

84 industries in NCR shut ops over use of non-clean fuels

New Delhi: Eighty-four industrial units across the NCR areas of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, which were not using approved fuels, have closed down their operations temporarily or permanently on their own, according to the commission for air quality management (CAQM).

The flying squads also acted against 21 industries, which were using unapproved fuels since October last year. These included two industries, which were found flouting norms of cle-

aner fuel in January.

“CAQM has been focusing on shifting of industries to PNG or cleaner fuels and use of coal stands completely banned in the entire NCR from January 1 this year,” said the commission.

CAQM has taken up the issue with Coal India Limited (CIL) and state governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to ensure that coal is not supplied by various coal companies of CIL to suppliers of CIL operating in NCR. TNN

Clean energy players seek sops

RAJAT MISHRA
New Delhi, January 19

THE UNION BUDGET FY24 is expected to give a push to the renewable energy (RE) sector.

According to Care Edge, the budget needs to push towards investments in storage technology, green hydrogen, and pumped hydro to enable the scaling up of RE capacity. "While solar is expected to be the mainstay to achieve the target of 500 GW of non-fossil fuel power, concessional duties on the import of solar modules till the time sufficient domestic modules manufacturing capacity are available could be introduced," a report by Care Edge said.

The Centre recently approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with a total outlay of ₹19,744 crore. "We are specifically hoping that a PLI scheme would be announced for promoting manufacturing of electrolyzers in the country. We need revolutionary reforms and allocations in this Budget to fast track India's energy transition agenda," Sameer Gupta, Chairman & MD, Jakson Group, said.

Prateek Kanakia, chairman and Founder of The Green Billions also expects more actions around climate financing and mobilising more resources by increasing allocation in PLI scheme for boosting the domestic manufacturing of green and



sustainable solutions.

According to another industry player, to give a boost to the domestic wind energy sector, reintroduction of schemes like generation based incentives will be of huge help to the industry.

For the bioenergy sector, the expectation is to have a sizable

amount of the investment from National Green Hydrogen outlay, to happen in the first 2 years.

"We also expect the Centre to allocate ₹800 crore for setting up BioCNG projects for this coming year. MDF (market development fund) for the fermented organic manure is another imperative," Varun Karad, Chief Business Officer, GPS Renewable, said.

Union power minister RK Singh, while replying to a question in parliament in December, said that India has achieved 165.94 GW of renewable energy capacity till October 2022 as against the target of 175 GW by 2022.

Ensure coal is not supplied in NCR: Pollution body to CIL

New Delhi: The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) has "advised" Coal India Limited (CIL) and the state governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to ensure that coal is not supplied to stockists or agents of CIL in NCR, according to a communication from the CAQM.

This is meant to enforce the complete ban on the use of coal that is in place in the NCR from January 1. An exception has been made for the use of coal with low sulphur in thermal power plants.

Of the industrial units in the NCR, a total of 84 units in the NCR regions of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, which were not running on approved

fuels, have shut operations either temporarily or permanently of their own accord.

Of the inspections that were done from October 1, 21 industrial units were found to be using unapproved fuel like coal or furnace oil, and they were closed after directions were issued for closure, according to the CAQM. From January 1, these inspections found two units that were using polluting fuels.

In areas that have access to PNG (piped natural gas) supply, the ban on the use of coal has been in place since October 1, 2022. In other areas, this ban came into effect on January 1. **ENS**

EYEING UPSTREAM SECTOR

Exxon Keen on India, Seeks Legal Shield

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New Delhi: Energy giant ExxonMobil is keen to invest in the Indian upstream sector, but wants the country to offer protection against expropriation, neutral arbitration and globally competitive returns that must stay intact through the term of the contract.

"What we are looking to do in the Indian upstream is to move from 'very interested' to 'committed'," Monte Dobson, lead country manager-South Asia at ExxonMobil, told ET in an interview. "We expect 2023 to be a pivotal year for our India plans."

Exxon has been studying the Indian geological data and engaging with the government on policy reforms for a few years. It has an agreement with state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corp (ONGC) for joint exploration in the country.

"We are looking for the next Guyana," said Dobson, referring to the company's ambition to replicate in India the recent upstream success it has had in the South American nation. "The aim is to make a big discovery in India than investing in a producing field or developing an existing discovery."

