Free Press Journal, Mumbai, 07/10/2025
Page No: 12, Size: 17.78cm × 27.25cm

Mahanagar Gas Limited Puts Customers First with Salesforce Adoption

Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL), one of India's leading natural gas distribution companies, has successfully launched Phase 1 of its Salesforce implementation, becoming the first City Gas Distribution (CGD) company in India to adopt and implement the platform. Launched under the name 'Project PRISM,' the initiative aims to enhance customer experience, streamline operations, and enable greater transparency through cutting-edge digital solutions. With Project PRISM, Mahanagar Gas Limited consumers can now expect a simpler, faster, and more transparent process. Phase 1 of Project PRISM includes implementation of a CRM system, the Collect360 app, a meter reading app, and five operations and maintenance (O&M) applications, laying a strong foundation for digital customer engagement and operational excellence. Speaking on the occasion, Ashu Shinghal, Managing Director of Mahanagar Gas Limited, said, "The Go-Live is a major step in our digital transformation roadmap, and has helped MGL set a benchmark as the first CGD company in India, to leverage this digital technology for the energy sector. With Salesforce, we are equipping ourselves with tools to serve our customers better, strengthen internal processes, and scale our operations more efficiently."

Mint, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 2, Size: 14.90cm × 36.20cm

'India should boost oil, gas output for energy security'

Rituraj Baruah
rituraj.baruah@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

As geopolitical uncertainty spikes, India needs to boost domestic production of oil and gas, and accelerate electrification of industrial operations backed by coal and renewable power to achieve energy security, Spencer Dale, chief economist at energy major bp plc, said.


Spencer Dale, chief economist at energy major bp plc.

Speaking to reporters in the national capital on Monday on the bp Energy Outlook 2025, he said that countries dependent on energy imports also need to focus on energy efficiency.

"Increased geopolitical fragmentation will lead to greater energy differentiation and the point here is, how countries react will vary very significantly, depending on the nature of that country... If you see the case of China or indeed here in the case of India, about 85-90% of the oil you consume is imported, and nearly 50% of the natural gas you consume is imported. In a world where you're worried about those increasing geopolitical tensions, you'll want to reduce your imports of those, if you're able to," he said in response to a question on the geopolitical uncertainty and the likely impact on India.

"And so your natural instinct will be to try to consume less of oil and natural gas. How can you do that? One is by trying to produce more domestic oil and more domestic natural gas. And as you all know, bp is actively involved in producing natural gas. With Reliance, we produce about a third of the natural gas produced domestically. We're working with ONGC to try and help maintain oil production. So, one is increased production on domestic oil, domestic natural gas," Dale added.

Spencer also spoke of electrification of processes which would include industries and mobility, to reduce the import dependence for oil and gas.

"The second one is trying to electrify as many processes that you possibly can. Then produce that electricity with either a combination of domestic coal and with renewables. So that push towards more domestic energy leads to sort of a shift in fuel mix."

For an extended version of this story, go to livemint.com.

Millennium Post, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 10, Size: 22.73cm × 20.80cm

India's oil demand to outpace all other countries through 2050

India is 3rd-largest oil importer, consumer & 4th-largest LNG importer

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: India's oil demand will rise more than those of any other country through 2050 on the back of its fast growing economy, and will account for over 12 per cent of the global energy market, BP chief economist Spencer Dale said Monday.

India is the world's third-largest oil importing and consuming nation, and fourth-largest LNG importer.

Its oil demand is projected to grow from 5.4 million barrels per day to 9.1 million bpd by 2050 while natural gas consumption more than doubles to 153 billion cubic meters from 63 bcm.

At a conservative 5 per cent economic growth rate per year between 2023 to 2050 - double the rate of growth of the global economy - the country's primary energy consumption grows strong. By 2050, India will account for 12 per cent of the world's demand, up from 7 per cent in 2023, he said.

"When we look ahead, India is the fastest-growing energy market in the world," he said unveiling BP's Energy Outlook 2025. "So when we think about what's driving global energy, India is at the heart of that process."

