ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 6, Size:(9.52)cms X (16.25)cms.

Clean Cooking's Still Not Plug and Play

If kitchen is the heart of a home, clean cooking is what keeps it healthy. But it's not just about fresh ingredients and spotless utensils — it's also about keeping the air free from smoke and toxins. For many, that's a luxury. In India, around 500 mn people rely on polluting fuels like wood, biomass, dung cakes, crop residue and kerosene, leading to environmental and health issues.

India, like many developing nations, has launched clean cooking initiatives. Expanding piped natural gas (PNG) access is one such step, alongside promoting household biogas and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), which focuses on LPG connections. Yet, none have been effective in ensuring sustained clean-fuel use or fully replacing biomass. Despite GoI's ambitious push — the operational PNG pipeline network expanded from 15,340 km in 2014 to 24,945 km as of September 2024 — nearly a third of the licensed city gas distribution areas remain unconnected to the grid, hampering adoption. Major roadblocks include lack of last-mile infra and distance between pipeline tap-off points and authorised zones.

To boost uptake, India needs infrastructure investment, streamlined regulation, LPG distribution partnerships, and greater public awareness of clean cooking's health and environmental benefits. Yet, for a country as vast and diverse as India, there's no one-size-fits-all solution. Alongside PNG, biogas and PMUY, electric cooking must be part of the clean energy mix. A subsidy for induction stoves and the PM's endorsement of solar PV e-cookstoves signal that electric cooking could be the next frontier. The path to truly clean kitchens lies not in one technology but in offering flexible, region-specific solutions that make clean cooking a right, not a privilege.

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 4, Size:(19.84)cms X (15.17)cms.

HEEDING INDUSTRY DEMAND

Ministry Loses Clause in Draft Oil Rules to Gain Foreign Investors

Govt to no longer claim additional benefits made by oil cos due to a change in law

Sanjeev Choudhary

New Delhi: The oil ministry has revised its draft rules for oil and gas exploration, scrapping a provision that allowed the government to claim additional economic gains made by oil companies due to changes in law. The move accommodates an industry demand and seeks to attract foreign majors that have largely stayed away from India, where falling output and surging demand have pushed import dependence to 90% of consumption.

However, the government has retained the provision that allows companies to compensate themselves—by reducing their payout to the government — if a change in law diminishes their economic benefits.

In the previous draft, circulated in May, companies could seek compensation for reduction in economic benefits due to a change in law only if the impact exceeded $5 million. The ministry has now removed this threshold as well, following demands from a few companies. "Upon such a change in law, the lessee may with a prior written notice of at least 90 days, deduct such amounts which places the lessee in the same financial condition had there been no such change in law from dues payable by it to the relevant government," the revised rules draft states.

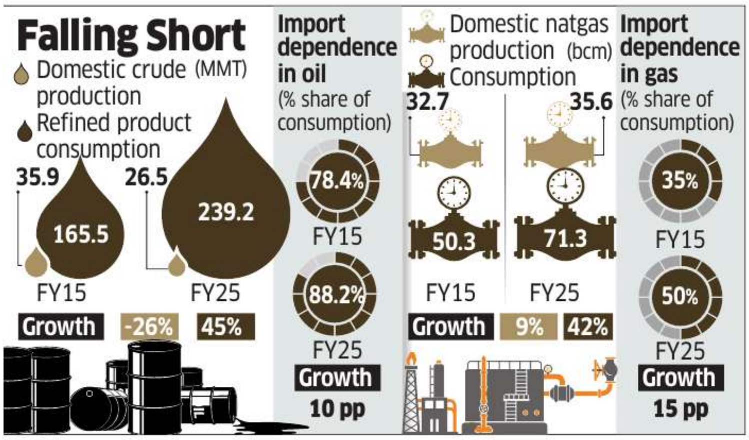
The earlier draft had also allowed the government to raise its levies or increase its share of revenue or profits to prevent companies from making additional economic gains as a result of a change in law.

The government is seeking to revamp the rules to attract foreign investors wary of India's unpredictable regulatory environment, which affects earnings in a sector already exposed to traditional geological and market risks, as well as emerging climate-related uncertainties. Global energy major ExxonMobil has been demanding protection against expropriation, neutral arbitration, and globally competitive returns that remain intact throughout the contract term. The revised rules address the issue of return stability for the industry, which was rattled by the imposition of a windfall tax on oil producers ONGC, Oil India, and Vedanta after the Ukraine war began in 2022.

