A SMALL STEP

Deal on fossil fuels at COP28 is an incremental advance. Challenge will be to build on it

COP28'S DECLARATION ASKING countries to "transition away" from fossil fuels is certainly historic. But that only indicates how little UNFCCC meets have achieved since the Paris Pact of 2015. Two years ago, at Glasgow, delegates had issued a call to "phase down out coal" but the issue remained contentious and divisions amongst nations were even sharper on eliminating all fossil fuels. In the run-up to COP28, it was apparent that putting the matter on the back burner had pushed the world perilously close to the threshold beyond which climate change becomes irreversible. Even then, Dubai showcased the difficulty of framing a language on fossil fuel elimination, acceptable to all. After working overtime, delegates agreed on a declaration that calls for a "transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner". It addresses the concerns of India, China and other emerging economies. However, the failure to secure explicit commitments and set targets seems to have disappointed small island states and other countries most vulnerable to climate change. The declaration merely talks of "accelerating action in this critical decade, to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science". This is, at best, an incremental advance.

The declaration also asks countries to contribute to tripling global renewable energy capacity by 2030 and double improvements in enhancing energy efficiency. Together these measures can reduce emissions of 7 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent by 2030. But COP28 has not put forth a road map to achieve this ambitious target. Tripling RE installations is a global goal and the path to achieve it remains unclear given that the responsibilities of individual nations have not been fixed. Deployment of renewables has been surging globally in recent years, but countries are yet to get around the vexatious issue of storing such energy when the sun is not shining or the winds are not strong. Attaining COP28's target for 10,000 gigawatts of global installed RE by 2030 will require governments and financial institutions to hike investments and address the high cost of capital that has hobbled green energy projects in developing nations. African nations, for instance, get less than 3 per cent of the global investments in RE projects.

The small steps on clean energy may just about keep the Paris Pact going. A caveat though: In the past nations have made a show of ambition at global meets, only to backtrack later. There cannot be any going back from the COP28 declaration.

ONGC launches shared finance services

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, 14 DECEMBER

The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) on Thursday launched a significant business process initiative with the inauguration of the ONGC Shared Finance Services in collaboration with IBM Consulting.

This will centralize and standardise all vendor payments of ONGC, accelerating the processes for an enhanced 360-degree vendor experience.

ONGC Chairman and CEO Arun Kumar Singh, inaugurated the Centre at Noida in the presence of ONGC Director (Finance) Pomila Jaspal, and IBM Consulting India/South Asia Country Managing Partner Kamal Singhani.

Singh while inaugurating the facility said, "This is one of the number of vendor-friendly initiatives that ONGC has taken to improve the overall vendor experience. We will continue to take more stakeholder-friendly initiatives by leveraging technology and taking the ease of doing business to the next level. All repetitive transactional jobs would be outsourced so that limited managerial time is freed up for core strategic assignments."

The Shared Finance Services (SFS) will serve as a centralized hub for processing vendor invoices, updating vendor master information and promptly addressing vendor queries through a digital assistant and ticketing tool that has been deployed by IBM Consulting. The SFS has been created with the goal of establishing uniform standardized processes to enhance operational efficiency and improve the overall vendor experience.

TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 22, Size:(20.35)cms X (17.94)cms.

Another COP Out, So DIY

Dubai's talkathon means little. Current emissions trajectory will not prevent temperature increase. Global South's not getting enough financing. India must find its own climate solutions

Roxy Mathew Koll

The COP28 climate conference concluded in Dubai with a UAE Consensus draft, advocating a just transition away from fossil fuels and offering additional climate financing commitments to address the climate crisis. While this was hailed as a breakthrough considering the stalemate so far, the giveaways are incremental in nature, deeply compromised, and nowhere near the transformative change that we require to contain the monsters of climate change.

Action lags science | There is a huge disparity between what the science demonstrates via the assessment reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and what the policymakers decided at COP28. Global warming is accelerating at a fast pace, with mean temperatures already exceeding 1.2°C above pre-industrial levels. As per IPCC reports, global mean temperatures will surpass the 1.5°C threshold by 2030 and 2°C by 2050. This is because the current trajectory of carbon emissions and the commitments from countries on reducing them are insufficient to restraining the temperature rise.

Too little on fossil fuels | At COP28, the countries did not agree on phasing out fossil fuels. Without phasing out fossil fuels, we do not have the mechanism to phase out climate change. Carbon capture from the air, often touted as a solution, remains expensive and ineffective, removing less than 0.1% of emitted carbon.

Show me the money | How much money should rich countries provide to developing countries to help them cope with the impacts of climate change and transition to a low-carbon economy? At COP15 in Copenhagen, 14 years ago, the rich nations with high historic emissions promised to channel an annual amount of $100 billion, to help the Global South adapt. That pledge was broken.