The outlook gives projections under two scenarios - 'Current Trajectory' and 'Below 2-Degree' that depicts an energy future aligned with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius.

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Highlights

- At conservative annual economic growth rate of 5% from 2023 - 2050 - double the growth rate of global economy - India's primary energy consumption grows strong
- By 2050, India will account for 12% of global demand, up from 7% in 2023, BP chief economist Spencer Dale said
- China, Dale said, is one of the fastest growing major economies in the world. India is growing more quickly

"Energy demand increases in all scenarios driven by robust economic growth and rising prosperity," he said.

The Outlook projects renewables growing strongly driven by solar and wind but coal remaining dominant. "In current trajectory, coal remains India's largest source of energy, with its share in the energy mix staying above 40 per cent in 2050. However, in Below 2-Degrees, coal's share drops sharply to 16 per cent."

India's consumption of natural gas increases in both scenarios, growing on average by 1-3 per cent per year to 2050. India's oil demand would make up for 10 per cent of global oil consumption.

Renewable energy becomes the largest source of primary energy in 2050 in Below 2-Degrees, and the second largest in Current Trajectory.

Electricity plays an increasingly important role in meeting India's energy needs. In 2023 around 20 per cent of energy was consumed in the form of electricity.

By 2050, this grows to over 30 per cent in Current Trajectory and to below 50 per cent in Below 2-Degrees.

China, Dale said, is one of the fastest growing major economies in the world. India is growing more quickly.

"India is one of the fastest growing energy markets in the world. Its demand for energy is growing more quickly than anywhere else, and it is going to need more of all types of energy," he said adding while the share of renewable sources such as solar and wind grows, fossil fuels will continue to stay.

On India targeting 500 gigawatts of non-fossil electricity capacity by 2030, he said, "In our Current Trajectory, it (capacity) is just a little bit shy of that, but it meets it within the year or two after that."

The achievements by 2030 too are "quite remarkable", he said.

Asked about geopolitics and increasing trend of weaponization of energy, he said increased geopolitical fragmentation will lead to greater energy differentiation and how countries react will vary.

For countries like India which are heavily reliant on imports to meet its energy needs, the focus would be on reducing imports and increasing domestic production.

Asked about peak demand, he said, "India's oil demand continues to grow all the way out to 2050... natural gas demand also increases substantially, almost doubling by 2050."

In a world wanting to do a rapid, deep decarbonisation, oil and natural demand across the world would need to start to fall. "In India, oil continues to grow (in such a scenario) through the early part of the 2030s and it plateaus around six and a half million barrels a day and then starts to decline," he said adding natural gas also continues to grow through this decade and then starts to decline.

He hastened to add that this was a "sort of very hypothetical scenario" of the world wanting to decarbonise quickly.

India's import dependence remains "pretty high" in both of these scenarios, he said.

This because domestic production grows, it doesn't grow sufficiently quickly to meet the growth in demand.

Millennium Post, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 10, Size: 3.92cm × 19.71cm

ONGC set to invest ₹8,110 crore to develop 172 onshore wells in Andhra

HYDERABAD: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is set to invest Rs 8,110 crore for onshore development and production of oil and gas from 172 wells in eight PML (petroleum mining lease) blocks in Andhra Pradesh.

A committee under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has recommended Environmental Clearance for the project in a meeting held last month.

"The estimated project cost is Rs 8110 crore. Capital cost of EMP (Environment Management Plan) would be Rs. 172 crore and recurring cost for EMP would be Rs. 91.16 Crores per annum. Industry proposes to allocate Rs. 11 crores for commitments made in Public Hearing," Expert Appraisal Committee said in the minutes of the meeting.

While recommending the EC, the committee directed the ONGC to comply with all the environmental protection measures and safeguards proposed in the documents submitted to the Ministry.