Dobson said Exxon possesses the right technology and the experience needed for the Indian conditions. "The type of geolo-

India Story

Exxon expects 2023 to be a pivotal year for its India plans

India should offer globally competitive fiscals and ensure those stay intact through the contract period

Windfall taxes do not work in the long term, deter upstream investments

Exxon in talks with Indian customers for long-term LNG supply

ExxonMobil South Asia chief

Monte Dobson



gy we have seen here is the same as in Guyana," he said.

"India should offer globally competitive fiscals, enable those to stay intact, provide protection against expropriation, and neutral arbitration," said Dobson.

Exxon wants the exploration contracts to provide a legal shield against any move by the government to expropriate assets. "It's really rooted in experience," he said, citing the company's experience in Venezuela where it faced expropriation after a change in government.

For dispute redressal, the company also wants the flexibility to pursue arbitration in any country mutually agreed upon rather than just in India.

● GETTING THE BASICS RIGHT

Good intention is not equal to good policy

POTHOLE GALORE. While the govt deserves a pat on the back for its green drive, stakeholders see red over its ham-handed ways

On the surface, the government's green hydrogen thrust looks pretty good. Around ₹19,440 crore will be given to the industry for building enough electrolyser capacity to produce 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen annually by 2030. Applause!

But scratch the surface, you see writhing worms.

Nobody is going to buy green hydrogen out of large-heartedness — it has to make economical sense. Here is the problem. For green hydrogen to become cheap, renewable energy needs to become ultra-low cost. Today, all the measures taken by the government for the sake of renewable energy industry only have the effect of raising the energy costs.

Secondly, it had been said that the government would bring in a 'green hydrogen purchase obligation', on the lines of the 'renewable energy purchase obligation.' But reliable sources who have interacted with the government officials say that the current thinking is not to bring in any such obligation.

The thinking apparently goes that it might be unfair to impose burdens on some select industries (mainly refineries and fertilizers). Instead, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is 'suggesting' to the public sector oil refiners to ensure that a part of their hydrogen is 'green'. Such 'suggestions' are peremptory. But oil refiners alone cannot provide the demand function on a scale consistent with 5 mtpa of the green hydrogen market.

Third, the government is saying that it would allow duty-free import of electrolyzers for a few years and then erect barriers to cause a domestic industry to come up.

Industry sources say that this is a



NAVIGATING A MAZE. The government's green hydrogen policy is a mass of contradictions and unless the kinks are straightened out, it is difficult to see it achieve its objectives, say industry insiders ISTOCKPHOTO

problem because, while on one hand duty-free imports would discourage domestic manufacturing, importing of electrolyzers is also a challenge because of the tight supply situation. The fear is having neither.

COST OF RE

You need electricity to split water into hydrogen and water. Even biomass-based plants need electricity. There is no point if this electricity comes from burning coal — it must necessarily come from renewable sources like wind, solar or hydel. Hydel is small and is difficult to

scale up, so it boils down to wind and solar.

As for wind, the government has just announced two measures, yielding to the long-standing demands of the industry — 'closed bidding' method of capacity auctions and State-wise auctions. Leave aside what these are — suffice to say that both the measures will have the effect of raising wind tariffs.

Today, wind power sells at around ₹2.80 - ₹2.90 per kWhr, but it could go up by 30-40 paise, if not more. As for solar, the government has erected stiff barriers to prevent

imported cells and modules, and has given PLI incentives to the domestic manufacturers in the vain hope that after a few years, the domestic industry will become globally competitive.

Nobody in the industry believes it would ever be competitive against the Chinese — who have the advantage of scale and government support.

The government would need to perpetually keep supporting the domestic industry to the detriment of the consumers. But that is another matter.

What is important to note is that

because of the higher costs of cells and modules, solar energy costs are slated to go up.

Rough calculations show that if renewable energy costs ₹3 per kWhr, with even the most efficient of electrolyser technologies — solid oxide — the cost of the hydrogen would be about \$3.5 - \$4 per kg. At this price, it is hard to see large-scale, voluntary adoption of green hydrogen. One kg of hydrogen has the same energy as 3.25 liters of diesel. At \$4, hydrogen prices itself out, more so when you take into account the additional costs of transportation and storage.

Recently, the National Chemicals Laboratory, a public research institute based in Pune that has worked on electrolyser technologies, revealed some figures showing what it takes to have a market of 5 mt a year of green hydrogen. You are going to need 130 GW of renewable energy, 35 GW of electrolyser capacity, 115 million litres a day of water and 3,40,000 hectares of land. A recent publication of the International Energy Agency (IEA), said that by 2030, the world would have 65 GW of electrolyser capacity (from around 200 MW now).

