

MCM plans CBG plant in Nainwal village

PARVESH SHARMA ■
Gurugram

In a significant step towards sustainable waste management and renewable energy generation, the Municipal Corporation of Manesar (MCM) has announced plans to set up a compressed biogas (CBG) plant on 10 acres of land in Nainwal village.

The plant will convert organic and cattle waste into energy and organic manure, addressing long-standing challenges of rural waste disposal while creating economic opportunities for local communities.

MCM Commissioner Ayush Sinha shared details of the initiative, stating that Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) will invest between ₹90 and ₹100 crore in the establishment, operation and management of the plant.

The proposed facility aims to utilise cow dung and other biodegradable waste from municipal areas, cattle farms and agricultural fields to produce compressed biogas and high-quality compost.

post.

"This project will not only help manage solid waste more effectively but will also contribute to environmental cleanliness and the reduction of vector-borne diseases," Sinha said. "The gas produced will be made available for use in agriculture, promoting sustainable farming practices."

A formal proposal for the CBG plant is being prepared and will be submitted to the Haryana Government for approval. Sinha mentioned that the plan has already been discussed in a recent MCM house meeting and is receiving positive feedback from newly elected councillors.

As part of the groundwork, the corporation will conduct a detailed survey to assess the daily generation of waste from various sources, including municipal solid waste, cattle sheds, agricultural fields, cow shelters, private livestock owners and bulk waste producers. This data will help in designing the plant's capacity and logistics.

Notably, Manesar is currently grappling with the problem of unprocessed waste, with nearly 4,000 metric tonnes lying unattended at the Sector 6 dumping site. MCM has two designated waste dumping and processing locations, but the accumulation of organic waste continues to be a pressing issue.

The planned biogas facility is expected to be a game changer for waste management in the region, aligning with India's broader goals of promoting renewable energy and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

R&D? Rarely

Dependence in critical areas makes the nation vulnerable.

Strategic interest must prevail over economic sense

Germany's crude reserves are so small, they won't last three months in an emergency. So how did Hitler wage war for five years? By turning coal into petrol. Over 92% of the Luftwaffe's aviation fuel was synthetic. As the world grapples with China's rare earth curbs, there's a useful lesson here.

While the rare earths crisis that started with China's export curbs on April 4 may be blowing over – Trump announced on Truth Social yesterday, “Full magnets, and any necessary rare earths, will be supplied, upfront, by China” – it will have a once-bitten-twice-shy effect. Over the past few weeks, Western carmakers have considered producing cars minus some components that use rare earths. At home, Maruti's had to scale back production plans for its first EV due to a global shortage of rare earth magnets. As our second Op-Ed explains,



these magnets contain about 25% of a rare earth element called neodymium. It's one of the so-called 'light' rare earths that are available in India, but we don't produce enough of it because cheap Chinese supplies made investment in this area unattractive.

While you can make motors without rare earths, other devices like TV screens, computers and MRI machines can't do without them. That's why India needs to build a large rare earths industry. And with the world's fifth largest rare earth reserves, it's well-placed to do so. Likewise, it needs to end its dependence on China for 70% of active pharmaceutical ingredients or APIs, because while buying from the cheapest supplier makes economic sense, it's a strategic risk.

The aim must be to reduce dependence because dependence, especially in critical products, is vulnerability. About 90% of our crude is imported. An electric future will take care of that, but not if it means 100% dependence on China for lithium batteries. To find alternatives – like Germany's WW-II 'synfuels' – we need big investments in R&D, which is not our strong suit. As a nation, we invest only 0.6% of our \$4tn GDP in research. China invests 2.4% of \$18tn, US 3.5% of \$29tn. And our private sector is even stingier, accounting for only a third of the national R&D spend, as against 70% in US and S Korea. The rare earth crisis is a brief distraction, the real issue is India's rare investment problem, and it needs national attention now.

Flex-fuel drive: Ministry seeks lower GST on crude ethanol

Demand Comes Amid Review Of Tax Structure By Finmin

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: At a time when the Centre and states are discussing the rationalisation of the GST structure, road transport minister Nitin Gadkari, according to a source, has sought a reduction in the levy on crude ethanol from 18% to 5% to boost the manufacturing and sale of flex-fuel vehicles.