The draft also permits neutral arbitration for foreign companies. For firms incorporated in India, however, the seat of arbitration will have to be New Delhi.

For global oil and gas majors, Indian basins are not among the most geologically attractive destinations. As a result, they are willing to invest in the country only if the fiscal terms are especially favourable. Some industry executives, however, argue that the revenue-sharing model adopted by India seven years ago remains unattractive to foreign majors, who prefer the profit-sharing model as it allows faster cost recovery.

The revised draft defines "change in law" as a change in taxes, duties, levies, cesses, fees, royalties, rent, charges or impositions under an Indian law payable by the lessee after the start of the petroleum lease.



Govt unveils more safeguards for investors in oil & gas sector

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, July 9

THE MINISTRY OF petroleum and natural gas has introduced an investor-friendly stabilisation clause in its draft Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025, under which holders of exploration and production rights will be be protected from adverse impacts of future legal or fiscal changes such as increase in taxes, royalties or other levies, via compensation or deductions.

Further, to reduce infrastructure duplication and encourage smaller players, the draft rules mandate that lessees declare underutilised capacity in pipelines and other facilities, and provide third-party access on fair terms, subject to government oversight. "Strengthening environmental stewardship, the draft introduces detailed requirements for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, establishes a regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage, and mandates site restoration funds with post-closure monitoring for a minimum of five years," said the Centre.

In terms of data governance, all operational data and physical samples generated during exploration and production will belong to the Government of India. Lessees can use this data internally, but any export or external use requires government approval, with confidentiality protections lasting up to seven years.

The draft rules also propose the creation of a dedicated adjudicating authority, not below the rank of joint secretary, empowered to enforce compliance, resolve disputes, and impose penalties. Additional provisions in the rules include clearer processes for lease mergers, extensions, and unitisation of reservoirs spanning multiple blocks, aimed at improving operational flexibility. "These reforms replace the outdated Petroleum Concession Rules, 1949 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, and follow the recent amendment of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. They are also timed to precede OALP Round X, India's largest-ever exploration and production bidding round," the government said. Alongside the draft rules, the oil ministry has released a revised model revenue sharing contract that aligns with the new framework. In a post on X, petroleum and natural gas minister Hardeep Singh Puri said the government is bringing in "a series of path-breaking policy reforms" to promote exploration and production (E&P). "These reforms, including the draft Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025, will significantly enhance the ease of doing business for our E&P operators," he added.

HARDEEP SINGH PURI,
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS MINISTER

Reforms including the draft Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 2025, will significantly enhance the ease of doing business for our exploration and production operators

ASIAN AGE, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 7, Size:(4.52)cms X (4.68)cms.

India to explore oil in 2.5 L sq km

FC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, JULY 9

India is set to explore more than 2.5 lakh square kms area under the open acreage licensing programme (OALP) Round X, minister of petroleum and natural gas, Hardeep Singh Puri, said on Wednesday.

"We are ready! For entering a new era of energy… In the field of oil and gas exploration and production, there are no longer obstacles, only possibilities," the minister said in a post on X, after attending a meeting of the Offshore Energy Cluster in Bergen, Norway.

The minister also met Kristian Sorensen, CEO of BW-LPG, which is the world's leading owner and operator of LPG vessels.

"The decision taken by government on the 'no go' area is not only enhancing the country's energy strength but also preparing India to lead a major transformation in energy sector," minister said.

MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 10, Size:(19.23)cms X (23.14)cms.

FOCUS ON PROMOTING EXPLORATION

'Draft PNG Rules aim to modernise upstream oil and gas framework'

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The Draft Petroleum & Natural Gas (PNG) Rules, 2025, aim to modernise India's upstream oil and gas framework with several major reforms -- key among them is the introduction of an investor-friendly stabilisation clause, designed to protect lessees from adverse impacts of future legal or fiscal changes, officials said on Wednesday.

Earlier, Union Petroleum and Natural Gas minister Hardeep Singh Puri said that the ministry is bringing in a series of pathbreaking policy reforms to promote exploration and production. "As part of our focus to accelerate oil & gas exploration under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, we are bringing in a series of pathbreaking policy reforms to promote exploration and production. These reforms, including the Draft Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules, 2025, will significantly enhance the ease of doing business for our E&P operators," he said.

The minister urged all stakeholders — industry leaders, experts, and citizens — to share their feedback on the Draft PNG Rules, the revised Model Revenue Sharing Contract (MRSC) and the updated Petroleum Lease format by July 17 at png-rules@dghindia.gov.in. The consultation process will culminate at Urja Varta 2025 scheduled at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, on July 17.

