

## QUICKLY.

### **Torrent Power, JERA Co in 10 year LNG supply pact**



**Ahmedabad:** Torrent Power on Monday said it has signed a long-term sale and purchase agreement with Japan's JERA Co Inc for supply of up to 0.27 mtpa of LNG for 10 years, starting 2027. OUR BUREAU

# November crude oil imports from the US second-highest since 2022

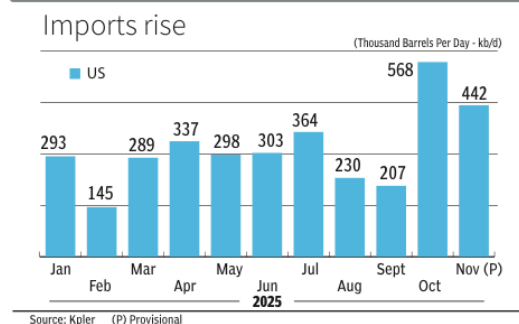
**WELL-OILED STRATEGY.** India has imported 316,000 b/d crude oil from the US in the current calendar year

**Rishi Ranjan Kala**  
New Delhi

India's crude oil imports from the US in November rose to the second-highest on record since 2022, as refiners diversified cargoes while balancing trade sensibilities. The US became India's fourth-largest crude oil supplier for the second consecutive month in November.

According to the global real time data and analytics provider Kpler, India's crude oil imports from the US stood at 442,000 barrels per day (b/d) on a provisional basis last month, a 100 per cent growth on an annual basis.

However, shipments declined more than 22 per cent



m-o-m. India imported 568,000 b/d in October, the highest on record since the Covid-impacted 2022. Last month's imports were the second-highest on record, which is also higher than the country's average shipments from the North American country. India has so far on

average imported around 316,000 b/d crude oil from the US in the current calendar year.

The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) data also showed rising US crude cargoes to India. For instance, during January-September, Washington's

cumulative crude oil exports stood at 2.89 million barrels per day (mb/d), which is a record high for the period, barring 2021 (3.43 mb/d).

## BROADER STRATEGY

Rising US share carries both strategic value and diversification strategies. Higher energy imports from Washington will help narrow India's trade deficit with the latter and fit into New Delhi's broader strategy of diversifying energy supply chains. The increase in crude trade also reinforces energy cooperation between India and the US.

Sumit Ritolia, Kpler's Lead Research Analyst for Refining & Modeling, told *businessline*: "These flows were almost certainly contracted before the recent US

sanctions on Rosneft and Lukoil, given the 45-55-day voyage time, meaning the spike was not sanctions-driven, but instead part of India's ongoing effort to diversify its crude slate and strengthen energy security."

He emphasised that the increase was primarily economics-led; favourable arbitrage window, wider Brent-WTI spread and muted Chinese demand made WTI Midland competitive on a delivered basis, but the November drop shows the limits of this opportunity.

"Looking at current export trends from the US to India, December (2025) crude imports are expected to fall further to 300-350,000 b/d, with levels likely easing towards 300,000 b/d thereafter," Ritolia anticipated.

# ‘We want to make it big in gensets fuelled by green energy’

## bl.interview

Suresh P Iyengar  
Mumbai

Kirloskar Oil Engines, a leading manufacturer of diesel engines and diesel generator sets, has been on a major transformation with a clear focus on green energy. The company has recently launched a slew of home-grown products and working on cutting-edge technology to make energy-efficient gensets. Rahul Sahai, CEO, Kirloskar Oil Engines, shared his thoughts on the company's business strategy and products development.

*Edited excerpts:*

### How is the demand for your products?

We are getting into custom-designed packaged power systems and taking on highly customised orders. We are getting good demand mainly in the healthcare, real estate, infrastructure and seeing green shoots in data centres segment too. The company has been using advanced materials, even aerospace-grade materials, for enclosures and gensets, an innovations that have not been done before.

We are continuously launching new products, particularly in the mid to high horsepower range. We are seeing very positive responses.

### Which sectors seek customised gensets?

In a large city like Bengaluru, an industry was set up 25-30 years ago on the outskirts but now they are surrounded by residential properties.