All the recommendations made in the EIA/EMP in respect of environmental management, and risk mitigation measures relating to the project shall be implemented. PTI

Business Line, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 3, Size: 18.94cm × 13.31cm

ONGC to invest ₹8,110 crore to develop 172 onshore wells in AP

Press Trust of India
Hyderabad

The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is set to invest ₹8,110 crore for onshore development and production of oil and gas from 172 wells in eight petroleum mining lease (PML) blocks in Andhra Pradesh.

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It further said that as committed, no well would be set up within 10 km from the eco-sensitive area of Coringa Wildlife sanctuary as per the NOC issued in May, and no pipelines or its part shall be laid on the forest land/protected area without prior permission/approval from the competent authority.

INBRIEF

ONGC to invest ₹8,110 cr. on 172 onshore wells in A.P.

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Business Standard, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 4, Size: 9.13cm × 11.14cm

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Pioneer, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 11, Size: 29.84cm × 14.68cm

India's oil demand to outpace all other countries through 2050

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
n New Delhi

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For countries like India which are heavily reliant on imports to meet its energy needs, the focus would be on reducing imports and increasing domestic production.

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He hastened to add that this was a "sort of very hypothetical scenario" of the world wanting to decarbonise quickly. India's import dependence remains "pretty high" in both of these scenarios, he said.

This because domestic production grows, it doesn't grow sufficiently quickly to meet the growth in demand.

EV prices to match that of petrol vehicles in 4-6 months: Gadkari

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
n New Delhi

Union Road Transport and Highways Minister Nitin Gadkari on Monday said the prices of electric vehicles (EVs) in India are expected to be on par with those of petrol-powered vehicles within the next four to six months.

The minister said India's dependence on fossil fuels is both an economic burden, as `22 lakh crore is spent annually on fuel imports and an environmental hazard, making clean energy adoption crucial for the country's progress.

"Within the next 4-6 months, the cost of electric vehicles will be equivalent to the cost of petrol vehicles," Gadkari said while addressing the 20th FICCI Higher Education Summit 2025.

Further, the minister said, "Within five years, our target is to make India's automobile industry the number 1 in the world," the minister said.

"When I took charge as transport minister, the size of the Indian automobile industry was `14 lakh crore.

The size of the Indian automobile industry now is `22 lakh crore," Gadkari added.

Presently, the size of the US automobile industry is `78 lakh crore, followed by China (`47 lakh crore) and India (`22 lakh crore). Gadkari pointed out that farmers have earned an additional `45,000 crore by producing ethanol from corn.

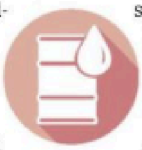
Morning Standard, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 10, Size: 9.50cm × 16.59cm

'India must boost domestic oil output, electrification to cut import dependence'

RAKESH KUMAR @New Delhi

INDIA needs to increase domestic oil production and electrify as many processes as possible—generating that electricity from domestic sources—to mitigate risks posed by ongoing geopolitical uncertainties, said Spencer Dale, chief economist at BP Plc.

While presenting the BP Energy Outlook 2025, Dale highlighted that India imports about 85–90% of the oil it consumes. Oil demand in the country is projected to rise from 6 million barrels per day (mb/d) today to nearly 9 mb/d by 2050. Similarly, 45–50% of India's natural gas needs are met through imports. In an increasingly volatile world, Dale said, reducing import dependency becomes key for India's energy security.



"One way to achieve that is by increasing domestic output of oil and gas. BP—along with Reliance—produces a third of India's domestic natural gas. We are working with ONGC to support oil production," Dale added. "Another approach," he added, "is to electrify as many processes as possible and generate that electricity from domestic sources—both coal and renewables. This will help cut dependence on imports and ensure energy security."

Currently, India faces pressure for importing crude oil from Russia. The US imposed 25% additional sanctions on Indian exports, citing concerns that India's purchase of Russian crude, which indirectly funds the war in Ukraine. Recent Israel–Iran conflict and Houthi attacks in the Red Sea disrupted key shipping routes. India imports much of its oil from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE, with shipments passing through these regions. The disruptions have led to shipment delays, 20–30% increases in shipping costs, and rising oil prices, all of which are impacting India's economy.