Is it conceivable that half the global electrolyser capacity will be in India? Further, after all these years, India has built 42 GW of wind and 62 GW of solar.

India needs to more than double this capacity, exclusively for green hydrogen production, in just 7 years. Does it sound feasible, especially with policy niggles such as the tighter norms for 'deviation settlement mechanism' (DSM)?

Overall, the government's green hydrogen policy is a mass of contradictions and unless the kinks are straightened out, it is difficult to see it achieve its objectives.

India top buyer of Russian crude, private refiners lead

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

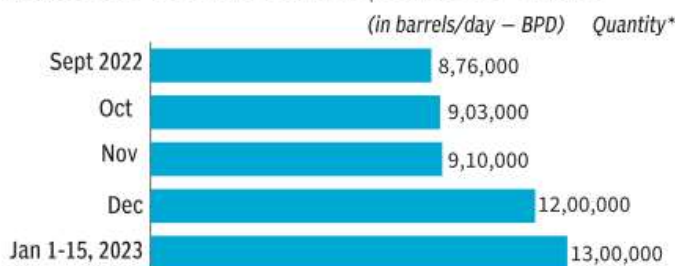
India emerged the largest importer of seaborne Russian crude oil, surpassing China, in the first fortnight of this month. According to energy intelligence firm, Vortexa, Indian refiners cumulatively imported around 1.3 million barrels per day (bpd) of crude in January 1-15. Private refiners accounted for 60 per cent of the imports.

RECORD BUY IN JAN

Serena Huang, Head of APAC Analysis at Vortexa, said Russia has done well in enticing Indian refiners to increase purchase of its crude as the European Union pivots away. "Arrivals of Russian crude into India rose by 260,000 bpd month-on-month in December to reach a record 1.2 million bpd, while January arrivals are on track to set another record," Serena Huang told *businessline*.

In contrast, around 770,000 bpd of seaborne Russian crude dispatched to China in December was down nearly 27 per cent month-on-month, with a slight rebound to 890,000 bpd in January first

Russian crude oil imports to India



*Provisional numbers Source: Vortexa, Industry

half. She cited market participants suggesting possible delays in loading of ESPO (East Siberia Pacific Ocean) blend from Russia's Kozmino port and limited vessel availability affecting deliveries to China in December.

EXPANDING BASKET

Indian refiners have also expanded their basket of Russian crude by adding blends such as ESPO, Arctic Oil (ARCO), Sakhalin, Sokol and Varandey, said a senior official with an oil marketing company.

Private refiners such as Reliance Industries and Rosneft-backed Nayara Energy have been aggressively expanding their crude contracts from Russia in the last few months.

"Their (private refiners)

share of India's crude imports from Russia increased from 40 per cent in July-November 2022 to 48 per cent in December, and further to 60 per cent in January 1-15. Their imports from other sources also rose, by over 25 per cent, in November-January, with only a marginal increase in inventories," Serena Huang said.

DIESEL EXPORTS

Reliance Industries and Nayara Energy also increased their diesel exports to Europe.

"As the February 5 EU ban on Russian oil product import approaches, India's diesel exports to Europe rebounded to 260,000 bpd in the first two weeks of January, reversing the trend of slowing exports over the last three months," Serena Huang said.

Natural gas futures: Go long

Akhil Nallamuthu

bl. research bureau

Over the last month, prices of natural gas have seen a sharp fall. In this period, the natural gas futures on the MCX slumped from about ₹535 to the current level of ₹272.

The weekly chart shows that the price band of ₹270-280 is a strong support. So, we might at least see a corrective rally triggered by short covering if not a bullish trend reversal. In such a case, the natural gas futures might rally to ₹400. The next leg of move will depend on how the contract reacts to the resistance band of ₹400-425. If the contract slips below ₹270, the downswing might extend to ₹250.

TRADE STRATEGY

On the back of the support at ₹270, traders can risk going long at the current level.

MCX Natural gas

Return -9.6%

₹ per MMBTU



Those who can take higher risk can add longs if price declines to ₹250 in addition to the buys taken at ₹270 so that the average buy price would be ₹260.