They needed a 2 MW genset but face issues due to sound and potential litigation from neighbours. These customers need the genset to be super silent — for example, 75 dB at 1 meter. We recently created a 2 MW genset delivering 75 dB at 1 meter — unheard of in the industry. This approach of bespoke engineered solutions sets us apart and customers value it.

### How is the demand for your new products?

Our launches are driven by gaps we see in the market. For ultra-low HP / low-kVA gensets, we redesigned platforms from scratch. One such platform is the GK550 — cost-optimised, reliable and meeting customer price expectations while outperforming many competing



We have set up a dedicated new energy segment. We work across fuels — hydrogen, hydrogen blends (hythane), methanol, ethanol, isobutanol and natural gas.

**RAHUL SAHAI,**  
CEO, Kirloskar Oil Engines



products. The Sentinel Series, aimed at the home standby market. Despite India being power-surplus, we still see 30-60 minute outages. The Sentinel, with modern aesthetics and a compact form factor, is aimed at households and small businesses.

We also launched the Optiprime range — multi-core power systems. We started with dual-core (two engines in a genset), and now we have quad-core and hexa-core (four and six engines). This concept existed in compressors but not in gensets. We are taking best practices from other industries and applying our engineering lens. All our products are de-

veloped in-house, with no reliance on adapted global technologies.

### What has been your role in the new energy segment?

We have set up a dedicated new energy segment. Not many know this, but we have an IP and patent on India's first hydrogen-engine-based genset. We work across fuels — hydrogen, hydrogen blends (hythane), methanol, ethanol, isobutanol, natural gas. Our ethanol and isobutanol engines were inaugurated by Nitin Gadkari recently. The demand for hydrogen gensets is yet to pick up. Hydrogen infrastructure does not yet exist. Hydrogen

is mainly used in chemical/pharma processes, not power generation. We have built our own electrolyser and shipped it, but it is not commercially scaled yet. We want to make it big in green energy fuelled gensets.

### Will you sell electrolyser with hydrogen genset together?

Absolutely. Our vision is to offer power products across conventional and alternate fuels, and also the technologies — like electrolysers — that enable fuel production. However, it is yet to go on commercial scale. Hydrogen economics will change only if policies like carbon taxation come into play. Most of the hydrogen-related work is happening where there is a chemical or pharma industry that requires hydrogen as part of their process. The electrolyser was built by us for commercial use. We have developed and sold it. However, it is still not a broad product launch.

### How is the demand for natural gas gensets?

Natural gas is far more popular in Western markets like the US, because the infrastructure and pipelines are

already in place. In India, the infrastructure for natural gas is still lagging. Diesel is available everywhere — natural gas is not.

In the US, natural gas is almost 40-50 per cent of the genset market and the rest is diesel. In India, less than 5 per cent is natural gas. But as availability increases, demand will rise. Another benefit of natural gas is that pilferage is almost non-existent, unlike diesel.

### What are your offering for solar and wind projects?

We are now focusing on microgrids for solar and wind. A microgrid includes solar, a genset, utility-scale energy storage.

The gensets, along with microgrid controller, can manage the entire ecosystem. We can also provide energy storage systems, solar systems and panels.

We have set up a project in our plant in Kagal. We are executing microgrid orders, including at remote defence locations.

We launched Optiprime, a product where multiple smaller gensets switch on/off instead of one large genset running continuously, offering emission benefits.

# Natural gas: Go short at ₹465, stop-loss at ₹500

**Akhil Nallamuthu**

bl. research Bureau

Natural gas futures, after gaining nearly 15 per cent last week, opened this week on the back foot. While it marked a high of ₹494.9 on Friday, it is now trading at ₹463 per mmBtu.

## COMMODITY

### CALL.

The prevailing price action indicates that the uptrend is strong.

However, since the contract has seen a sharp rally and that ₹500 is a potential hurdle, there might be a temporary drop in price.

The corrective decline might drag the contract to ₹375. At ₹362 lies the 50 per cent Fibonacci retracement level of the recent uptrend. Therefore, the price band of ₹362-375 is a support on the back of which the futures



could resume the rally, which could take it to ₹600.