The stabilisation clause in the Draft PNG Rules is designed to protect lessees from adverse impacts of future legal or fiscal changes, such as increases in taxes, royalties or other levies, by allowing compensation or deductions, the ministry said.

To reduce infrastructure duplication and encourage smaller players, the draft mandates that lessees declare underutilised capacity in pipelines and other facilities, and provide third-party access on fair terms, subject to government oversight, it added.


FILE PIC

"For the first time, the draft rules permit operators to undertake integrated renewable and low-carbon projects — including solar, wind, hydrogen, and geothermal energy — within oilfield blocks, provided they meet safety standards and do not interfere with petroleum production," the ministry said.

Strengthening environmental stewardship, the draft introduces detailed requirements for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, establishes a regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage (CCS), and mandates site restoration funds with post-closure monitoring for a minimum of five years.

According to the ministry, in terms of data governance, all operational data and physical samples generated during exploration and production will belong to the Government of India.

"Lessees can use this data internally, but any export or external use requires government approval, with confidentiality protections lasting up to seven years."

The draft rules also propose the creation of a dedicated Adjudicating Authority, not below the rank of Joint Secretary, empowered to enforce compliance, resolve disputes, and impose penalties.

Additional provisions include clearer processes for lease mergers, extensions, and unitisation of reservoirs spanning multiple blocks, aimed at improving operational flexibility.

These reforms replace the outdated Petroleum Concession Rules, 1949 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959, and follow the recent amendment of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. They are also timed to precede OALP Round X, India's largest-ever exploration and production bidding round.

Alongside the draft rules, the ministry has released a revised Model Revenue Sharing Contract that aligns with the new framework, particularly regarding unitisation, merged lease areas, and infrastructure sharing obligations.

The revised Petroleum Lease format clarifies processes on lease relinquishment, reservoir extension and cancellation triggers, thereby providing greater operational certainty.

As Puri emphasised: "It has never been easier, faster and more profitable to explore oil & gas in India. We look forward to constructive engagement to shape a modern, investor-friendly regime."

Highlights

- Govt is 'bringing in a series of pathbreaking policy reforms to promote exploration and production'
- A Revised Model Revenue Sharing Contract that aligns with new framework has also been released

FREE PRESS JOURNAL, Mumbai, 10.7.2025
Page No. 6, Size:(2.98)cms X (10.86)cms.

Bakeries get extension up to July 28

Devashri Bhujbal
MUMBAI

The bakery owners got an extension up to July 28 to convert the bakeries using coal/wood to green fuels after the Bombay High Court's (HC) judgement, on Wednesday. The bakery owners' association had filed an application in the HC seeking an extension of time. The BMC had sent notices to 386 polluting bakeries to convert to PNG/electric by July 8.

Only 46 bakeries have converted to environment-friendly fuel so far and 28 are in the process of conversion. Of the remaining 312, one bakery has closed down and 311 bakeries are yet to start the conversion. The BMC was supposed to issue show cause notices to the defaulting bakeries. However, with the extension of the deadline, the civic body will not issue any notice.

The HC also slammed the state authorities, including the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) and BMC for their casual approach towards curbing the sources of air pollution.

HINDU, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 9, Size:(19.94)cms X (18.86)cms.

Delhi's refuelling ban: simple policy, but imprecise

Delhi's fuel-denial policy reflects urgency to act on air pollution, but rules alone won't deliver clean air

DATA POINT

Ajay S. Nagpure

On July 1, 2025, Delhi launched a policy: petrol vehicles older than 15 years and diesel vehicles older than 10 years were no longer allowed to refuel at city petrol stations. Over 500 petrol stations were fitted with Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras to identify non-compliant vehicles in real time. But implementation ran into trouble. Many ANPR systems could not accurately read high-security plates. Fuel station staff lacked training, and there was no integrated blacklist to share vehicle status across agencies. Drivers refuelled in neighbouring towns just outside Delhi's limits, bypassing enforcement.

The policy uses vehicle age as a proxy for emissions – simple to apply, but imprecise. Without fitness checks, odometer data, or emissions testing, age alone poorly reflects real-world pollution. Media reports have suggested that up to six million vehicles in Delhi might fall under the ban, but no official, disaggregated data exists. We don't know how many are still on the road, what fuel they use, or how far they travel.