Hindustan Times, Gurgaon, 07/10/2025
Page No: 5, Size: 17.57cm × 14.21cm

{ 2-YEAR DELAY }

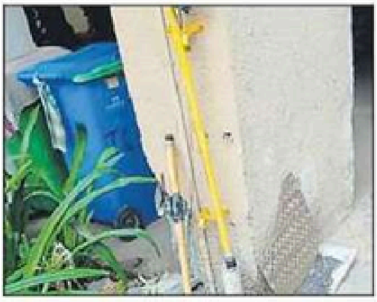
PNG delay forces Dwarka e-way residents to use gas cylinders

Mihika Shah
mihika.shah@hindustantimes.com

GURUGRAM: Nearly 200,000 residents living across housing societies along the Dwarka Expressway, particularly between Sectors 99 and 115, have been waiting for piped natural gas (PNG) connections for over two years.

Despite repeated appeals to authorities, a delay residents say has forced them to continue relying on gas cylinders, a familiar stopgap in many developing city clusters across India.

The responsibility for providing the connections lies with Haryana City Gas (HCG), but residents have alleged slow progress, poor communication, and lack of accountability. In contrast, cities like Noida and Delhi have already seen widespread PNG supply, highlighting Gurugram's lag in implementation, residents alleged.



Locals allege slow progress, poor communication. HT PHOTO

The delay stems from a long-standing dispute between gas distribution companies over licence demarcation in Gurugram, said residents. The dispute, which dated back to 2005, was resolved only in 2022, after which the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) assigned HCG responsibility for PNG connections in sectors 99 to 115.

"Initially, HCG made promises of excellent service, but many societies are still waiting for the service," said Sunil Sareen, a resident of Emaar Imperial Garden, Sector 102.

Kapil Chopra, chairman, HCG, said the company was actively working to expand the PNG network. "If a significant number of residents are interested in one sector, we can give it priority in supply," he said.

Economic Times, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 12, Size: 29.18cm × 21.88cm

Energy Demand to Taper Worldwide as Countries Prioritise Self-reliance: BP

India expected to cut down imports of oil and natural gas in its pursuit of self-reliance

Our Bureau

New Delhi: Rising geopolitical tensions will slow global trade and GDP growth, dampening energy demand worldwide and in India, as nations prioritise self-reliance over imports, said BP's chief economist Spencer Dale.

"If the world becomes more self-reliant, they will tend to have less international trade," said Dale. "If there's less international trade, that would tend to slow global economic growth because there's less chance for people to do trade specialization and there's less scope for new technologies to be quickly transferred around the world."

This year's BP Energy Outlook examines how increased geopolitical fragmentation could reshape energy demand, with the impact varying by country depending on the structure of their energy systems.

Demand for oil, natural gas and RE expected to drop broadly equally in India, as per BP report

For India, which imports nearly 90% of its oil and 50% of its gas, "you'll want to reduce your imports of those if you're able to," Dale said. "And so, your natural instinct will be to try to consume less of oil, and natural gas."

This would mean placing "increased emphasis on domestic oil and natural gas" production, he said. "And you try to electrify as many processes as you possibly can and then produce that electricity with a combination of domestic coal and renewables."

"For India, oil, natural gas, and renewable energy demand fall by broadly similar proportionate amounts (over next decade), offset by a greater share of coal in its energy mix," the Outlook noted.

For the US, a net energy exporter, the shift will look different with renewables losing share and fossil fuels gaining ground, according to the report.

China, meanwhile, will experience yet another dynamic. As a net energy importer but a global leader in low-cost green technologies, "China's increased preference for domestic energy increases the share of coal and renewable energy at the expense of imported oil and natural gas."

Russian firm Gazprom plans LNG venture in Kakinada

Top executives of Gazprom, Kakinada Seaports expected to meet this week

Rituraj Baruah &
Manas Pimpalkhare
rituraj.baruah@livemint.com

NEW DELHI: Gazprom, a Russian state-owned energy giant facing US sanctions, is in talks to build a 5 million tonne LNG regasification terminal at Kakinada port on India's east coast, as part of plans to invest in Indian ports and gas infrastructure.