If the support at ₹362 is breached, the price could drop further, possibly to ₹330.

Overall, we expect the contract to drop to ₹375 from the current level and then see another upswing.

### TRADE STRATEGY

For the near term, traders can short natural gas futures (December) as there is a good chance for a corrective decline. That is, short the contract at ₹465 with a stop-loss at ₹500 for a target of ₹375.

# Nov fuel demand at 6-month high

## PETROL LAGS

■ The growth in consumption of petroleum products was driven by demand for diesel and ATF



■ Diesel consumption rose **12.2% to 8.5 mn** tonne

■ ATF rose **1.9% to 788,000** tonne in November

**AUNIMA BHARADWAJ**  
New Delhi, December 8

**INDIA'S DEMAND FOR** refined petroleum products (auto fuels) hit a six-month high of 21.27 million tonne in November, data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) showed. The demand grew 5.4% from 20.16 million tonne in October. On an annual basis, the country's fuel consumption grew by 3%.

The growth in consumption of petroleum products was driven by growth in demand for diesel and aviation turbine fuel (ATF). While diesel consumption rose 12.2% to 8.5 million tonne from 7.6 million tonne in October, demand for ATF climbed 1.9% to 788,000 tonne. Consumption of petrol, however, registered a decline of 4% to 3.5 million tonne in November from the previous month.

Consumption of liquefied

petroleum gas (LPG) declined marginally by 0.3% remaining at 2.86 million tonne from October consumption levels.

The country's import of petroleum products stood at 29.8 million tonne during April-October, up by 1% from the same period of last fiscal, as per PPAC's latest data.

India's exports of petroleum products, however, remained muted at 37 million tonne during the seven month period.

For FY26, the country has projected its domestic petroleum product demand to reach a record 252.9 million tonne.

The country is the world's third-largest consumer and importer of crude oil. In recent years, India has become the largest buyer of Russian crude, owing to the discounts on Russian barrels after the West imposed sanctions on Moscow over its conflict with Ukraine.





# India's refining capacity rises marginally, key projects lag

## OUR CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI:** Despite remaining among the top refining hubs in the world, India's refining capacity growth during the past five years has not kept pace with expectations, the government told the Rajya Sabha on Monday. In a written reply to an unstarred question by Trinamool Congress MP Ritabrata Banerjee, Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas Suresh Gopi said India's total refining capacity stood at 258.1 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) as on April 1 this year.

While India is the fourth-largest refiner and the third-biggest consumer of crude oil globally, the expansion in refining capacity has been modest since 2020. In the last five years, capacity has increased from 248.4 MMTPA to 258.1 MMTPA, which is an addition of less than 10 MMTPA. That rapid scale-up has fallen behind schedule, though the government says India remains self-sufficient in refining and continues to be one of the largest global refining centres at a time when several of the smaller refineries around the world are shutting down.

The Centre has forecast that refining capacity in the country will reach 309.5 MMTPA by 2030, led by major expansion and greenfield projects. Various major refinery projects scheduled for completion have missed initial timelines. Projects include the HPCL Rajst-



**Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas Suresh Gopi said India's total refining capacity stood at 258.1 MMTPA as on April 1 this year**

han Refinery Limited (HRRL) along with expansion works at the Panipat, Numaligarh and Barauni refineries, each delayed for a variety of reasons. These include time-consuming statutory clearances, delays in land acquisition, technical feasibility tests and problems related to contracting. Describing refineries as highly capital-intensive and technologically complex installations with long gestation periods, the government said it is closely and regularly monitoring the progress of all delayed projects, which are now scheduled for completion under revised timelines.

The government maintained that the refining sector of India is well-positioned to meet the country's future fuel demand on emerging issues of import dependence and energy security due to slower capacity growth. It cited evolving consumption patterns and the impact of the energy transition as key factors shaping future requirements.

The greater use of compressed natural gas, biofuels including ethanol, electric vehicles, and shifting consumer preference would slow down growth in conventional fuel demand and ensure that the current and planned refining capacity is adequate.

The government also said that the country's energy security and the petrochemical sector are unlikely to be adversely impacted because of the current rate of capacity addition, as India continues to emerge as a major refining and export hub even as it pursues its goals of shifting to cleaner forms of energy.