To independently assess the policy's potential, we analysed vehicle registration records from the VAHAN portal for 2002 to 2025, covering all of Delhi's Regional Transport Offices. We cross-referenced this with resale platform listings to estimate how many older vehicles are still active. Travel survey data helped model typical daily distances by vehicle age. For pollution estimates, we used emission factors for particulate matter (PM2.5) from the Automotive Research Association of India, adjusted for Bharat Stage norms.

Our findings show that only 8% of Delhi's current vehicle fleet (about 7.5 lakh vehicles) are covered by the fuel restriction **(Chart 1).** This includes around 1.7 lakh two-wheelers, 3.5 lakh petrol cars, 1.8 lakh diesel cars, and 34,000 diesel commercial vehicles. Total PM2.5 emissions from Delhi's transport sector in 2025 – including both tailpipe and non-tailpipe sources – are estimated at 3,200 tonnes. If fully enforced, the policy could reduce this by approximately 8% of total in boundary and transboundary vehicle movement emissions **(Chart 2)**.

The projected impact is meaningful, but depends on sustained implementation. For a more sustainable solution, Delhi can learn from how other cities have tackled this challenge. Beijing paired diesel truck restrictions with scrappage incentives and retrofitting options. Tokyo enforced strict diesel standards while subsidising upgrades. Paris phased in low emission zones alongside public transit improvements and financial support for low-income users.

Delhi can also develop localised solutions. Vehicle exchange fairs, scrappage incentives, and legal interstate resale options could help owners retire older vehicles without hardship. Replacing the one-time lifetime road tax with annual conditional renewals would better align financial incentives with clean-air goals.

Public engagement is critical. A phased 12-18 month rollout with awareness campaigns would reduce confusion and build trust. A grievance portal could let citizens check compliance, contest errors, or seek exemptions.

Delhi should invest in scaling up environmentally sound scrappage centres and piloting retrofits like EV or hybrid kits. For small businesses, access to credit or vehicle replacement grants will be essential to avoid hardship.

Clean air doesn't stop at city borders. Vehicles move across Delhi, Noida, Faridabad, Gurugram, and Ghaziabad. A joint enforcement task force and emissions tracking platform would help standardise efforts across the region.

Past their prime?

The data is sourced from Google Mobility Insights and VAHAN portal

Chart 1: Distribution of on-road vehicles in Delhi by vehicle types and age groups in 2025. Our findings show that only 8% of Delhi's current vehicle fleet — about 7.5 lakh vehicles — are covered by the fuel restriction

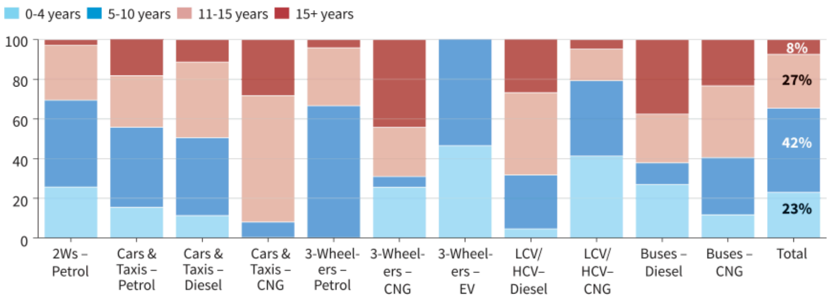
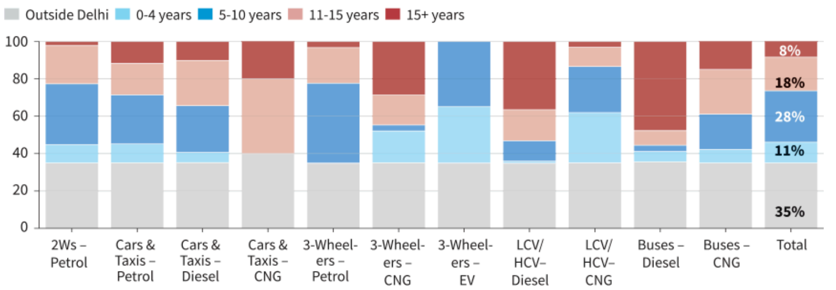


Chart 2: Estimated PM2.5 emissions in Delhi from different vehicle types and age groups in 2025. If fully enforced, the policy could reduce this by approximately 8% of total in boundary and transboundary vehicle movement emissions



Ajay S. Nagpure is urban systems scientist at the Urban Nexus Lab at Princeton University

DESHBANDHU, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 11, Size:(21.88)cms X (30.94)cms.