At present, GST on ethanol used for blending with petrol under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme is 5%. Sources said Gadkari suggested parity in the GST rate for both crude ethanol and the green fuel used for blending in petrol. Currently, around 400 fuel pumps sell 100% ethanol, but demand remains muted.

“Why will people go for these vehicles if the price of crude ethanol is equal to or more than that of petrol? Hence there is a need to bring down the

Reduction Sought **From 18% To 5%**

➤ Crude ethanol attracts 18% GST while ethanol used for blending with petrol sees 5% levy

➤ Ministry suggests parity in GST rate for both

“Why will people go for these vehicles if the price of crude ethanol is equal to or more than that of petrol? Hence there is a need to bring down the GST rate

— A SOURCE



➤ Centre and states have taken up a holistic review of the GST structure

➤ At least two GoMs, having representatives from states, were set up, but their recommendations were not seen to be complete

➤ A third group of ministers is tackling the issue of cesses as the compensation

GST rate,” a source said.

The suggestion for lower taxes comes at a time when the Centre has taken up a holistic review of the GST structure, instead of limiting it to a select set of goods and services such as life and health insurance. Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman and a team of officials at the Centre are looking at

the issue in detail before they present the proposals and seek to evolve a consensus.

At least two groups of ministers, comprising representatives from the states, were set up, but the suggestions made by them were not seen to be complete. A third group of ministers is tackling the issue of cesses as the compensation

cess is due to end in March.

While there is reluctance from state finance ministers to tinker with the four slabs of 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%, there is growing demand from industry that rationalisation is the need of the hour, given that there are several items on which classification concerns have emerged since the regime kicked in eight years ago.

Besides, the structure is such that almost two-thirds of the collections come from the 18% slab, although a majority of the items are in the 5% bracket, which yields very little revenue. In the past, there have been discussions around merging the 12% and 18% slabs and putting items in these two brackets at 15-16%. While it will result in some revenue loss, there could also be a political challenge given that items in the 12% bracket will see a higher levy.

Oil rallies as Trump doubts Iran talks

Oil prices rallied as US President Donald Trump signalled skepticism over talks with Iran and confidence in a trade deal with China. WTI rose as much as 2.6% to the highest since early April. Trump told the New York Post he's "less confident" about whether he can convince Tehran to agree on shutting down its nuclear programme. Crude has dropped this year as trade concerns hurt the appetite for risk assets. BLOOMBERG

ADNOC Weighs BP's Gas Assets in Global Push

Bloomberg

Abu Dhabi's main oil company is evaluating whether it can buy some of BP's key assets should the embattled British firm decide to break itself up or come under pressure to divest more units, according to people with knowledge of the matter.

Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. has been internally studying the prospects for acquiring some BP assets and has held initial consultations with bankers, the people said, asking not to be identified because the discussions are private. It is also considering partnering with another bidder to split some of the assets, they said.

ADNOC is most interested in BP's LNG and gas fields, rather than taking over the entire company, though it has also considered that option, the people said. ADNOC, one of the most active dealmakers in recent months, recently started an international unit called XRG PJSC, which is on the hunt for gas and chemicals deals as it targets an \$80 billion enterprise value.

Any deal is likely to be pursued through XRG, some of the people said. ADNOC or XRG could also look at BP's fuel retailing business, according to the people.

ADNOC referred questions to XRG, which declined to comment. The company's plans are still under consideration and it may also decide not to bid for any assets at all, the people familiar with the situation said. BP also declined to comment.

BP has been battling a prolonged underperformance stemming in large part from its previous focus on a net zero strategy. Chief executive officer Murray Auchincloss is trying to reset that with a pivot back to oil and gas, and promises to sell assets. Other oil companies have been running the numbers on BP, whose market value has slid by a third in just over a year to below \$80 billion.

ADNOC isn't interested in BP's oil production assets or refineries, the people said. That makes the option of buying all of BP unattractive, they said. The political risks associated with taking over the storied British company outright is also likely to deter ADNOC, according to the people familiar with its internal thinking.