## India's fuel demand hits six-month peak in November

India's fuel demand rose to its highest since May in November, climbing 3.0% from a year earlier, data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) showed on Saturday. Sales of petrol, totalled 3.52 million tonnes (mt), easing 4.1% from October but 2.6% higher than the same month last year. Diesel consumption jumped 12.2% month-on-month to 8.55mt in November, and was up 4.7% from a year earlier.

**REUTERS**

## JERA signs first long-term LNG export deal with Torrent Power

BLOOMBERG



**New Delhi:** Japan's top power generator JERA has signed its first long-term liquefied natural gas (LNG) export deal with Torrent Power to deliver 4 LNG cargoes annually for 10 years from 2027, the Japanese company said on Monday. Torrent Power will use the LNG, to be supplied on a delivered basis, for its 2,730 megawatt capacity of power plants in India and for sale to households, among others. **REUTERS**



# India free to buy crude from any source: Russia

ARCHIS MOHAN

New Delhi, 8 December

Two days after Russian President Vladimir Putin concluded his visit to India, during which he assured that Moscow would remain a reliable energy supplier, the Kremlin on Monday said that India, as a sovereign nation, is free to buy oil from sources it deems beneficial. It expressed confidence that New Delhi would continue to prioritise its economic interests.

Putin's assurances to Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday, along with the Kremlin's comments on Monday, come amid expectations in both New Delhi and Moscow that a peace deal over Ukraine might be imminent. Such a development could pave the way for the White House to revoke the 25 per cent tariff it has imposed on India for its purchase of Russian oil.

"India, being and remaining a sovereign nation, carries out foreign trade operations and purchases energy resources where it is beneficial for itself," Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov told reporters in the context of last Friday's summit between Putin and Modi in New Delhi. "As far as we understand, our Indian partners will continue this line to safeguard their economic inter-

ests," Peskov added when asked whether New Delhi will continue buying fuel from Moscow.

India has scaled down its share of Russian crude in its imports in recent weeks. In New Delhi, at his weekly media briefing, Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal was asked whether India would reduce its purchases of Russian crude. "Our energy sourcing depends on global market dynamics as well as the imperative to provide energy at affordable rates to our 1.4 billion people," Jaiswal said. "As for oil purchases by private companies, that is for them to decide based on commercial considerations, which, in turn, depend on global market dynamics," he added.

The Kremlin's economic aide Maxim Oreshkin told Russia's national broadcaster Channel 1 that Moscow "has long experience in evading sanctions, and if India is willing, we will find ways to supply crude".

In Beijing, China on Monday reacted positively to Putin's visit to India, framing the three countries as key players in the Global South. China said sound trilateral ties are conducive to both regional and global peace and stability, alongside the national interests of the countries involved. "China, Rus-

## Exercise discretion while travelling through China: Govt

India on Monday advised its nationals to be careful while travelling to or transiting through China, more than two weeks after a woman from Arunachal Pradesh was allegedly harassed at the Shanghai airport. New Delhi said it expected the Chinese authorities to provide assurance that Indian citizens transiting via Chinese airports would not be "selectively targeted and harassed". "We fully share your concern following the recent incident at Shanghai airport that you have cited," Ministry of External Affairs spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said at his weekly media briefing. PTI

sia, and India are emerging economies and important members of the Global South," Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Guo Jiakun said.

With inputs from agencies

# Indian cities can be expected to lead a boom in gas consumption

*A global softening of LNG prices and new domestic plans should catalyse greater use of this relatively clean source of energy*



**ANIL JAIN**  
is chairman, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

India's recent commitment to purchase 10% of its liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) imports over the course of a year from the US to meet the country's cooking-fuel needs heralds a wider policy approach. It marks the diversification of our petroleum product purchase basket away from traditional proximate sources in West Asia. The move comes amid ongoing negotiations between India and the US that seek to bring greater parity in trade between the two countries. While it remains to be seen whether the supplies work out cheaper, how do these gel with our medium-to-long-term energy priorities?