भारत ऊर्जा के एक नए युग में प्रवेश करने को तैयार : पुरी

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई (एजेंसियां)। केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने बुधवार को कहा कि दुनिया के सबसे बड़े ऑफशोर एनर्जी एक्सप्लोरेशन प्रयासों में से एक के रूप में, भारत ओपन एकरेज लाइसेंसिंग प्रोग्राम (ओएएलपी) के दसवें दौर के तहत 2.5 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर से अधिक एरिया में एक्सप्लोरेशन करने के लिए तैयार है।

केंद्रीय मंत्री पुरी ने सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म एक्स पर लिखा कि हम ऊर्जा के एक नए युग में प्रवेश करने के लिए तैयार हैं! ऑयल एंड गैस एक्सप्लोरेशन और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अब कोई बाधा नहीं, केवल संभावनाएं हैं। इस संबंध में, केंद्रीय मंत्री हरदीप पुरी ने नॉर्वे के बर्गेन में ऑफशोर एनर्जी क्लस्टर की एक बैठक में भाग लिया।

केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी द्वारा 'नो गो' एरिया पर लिया गया साहसिक निर्णय न केवल देश की ऊर्जा क्षमता को बढ़ा रहा है, बल्कि भारत को ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में एक बड़े बदलाव का नेतृत्व करने के लिए भी तैयार कर रहा है।

■ हरदीप पुरी ने नॉर्वे के बर्गेन में ऑफशोर एनर्जी क्लस्टर की बैठक में हुए शामिल

केंद्रीय मंत्री पुरी ने बीडब्ल्यू-एलपीजी के सीईओ क्रिस्टियन सोरेनसेन से भी मुलाकात की। यह एलपीजी वेसल की दुनिया की अग्रणी ऑनर और ऑपरेटर कंपनी है, जिसके पास 40 लाख सीबीएम से अधिक की कुल वहन क्षमता वाले वेरी लार्ज गैस कैरियर (वीएलजीसी) हैं।

केंद्रीय मंत्री हरदीप पुरी ने कहा कि यह कंपनी एलपीजी शिपिंग में अग्रणी कंपनियों में से एक है, जो भारत में एलपीजी आयात का 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। नॉर्वे की राजधानी ओस्लो में हुई हमारी बैठक में, हमने बीडब्ल्यू-एलपीजी और भारतीय ऊर्जा कंपनियों के बीच सहयोग को मजबूत करने के तरीकों पर चर्चा की।

RASHTRIYA SAHARA, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 8, Size:(18.22)cms X (18.57)cms.

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए मसौदा

- तेल और गैस ढांचे का आधुनिकीकरण करने का लक्ष्य
- नियम निवेशक स्थिरता, कारोबार में आसानी और डीकार्बोनाइजेशन पर केंद्रित
- मसौदे पर केंद्रीय मंत्री पुरी ने 17 जुलाई तक मांगे हितधारकों से सुझाव

सहारा न्यूज ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस क्षेत्र में सुधार के लिए नियमों को बेहतर करने को एक मसौदा तैयार किया गया है। इससे तेल एवं गैस अन्वेषण में तेज़ी लाने के प्रयास में अन्वेषण और उत्पादन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस नियम 2025 अन्वेषण और उत्पादन संचालकों के लिए व्यापार सुगमता को बढ़ाएंगे।

यह जानकारी केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने दी। उन्होंने इस संबंध में सभी हितधारकों, उद्यमियों, विशेषज्ञों और नागरिकों से पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस नियमों के सुधार के लिए 17 जुलाई तक सुझाव आमंत्रित किये हैं। सुझाव की यह प्रक्रिया 17 जुलाई को नई दिल्ली स्थित भारत मंडपम में आयोजित ऊर्जा वार्ता 2025 में समाप्त होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस नियम, 2025 के मसौदे का लक्ष्य कई बड़े सुधारों के साथ देश के अपस्ट्रीम तेल एवं गैस ढांचे का आधुनिकीकरण करना है। इनमें से एक प्रमुख सुधार निवेशक-अनुकूल स्थिरीकरण खंड का समावेश है, जो पट्टेदारों को भविष्य के कानूनी या वित्तीय परिवर्तनों, जैसे करों, रॉयल्टी या अन्य शुल्कों में वृद्धि, के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से बचाने के लिए बनाया गया है, जिसके लिए उन्हें मुआवज़ा या कटौती की अनुमति दी जाएगी। बुनियादी ढांचे के दोहराव को कम करने और छोटे खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए इस मसौदे में यह अनिवार्य किया गया है कि पट्टेदार पाइपलाइनों और अन्य सुविधाओं में कम उपयोग की गई क्षमता की घोषणा करें और सरकारी निगरानी के अधीन उचित शर्तों पर तीसरे पक्ष को पहुंच प्रदान करें।