Executives of Kakinada Seaports Ltd, Gazprom, and representatives of the Russian Federation embassy in New Delhi are expected to meet this week to discuss the modalities of the proposed $600 million investment, four people said.

"Gazprom is looking to invest in port and LNG assets in India. Currently, it is in talks to set up an LNG terminal at Kakinada port," one of them said.

"There is global interest in India's maritime space. Among them, Russian entities including Gazprom have been actively scouting for maritime and port assets in India," added an Indian government official aware of Gazprom's talks with Kakinada Seaports. All four people spoke on the condition of anonymity.

The move comes amid US sanctions and strained India-US ties. AFP

Gazprom's port infra ambitions come in the backdrop of Indian port operators including Adani Group barring vessels sanctioned by the US, the UK, and the European Union from their ports. The sanctions are related to Russia's war with Ukraine.

Gazprom's India plans may not have a major impact on India-US relations as New Delhi appears keen on big investments from Russia, said Sankalp Gurjar, assistant professor of geopolitics and geoeconomics at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. He pointed out that India has revived other partnerships with Russia recently, including defence acquisition plans.

India-US relations, meanwhile, remain strained over Washington's steep tariffs on Indian goods, including an additional 25% penalty for sourcing oil from Russia, even as New Delhi is looking to strike a landmark trade deal. "India has made it clear to the US that it would not budge to diktats. In this scenario, new business tie-ups and investments can be expected by Russian companies in India," Gurjar said.

Another legal expert said the US sanctions would not have an impact on Gazprom's plans for India or pose legal hurdles for the company's Indian partners.

"From an Indian law standpoint, there should be no explicit legal issue in the case of a likely investment by Gazprom," said Vaibhav Kakkar, a senior partner for cross-border transactions, regulatory and corporate laws, including securities, foreign exchange, at Saraf and Partners, a law firm.

"However, the proposed investment can face practical issues in terms of implementation and operations of the company as financiers having an exposure in the US and Europe, and other global service providers, may resist from dealing with them (Gazprom) given the sanctions imposed by the US," Kakkar added.

Although most of India's energy imports arrive at its western coast, India and Russia have been working to improve trade through the eastern coast via the Chennai-Vladivostok Maritime Corridor. Trade through this corridor improved after India and Russia in 2019 signed a memorandum of understanding to enhance maritime connectivity between the two port cities.

Gazprom's plan to expand in India also coincides with LNG investments returning to the US as Donald Trump, the country's president, focuses on fossil fuels. In the first nine months of 2025, the US dominated global investments in LNG terminals, accounting for about 90% of sanctioned capacity.

However, for Russian state-owned firms, India offers a safe market, said experts.

"If Gazprom is looking at investment in an LNG terminal in the country, it may be because India seems to be a safer investment destination for them compared to other countries as India has been resistant to global pressures in terms of energy procurement," said Prashant Vasisht, senior vice-president and co-group head, corporate ratings, Icra Ltd.

Kakinada Seaports chairman and managing director K.V. Rao declined to comment on Gazprom's proposal to develop an LNG terminal at Kakinada port. The Russian Federation embassy in New Delhi did not respond to queries mailed on 3 October. Queries emailed to Gazprom and Jayadev Polavarapu, managing director of Kakinada Infrastructure Holdings Pvt. Ltd remained unanswered.

Business Standard, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 4, Size: 9.23cm × 9.26cm

India's oil demand likely to rise to 9 mn bpd in 2050: BP

India's oil demand is expected to grow to nine million barrels per day (bpd) in 2050, accounting for 10 per cent of total global consumption, from five million bpd in 2023, said Spencer Dole, chief economist at global energy giant BP. Coal is likely to remain India's largest source of energy in BP's "current trajectory" scenario, with its share in total energy mix staying above 40 per cent in 2050 while dropping sharply to 16 per cent in "Below 2 Degree" scenario.