Some of that risk played out last year when a



firm with ties to UAE deputy prime minister Sheikh Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan ran into trouble in its effort to buy the UK's Telegraph after the country announced plans to block foreign states from owning newspapers. However, Abu Dhabi-based entities have recently started to dip into British assets, indicating that tensions between the two could be starting to thaw.

Another hurdle for a full takeover of BP would be funding. Even for cash rich ADNOC—which also has the ability to tap billions of dollars from the debt market—the price tag would still be huge, given it would have to pay entirely in cash since it doesn't have publicly traded stock.

ADNOC and BP have a long history of working together on projects. The London-headquartered company helped discover oil in Abu Dhabi more than half a century ago, and is a minority shareholder in ADNOC's largest onshore field which produces the company's benchmark Murban crude.

BP last year agreed to take a 10% stake in a LNG plant under construction in the emirate, and has a joint venture to develop gas in Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean region.

ADNOC's unit XRG in May said it aims to become one of the world's top integrated gas companies over the next decade, with a big jump in LNG capacity totaling 25 million tons a year.

Co had initiated consultations with bankers, may partner with another bidder to split some of the BP's assets, says source

SECOND CO TO WITHDRAW ISSUE THIS WEEK AFTER PFC

IOC Calls Off Bond Issue, Hopes to Get Finer Pricing

Receives bids worth ₹9,830 cr, but decides to take advantage of liquidity in system

Alekh Angre & Rozebud Gonsalves

Mumbai: Indian Oil Corporation called off its bond issue on Wednesday despite receiving an overwhelming response, hoping to get a finer price for its five bonds in the coming days with increased liquidity in the banking system and lower rates, market participants said.

The triple A-rated bond issue, with base size of ₹1,000 crore and a greenshoe option to retain an additional ₹2,000 crore, received bids worth ₹9,830 crore.

Bids worth ₹3,100 crore were at 6.51%, yet IOC decided to wait for finer pricing.

ET has reviewed a copy of the bid book.

The five-year government paper closed at 6.11%, implying that the company could have closed the issue at a spread of 50 basis points above the sovereign paper of similar maturity. Corporate bonds are priced at a spread over government bond yields.

Another state-owned issuer REC Ltd on Wednesday raised ₹1,922.5 crore by offering its AAA



Rate Stories

Rates of corp bonds before and after the MPC (%)

AAA PSU	5-Jun	10-Jun
2-Year	6.5	6.5
5-Year	6.63	6.72
10-Year	6.85	6.97

bonds maturing in four years and six months at 6.70%.

IOC is the second company to withdraw its bond issue this week. On Monday, PFC had withdrawn its ₹2,000-crore zero-coupon bond issue, likely because investors were seeking higher yields than what the company was willing to pay.

The Reserve Bank of India last week reduced policy rate by 50 basis points to 5.5% and cut the cash reserve ratio (CRR) for banks by 1%, which will infuse ₹2.5 lakh crore in phases from September onwards. This, along with a surplus liquidity of ₹2.61 lakh crore in the banking system, is encouraging several companies to tap the bond market.

Continued on ►► Smart Investing

IOC Calls Off Bond Issue, Hopes to Get Finer Pricing

►► From ET Markets Page 1

However, recent cancellation of bond issuances underscores a clear disconnect between issuers and investors, said Venkatakrishnan Srinivasan, managing partner at Rockfort Fincap, a fixed income institutional advisory firm.

"Issuers, buoyed by the recent outsized rate cuts, are seeking finer pricing. However, the reversal in yields across tenors following the initial post policy rally and driven by the RBI's change in stance has made investors more cautious," Srinivasan said. "While demand remains strong, investors are unwilling to compromise on yields in an evolving rate environment with steady

supply, and many prefer to wait and watch how system liquidity plays out in the coming days," he added. Short-term corporate bond yields have reversed to pre-policy levels mainly because of the change in the monetary policy stance to 'neutral' from 'accommodative'.

After the policy announcement, between June 5 and June 10, yields on AAA-rated public sector undertaking bonds, which are seen as proxy to sovereign papers, increased from 6.63% to 6.72% for the 5-year maturity and from 6.85% to 6.97% for the 10-year paper in the secondary market.