मसौदा नियम पहली बार संचालकों को तेल क्षेत्र ब्लॉकों के भीतर एकीकृत नवीकरणीय और निम्न-कार्बन परियोजनाएं-सौर, पवन, हाइड्रोजन और भू-तापीय ऊर्जा सहित-शुरू करने की अनुमति देते है। बशर्ते वे सुरक्षा मानकों को पूरा करें तथा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन में बाधा न डालें।

DAINIK SAVERA, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 5, Size:(21.85)cms X (30.88)cms.

तेल एवं गैस अन्वेषण में तेजी के लिए बड़े नीतिगत सुधार : पुरी

- अब तेल क्षेत्र ब्लॉकों में सौर और हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं को भी मंजूरी
- पर्यावरण प्रबंधन होगा सख्त, उत्सर्जन पर कड़ी नजर

सवेरा न्यूज/आकाश द्विवेदी

नई दिल्ली, 9 जुलाई : प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत में तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में निवेश और अन्वेषण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने हाल ही में कहा कि पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस नियम, 2025 के मसौदे समेत नए सुधारों से उद्योग जगत के लिए व्यापार करना सरल होगा और निवेशकों का विश्वास बढ़ेगा। पुरी ने उद्योग जगत, विशेषज्ञों और नागरिकों से 17 जुलाई तक मसौदा नियमों पर सुझाव देने का आग्रह किया है।

यह परामर्श प्रक्रिया 17 जुलाई को नई दिल्ली स्थित भारत मंडपम में ऊर्जा वार्ता 2025 में पूरी होगी। मसौदा नियमों का उद्देश्य निवेशक-अनुकूल स्थिरीकरण खंड, एकीकृत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की अनुमति, पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन को सख्त बनाना, डेटा गवर्नेंस को मजबूत करना और पट्टेदारों के लिए तीसरे पक्ष को पाइपलाइन की क्षमता उपलब्ध कराने जैसे प्रावधानों के जरिये अपस्ट्रीम ढांचे का आधुनिकीकरण करना है। इसके साथ ही पहली बार संचालकों को ब्लॉकों के भीतर सौर, पवन और हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाएं शुरू करने की अनुमति होगी। मसौदा नियमों में ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन की निगरानी, कार्बन कैप्चर एवं स्टोरेज और साइट पुनर्स्थापना फंड को भी अनिवार्य किया गया है।

PUNJAB KESARI, Delhi, 10.7.2025
Page No. 3, Size:(17.36)cms X (26.27)cms.

2047 तक ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर भारत का लक्ष्य : पुरी

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने बुधवार को ऑस्ट्रिया के वियना में 9वें ओपेक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार को संबोधित किया।' तेल बाजार: ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, विकास और समृद्धि' विषय पर आयोजित सेमिनार में नेताओं, उद्योग विशेषज्ञों और पेशेवरों ने हिस्सा लिया। अपने संबोधन में हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने ओएएलपी राउंड-10 के तहत 2.5 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर खोलकर हाइड्रोकार्बन की खोज और ड्रिलिंग के लिए भारत की नई गति को रेखांकित किया।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस बड़े कदम के साथ और अंडमान सागर में गुयाना-स्तर के तेल क्षेत्र की खोज के करीब होने के साथ, भारत प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के गतिशील नेतृत्व में हाइड्रोकार्बन अन्वेषण का विस्तार करने के सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी प्रयासों में से एक कर रहा है। हमारा लक्ष्य 2025 तक अन्वेषण क्षेत्रफल को 0.5 मिलियन वर्ग किमी और 2030 तक 1.0 मिलियन वर्ग किमी तक बढ़ाना है।

उन्होंने कहा कि यह दृष्टिकोण प्रमुख नीतिगत सुधारों द्वारा समर्थित है, जिसमें एचईएलपी के तहत उत्पादन साझाकरण अनुबंध व्यवस्था से राजस्व साझाकरण मॉडल में बदलाव और हाइड्रोकार्बन परियोजनाओं में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को एकीकृत करते हुए पट्टा प्रबंधन, सुरक्षा और विवाद समाधान में सुधार के लिए ओआरडी अधिनियम 1948 में संशोधन शामिल हैं।