BS REPORTER

Navbharat Times, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 15, Size: 8.39cm × 17.12cm

भारत में बढ़ेगी ऑयल की डिमांड

NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली: साल 2050 तक भारत में ऑयल डिमांड किसी भी दूसरे देश से ज्यादा बढ़ेगी क्योंकि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी से बढ़ रही है। ब्रिटिश एनर्जी कंपनी BP के चीफ इकनॉमिस्ट स्पेंसर डेल ने सोमवार को यहां यह बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि साल 2050 तक ग्लोबल एनर्जी मार्केट में भारत की हिस्सेदारी 12% से ज्यादा होगी, जो 2023 में 7% थी। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में ऑयल डिमांड 54 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन से बढ़कर साल 2050 तक 91 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन होने का अनुमान है।

Business Standard Hindi, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 4, Size: 103.40cm × 39.37cm

सवाल जवाब

वित्त वर्ष 27 तक घरेलू गैस की मांग बढ़ेगी, कीमतों में आएगी कमी

देश का एकमात्र गैस एक्सचेंज, इंडियन गैस एक्सचेंज (आईजीएक्स) को उम्मीद है कि आने वाले वर्षों में घरेलू गैस की मांग में तेजी आएगी। साथ ही 2027 तक कीमतें नरम होकर 8 से 9 डॉलर प्रति मिलियन ब्रिटिश थर्मल यूनिट (एमबीटीयू) तक आ जाएंगी। आईजीएक्स के प्रबंध निदेशक और सीईओ, राजेश मेदिरत्ता ने शुभांगी माथुर के साथ बातचीत में कहा कि लंबे मॉनसून के कारण बिजली क्षेत्र से मांग कमजोर रहने के बावजूद एक्सचेंज पर कारोबार की मात्रा में मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष में 15-20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। संपादित अंशः

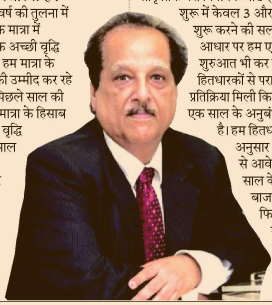
घरेलू गैस की मांग अब तक सुस्त रही है। मांग को लेकर आगे क्या अपेक्षाएं हैं?
घरेलू मांग निश्चित रूप से बढ़ेगी, लेकिन यह गैस की कीमतों पर भी निर्भर होगा। कीमतें अभी भी 12 से 13 डॉलर प्रति मीट्रिक मिलियन ब्रिटिश थर्मल यूनिट (एमएमबीटीयू) के स्तर से नीचे नहीं आ रही हैं। इसकी वजह से पिछले 6 महीने में खपत में वृद्धि नहीं दिखी है। आने वाले समय में कीमतों में नरमी आएगी, जिससे मांग बढ़ेगी। अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखें तो खासकर कतर और अमेरिका में द्रवीकरण क्षमता बढ़ रही है, जिस पर अंतिम निवेश निर्णय (एफआईडी) हो चुके हैं। 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नई द्रवीकरण क्षमताएं तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (एलएनजी) के लिए विकसित की जा रही हैं। हमें उम्मीद है कि 2026-27 में आपूर्ति अधिक होने से गैस की कीमतें कम होंगी।

गैस की कीमतों पर आपका क्या विचार है?
इस वर्ष (2025) में यह 11 से 13 डॉलर प्रति एमए-मबीटीयू की सीमा में होगा। 2026 में यह अभी भी दो अंकों में रह सकता है, लेकिन 2027 के बाद कीमत एक अंक में 8 से 9 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू रह सकती हैं।

किस क्षेत्र से गैस की मांग अधिक रहेगी?
लंबे मॉनसून के कारण इस साल बिजली की मांग सुस्त थी। इसलिए गैस की खपत में वृद्धि नहीं हुई। लेकिन आगे चलकर मांग बढ़नी चाहिए, क्योंकि सिटी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) और एलएनजी खंड बढ़ते रहेंगे। सीजीडी पहले से ही चल रहा है और कुल गैस की मात्रा में समग्र कमी के बावजूद इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की मांग वृद्धि है। सीजीडी सेग्मेंट अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर रहा है। एलएनजी की ढुलाई और एलएनजी बंकरिंग नए क्षेत्रों के रूप में आ सकते हैं। इससे मांग में वृद्धि होगी।