These levels serve as indicators for bidding in the primary issuances.

RIL, NAYARA PROFIT FROM MARKET DISTORTION

Pvt Fuel Retailers Gain Mktshare as PSUs Refuse to Lower Prices

State-run cos keen to offset losses incurred on LPG sales to households

Sanjeev Choudhary

New Delhi: Private fuel retailers Reliance Industries and Rosneft-backed Nayara Energy are profiting from a market distortion created by state-run companies' refusal to cut pump prices, even as international fuel prices have fallen sharply.

Crude prices are down 20% year-on-year, petrol by 14% and diesel by 17%, yet domestic pump prices remain frozen. This has resulted in windfall margins for both state-run and private-sector fuel retailers.

Reliance Industries and Nayara Energy are using these margins to undercut state-run firms by up to ₹3 per litre, steadily eroding their market share in the retail petrol and diesel business, according to industry executives. In April-May, the private sector's share of diesel sales increased to 11.5%



from 9.6% a year earlier. In petrol, the share increased to 10% from 9%.

At the same time, in the bulk diesel business, state-run and private suppliers were locked in a fierce battle, of-

fering fuel at steep discounts to retail prices—highlighting just how much room there is to cut prices in a truly competitive market, according to executives. State-run Indian Oil Corporation regained significant share from private players in the bulk diesel segment during April-May.

State-run firms are reluctant to reduce pump prices, multiple executives said, as they want to use the expanded margins from petrol and diesel to offset losses incurred on LPG sales to households. The government regulates LPG prices and is expected to compensate state-run firms for losses when the fuel is sold below market rates. However, in 2024-25, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum, and Bharat Petroleum suffered a combined loss of ₹41,266 crore on LPG sales and received no compensation. Private fuel retailers, by contrast, do not bear such LPG-related losses.

Short natural gas if it breaches the support of ₹296

Akhil Nallamuthu

bl. research bureau

Natural gas futures have lost about 7 per cent so far this week and are currently hovering around ₹303 per mmBtu. That said, the chart shows that it has been charting a horizontal trend recently.

The June contract has been fluctuating between ₹296 and ₹330 for nearly a month. Early this week, the contract fell off the resistance at ₹330.

COMMODITY CALL.

Note that a falling trendline and the 50-day moving average coincide at ₹330, making it a strong barrier. If the current decline leads to natural gas slipping below



the support at ₹296, the outlook could turn bearish. In this case, the contract could drop to ₹270 and ₹250, notable support levels.

On the other hand, if it recovers and breaks out of ₹330, there is a resistance immediately at ₹350. A breach of this could lift the contract to ₹385.

TRADE STRATEGY

Stay out for now. Short natural gas futures if it breaches the support of ₹296. Target and stop-loss can be ₹270 and ₹310 respectively.



In 11 yrs, ethanol production capacity jumps 'over four-fold'

MPOST BUREAU

AHMEDABAD: India's ethanol production capacity has jumped more than four times in the last 11 years of the Modi government to 1,810 crore litres annually with the help of favourable policy initiatives, according to a senior official.

With an enhanced installed production capacity, the blending of ethanol with petrol has surged to nearly 19 per cent from 1.53 per cent in 2013, leading to huge saving in foreign exchange -- more than Rs 1.10 lakh crore -- as well as benefits to sugarcane and foodgrain farmers.

A senior official from the Department of Food and Public Distribution in the central government said till 2013, ethanol distillation capacity in the country was only 421 crore litres. However, the official highlighted that the ethanol production capacity in the country has reached 1,810 crore litres, thanks to policy changes, including interest subsidy to set up manufacturing facilities.

Natural gas usage to more than double by 2040: PNGRB study

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA ■ New Delhi

India's natural gas consumption is likely to rise by close to 60 per cent by 2030 and more than double by 2040, on the back of rise in usage of the fuel as CNG in automobiles and for cooking and industrial purposes, according to a study by oil regulator PNGRB.

Consumption of natural gas, which is used to produce electricity, make fertilizer or turned into CNG for running automobiles and piped to household kitchens for cooking, is expected to rise from 187 million standard cubic metres per day in 2023-24 to 297 mmscmd by 2030 under 'Good-to-Go' scenario, the study by Petroleum and Natural Gas

Regulatory Board (PNGRB) said.

