

GAIL to Invest ₹844 cr in Pipeline Capacity

New Delhi: State-owned gas utility GAIL (India) on Monday said it will invest ₹844 crore in expanding Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel natural gas pipeline capacity to meet increased energy demand.

The DUPL-DPPL network, the name Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel natural gas pipeline network is referred to, currently has 19.9 million standard cubic metres per day capacity.

This is being expanded to 22.5 mmscmd, GAIL said in a stock exchange filing. GAIL said the pipeline capacity will be added in three years.

“Investment required (is) ₹844 crore,” it said. “It was approved by the Board of Directors of the company in its meeting held today i.e. June 23”.

GAIL also said it has pushed back the completion scheme of its 1,702 km Mumbai-Nagpur-Jharsuguda pipeline project from June 30, 2025 to September 30, 2025.

This would require additional investment of ₹411.12 crore, it said. “The project cost is anticipated to be increased by ₹411.12 crore and therefore, the revised project cost for MNJPL is ₹8,255.37 crore, which is 5.24% higher than the originally approved project cost of ₹7,844.25 crore.”

The 693-km Mumbai-Nagpur section of the pipeline is mechanically complete except for a 1 km stretch. The 692-km Nagpur-Jharsuguda pipeline is 98% mechanically completed. —PTI



GAIL to invest ₹844 cr to expand pipeline capacity

STATE-OWNED GAS utility
GAIL (India) on Monday said
it will invest ₹844 crore in
expanding the Dahej-Uran-
Dabhol-Panvel natural gas
pipeline capacity to meet
increased energy demand.

—PTI

GAIL to invest ₹844 cr in pipeline capacity

PTI

NEW DELHI

GAIL (India) Ltd on Monday said it will invest Rs 844 crore in expanding Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel natural gas pipeline capacity to meet increased energy demand.

The DUPL-DPPL network, the name Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel natural gas pipeline network is referred to, currently has 19.9 million standard cubic metres per day capacity. This is being expanded to 22.5 mmscmd, GAIL said in a stock exchange filing.

GAIL said the pipeline capacity will be added in three years. "Investment required (is) Rs 844 crore," it said. "It was approved by the Board of Directors of the company in its

The company said the pipeline capacity will be added in 3 years

meeting held today i.e. June 23". GAIL also said it has pushed back the completion scheme of its 1,702 km Mumbai-Nagpur-Jharsuguda pipeline project from June 30, 2025 to September 30, 2025.

This would require additional investment of Rs 411.12 crore, it said. "The project cost is anticipated to be increased by Rs 411.12 crore and therefore, the revised project cost for MNJPL is Rs 8,255.37 crore, which is 5.24% higher than the originally approved project cost of Rs 7,844.25 crore."

Oil price surge unlikely to increase fuel prices yet

Rajeev Jayaswal

letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Rising international oil prices may not immediately result in an increase in petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices in India, and Indian consumers are unlikely to face supply disruptions even if Iran closes the Strait of Hormuz, government officials familiar with the matter claimed.

India relies on diversified energy sourcing and could restrict exports of any refined petroleum product in case of domestic shortage, they added, asking not to be named.

The price the Indian basket soared by about 19% to \$77.34 a barrel (of crude oil) on Friday as compared to little over \$65 per barrel before the Israel-Iran war -- and the US bombing of Iran is likely to push prices further north -- but India's average crude oil price in the month of June (as on June 23) was \$69.78 a barrel, which is still manageable, the officials said. State-owned oil marketing companies (OMCs) did make some additional profits when average crude oil prices were low, so they may absorb increases in international crude rates up to \$80, they added.

India is less dependent on the Gulf region for crude oil, the officials said. India now sources large quantities of crude from about 30 countries, including Russia, the US, South America and African nations.

To be sure, India still sources around 40% of the crude it imports from West Asia, and analysts say a closure of the strait could affect 40% of crude and 50-60% of LNG imports.



India now sources crude from about 30 nations, including US, Russia, and countries in South America and Africa.