वित्त वर्ष 2026 में आईजीएक्स पर कारोबार को लेकर आपका क्या नजरिया है?
पहले छह महीनों में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में पहले ही 70 प्रतिशत अधिक मात्रा में कारोबार हो चुका है। यह एक अच्छी वृद्धि रही है। अगली छमाही में भी हम मात्रा के हिसाब से बेहतर कारोबार की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। वित्त वर्ष 2026 में हम पिछले साल की समान अवधि की तुलना में मात्रा के हिसाब से में 15 से 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं। इस साल पहली छमाही में हमने 5.5 एमएमएससीएमडी कारोबार किया है।

आपने हाल ही में आईजीएक्स पर 3 महीने और 6 महीने के अनुबंध शुरू किए हैं।



एक साल के अनुबंधों की शुरुआत कब हो रही है?
साल की शुरुआत में हमने 3 महीने और 6 महीने के अनुबंध शुरू किए। हमने एक साल का अनुबंध भी शुरू करने की योजना बनाई थी, लेकिन पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस नियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) ने शुरू में केवल 3 और 6 महीने के अनुबंध शुरू करने की सलाह दी। इसके अनुभव के आधार पर हम एक साल के अनुबंधों की शुरुआत भी कर सकते हैं। मार्च में हमने हितधारकों से परामर्श किया और प्रतिक्रिया मिली कि बाजार प्रतिभागियों को एक साल के अनुबंधों की भी आवश्यकता है। हम हितधारकों की सलाह के अनुसार अनुमोदन के लिए फिर से आवेदन करेंगे, जिसमें एक साल के अनुबंध भी होंगे। हम बाजार प्रतिभागियों के साथ फिर से परामर्श करने की योजना बना रहे हैं और फिर हम अक्टूबर के अंत तक एक साल के अनुबंधों के लिए पीए-नजीआरबी में फिर से आवेदन करेंगे।

आईजीएक्स पर शुरू किए गए अनुबंधों पर बाजार की कैसी प्रतिक्रिया रही है?
3 महीने, 6 महीने और लघु पैमाने पर तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस सहित नए अनुबंधों पर प्रतिक्रिया औसत रही है। हमने कुछ अनुबंध किए हैं, लेकिन यह और अधिक होना चाहिए था। इस बाजार खंड को अभी बढ़ना बाकी है।

कोई नया उत्पाद लाने की योजना बना रहे हैं?
हम कुछ उत्पादों पर काम कर रहे हैं। हम एलएनजी ट्रेडिंग पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं। हम एलएनजी एकत्री-करण पर भी काम कर रहे हैं।

ग्रीन सर्टिफिकेट लॉन्च करने में कोई प्रगति है?
हम कंप्रेस्ड बायोगैस के लिए ग्रीन सर्टिफिकेट पर काम कर रहे थे। हम पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय या पीएनजीआरबी से दिशानिर्देशों का इंतजार कर रहे हैं।

आईजीएक्स आईपीओ पर क्या अपडेट है?
हम इस पर काम कर रहे हैं।

Dainik Jagran, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 12, Size: 16.30cm × 15.00cm

2050 तक तेजी से बढ़ेगी भारत की तेल मांग

- उस समय तक वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजार में देश की हिस्सेदारी 12 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होगी
- प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 63 अरब घन मीटर से से बढ़कर 153 अरब घन मीटर होगी

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र: तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के दम पर भारत की तेल मांग 2050 तक किसी भी अन्य देश की तुलना में ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ेगी और वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजार में उसकी हिस्सेदारी 12 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होगी। भारत दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा तेल आयातक और उपभोक्ता है। इतना ही नहीं, वह चौथा सबसे बड़ा एलएनजी आयातक देश है।