Broadly, any move away from our traditional suppliers must have strong commercial underpinnings, be it directly or indirectly by way of trade offsets in other sectors. From here on, we can expect an expansion in India's hydrocarbons trade with the US, especially since the latter has recently approved the setting up of many LNG export terminals.

Natural gas, however, remains a minor source of energy in India, at a little under 6% in our energy mix, while it accounts for a quarter of the global energy cauldron.

As much as natural gas purchases from the US will provide a strong negotiating handle, higher domestic consumption offers multiple co-benefits. These include a cleaner energy mix, savings in the national energy bill and enhanced energy security.

This is especially so since emissions from natural gas combustion are 20% lower than from diesel or petrol and 50% lower than coal's. Also, in energy equivalence terms, the landed price of LNG is 20% lower than that of crude oil. However, higher taxes and mark-ups by intermediaries raise the supply price at the consumption end in some cases. Secondly, domestic piped natural gas offers the convenience of being available 'on tap,' in contrast with LPG, a competing fuel, that requires an elaborate supply chain for filling and delivering cylinders.

On the supply side, there is cause for cheer on the domestic as well as the overseas front (the latter beyond US markets). Domestic prospects have vastly improved in the near term, thanks to recent gas finds in the Andaman Sea. Meanwhile non-US supplies are also expected to rise, given developments in European markets, which are weaning themselves off imports from Russia and setting up LNG terminals to source gas from the US. This switch-over process has also meant that vast gas discoveries in Russia lie stranded. Coupled with an American LNG export thrust, the global market for natural gas looks over-supplied in the medium term, with prices expected to soften.

Hence, going forward, natural gas imports from the US augur well for India, though this needs to be understood from a gas utilization perspective. How do the country's consumption sectors stack up in this regard?



The future scope of gas utilization in India's electricity sector is limited. Both coal-based power and renewable electricity are cheaper to produce. A role for electricity from gas-fired plants is at best limited to meeting peak demand or supplying it during off-solar hours. The latter is a diminishing role, since storage technologies such as batteries and hydro pumped storage facilities are scaling up to plug gaps in renewable supply.

In the case of fertilizer production, another major consumer industry, gas demand has saturated. Until new urea plants are conceived, we will not see incremental demand for gas as an input. In the near term, cheap urea imports are an option to cover shortfalls.

The potential for growth in consumption lies in other industrial sectors and city gas distribution (CGD); the latter includes gas used by household kitchens, commercial/small industries (within urban agglomeration limits) and transport systems. In the case of industry, consumption could rise provided there is climate-agenda driven impetus for this cleaner fuel to displace dirty fuels like fuel oil, naphtha, coal and pet coke. So far, this shift has been modest. Judicial action in the NCR of Delhi has helped mitigate sulphur and nitrogen oxide emissions by getting old diesel vehicles off the streets. More recently, Bombay high court directed the state to address pollution arising from transportation fuel use within Mumbai urban limits. A judicial nudge, hence, is a factor that could raise gas utilization. From a commercial standpoint, carbon markets, once implemented, could boost prospects of gas utilization by industries.

A softening in global LNG prices in 2026 would make gas more attractive, and given the low utilization rate of our LNG import terminals (currently below 50%), there is significant space for greater gas absorption if demand strengthens.

The CGD sector has seen feverish growth. Piped gas for cooking and compressed natural gas (CNG) for transportation have grown at a compound annual rate of 8% and 20% respectively over the last three years. CNG offers a low-carbon alternative to petrol and diesel, which dominate the country's transport sector. While electric mobility has taken large strides, the upfront cost of battery-run vehicles, range anxiety and patchy access to charging infrastructure remain adoption barriers.

Gas consumption for cooking, though, could see a growth spurt. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has signed agreements with various companies to connect 120 million homes by 2032 with piped LNG. These firms are laying out supply infrastructure within urban precincts with high population densities. This will displace a vast number of LPG connections and may reach rural areas too over time, where homes are served by LPG cylinders under the PM Ujjwala Scheme. While only 15 million homes have been connected thus far, its rollout could gain pace.

