर्ड प्रदर्शन

नई दिल्ली। पेट्रोनेट एलएनजी लिमिटेड ने जून तिमाही में 1,062 करोड़ रुपये का पीबीटी दर्ज किया है, जबकि पिछली तिमाही में यह 818 करोड़ रुपये था। इसमें 30% की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। इसी तरह जून तिमाही में पीएटी 790 करोड़ रुपये पहला, जो पिछली तिमाही में 614 करोड़ था। इसमें 29 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।