'Good-to-Go' scenario assumes moderate growth and developments based on current trends and commitments.

Consumption of natural gas is projected to rise to 496 mmscmd by 2040 under the same scenario.

Under the 'Good to Best' scenario that considers accelerated progress, favourable policy implementation, and enhanced investments leading to higher-than expected growth, consumption could rise to 365 mmscmd by 2030 and 630 mmscmd by 2040.

"India's energy demand is expected to keep growing. Natural gas being a convenient, clean and cheap (alternative) with respect to other fossil fuels is likely to grow," it said.

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PTI

NEW DELHI

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**Natural gas use to
more than double
by 2040: Study**



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FE BUREAU & AGENCIES



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PTI

NATURAL GAS USAGE TO INCREASE 60% BY 2030, SAYS PNGRB

FC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, JUNE 11

India's natural gas consumption is expected to rise by close to 60 per cent by 2030 and more than double by 2040, a government survey said.

As per a study by oil regulator Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), consumption of natural gas is likely to rise from 187 million standard cubic metres per day in 2023-24 to 297 mmscmd by 2030. The consumption of natural gas is projected to rise to 496 mmscmd by 2040.

The government is aiming to raise the share of natural gas in the country's primary energy basket to 15 per cent by 2030, from current 7 per cent.

It also pointed out that power sector consumption would also inch up to 35.7 mmscmd in 2030.

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2040 तक दोगुनी से अधिक होगी : पीएनजीआरबी अध्ययन

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा)। भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2030 तक करीब 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी और 2040 तक यह दोगुनी से अधिक हो जाएगी। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार, वाहनों, खाना पकाने और औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों में प्राकृतिक गैस का ईंधन के उपयोग बढ़ना इसकी मुख्य वजह होगी।

अध्ययन में कहा गया कि प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2023-24 में 18.7 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन से बढ़कर 2030 तक 29.7 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान है। इसका इस्तेमाल बिजली उत्पादन, उर्वरक उत्पादन या मोटर वाहन के लिए सीएनजी में परिवर्तित करने और खाना पकाने के लिए पाइप वाली रसोई गैस (पीएनजी) के लिए होता है।

गुड-टू-गो परिदृश्य में मौजूदा रुझानों और प्रतिबद्धताओं के आधार पर मध्यम वृद्धि और विकास की बात

कही गई है। इसी परिदृश्य के तहत 2040 तक प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत बढ़कर 49.6 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। गुड-टू-बेस्ट परिदृश्य के अंतर्गत 2030 तक खपत 36.5 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन और 2040 तक 63 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन तक बढ़ सकती है। गुड-टू-गो परिदृश्य नरम वृद्धि की बात करता है जबकि गुड-टू-बेस्ट में तेज वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। इसमें कहा गया, भारत की ऊर्जा मांग में वृद्धि जारी रहने के आसार हैं। प्राकृतिक गैस अन्य जीवाश्म ईंधनों की तुलना में सुविधाजनक, स्वच्छ एवं सस्ता (विकल्प) है। इसलिए इसकी मांग में वृद्धि होने के आसार हैं। दोनों परिदृश्यों में, शहरी गैस वितरण (जिसमें मोटर वाहन को सीएनजी बेचना और घरेलू रसोई एवं उद्योगों तक ईंधन पहुंचाना शामिल है) से मुख्य मांग 2030 तक 11 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है।



भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2040 तक दोगुनी से अधिक होगी

सवेरा न्यूज/एजेंसी नई दिल्ली, 11 जून : भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2030 तक करीब 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी और 2040 तक यह दोगुनी से अधिक हो जाएगी। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार, वाहनों, खाना पकाने और औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों में प्राकृतिक गैस का ईंधन के उपयोग बढ़ना इसकी मुख्य वजह होगी। अध्ययन में कहा कि प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2023-24 में 18.7 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रतिदिन से बढ़कर 2030 तक 29.7 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