For the long term, a recent PNGRB study indicates that broadly, gas demand is expected to rise two-and-half times by 2040. Further, the CGD sector, which currently accounts for only 20% of consumption, is expected to become the largest consumer of gas, rising to 45% during this period.

*These are the author's personal views.*



## ONGC clarifies on vessel that capsized off Gujarat coast

State-owned explorer Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) on Monday clarified that the vessel that capsized during a survey assignment in Jambusar coast in Bharuch district of Gujarat was neither managed nor supervised by the company. It added that the personnel onboard were not ONGC employees either. "The personnel were engaged by Asian Energy Services for a survey assignment," ONGC said.



# Torrent Power inks pact with Japan's JERA for LNG supply

**PTI****NEW DELHI**

Torrent Power on Monday said it has inked a pact with Japanese firm JERA to get a supply of up to 0.27 MMTPA of LNG for 10 years, starting from 2027.

The LNG procured under this agreement will be strategically utilised by Torrent Power Ltd (TPL), including to operate its 2,730 MW combined cycle Gas-Based Power Plants (GBPPs) in India, to meet the country's rising power demand, support peak demand periods, and balance



renewables, a company statement said.

It will also support the Torrent Group's City Gas Distribution (CGD) arm - Torrent Gas Ltd's (TGL), growing requirement of LNG to ensure a reliable supply of gas for households, commercial and industrial consumers and CNG vehicles. According to the statement, TPL has signed

a long-term Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with JERA Co., Inc. (JERA), a global leader across the LNG value chain for supply of up to 0.27 MMTPA of LNG for a period of 10 years starting from 2027.

Taking advantage of softness in LNG prices, TPL, along with TGL, further intends to explore medium- and long-term LNG procurement in response to the growing demand from its GBPPs and CGD networks, respectively, aiming to enhance its portfolio diversity and reliably meet the energy supply needs of customers, it stated.





## City Gas Firms Race Ahead on CNG, Lag on Home Connections

**New Delhi:** India's city gas firms are racing ahead on lucrative CNG stations but slow on low-margin home connections, driven by both operational difficulty and the very different competitive landscape the two segments face.

City gas distributors have overshot their target for CNG stations by 44% but fallen short of household piped-gas connections by 57%. As of October-end, companies had connected a cumulative 15.7 million households against a target of 36.3 million, according to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) data. In contrast, they have built 8,406 CNG stations against a target of 5,855. Pipeline rollout too has lagged, with 301,247 inch-km laid compared with a target of 377,960.

Licences were awarded based on multi-year commitments to build CNG stations, connect homes and lay pipelines. Executives say that while CNG stations require investment and approvals, they are far more straightforward than the time-intensive process of entering neighbourhoods, securing permissions, building last-mile pipelines and installing household meters.

—Sanjeev Choudhary

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# बाधाएं दूर करेंगे भारत व रूस

गैर शुल्क बाधाएं दूर होने से एक साल में भारत से रूस को निर्यात दोगुना होने की संभावना

श्रेया नंदी

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसंबर

**भा**रत और रूस समुद्री उत्पाद, डेरी और पोल्ट्री सहित औषधि और कृषि क्षेत्रों में गैर-शुल्क बाधाओं को लेकर भारत की चिंताओं को दूर करने की दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं।

बहरहाल, भारत इन मुद्दों पर बीते एक साल से आवाज उठा रहा है। ये मुद्दे रूस के राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन की बीते सप्ताह भारत यात्रा के दौरान उठाए गए थे। इसके बाद इन कारोबारी बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए प्रयास तेज हुए। पुतिन के साथ उच्च स्तरीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल भी था और इसमें न केवल सरकारी स्तर पर बातचीत हुई बल्कि दोनों पक्षों के उद्योगों ने भी बातचीत की थी।

कृषि निर्यातकों को लंबी रूसी प्रमाणन और लिस्टिंग प्रक्रियाओं से संबंधित गैर-शुल्क बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। उधर फार्मास्यूटिकल निर्यातकों को यूरोशियन मानकों से संबंधित बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है जिनका पालन करना आवश्यक है।