Stop-loss can be placed at ₹230 at first. When the price goes above ₹335, alter the stop-loss to ₹280. Further, on a move above ₹360, tighten the stop-loss to ₹325. When the futures touch ₹380, liquidate 50 per cent of the longs and move the stop-loss further up to ₹350 for the remaining longs. Exit the leftovers at ₹400.

Nick Walker named Cairn Oil & Gas CEO

RAJAT MISHRA

New Delhi, January 19

NICK WALKER HAS been appointed the chief executive officer of Vedanta's Cairn Oil & Gas, the country's largest private oil and gas exploration and production company, effective from January 5, 2023. Walker was the president and CEO at Lundin Energy, one of the leading European independent E&P companies. Walker had previously worked with energy majors such as BP, Talisman Energy and Africa Oil.

Vedanta, in a stock exchange filing on January 3, giving out production numbers, stated that its oil and gas production during the October-December quarter was 144,789 barrels per day. According to the release, Walker will be leading all aspects of Cairn's strategy, including development of strategic alliances with global partners to fast-track business delivery. He will drive adoption and deployment of best-in-class oil and gas



Walker was CEO at Lundin Energy, one of the leading European independent E&P companies

technologies and processes, with focus on innovation and digitalisation, for business transformation. Walker will be the sixth CEO of the company since the Anil Agarwal-led group bought the company from Scottish explorer Cairn Energy, now known as Capricorn Energy, in 2011. Walker joins Cairn Oil & Gas after Prachur Sah quit the firm to join Indus Towers (formerly Bharti Infratel) as MD and CEO effective January 3, 2023.



RETAIL, JIO MAY TAKE THE BACK SEAT

O2C, Exploration Likely to Drive RIL's Q3: Analysts

Board expected to approve fundraising via NCDs on private placement basis

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Mumbai: Oil-to-chemicals (O2C) and the exploration & production (E&P) businesses are expected to drive earnings for Reliance Industries (RIL) in the third quarter of this fiscal, analysts said.

India's largest company by market capitalisation will report its results for the quarter ended December on Friday.

The company board is also expected to approve plans for fundraising through the issuance of non-convertible debentures (NCDs) on a private placement basis at its meeting, the company said in a regulatory filing.

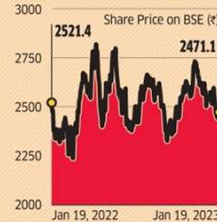
According to a Bloomberg poll, RIL is expected to post a consolidated net profit of ₹16,366.7 crore (four analysts) on net sales of ₹2.29 lakh crore (11 analysts).

JP Morgan, in a research report, said, "We forecast most of the quarter-on-quarter earnings growth to be driven by O2C, as the SEZ export tax removal benefits O2C and E&P segments as the higher prices flow through from October onwards. We expect retail and digital to report muted sequential earnings growth."

O2C — which comprises refining, petrochemicals (petchem), and fuel retailing — contributes nearly 60% of RIL's consolidated revenue and 50% of Ebitda. Retail and digital, on the other hand, account for 34% of revenue and nearly 45% of Ebitda.

The average price of Brent crude oil between October and December 2022 was around \$88 per barrel, 11% lower than the average

Reliance Industries



ge Brent crude price of \$100.5 per barrel in the previous quarter, according to Bloomberg. In comparison, the average price of Brent crude was at \$79 per barrel in the December 2021 quarter.

Goldman Sachs, in a report, said it expects RIL's core Ebitda to grow by 15% quarter-on-quarter and by 21% on-year, "driven by sequential improvements in refining margins and domestic gas prices offsetting weaker petchem margins".

The weakness in the global energy/chemical prices and lack of telecom tariff hikes have, however, pulled the brakes on positive earnings revision for RIL in the last three months, it added.

"We expect 3QFY23 net GRM of \$16.1/bbl (+14% QoQ) fuelled by growth in middle distillate/naphtha cracks (+2%/+38% QoQ) as well as easing crude premiums and lower windfall taxes," Goldman Sachs said in the report.

Continued on ►► Smart Investing

Earnings Preview

'O2C, E&P Likely to Drive RIL's Q3'

►► From ETMarkets Page 1

While the telecom segment is expected to clock moderate growth sequentially, it is expected to see a slowdown in subscriber additions, with 7.4 million net adds in the December quarter, down from 7.8 million in the September quarter, due to continued muted smartphone additions in the in-

dustry.

The retail segment may see moderate growth in line with the general slowdown seen in middle-income discretionary consumption in India post-Diwali festive season.