बीपी के मुख्य अर्थशास्त्री स्पेंसर डेल ने सोमवार को कहा कि 2050 तक भारत की तेल मांग वर्तमान के 54 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन से बढ़कर 91 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन होने का अनुमान है, जबकि प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 63 अरब घन मीटर से दोगुनी से भी ज्यादा बढ़कर 153 अरब घन मीटर हो जाएगी। 2023 से 2050 के बीच प्रति वर्ष पांच प्रतिशत की आर्थिक विकास दर (जो वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि दर से दोगुनी है) का भी अनुमान रखा जाए तो देश की प्राथमिक ऊर्जा खपत तेजी से बढ़ेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि 2050 तक, भारत की वैश्विक मांग में हिस्सेदारी 12 प्रतिशत होगी, जो 2023 में सात प्रतिशत थी।

बीपी के ऊर्जा परिदृश्य 2025 का अनावरण करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि जब हम भविष्य की ओर देखते हैं, तो भारत दुनिया का सबसे तेजी से बढ़ता ऊर्जा बाजार है। इसलिए जब हम वैश्विक ऊर्जा को गति देने वाले कारकों के बारे में सोचते हैं तो भारत उस प्रक्रिया के केंद्र में है। यह परिदृश्य दो स्थितियों (वर्तमान स्थिति में या दो डिग्री सेल्सियस कम होने पर) के तहत अनुमान प्रस्तुत करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि मज़बूत आर्थिक विकास और बढ़ती समृद्धि के कारण सभी परिदृश्यों में ऊर्जा की मांग बढ़ती है। इस दौरान नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के तेजी से बढ़ने का अनुमान है, लेकिन कोयले से बनी बिजली अपनी जरूरत को बरकरार रखेगी। 2050 तक ऊर्जा मिश्रण में कोयले की हिस्सेदारी 40 प्रतिशत से ऊपर रहेगी।

ओ.एन.जी.सी. आंध्र प्रदेश में 8,110 करोड़ रुपए का करेगी निवेश

हैदराबाद (प.स.): तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम लिमिटेड (ओ.एन.जी.सी.) आंध्र प्रदेश में 8 पी.एम.एल. (उत्पादन खनन लाइसेंस) ब्लॉक में 172 कुओं से तेल एवं गैस के निकालने तथा तटवर्ती विकास के लिए 8,110 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने की तैयारी में है।

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक समिति ने पिछले महीने आयोजित बैठक में परियोजना के लिए पर्यावरणीय संबंधी मंजूरी देने की सिफारिश की थी। विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति ने बैठक के विवरण में कहा, ''परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 8110 करोड़ रुपए है। ई.एम.पी. (पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना) की पूंजीगत लागत 172 करोड़ रुपए होगी और ई.एम.पी. की आवर्ती लागत 91.16 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष होगी।

Veer Arjun, Delhi, 07/10/2025
Page No: 11, Size: 7.04cm × 22.67cm

ओएनजीसी आंध्र प्रदेश में 8,110 करोड़ का करेगी निवेश

हैदराबाद, (भाषा)। तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम लिमिटेड (ओएनजीसी) आंध्र प्रदेश में आठ पीएमएल (उत्पादन खनन लाइसेंस) ब्लॉक में 172 कुओं से तेल एवं गैस के निकालने तथा तटवर्ती विकास के लिए 8,110 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने की तैयारी में है। पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक समिति ने पिछले महीने आयोजित बैठक में परियोजना के लिए पर्यावरणीय संबंधी मंजूरी देने की सिफारिश की थी। विशेषज्ञ मूल्यांकन समिति ने बैठक के विवरण में कहा, परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 8110 करोड़ रुपए है। ईएमपी (पर्यावरण प्रबंधन योजना) की पूंजीगत लागत 172 करोड़ रुपए होगी और ईएमपी की आवर्ती लागत 91.16 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष होगी। उद्योग ने जन सुनवाई में की गई प्रतिबद्धताओं के लिए 11 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।