2040 तक दोगुनी होगी प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2030 तक करीब 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी और 2040 तक यह दोगुनी से अधिक हो जाएगी। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार, वाहनों, खाना पकाने और औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों में प्राकृतिक गैस का ईंधन के उपयोग बढ़ना इसकी मुख्य वजह होगी।

अध्ययन में कहा गया कि प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2023-24 में 18.7 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन से बढ़कर 2030 तक 29.7 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान है।

इसका इस्तेमाल बिजली उत्पादन, उर्वरक उत्पादन या मोटर वाहन के लिए सीएनजी में परिवर्तित करने और खाना पकाने के लिए पाइप वाली रसोई गैस (पीएनजी) के लिए



होता है। 'गुड-टू-गो' परिदृश्य में मौजूदा रुझानों और प्रतिबद्धताओं के आधार पर मध्यम वृद्धि और विकास की बात कही गई है।

इसी परिदृश्य के तहत 2040 तक प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत बढ़कर 49.6 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 'गुड-टू-बेस्ट' परिदृश्य के अंतर्गत 2030 तक खपत 36.5 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन और 2040 तक 63 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन तक बढ़ सकती है। 'गुड-टू-गो' परिदृश्य नरम वृद्धि की बात करता है जबकि 'गुड-टू-बेस्ट' में तेज वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

इसमें कहा गया, 'भारत की ऊर्जा मांग में वृद्धि जारी रहने के आसार हैं। प्राकृतिक गैस अन्य जीवाश्म ईंधनों की तुलना में सुविधाजनक, स्वच्छ एवं सस्ता (विकल्प) है।

पेट्रोलियम ईंधन से अंडमान निकोबार का जनजीवन रोशन

■ विनोद श्रीवास्तव

पोर्ट ब्लेयर। एसएनबी

पेट्रोलियम ईंधन से अंडमान निकोबार का जनजीवन रोशन हो रहा है। बिजली उत्पादन, परिवहन और घर की रसोई तक के लिए पेट्रोल, डीजल और एलपीजी ही सब कुछ निर्भर है। इसके लिए इंडियन ऑयल एकमात्र पेट्रोलियम की आपूर्ति करता है। यही कारण है कि दिल्ली हरियाणा के बाद सबसे ज्यादा पेट्रोलियम ईंधन की खपत अंडमान निकोबार में है। हालांकि यहां पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत देशभर में सबसे कम है।

अंडमान निकोबार में स्थित इंडियन ऑयल के बॉटिलिंग टर्मिनल के प्रबंधक मुख्य प्रबंधक राकेश कुमार का कहना है कि पहले हम इंडियन को और फिर आयल को तरजीह देते हैं ताकि इस द्वीप की ऊर्जा संबंधी ईंधन की आपूर्ति निरंतर होती रहे। उन्होंने बताया कि यहां की आबादी करीब 4.30 लाख के है लेकिन यहां रोजाना 92 हजार लीटर पेट्रोल और करीब 52000 लीटर डीजल की खपत

होती है। इससे सामान्य वाहन परिवहन, पानी के जहाज और हेलीकॉप्टर और हवाई जहाज के लिए ऊर्जा ईंधन की जरूरत पूरी होती है। यहां तक की रोजाना 5 लाख लीटर डीजल से जनसेट चलाए जाते हैं जिससे पूरे द्वीप पर बिजली आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित होती है। सरकार की योजना है कि आने वाले समय पर यहां एक गैस

आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन इकाई की स्थापना की जाए। इसके लिए एनटीपीसी अपनी इकाई यहां लगाने की प्रक्रिया में है जहां से करीब 150 मेगावाट विद्युत उत्पादन किया जा सकेगा। लेकिन इसके लिए गैस की आपूर्ति

बिजली का उत्पादन भी डीजल से ही, रोजाना पांच लाख लीटर डीजल की खपत

पेट्रोल, डीजल और एलपीजी आपूर्ति को संभाले हैं इंडियन ऑयल

दिल्ली, हरियाणा के बाद डीजल-पेट्रोल की सर्वाधिक खपत अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप में

देश में सबसे सस्ता डीजल-पेट्रोल अंडमान-निकोबार में

भी इंडियन ऑयल को करनी होगी क्योंकि यहां अकेली यह कंपनी है जो पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को आपूर्ति करती है।