RIL's scrip ended at ₹2,471.10, down 0.14% on the BSE on Thursday when benchmark Sensex ended 0.31% lower.

The green methods of producing hydrogen

Hydrogen is everywhere — in air, water — but it takes energy to separate it. If hydrogen is produced through processes that do not emit green house gases, such hydrogen is called 'green hydrogen'.

How to produce green hydrogen? Here are the various ways of doing it.

BIOMASS ROUTE

Green hydrogen can be produced by gasification of biomass. A Varanasi-based company called Biezel Green produces gasifiers. Biezel Green's 'thermally accelerated anaerobic digesters' can produce 40 grams of hydrogen from one kilogram of biomass, but can also yield an assortment of by-products such as methane and biochar. Some experts believe that biomass gasification is a good option for India as it can fetch farmers a steady income. But the big challenge here is to ensure uninterrupted availability of biomass.

ELECTROLYSIS

Splitting of water into hydrogen and oxygen is the most trusted route of producing green hydrogen. This technology has been around for decades. It involves supplying electrons (through electricity) to disturb the tight bond between two hydrogen and one oxygen atom, so that the hydrogen separates itself out.

There are three established electrolysis technologies in the market but a better fourth one is being perfected.

The 'alkaline electrolyzers' are the most mature ones but they are the least efficient in terms of energy. It also calls for high maintenance costs because the electrodes degrade in a corrosive environment and are slow to react to fluctuating power.

The 'proton exchange membrane' (PEM) technology is more efficient but it features precious metals like platinum. Therefore, the biggest problem with PEM is the high capital cost.

The 'solid oxide electrolyzers' operates at very high temperatures — between 600 and 1,000 degrees — and hence consume less electricity. Its conversion efficiency is also the highest. On the flipside, the 'high temperature' brings its own challenges — longer start-up and break-in



time, mechanical instability due to thermal stress and degradation of cell components.

NEW AND EFFICIENT

The fourth technology, which is still emerging, is the 'anion exchange membrane' (AEM) electrolyzers. Think of it as PEM without the costly precious metals for electrodes. AEM is cheaper and efficient, but it comes with its own problems. According to the 'Green Hydrogen Cost Reduction' report released by the International Renewable Energy Agency last year, "the AEM membrane has chemical and mechanical stability problems, leading to unstable lifetime profiles. Moreover, performance is not as good as expected yet, mostly due to low AEM conductivity, poor electrode architectures and slow catalyst kinetics".

THE ALTERNATIVES

Are there other ways of producing green hydrogen? Yes, there are. For example, in 2007, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) worked on an 'Indian high temperature reactor programme' for the production of hydrogen, with uranium as fuel (TRISO fuel, which is a combination of uranium, carbon and oxygen). BARC designed a reactor that would operate at 18 MW of power and produce 80,000 cubic metres an hour of hydrogen and 375 cubic metres of drinking water.

IV Dulara and RK Sinha of BARC made a presentation on this at an 'International Conference on Non-electric applications of nuclear power' held in Japan in April 2007. But the programme seems to have died down, presumably because hydrogen was not such a hot topic back then. BARC has not responded to *businessline's* queries about reviving the programme.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के लिए खुला है यूरोप, भारत के साथ एफटीए के लिए पूरी कोशिश: शॉल्त्स

दावोस, (भाषा)। जर्मनी के चांसलर ओलाफ शॉल्त्स ने कहा कि यूरोप अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के लिए खुला है और वह भारत तथा कुछ दूसरे देशों के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौता (एफटीए) करने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। गौरतलब है कि यूरोपीय संघ ने पिछले साल भारत के साथ एक एफटीए के लिए फिर से बातचीत शुरू की है। इसके अलावा दोनों पक्षों के बीच एक निवेश संरक्षण समझौते और भौगोलिक संकेतों (जीआई) पर एक समझौते के लिए अलग से बातचीत चल रही है। यूरोपीय संघ के भीतर जर्मनी भारत के सबसे बड़े व्यापार भागीदारों में एक है। विश्व आर्थिक मंच (डब्ल्यूईएफ) की वार्षिक बैठक 2023 में यहां बुधवार शाम एक विशेष संबोधन में चांसलर ने कहा, हमने कनाडा, कोरिया, जापान, न्यूजीलैंड और चिली के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों पर सफलतापूर्वक बातचीत की है। मैं यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपनी पूरी कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जल्द ही इसमें