The 99% gap | Separate from the $100 billion climate finance pledge, a loss and damage fund was established during COP27 in Egypt to compensate developing countries for the harm caused by climate change. COP28 came out with a pledge of $792 million for this loss and damage climate fund. A 'stocktake' tells us that the pledged amount is less than 1% of the losses developing countries face every year from global warming, which is currently at the scale of several trillions.

We should have climate assessments scaled down to the state, district and panchayat levels. India needs to disaster-proof every village, prepare for extreme weather events that will emerge as we move towards an inevitable 2°C rise

India, don't wait | The pledges for climate finance at COP28 are hence a mere eyewash to appease the developing countries, who are bearing the brunt of the climate crisis, while contributing the least to it. India, for instance, experiences one extreme weather event after another, affecting its food, water and energy security, resulting in the loss of lives and livelihoods. A report from the Centre for Science and Environment indicates that in 2023, India experienced extreme weather almost every day. Interestingly, COP28 notes "with concern that the adaptation finance gap is widening, and that current levels of climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building for adaptation remain insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing countries." India should not wait for the global climate aid to arrive, which may never materialise, or may be too little, too late.

Freak weather increasing | GOI recently came out with a national climate change assessment report that focuses on the past and future changes in climate in the Indian region. We need to have our national climate change policy aligned to address the rising extreme events portrayed in this report.

Plan bottom up | We should have rigorous climate change assessments scaled down to the state, district and panchayat levels so that we can take up climate adaptation at a local level. The climate disasters that India has already met with, under a 1°C global warming, underscore this need. COP28 points to a 2°C global warming by 2050 where India will be facing extreme weather events that are more intense, frequent, and cover larger areas. Hence, India needs to disaster-proof each and every village with an adaptation plan based on these future weather events that will emerge as we move towards an inevitable 2°C rise.

Diversify energy sources | India has now joined the bandwagon of countries with high annual carbon emissions, but it can strive to avoid being listed among nations with significant cumulative historical emissions in the near future. India has to figure out how to balance its energy needs and its goal to address the climate crisis. One way is by enhancing its energy transition by diversifying into nuclear, hydro, and biofuels, along with solar and wind power.

Lead with EVs | The transportation sector needs a much quicker transition from oil and gas to electric vehicles. Technology transformation and innovation can create jobs and bolster the economy while reducing emissions and enhancing resilience. India has its demographic dividend, its entrepreneurial spirit, and its technological prowess to accomplish this climate action-led business model, positioning the country as a leader in addressing the climate crisis.

The writer is a climate scientist at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology

TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 22, Size:(9.46)cms X (14.74)cms.

Fossils Will Rule

COP28's words on a green transition are predictably undercut by harsh economic truths

The World Meteorological Organisation confirmed just ahead of COP28 that 2023 will end up as the hottest year in human history. No country is left unaffected. Nor is any of them really surprised that yet another UN jamboree has ended with yet another wishy-washy climate deal.

Historic ambiguity | COP's stocktake "calls" on countries to "contribute" to "transitioning away from fossil fuels". In envisioning a future decline for coal, oil and gas, this language is indeed "historic". But it is also very deliberately loose. This is for two main reasons. Green technologies are far from being ready to run the global economic engine. And rich countries spearheading these innovations remain resistant to giving fair support to developing countries.

Rich hypocrisy | IMF reports that fossil fuel subsidies actually surged to a record $7 trillion last year. Rich countries did not roll back subsidies when energy prices dropped during the pandemic, plus they rebounded to coal in response to the Ukraine war. Today some of them are considering carbon tax policies that will effectively penalise imports from developing countries.

Ignored reality | Ahead of the Dubai meet UNEP also brought out its emissions gap report on the 1.5°C pathway, noting the need for a cut in predicted 2030 greenhouse gas emissions of 42%. On mitigation challenges in low- and middle-income countries, it makes the point that costs of capital here are up to seven times higher than in the US and Europe.

Tech pipedream | The COP28 text stays away from specificities of cutting emissions but points to technologies such as carbon capture and low-carbon hydrogen production as possible saviours. The problem is that these could equally turn out to be expensive wrong turns. US climate envoy John Kerry gave an honest voice to doubts about current knowledge when he suggested a couple of years ago that the bulk of the emissions cuts needed by mid-century will "come from technologies we don't yet have".

There is real progress being made on renewables today. But the economic imperative of fossil fuel use hasn't weakened.

India oil demand growth to taper in 2024

AGENCIES
December 14

THE GROWTH IN oil demand in India is set to slow next year as the spurt in consumption that followed the pandemic fades, echoing a slowdown in China and presenting a fresh headwind for prices.