उन्होंने बताया कि इंडियन ऑयल यहां हल्दिया और परदीप पोर्ट से पेट्रोल, डीजल और एलपीजी की आपूर्ति पानी के जहाज के जरिए करता है। द्वीप पर पाइपलाइन के जरिए और वाहनों से

पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की आपूर्ति की जाती है। दिल्ली और हरियाणा में आबादी और वाहनों की संख्या अधिक है इसलिए वहां पेट्रोल और डीजल की खपत ज्यादा है लेकिन अंडमान निकोबार में कम आबादी होने के बावजूद यहां

डीजल पेट्रोल और की मांग अधिक है क्योंकि यहां सब कुछ पेट्रोलियम ईंधन पर ही निर्भर है। पेट्रोलियम ईंधन की मांग को देखते हुए यहां एक नये टर्मिनल को बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

अंडमान निकोबार में 1 लाख 29 हजार एलपीजी कनेक्शन है जिनमें से 14 हजार कनेक्शन उज्जवला योजना के तहत है। यहां स्थित इंडियन ऑयल के बॉटिलिंग प्लांट से प्रतिवर्ष 10 लाख एलपीजी सिलेंडर की आपूर्ति की जाती है जो कि अपने आप में एक रिकॉर्ड है। यहां की पारिस्थितिक स्थितियों के कारण सबसे अधिक उपयोग एलपीजी सिलेंडर होता है। उज्जवला लाभार्थियों का कहना है कि जब से उन्हें यह कनेक्शन मिला है तब से उनकी जिंदगी आसान हो गई है, नहीं तो उन्हें खाना बनाने के लिए लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता था। यहां प्रति वर्ष 7 लाख से अधिक पर्यटक भी आते हैं। उनकी वजह से यहां होटल और रेस्टोरेंट में भी एलपीजी सिलेंडर की मांग अधिक रहती है।

मोदी सरकार के ग्यारह साल में एथनॉल उत्पादन क्षमता चार गुना से ज्यादा हुई

अहमदाबाद। अनुकूल नीतिगत पहल की मदद से नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार के पिछले 11 वर्षों में भारत की एथनॉल उत्पादन क्षमता चार गुना से अधिक होकर 1,810 करोड़ लीटर सालाना हो गई है। एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने यह जानकारी दी। बढ़ी हुई स्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता के साथ, पेट्रोल के साथ एथनॉल का मिश्रण वर्ष 2013 के 1.53 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर लगभग 19 प्रतिशत हो गया है, जिससे विदेशी मुद्रा में भारी बचत यानी 1.10 लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की बचत हुई है। साथ ही इससे गन्ना एवं खाद्यान्न किसानों को लाभ हुआ है। केंद्र सरकार में खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने कहा कि वर्ष 2013 तक देश में एथनॉल डिस्टिलेशन क्षमता केवल 421 करोड़ लीटर थी।

अधिकारी ने कहा कि विनिर्माण सुविधाएं स्थापित करने के लिए ब्याज

सब्सिडी सहित सरकार द्वारा नीतिगत बदलावों की बदौलत देश में एथनॉल उत्पादन क्षमता 1,810 करोड़ लीटर तक पहुंच गई है। अधिकारी ने कहा कि वर्ष 2013 तक ओएमसी (पेट्रोलियम विपणन कंपनियों) को एथनॉल की आपूर्ति केवल 38 करोड़ लीटर थी, जबकि नवंबर से अक्टूबर तक चलने वाले - एथनॉल आपूर्ति वर्ष (ईएसवाई) 2013-14 में मिश्रण स्तर 1.53 प्रतिशत था।

अहमदाबाद में एक कार्यक्रम में अधिकारी ने कहा, ईंधन ग्रेड एथनॉल का उत्पादन और ओएमसी को इसकी आपूर्ति 2013-14 से 2023-24 तक 18 गुना से अधिक बढ़ गई है। केंद्र की ब्याज सब्सिडी नीति की मदद से गुजरात में कई एथनॉल संयंत्र स्थापित किए गए हैं। ईएसवाई 2023-24 में, ओएमसी द्वारा 707 करोड़ लीटर एथनॉल मिश्रित किया गया है, जिससे 14.60 प्रतिशत मिश्रण प्राप्त हुआ है।