जर्मनी के चांसलर ओलाफ शॉल्त्स

नए देश शामिल हों - भारत, इंडोनेशिया और कुछ दक्षिण अमेरिकी देश। उन्होंने कहा, हम अमेरिका के साथ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के लिए एक टैरिफ समझौते पर चर्चा करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। यूरोपीय संघ भारत का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार है। वर्ष 2021 में कुल भारतीय व्यापार में इसकी लगभग 11 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी थी। दूसरी ओर भारत यूरोपीय संघ का

10वां सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार है। शॉल्त्स ने कहा कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति संवेदनशील अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने की ओर बदलाव इस सदी का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण काम है और रूसी युद्ध के कारण यह प्रक्रिया तेज हुई है। उन्होंने कहा कि युद्ध शुरू होने के कुछ महीनों के भीतर ही जर्मनी ने रूसी गैस, तेल और कोयले पर अपनी निर्भरता को खत्म कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा, खासतौर से सर्दियों को देखते हुए ऊर्जा की कमी की शुरुआती आशंका निराधार साबित हुई और हमने एशिया, अफ्रीका और अमेरिका के साथ नई साझेदारी की है, जिससे हमारी निर्भरता कम हुई है। आधुनिक आप्रवासन कानून के बारे में शॉल्त्स ने कहा, अगर हम एक अग्रणी औद्योगिक राष्ट्र के रूप में प्रतिस्पर्धी बने रहना चाहते हैं, तो हमें अनुभवी चिकित्सकों, योग्य इंजीनियरों और व्यापारियों की जरूरत है। चांसलर ने कहा कि जो लोग मेहनत करने के लिए तैयार हैं, उनका जर्मनी में स्वागत है।



केयरन के नए सीईओ

नई दिल्ली। वेदांता समूह की कंपनी केयरन आयल एंड गैस ने बृहस्पतिवार को निक वॉकर को अपनी नया मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी (सीईओ) नियुक्त करने की घोषणा की। कंपनी ने बयान में कहा कि यह नियुक्ति पांच जनवरी से प्रभावी हो गई है। इसमें कहा गया है, 'इससे पहले वॉकर लुंडिन एनर्जी में अध्यक्ष और सीईओ थे, जो यूरोप की प्रमुख स्वतंत्र ईएंडपी कंपनियों में से एक हैं।' वॉकर के पास बीपी, टेलिसमैन एनर्जी और अफ्रीका ऑयल जैसे कंपनियों में प्रौद्योगिकी, वाणिज्यिक और कार्यकारी नेतृत्व की भूमिकाओं में 30 से अधिक वर्षों का अंतरराष्ट्रीय अनुभव है।

चीन के बाजार खुलने से महंगाई में वृद्धि संभव

वैश्विक बाजार में कच्चे तेल से लेकर औद्योगिक जिंसों के मूल्य बढ़ने की संभावना

राजीव कुमार • नई दिल्ली

जोरी कोविड निति लागू होने के करीब चार वर्ष बाद चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था खुलती दिख रही है। चीन ने विदेशी सैलानियों के लिए अपनी सीमा पूरी तरह से खोलने का फैसला किया है। चीन के इन फैसलों से औद्योगिक जिंसों से लेकर कच्चे तेल के दाम में हलचल दिखने लगी है। कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में दिसंबर के मुकाबले 10 डालर प्रति बैरल तक की तेजी आ गई है। औद्योगिक जिंसों जैसे प्ल्युमिनियम, जिंक, लेड, कापर समेत कई औद्योगिक कच्चे माल का मूल्य भी पिछले 10 दिनों से ऊपर की ओर जाता दिख रहा है। तांबे के वैश्विक दाम में पिछले एक माह में चार प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हो चुकी है। वैश्विक स्तर पर स्टील के दाम में पिछले तीन महीनों में 30 प्रतिशत तक की बढ़ोतरी है।

इंटरनेशनल एनर्जी एजेंसी का अनुमान है कि चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने से कच्चे तेल की मांग



- 10 डालर प्रति बैरल तक की तेजी आई कच्चे तेल में दिसंबर के मुकाबले
- विशेषज्ञ कोले- चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था खुलने से सालाई चैन सुगम होगी