MINT

A CLOSURE OF THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ MAY AFFECT 40% OF CRUDE, 50-60% OF LNG IMPORTS

India is the world's third largest crude oil consumer after the US and China. It imported 232.7 million tonnes of crude worth \$157.5 billion in 2024-25. The country imports over 88% of crude oil it processes and also exports various refined products. Being a refinery hub in the South Asian region, India also exports surplus petroleum products such as aviation turbine fuel, petrol and diesel. In FY25, it exported 61 million tonnes of petroleum products worth \$57.3 billion.

"If Iran closes the Strait of Hormuz, shortages could be met in the short-term through exports restriction," one of the officials said. A longer closure could cause problems, though.

On cooking gas (also known as domestic liquefied petroleum gas), a second official said state owned firms such as Oil and Natural Gas Corp (ONGC), Gail India, Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation are producing enough to meet the domestic requirements.

The second official acknowledged that India's LNG imports "could be affected as about 60% of India's natural gas imports pass through Hormuz", but added that Iran was unlikely to close the strait because it would hit Iran's friends such as "China, the most".

"The impact would be largely on South Asia and Pacific regions such as China, Japan, India, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines and Singapore, who are major buyers of oil and LNG from West Asia" said SC Sharma, former officer on special duty at the erstwhile Planning Commission. He added that India also has about 80 days of oil and oil products stored in different types of storages to sustain short-term supply blips.



पाइपलाइन क्षमता में 844 करोड़ रु लगाएगी गेल

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की गैस कंपनी गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पाइपलाइन क्षमता में 844 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करेगी। कंपनी ने सोमवार को यह जानकारी दी। इस निवेश से दहेज - उरण - दाभोल - पनवेल प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन की क्षमता बढ़ाई जाएगी। इसे डीयूपीएल-डीपीपीएल नेटवर्क भी कहा जाता है। भाषा

Oil price surge unlikely to increase fuel prices yet

A closure of the Strait of Hormuz may affect 40% of crude, 50-60% of LNG imports

Rajeev Jayaswal

letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: Rising international oil prices may not immediately result in an increase in petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices in India, and Indian consumers are unlikely to face supply disruptions even if Iran closes the Strait of Hormuz, government officials familiar with the matter claimed.

India relies on diversified energy sourcing and could restrict exports of any refined petroleum product in case of domestic shortage, they added, asking not to be named.

The price the Indian basket soared by about 19% to \$77.34 a barrel (of crude oil) on Friday as compared to little over \$65 per barrel before the Israel-Iran war -- and the US bombing of Iran is likely to push prices further north -- but India's average crude oil price in the month of June (as on June 23) was \$69.78 a barrel, which is still manageable, the officials said. State-



India now sources crude from about 30 nations, including US, Russia, and countries in South America and Africa.

MINT

owned oil marketing companies (OMCs) did make some additional profits when average crude oil prices were low, so they may absorb increases in international crude rates up to \$80, they added.

India is less dependent on the Gulf region for crude oil, the officials said. India now sources large quantities of crude from about 30 countries, including Russia, the US, South America and African nations.

To be sure, India still sources around 40% of the crude it imports from West Asia, and analysts say a closure of the strait could affect 40% of crude

and 50-60% of LNG imports.

India is the world's third largest crude oil consumer after the US and China. It imported 232.7 million tonnes of crude worth \$157.5 billion in 2024-25. The country imports over 88% of crude oil it processes and also exports various refined products. Being a refinery hub in the South Asian region, India also exports surplus petroleum products such as aviation turbine fuel, petrol and diesel. In FY25, it exported 61 million tonnes of petroleum products worth \$57.3 billion.

"If Iran closes the Strait of Hormuz, shortages could be met

in the short-term through exports restriction," one of the officials said. A longer closure could cause problems, though.

On cooking gas (also known as domestic liquefied petroleum gas), a second official said state owned firms such as Oil and Natural Gas Corp (ONGC), Gail India, Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation are producing enough to meet the domestic requirements.

The second official acknowledged that India's LNG imports "could be affected as about 60% of India's natural gas imports pass through Hormuz", but added that Iran was unlikely to close the strait because it would hit Iran's friends such as "China, the most".

"The impact would be largely on South Asia and Pacific regions such as China, Japan, India, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines and Singapore, who are major buyers of oil and LNG from West Asia" said SC Sharma, former officer on special duty at the erstwhile Planning Commission.

He added that India also has about 80 days of oil and oil products stored in different types of storages to sustain short-term supply blips.