अधिकारी ने कहा कि वर्तमान 2024-25 ईएसवाई में 25 मई तक, 18.74 प्रतिशत मिश्रण प्राप्त करके लगभग 548 करोड़ लीटर एथनॉल मिश्रित किया गया है। पिछले 11 वर्षों के दौरान, अनाज आधारित भट्टियों सहित चीनी मिलों/भट्टियों द्वारा उत्पन्न कुल राजस्व का लगभग दो लाख करोड़ रुपए रहा है, जिसमें से 1.22 लाख करोड़ रुपए केवल गन्ना आधारित भट्टियों द्वारा उत्पन्न राजस्व है। पेट्रोल के साथ मिश्रित एथनॉल (ईबीपी) कार्यक्रम कच्चे तेल पर आयात निर्भरता को कम करने, विदेशी मुद्रा का संरक्षण करने, कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करने और कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्यों के साथ शुरू किया गया था। केंद्र सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को पूरे देश में लागू कर रही है, जिसमें पेट्रोलियम विपणन कंपनियां एथनॉल के साथ मिश्रित पेट्रोल बेचती हैं।

पीएनजीआरबी अध्ययन

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2040 तक दोगुनी से अधिक होगी

भारत में प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2030 तक करीब 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ेगी और 2040 तक यह दोगुनी से अधिक हो जाएगी। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस विनियामक बोर्ड (पीएनजीआरबी) के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार, वाहनों, खाना पकाने और औद्योगिक उद्देश्यों में प्राकृतिक गैस का ईंधन के उपयोग बढ़ना इसकी मुख्य वजह होगी। अध्ययन में कहा गया कि प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत 2023-24 में 18.7 करोड़ मानक घनमीटर प्रति दिन से बढ़कर 2030 तक 29.7 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान है। इसका इस्तेमाल बिजली उत्पादन, उर्वरक उत्पादन या मोटर वाहन के लिए सीएनजी में परिवर्तित करने और खाना पकाने के लिए पाइप वाली रसोई गैस (पीएनजी) के लिए होता है। गुड-टू-गो परिदृश्य में मौजूदा रुझानों और प्रतिबद्धताओं

प्राकृतिक गैस अन्य जीवाश्म ईंधनों की तुलना में सुविधाजनक, स्वच्छ एवं सस्ता (विकल्प) है। इसलिए इसकी मांग में वृद्धि होने के आसार हैं। दोनों परिदृश्यों में, शहरी गैस वितरण (जिसमें मोटर वाहन को सीएनजी बेचना और घरेलू रसोई एवं उद्योगों तक ईंधन पहुंचाना शामिल है) से मुख्य मांग 2030 तक 11 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है।



के आधार पर मध्यम वृद्धि और विकास की बात कही गई है। इसी परिदृश्य के तहत 2040 तक प्राकृतिक गैस की खपत बढ़कर 49.6 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन पर पहुंचने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। गुड-टू-बेस्ट परिदृश्य के अंतर्गत 2030 तक खपत 36.5 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन और 2040 तक 63 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन तक बढ़ सकती है। गुड-टू-गो परिदृश्य नरम वृद्धि की बात करता है जबकि गुड-टू-बेस्ट में तेज वृद्धि के ध्यान में रखा जाता है। इसमें कहा गया, भारत की ऊर्जा मांग में वृद्धि जारी रहने के आसार हैं। प्राकृतिक गैस अन्य जीवाश्म ईंधनों की तुलना में सुविधाजनक, स्वच्छ एवं सस्ता (विकल्प) है। इसलिए इसकी मांग में वृद्धि होने के आसार हैं। दोनों परिदृश्यों में, शहरी गैस वितरण (जिसमें मोटर वाहन को सीएनजी बेचना और घरेलू रसोई एवं उद्योगों तक ईंधन पहुंचाना शामिल है) से मुख्य मांग 2030 तक 11 करोड़ मानक घन मीटर प्रति दिन तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है।