अधिकारियों ने कहा कि कृषि निर्यात के मामले में रूस इकाइयों के पंजीकरण और निरीक्षण की प्रणाली का पालन करता है, जो बेहद धीमी रही है। रूसी अधिकारी निरीक्षण के लिए भारत में प्रतिष्ठानों का दौरा भी करते हैं। कुछ कमियों के मामले में निर्यातकों को नोटिस जारी किए जाते हैं और कुछ मामलों में इन नोटिसों में स्पष्टता की कमी होती है। वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी ने बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड को बताया, 'एक्सपोर्ट इंस्पेक्शन



## भारत तैयार हो तो रूस भेज ही देगा तेल

रूस ने सोमवार को कहा कि भारत एक संप्रभु राष्ट्र है और वह उन स्रोतों से तेल खरीदने के लिए आजाद है, जिन्हें वह लाभकारी मानता है। इसके साथ ही रूस सरकार ने पूरा भरोसा जताया कि भारत अपने आर्थिक हित सुनिश्चित करने की नीति पर कायम रहेगा। रूसी शासन मुख्यालय क्रेमलिन के प्रवक्ता दिमित्री पेंसकोव ने कहा, 'भारत, एक संप्रभु राष्ट्र के रूप में विदेशी व्यापार करता है और ऊर्जा संसाधन वहीं से खरीदेगा है, जहां से उसे लाभ मिलेगा।' ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि भारत पश्चिमी दबाव के चलते अपने तेल आयात में रूसी कच्चे तेल की हिस्सेदारी धीरे-धीरे घटा रहा है। क्रेमलिन के आर्थिक सहयोगी मक्सिम ओरेशिकन ने कहा, 'प्रतिबंधों को दरकिनार करने का रूस के पास लंबा अनुभव है। यदि भारत तैयार है, तो हम कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति जारी रखने का रास्ता खोज लेंगे।' **भाषा**

काउंसिल और रूस के कृषि नियामक के बीच समझौता होने के बावजूद पूरी प्रक्रिया में समय लगता है।' अधिकारी ने कहा, 'यदि आदर्श रूप से ऐसी प्रणाली अपनाई जाती है तो किसी भी भौतिक निरीक्षण की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिए। हालांकि पिछले कुछ महीनों में हम पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया को तेज करने में सफल रहे हैं - जो हमारे लिए सकारात्मक विकास है।'

फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस (फियो) के महानिदेशक व मुख्य कार्याधिकारी अजय सहाय ने कहा कि यदि व्यापार संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर कर लिया जाता है तो हम एक वर्ष में रूस को अपने निर्यात को दोगुना करने में सक्षम होंगे।

भारत और रूस ने शुक्रवार को 2030 तक संयुक्त 'आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम' पर सहमति व्यक्त की। इसमें मुख्य रूप से

रूस ने गैर-शुल्क बाधाओं और नियामक अड़चनों को दूर कर भारतीय निर्यात का विस्तार करके 100 अरब डॉलर के द्विपक्षीय व्यापार का लक्ष्य रखा है।

उपरोक्त अधिकारी ने कहा, 'संतुलित व्यापार के साथ 100 अरब डॉलर के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए रूस को भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। रूस से भारत का आयात पहले ही शीर्ष पर है व इसे और बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।' सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार भारत और रूस के बीच कुल व्यापार वित्त वर्ष 22 में 8.73 अरब डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 25 में 68.7 अरब डॉलर हो गया। इसका मुख्य कारण भारत का रूस से तेल खरीदना है।

वित्त वर्ष 22 में आयात 5.48 अरब डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 25 में 63.8 अरब डॉलर हो गया, जबकि निर्यात 3.5 अरब डॉलर से बढ़कर केवल 4.88

अरब डॉलर हुआ है। नतीजतन, व्यापार घाटा वित्त वर्ष 22 में 1.98 अरब डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 25 में 58.92 अरब डॉलर हो गया।