भारत को निर्यात बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी

वैसे तो भारत से चीन को निर्यात में गिरावट है। हालांकि, जानकारों का कहना है कि चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था रफ्तार पकड़ती है तो भारत को अपना निर्यात बढ़ाने में जरूर मदद मिलेगी। चालू वित्त वर्ष 22-23 में अप्रैल-दिसंबर के दौरान भारत ने चीन को मात्र 11.03 अरब डालर का निर्यात किया है जो पिछले वित्त वर्ष की समान अवधि के मुकाबले 35 प्रतिशत कम है। दूसरी ओर, चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था

के खुलने से भारत समेत कई विकासशील देशों के बाजार से विदेशी निवेशक अपना पैसा भी निकाल सकते हैं। पिछले चार साल से चीन में लॉकडाउन का माहौल था और पिछले साल विकासशील देशों में निवेशकों का रुझान सबसे अधिक भारत की ओर दिख रहा था। 2022 में चीन की विकास दर सिर्फ तीन प्रतिशत रही और 2023 में विकास दर पांच प्रतिशत रहने का अनुमान है।

2023 में अब तक के सबसे अधिकतम स्तर पर रहेगी। तेल उत्पादक देशों के संगठन ओपेक ने हाल में एक अनुमान जताया था कि

चीन में कच्चे तेल की मांग प्रतिदिन 5.10 लाख बैरल तक जा सकती है। नवंबर में चीन में प्रतिदिन 4.7 लाख बैरल कच्चे तेल की मांग थी।

यही वजह है कि पिछले नौ दिनों से ब्रेंट क्रूड के दाम लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं। गुरुवार को ब्रेंट क्रूड की कीमत 85 डालर प्रति बैरल तक गई। जानकारों का मानना है कि 2023 में ब्रेंट क्रूड की औसत कीमत 90 डालर प्रति बैरल से ज्यादा रह सकती है।

एचडीएफसी बैंक की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, चीन में मांग फिर लौटने से वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ेंगी जिससे वैश्विक महंगाई का दबाव बन सकता है। हो सकता है पहले की तुलना में विभिन्न देशों को अपनी मौद्रिक नीति और सख्त करनी पड़े। हालांकि, रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने से वैश्विक सालाई चैन सुगम हो जाएगी। चीन में मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग के रफ्तार पकड़ने से कई वस्तुओं की कीमतों में कमी भी आ सकती है। चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था खुलने से टूरिज्म में मुख्य रूप से थाईलैंड, दक्षिण कोरिया जैसे देशों को फायदा होगा क्योंकि चीन के निवासी भारत के मुकाबले इन देशों में काफी अधिक जाते हैं।

2022 में जापान को रिकार्ड 156 अरब

डालर का व्यापार घाटा

टोक्यो, एपी: पिछले वर्ष यानी 2022 में जापान को रिकार्ड 19.97 लाख करोड़ येन या 156 अरब डालर का व्यापार घाटा रहा है। जापान के वित्त मंत्रालय ने गुरुवार को बताया कि ऊर्जा संबंधी आयात में वृद्धि के कारण व्यापार घाटे में वृद्धि रही है। मंत्रालय का कहना है कि 1979 के बाद जापान का यह सबसे बड़ा व्यापार घाटा रहा है। इस अवधि में आयात और निर्यात दोनों में बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई है। आंकड़ों के अनुसार, पिछले वर्ष जापान ने 766 अरब डालर का निर्यात किया है और इसमें 18 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि रही है। वहीं, आयात 39 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 922 अरब डालर रहा है। इसमें तेल, कोयला और प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी सबसे ज्यादा रही है। जापान अधिकांश तेल आयात करता है और यूक्रेन में युद्ध के कारण पिछले वर्ष कच्चे तेल के मूल्य में भारी वृद्धि रही है।



**वेदांता केयरन
ऑयल एंड गैस के
नए प्रमुख बने निक
वॉकर**

नई दिल्ली। वेदांता समूह की कंपनी केयरन ऑयल एंड गैस ने बृहस्पतिवार को निक वॉकर को अपनी नया मुख्य कार्यपालक अधिकारी (सीईओ) नियुक्त करने की घोषणा की। कंपनी ने बयान में कहा कि यह नियुक्ति पांच जनवरी से प्रभावी हो गई है। वॉकर लुंडिन एनर्जी में अध्यक्ष और सीईओ थे, जो यूरोप की प्रमुख स्वतंत्र ईंधनी कंपनियों में से एक है।