Consumption will expand 150,000 barrels a day in 2024, down from about 290,000 barrels a day from 2021 to 2023, according to Rystad Energy head of oil trading Mukesh Sahdev. The drop will return growth near the pace seen from 2011 to 2019, he said. The International Energy Agency, meanwhile, sees growth halving to 100,000 barrels a day, according to its November report.

In its monthly report, the IEA projected that India's oil product demand growth would slow to 2.5% next year from 4.1% in 2023.

Indian oil product deliveries edged higher in November but were underwhelming compared to the usual seasonal rise, the agency noted. Deliveries in November increased by 40,000 barrels per day (bpd), compared with the typical seasonal upswing of 170,000 bpd.

Data from the oil ministry's Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) showed that India's fuel consumption in November fell after hitting a four-month peak in the previous month, hit by reduced travel in the world's third-biggest oil consumer as the festive boost fizzled out.

According to the IEA, the annual 2023 gains will be 220,000 bpd. It sees growth slowing down to 110,000 bpd in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Oil prices sank this quarter on persistent concerns that global supplies are outpacing demand. The drop comes despite plans for deeper output cuts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies, with production expanding elsewhere, including in the US. At the same time, the crude demand growth is expected to slow next year, casting a pall over the outlook.

India is the third-biggest crude consumer, and a vital market for producers from the Middle East as well as Russia, with Moscow boosting flows after the 2022 invasion of Ukraine. India's economy has been expanding at a rapid clip — the GDP grew 7.6% in the third quarter — lifting demand for gasoline, diesel and other products. While overall oil consumption is at record, the rate of expansion will ease as the lift following the pandemic passes.

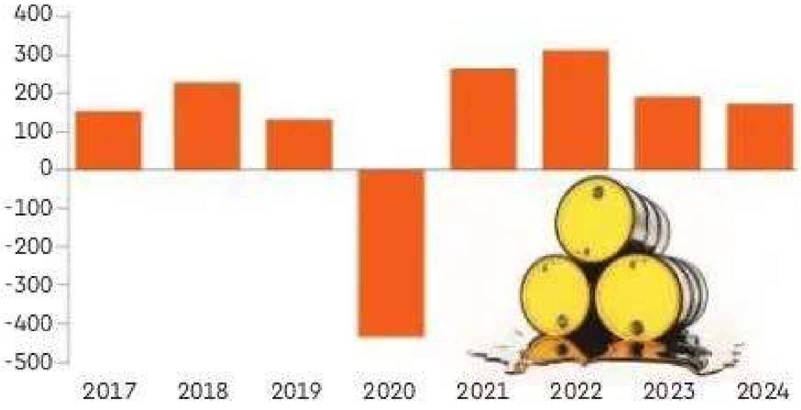
It is a similar picture in China, the world's biggest crude importer. In 2024, the country will consume an additional 500,000 barrels a day, according to the median of estimates from 12 industry consultants and analysts surveyed by Bloomberg this month. That's less than a third of the increase in 2023.

The more challenging outlook — coupled with skepticism about the ability of OPEC+ to deliver on planned cuts — has weighed on Brent crude, the global benchmark. After nearing $98 a barrel in late September, prices are now on course for a third consecutive monthly drop. Futures were last at $74.74.

Consultancy FGE is also among those forecasting a slower pace of Indian demand growth in the new year. Dylan Sim, a senior analyst, sees consumption expanding by 20,000 barrels a day less than in 2023.

INDIA'S OIL DEMAND MAY GROW AT SLOWEST PACE SINCE 2020

Change in consumption on-year in thousands of barrels a day



Source: FGE
Figures for 2023 and 2024 are estimates

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 8, Size:(39.21)cms X (13.73)cms.

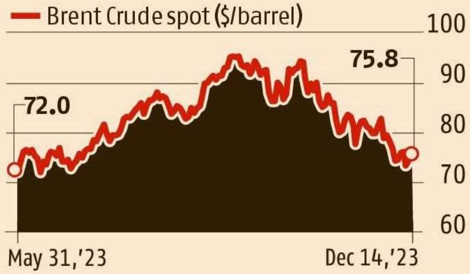
Oil demand growth shows signs of sharper slowdown: IEA

BLOOMBERG
14 December

Global oil demand growth is slowing down sharply as economic activity weakens in key countries, the International Energy Agency said as it slashed estimates for this quarter.

The IEA sliced nearly 400,000 barrels a day from assessments of consumption growth for the final three months of 2023, and continues to expect that growth rates will decelerate dramatically next year. Meanwhile, soaring production from the US, Brazil and Guyana is offsetting production cuts by Saudi Arabia and its OPEC+ allies, it said.

THE TIPPING POINT



Source: Bloomberg

"Evidence of a slowdown in oil demand is mounting," the Paris-based adviser said in its monthly report on Thursday. "The increasingly apparent loss of oil demand growth momentum reflects the deterioration in the macroeconomic climate."

Crude prices slumped to a five-month low below $73 a barrel in London earlier this week on signs of growing oversupply. Futures have tumbled around 23 per cent since late September as China's economic outlook darkens while output swells from a number of exporters.

Fresh production cutbacks announced by OPEC+ on Nov. 30 look set to eliminate a glut previously anticipated in the first quarter, but they come at a cost for the cartel: the 23-nation coalition will see its share of the global market whittled to the lowest level since its formation seven years ago, the IEA said.

They're also helping to finance a "record-smashing" supply wave from the US, which is "squeezing Saudi Arabia and other core Middle Eastern producers out of prime export markets," the report said.

American oil production exceeded 20 million barrels a day in September, defying predictions that cost inflation would check its growth. "The continued rise in output and slowing demand growth will complicate efforts by key producers to defend their market share and maintain elevated oil prices," the IEA said. A significant supply rebound from OPEC nation Iran is also tempering curbs by other members.

Europe, Russia and the Middle East drove the agency's downgrade of fourth-quarter demand estimates. Europe was "particularly soft amid the continent's broad manufacturing and industrial slump," the IEA said.

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 9, Size:(2.99)cms X (6.65)cms.

IEA raises 2024 oil demand growth forecast

London: The International Energy Agency (IEA) on Thursday raised its global oil demand growth forecast for next year despite an expected economic slowdown, citing an improvement in the outlook for the US and lower oil prices. World consumption will rise by 1.1 million barrels per day (bpd) in 2024, an increase of 130,000 bpd from its previous forecast. REUTERS

Oil imports from Russia soars to 4-month high of 1.6 million bpd in November

Reuters
New Delhi

India's Russian oil imports in November rose to a 4-month high of 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd), up 3.1 per cent from October, making up about 36 per cent of the nation's overall imports last month, data obtained from trade sources showed.

Russia became India's top oil supplier this year as it was drawn to Russian oil discounts after some Western companies shunned purchases from Moscow following its invasion of Ukraine in February last year.

India, the world's third biggest oil importer and consumer, has traditionally relied on Middle Eastern producers for meeting the bulk of its oil needs and rarely made purchases from Russia in the past due to high transportation costs. Last month, India overall imported about 4.5 million bpd oil, a decline of about 4.5 per cent from October and a growth of 13 per cent over the same month last year, the data showed.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia were the next top oil suppliers to India after Russia in November. Higher purchase of Russian oil has dented the share of Middle Eastern oil in India's crude diet.

DIVERSIFYING SOURCES. Higher purchase of Russian oil has dented the share of Middle Eastern oil in India's crude diet REUTERS

INDIRECT IMPACT

The share of Middle Eastern oil in November oil imports was about 46 per cent compared with 48 per cent in October, while that of the Commonwealth of Independent States — Russia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan — rose to 39 per cent from 36 per cent, the data showed.

Increased Indian imports of Russian oil have also dragged down the share of oil from the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in April-November to 48 per cent from about 62 per cent in the same period last year, the data showed.

MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 10, Size:(21.34)cms X (9.79)cms.

ONGC, IBM launch Shared Finance Services

This will centralise and standardise all vendor payments of ONGC

NEW DELHI: Energy Maharatna ONGC launched a significant business process initiative on Thursday with the inauguration of the ONGC Shared Finance Services in collaboration with IBM Consulting. This will centralise and standardise all vendor payments of ONGC, accelerating the processes for an enhanced 360-degree vendor experience. ONGC Chairman and CEO Arun Kumar Singh, inaugurated the Centre at Noida in the presence of ONGC Director (Finance) Pomila Jaspal, and IBM Consulting India/South Asia Country Managing Partner Kamal Singhani on 14 December 2023.

The event also witnessed participation of MD OVL Rajarshi Gupta, ONGC Director (Exploration) Sushma Rawat, Director (Human Resources) Manish Patil, CVO ONGC Ranjan Prakash Thakur, Director (Finance) OVL Anupam Aggarwal, MRPL Director (Finance) Vivek Tongaonkar and senior leadership team of IBM.

The ONGC Shared Finance Services (SFS) for Centralized Vendor Payments, has been developed in collaboration with IBM Consulting. The SFS will serve as a centralized hub for processing vendor invoices, updating vendor master information and promptly addressing vendor queries through digital assistant and ticketing tool that has been deployed by IBM Consulting. The SFS has been created with the goal of establishing uniform standardized processes to enhance operational efficiency and improve the overall vendor experience.

Chairman & CEO ONGC Arun Kumar Singh while inaugurating the facility said, "This is one of the number of vendor-friendly initiatives that ONGC has taken to improve the overall vendor experience. We will continue to take more stakeholder-friendly initiatives by leveraging technology and taking the ease of doing business to the next level. All repetitive transactional jobs would be outsourced so that limited managerial time is freed up for core strategic assignments." MPOST

MINT, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 2, Size:(11.22)cms X (13.97)cms.

Oil demand growth in India to taper in 2024 after bumper years

Bloomberg
feedback@livemint.com

Oil demand growth in the key Asian market of India is set to slow next year as the spurt in consumption that followed the pandemic fades, echoing a slowdown in China and presenting a fresh headwind for prices.

Consumption will expand 150,000 barrels a day in 2024, down from about 290,000 barrels a day seen from 2021 to 2023, according to Rystad Energy head of oil trading Mukesh Sahdev.

The drop will return growth near the pace seen from 2011 to 2019, he said.

The International Energy Agency, meanwhile, sees growth halving to 100,000 barrels a day, according to its November report.

Oil prices have tumbled this quarter on persistent concerns that global supplies are outpacing demand. The drop comes despite plans for deeper output cuts by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and its allies, with production expanding elsewhere, including in the US.

Crude demand is expected to slow next year. BLOOMBERG

At the same time, crude demand growth is expected to slow next year, casting a pall over the outlook.

India is the third-biggest crude consumer, and a vital market for producers from West Asia as well as from Russia, with Moscow boosting flows after the 2022 invasion of Ukraine. India's economy has been expanding at a rapid clip — the economy grew 7.6% in the third quarter — lifting demand for petrol, diesel and other products.

While overall oil consumption is at a record, the rate of expansion will ease as the one-off lift following the pandemic passes.

It is a similar picture in China, the world's biggest crude importer.

In 2024, the country will consume an additional 500,000 barrels a day, according to the median of estimates from 12 industry consultants and analysts surveyed by *Bloomberg* this month. That's less than a third of the increase in 2023.

The more challenging outlook—coupled with scepticism about the ability of Opec+ to deliver on planned cuts—has weighed on Brent crude, the global benchmark.

After nearing $98 a barrel in late September, prices are now on course for a third consecutive monthly drop. Futures were last near $75.

Consultancy FGE is also among those forecasting a slower pace of Indian demand growth in the new year. Dylan Sim, a senior analyst, sees consumption expanding by 20,000 barrels a day less than in 2023.

AMAR UJALA, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 1, Size:(2.83)cms X (3.89)cms.

दिल्ली-एनसीआर में एक रुपये महंगी हुई सीएनजी

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली-एनसीआर में बृहस्पतिवार को सीएनजी की कीमतों में एक रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की गई। इससे पहले 23 नवंबर को भी सीएनजी के दाम में एक रुपये का इजाफा किया गया था।

जुलाई में सीएनजी की कीमतों में पांच रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की कटौती की गई थी, जिससे लोगों को काफी राहत मिली थी। बदलाव के बाद दिल्ली में अब सीएनजी के दाम 76.59, नोएडा में 82.20, गाजियाबाद और ग्रेटर नोएडा में 81.20 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम हो गए हैं। ब्यूरो

JANSATTA, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 16, Size:(6.61)cms X (13.74)cms.

कच्चे तेल के भाव में तेजी

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसंबर (भाषा)।

मजबूत हाजिर मांग के बाद कारोबारियों द्वारा अपने सौदों का आकार बढ़ाने से वायदा कारोबार में गुरुवार को कच्चा तेल की कीमत 77 रुपए की तेजी के साथ 5,858 रुपए प्रति बैरल हो गई।

> कच्चा तेल 0.71 फीसद की तेजी के साथ 69.96 डालर प्रति बैरल पहुंचा।

मल्टी कमोडिटी एक्सचेंज में कच्चे तेल का दिसंबर माह में डिलिवरी होने वाला अनुबंध 77 रुपए या 1.33 फीसद की तेजी के साथ 5,858 रुपए प्रति बैरल हो गया। इसमें 9.273 लाट के लिए कारोबार हुआ। बाजार विश्लेषकों ने कहा कि कारोबारियों द्वारा अपने सौदों का आकार बढ़ाने से कच्चातेल वायदा कीमतों में तेजी आई। वैश्विक स्तर पर वेस्ट टेक्सास इंटरमीडिएट कच्चा तेल 0.71 फीसद की तेजी के साथ 69.96 डालर प्रति बैरल हो गया।

HINDUSTAN, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 8, Size:(17.62)cms X (14.76)cms.

स्वच्छ दुनिया की ओर कुछ कदम

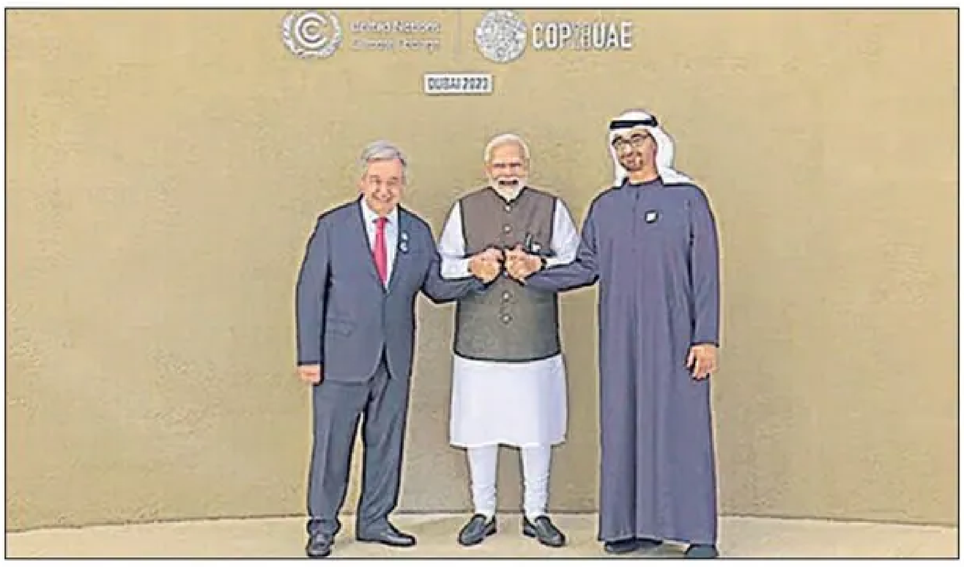
सुनीता नारायण | पर्यावरणविद और महानिदेशक, सीएसई

कॉप-28 में पहली बार संकट की व्यापकता व त्वरित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता महसूस की गई। संपन्न और वंचित देशों के बीच गहरे विभाजन के बावजूद हम समाधान की ओर बढ़े हैं।

जलवायु सम्मेलनों का तात्पर्य उन फैसलों से है, जो दुनिया भर की सरकारें वैश्विक हित में लेती रहती हैं। मगर हाल के वर्षों में हमने यही देखा है कि जलवायु-वार्ताएं खुद अपनी सांस बचाने की जद्दोजहद करती रही हैं। बीते कई दशकों से ऐसी बैठकें विकसित और विकासशील देशों के बीच तनाव, टाल-मटोल व गहरे मतभेदों की भेंट चढ़ चुकी हैं। जाहिर है, हमें आगे बढ़ने और कार्बन-उत्सर्जन से निपटने के लिए तत्काल कुछ करने की जरूरत है।

पिछले दिनों दुबई में आयोजित कॉप-28 सम्मेलन इस मामले में अलग साबित हुआ है। यह सम्मेलन तब हुआ, जब पूरी दुनिया जलवायु परिवर्तन के खतरों से बुरी तरह उलझी हुई है। अब यह समझा जाने लगा है कि गरीबों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन का कितना बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। साथ ही, यह सच भी बेपरदा हुआ है कि अब तक उठाए गए कदम वंचित देशों की अपेक्षाओं के मुकाबले जरूरी बदलाव के लिहाज से किस हद तक बौने साबित हुए हैं। जरूरी कार्रवाई तभी संभव है, जब हमारे पास समानता और जलवायु-न्याय के साथ-साथ प्रदूषण-रहित विकास पर फिर से आगे बढ़ने के लिए जरूरी पूंजी हो। सुखद है कि कॉप-28 में पहली बार संकट की व्यापकता और त्वरित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता महसूस की गई। वंचित और संपन्न देशों के बीच गहरे विभाजन के बावजूद इस कटु सत्य को न सिर्फ पहचाना गया, बल्कि स्वीकार भी किया गया कि समस्या के समाधान के लिए हमें आपस में सहयोग करना होगा और साथ आना होगा।

आप सोच रहे होंगे कि कॉप-28 पिछली वार्ताओं से कैसे आगे बढ़ा है? यह दो अर्थों में हुआ है- नैरेटिव बदलने के संदर्भ में और विश्वास-निर्माण के संदर्भ में। इसमें संपन्न और वंचित देशों के बीच अविश्वास कम होता हुआ दिखा है। नैरेटिव बदलने की बात कहें, तो गरीब देशों के लिए कम और रियायती दरों पर पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने, जरूरी कार्रवाई करने और विशेषकर



जीवाश्म ईंधन के मुद्दे को वार्ता की मेज पर रखने के सवाल पर परिस्थितियों में बदलाव दिखा। यह एक कटु सच है, लेकिन हमें मानना ही होगा कि व्यापक कार्य-योजना के बिना हम जीवाश्म ईंधन को चरणबद्ध तरीके से उपयोग से बाहर करने को लेकर कोई सार्थक बहस नहीं कर सकते।

रही बात संपन्न और वंचित देशों के बीच मतभेद को पाटने की, तो कॉप-28 इसमें भी एक कदम आगे बढ़ता दिखा। यकीन न हो, तो ग्लोबल स्टॉकटेक (जीएसटी) की भाषा पर गौर कीजिए, जिसने मुझे पेरिस समझौते की याद दिला दी, जिसमें कहा गया है- जलवायु न्याय केवल 'कुछ के लिए' महत्वपूर्ण है। 'कुछ के लिए' शब्द अब हटा लिए गए हैं। कहने को यह बेशक बहुत छोटा बदलाव है, लेकिन काफी मायने रखता है, क्योंकि 'कुछ के लिए' का मतलब है कि जलवायु-न्याय का कोई सार्वभौमिक मूल्य नहीं है; और यह ऐसा कोई मुद्दा नहीं है, जिसे सभी को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। जबकि, यह सच नहीं है। परिस से दुबई के बीच इन दो-तीन शब्दों के हटने का हमें सम्मान करना चाहिए।

अब आगे हमें किस दिशा में बढ़ना होगा? बैठक में सभी देशों को यह मानना पड़ा कि हमें अपनी पूंजी अब बढ़ानी होगी, साथ ही समस्या के समाधान में वित्तीय अंतर को भी जीएसटी में स्पष्ट किया गया है। हमने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि विकासशील देशों पर अतिरिक्त राजकोषीय भार डालकर और उनके लिए कर्ज का अधिक बोझ बढ़ाकर पैसे नहीं जुटाए जा सकते। साफ है, अनुदान देकर और रियायती दरों पर पूंजी जुटाने की सख्त जरूरत है।

इसके बाद सबसे जरूरी है, इसे क्रियान्वित करना। इसके लिए सबसे पहले हमें भेदभाव के बिना जुटाई जाने वाली जलवायु-पूंजी के बारे में बात करनी चाहिए। जलवायु-पूंजी की मात्रा अहम साबित होने जा रही है। इसके बाद, जीवाश्म ईंधन का मुद्दा है। पश्चिमी देश कह सकते है कि यह ठीक नहीं है। वे संभवतः सही भी हैं, लेकिन जो महत्वपूर्ण है, वह यह कि पहली बार हमने जीएसटी के आखिरी दस्तावेज में जीवाश्म ईंधन को जोड़ने में सफलता हासिल की है।

मगर कहां हम चूक गए? मेरी समझ में वह चूक यह है कि जीवाश्म ईंधन के शेष बजट के इस्तेमाल में कैसे निष्पक्षता बरती जाएगी, इसे लेकर दुनिया को किसी नियम में नहीं बांधा गया? इसीलिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से जीवाश्म ईंधन का इस्तेमाल बंद करना ही होगा। हमारे विचार से उपलब्ध संकेतों के आधार पर इसे चरणबद्ध तरीके से खत्म करने की आवश्यकता है, और उपलब्ध संकेत हमें बताते हैं कि '1.5 बजट' (कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड के उत्सर्जन की मात्रा का एक अनुमान, जो ग्लोबल वार्मिंग को निश्चित तापमान-सीमा से नीचे रखते हुए उत्सर्जित किया जा सकता है) में जीवाश्म ईंधन का इस्तेमाल निहित है। अब सवाल यह है कि इसका उपयोग करने का अधिकार किसे है? इसे स्पष्ट करना चाहिए था कि जीवाश्म ईंधन को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने की जिम्मेदारी सबसे पहले संपन्न देशों की है, जिन्होंने अपने हिस्से के कोटे से अधिक कार्बन-बजट का इस्तेमाल किया है। ऐसे देशों में गैस का इस्तेमाल बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

यहां कोयले का सवाल भी है। सीएसई एक ऐसा संगठन है, जिसने स्वच्छ कोयले की वकालत की है। हम यह भी मानते हैं कि कोयले के मुकाबले तेल और गैस पर अधिक भरोसा मुख्यतः उन देशों पर आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ाता है, जो अपनी ऊर्जा जरूरतों के लिए इस समय कोयले का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उनके पास पूंजी की कमी है। हालांकि, इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हमें कोयले का इस्तेमाल चरणबद्ध तरीके से खत्म नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि इसको वित्त-पोषण के सवाल से जोड़ना महत्वपूर्ण है। यह स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि कौन किस ऊर्जा का उपयोग करता है और कहां करता है? इसीलिए अब स्वच्छ दुनिया बनाने के संदर्भ में जीएसटी पर अमल करने का सवाल काफी अहम हो गया है, ताकि दुनिया कम जलवायु-तनाव वाली हो। दुबई से हमें इसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

इसके लिए हम चाहें, तो कुछ वक्त बेशक ले लें, लेकिन जरूरी प्रयास अवश्य करें। यह सिर्फ कागजों पर नहीं, बल्कि हकीकत में हो। वास्तव में, चुनौती अब शुरू हुई है। मगर उम्मीद यही है कि दुनिया इस चुनौती का बखूबी सामना करेगी, जो उससे अस्तित्व से जुड़ी हुई है।

(कॉप-28, दुबई से लौटकर)

VIRAT VAIBHAV, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 9, Size:(6.06)cms X (5.36)cms.

इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड कंपनी द्वारा सीएनजी पंप का शुभारंभ

वैभव न्यूज ■ हापुड़

प्रीत विहार ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर में आईपीएल कंपनी द्वारा सीएनजी पंप का शुभारम्भ किया गया। जिससे अब हापुड से दिल्ली की तरफ जाने वाले रास्ते पर लोगों को आसानी से सीएनजी मिल जाएगी। आईजीएल कंपनी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर कमल किशोर चिट्ठीवाल,निदेशक वाणिज्यिक-पवन कुमार,सीएमओ-राजीव कुमार,सत्येन्द्र पाल, नियंत्रण

प्रभारीसंजीव कुमार दोहरे और भूदेव सिंह,विनोद कुमार ढाका, राकेश अगरवाल,दीपचंद जैन,एवं समाज सेवी जोगेंद्र दास,सीए जितेंद्र पाल व अन्य आईजीएल व पीएनजी के कर्मचारी द्वारा शुभारम्भ किया गया है।

DAINIK JAGRAN, Rastriya Sanskaran, 15.12.2023
Page No. 2, Size:(8.31)cms X (10.65)cms.

तीन सप्ताह में दूसरी बार बढ़े सीएनजी के दाम

नई दिल्ली : दिल्ली-एनसीआर में एक बार फिर सीएनजी के दामों में एक रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है। बढ़ी हुई कीमतें बुधवार रात से लागू हो गई हैं। तीन सप्ताह में दूसरी बार सीएनजी के दाम में वृद्धि हुई है। इससे पूर्व एनसीआर में 23 नवंबर को भी एक रुपये की वृद्धि की गई थी। अब दिल्ली में सीएनजी की कीमत 76.59 रुपये प्रति किग्रा हो गई हैं तो नोएडा में 82.20, गाजियाबाद और ग्रेटर नोएडा 81.20 रुपये प्रति किग्रा हो गई है। (जासं)

NAVBHARAT TIMES, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 8, Size:(9.43)cms X (14.86)cms.

CNG के दाम बढ़े, अब ₹76.59 रेट

■ विस, नई दिल्ली: दिल्ली एनसीआर में सीएनजी के नए रेट गुरुवार सुबह 6 बजे से लागू हो गए। इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड ने इसकी जानकारी शेयर की। दिल्ली के अलावा ग्रेटर नोएडा, गाजियाबाद, हापुड़ में सीएनजी के रेट में एक रुपये प्रति किलो की वृद्धि की गई है। दिल्ली में अब एक किलो सीएनजी के लिए अब 76.59 रुपये, ग्रेटर नोएडा में 81.20 रुपये और गाजियाबाद में 82.20 रुपये चुकाने होंगें।

DAINIK JAGRAN, Delhi, 15.12.2023
Page No. 3, Size:(3.60)cms X (8.88)cms.

तीन सप्ताह में दूसरी बार बढ़े सीएनजी के दाम

जासं, नई दिल्ली: एनसीआर में एक बार फिर सीएनजी के दामों में एक रुपये की वृद्धि की गई है। राजधानी दिल्ली में सीएनजी एक रुपये महंगी हो गई है। बढ़ी हुई कीमतें बुधवार रात से लागू हो गई हैं। तीन सप्ताह में यह दूसरी बार है कि सीएनजी के दाम में वृद्धि हुई। इससे पूर्व एनसीआर में 23 नवंबर को भी एक रुपये की वृद्धि की गई थी। अब दिल्ली में सीएनजी की कीमत 76.59, नोएडा में 82.20 और गाजियाबाद व ग्रेटर नोएडा 81.20 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम हो गई है। सीएनजी के दामों में लगातार वृद्धि के चलते केंद्र सरकार ने जुलाई में कीमत तय करने के मानकों में बदलाव किया था। इसके बाद दाम में गिरावट हुई थी।