रूस के राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के बीच 23 वें भारत-रूस वार्षिक शिखर सम्मेलन के बाद संयुक्त बयान में कहा गया, 'दोनों पक्षों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि शुल्क और गैर-शुल्क व्यापार बाधाओं को दूर करना, लाइसेंसिंग में अड़चनों को दूर करना, कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देना, सुचारु भुगतान तंत्र सुनिश्चित करना, बीमा व पुनर्बीमा के मुद्दों के लिए आपसी स्वीकार्य समाधान खोजना और दोनों देशों के व्यवसायों के बीच नियमित बातचीत 2030 तक 100 अरब डॉलर के संशोधित द्विपक्षीय व्यापार लक्ष्य की समय पर उपलब्धि के लिए महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों में से हैं।'



## **भारत अपने लिए लाभकारी स्रोतों से तेल खरीदने को आजाद: रूस**

मॉस्को। रूस ने सोमवार को कहा कि भारत एक संप्रभु राष्ट्र है और वह उन स्रोतों से तेल खरीदने के लिए आजाद है, जिन्हें वह लाभकारी मानता है। इसके साथ ही रूस सरकार ने पूरा भरोसा जताया कि भारत अपने आर्थिक हित सुनिश्चित करने की नीति पर क़ायम रहेगा। अमेरिका ने रूस से तेल एवं पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खरीद जारी रखने के लिए भारत पर 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाया है। अगस्त के अंत में भारतीय वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के आयात पर कुल अमेरिकी शुल्क बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। रूसी शासन मुख्यालय क्रेमलिन के प्रवक्ता दिमित्री पेसकोव ने कहा, भारत, एक संप्रभु राष्ट्र के रूप में विदेशी व्यापार करता है और ऊर्जा संसाधन वही से खरीदेगा है, जहां से उसे लाभ मिलेगा।

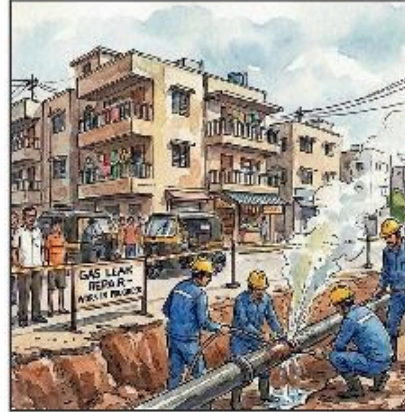


# IGL की पाइपलाइन से गैस रिसाव, हड़कंप मचा

■ NBT न्यूज, रेवाड़ी

सेक्टर-1 में इंड्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड (IGL) की पाइपलाइन से सोमवार सुबह गैस रिसाव होने से इलाके में हड़कंप मच गया। ढाई घंटे तक रिसाव होता रहा। जिस मकान के पास यह रिसाव हुआ, उसके साथ ही विधायक डॉ. कृष्ण कुमार का भी निवास है। सूचना मिलने के बाद कंपनी के कर्मचारी मौके पर पहुंचे गैस रिसाव को बंद किया।

जानकारी के अनुसार सोमवार सुबह करीब सात बजे मकान नंबर 237-238 के बीच PNG पाइप लाइन से तेजी से गैस रिसाव शुरू हुआ। इसकी गंध जैसे ही आसपास फैली तो लोगों ने घबराकर अपने घरों को बंद कर लिया और इसकी



AI Image

सूचना तत्काल कंपनी के कार्यालय को दी गई। 2 घंटे बाद कर्मचारी मौके पर पहुंचे। लेकिन उनके पास पर्याप्त उपकरण व साधन नहीं होने के कारण वे गैस रिसाव को नहीं रोक पाए। 10 बजे कंपनी की एक और टीम मौके पर पहुंची और रिसाव बंद किया।





## ‘भारत लाभकारी स्रोतों से तेल खरीदने को आजाद’

मॉस्को। रूस ने सोमवार को कहा कि भारत एक संप्रभु राष्ट्र है और वह उन स्रोतों से तेल खरीदने के लिए आजाद है, जिन्हें वह लाभकारी मानता है। इसके साथ ही रूस सरकार ने पूरा भरोसा जताया कि भारत अपने आर्थिक हित सुनिश्चित करने की नीति पर कायम रहेगा। अमेरिका ने रूस से तेल एवं पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खरीद जारी रखने के लिए भारत पर 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाया है। अगस्त के अंत में कुल अमेरिकी शुल्क बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया।