

GEOPOLITICAL INSTABILITY & POLICY REVERSALS IN KEY MARKETS

Green hydrogen: Govt, industry bullish, but demand falters amid global headwinds

AGGAM WALIA
NEW DELHI, JUNE 19

STAKEHOLDERS IN India's nascent green hydrogen sector remain bullish that the alternate fuel "is going to be big", but weak export demand — driven by geopolitical instability and policy reversals in key markets — is slowing down the pace of expansion.

At an industry event on Thursday, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) Secretary, Santosh Kumar Sarangi, said, "One key factor, from an entrepreneur's perspective, is market visibility. That market — due to a variety of reasons such as geopolitical tensions and policy backtracking by some governments, including the US where the IRA (Inflation Reduction Act) is stalled — has created some skepticism about whether this transition will move forward."

The IRA, widely seen as the most significant net-zero carbon emissions intervention in the US, is under threat from President Donald Trump's proposed "Big Beautiful Bill", currently up for Senate consideration. It includes production tax credits meant to incentivise the deployment of low-carbon hydrogen.

"But I believe green hydrogen

has a strong future and is going to be big. India will play an instrumental role in this transition, alongside many other countries devoted to this," he added. The MNRE Secretary said India is in discussions with Europe, specifically the ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp, to ensure that green hydrogen and its derivatives exported to these countries are transported smoothly. Reduction of import duties on India's green hydrogen exports is also a part of ongoing free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations with Europe, he said.

Sluggish offtake slows expansion of sector

ReNew, a major renewables player in India, is developing a green ammonia project in Odisha. However, weak export demand remains a major hurdle for offtake.

"At this point, export markets are very weak, with little movement globally. That said, there is some progress on the shipping front, with the International Maritime Organization urging shipping companies to start using some degree of clean fuels, about 5 per cent. Sustainable aviation fuel may also take off soon. So there is hope for the future — but for now, progress remains slow," its chief executive officer Sumant Sinha told *The Indian Express*.

EXPLAINED What is green hydrogen?

GREEN HYDROGEN, essentially produced by splitting water into oxygen and hydrogen atoms using an electrolyser powered by renewable energy, can replace coal and natural gas in hard-to-abate sectors like steel, cement, and refineries. It is also a key feedstock for green ammonia, made by combining hydrogen with nitrogen. Green ammonia has applications such as low-carbon fertiliser and fuel for shipping.

On demand from the EU, Sinha said, "The issue is that the EU and its companies aren't floating major tenders. The lone Hintco tender failed due to poor design from a developer's perspective, drawing almost no bids. Since then, nothing significant has emerged, and with ongoing geopolitical stuff, attention has shifted elsewhere."

Hintco is the implementing agency of the Hamburg-head-

quartered H2Global Foundation, which was set up to support the large-scale ramp-up and industrial use of clean hydrogen and other low-emissions fuels.

In focus: Building domestic demand

With export demand still weak, the government is focused on building domestic demand. "We've seen strong interest in green hydrogen — our tender for around 8 lakh tonnes was fully bid out. Similarly, for offtake arrangements, we're working with the Ministry of Fertilizers and the fertilizer industry. SECI (Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd) is currently conducting a tender for about 7 lakh tonnes to support this," Sarangi said. "As far as the Government of India is concerned, several measures are underway to ensure offtake. Pilot projects are also being implemented across sectors like transportation, shipping, and steel. We're currently funding hydrogen fuel cell buses in five locations, including Ladakh, to test their viability in real-world conditions," he added.

Sinha argued that domestic mandates may be necessary to replace grey hydrogen — produced from fossil fuels — with green hydrogen. For instance, the fertiliser industry could be required to

source more green ammonia from domestic producers.

Green hydrogen, produced by powering electrolyzers with renewable energy, is a key feedstock for green ammonia, made by combining hydrogen with nitrogen. Green ammonia has applications as a low-carbon fertiliser and as a fuel for shipping.

Not cost competitive

"Commercially, it's not viable yet because green hydrogen is still more expensive than grey hydrogen. So, no one is going to buy it voluntarily. It's similar to where renewable energy was 15 years ago — back then, it wasn't commercially viable either. Today, it is. Green hydrogen is at that early stage now," Sinha said.

A new report by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Bain & Company, and RMI released on Thursday said, "The slowed momentum primarily stems from the current high production costs along with nascent enabling infrastructure and high financing costs. Current production costs — \$4-\$5 per kg of green hydrogen vs. \$2.3-\$2.5 per kg of grey hydrogen typically (some industries may procure at higher costs) — are not yet competitive."

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OIL SHOCK A THREAT TO ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN THE NEAR TERM

OIL is on the boil again. With West Asia getting dragged into another war, crude oil prices have surged past \$76 a barrel from around \$60 a month ago. Some oil infrastructures in Iran, which has the world's third largest reserves of crude and second largest reserves of gas, have come under attack by Israel. Even in a market where its scope is heavily curtailed by Western sanctions, Iran is the ninth largest oil producer with a large amount of its exports going to China. The war also threatens disruption of supplies through the Strait of Hormuz, a critical sea passage in the region through which between a fifth and a quarter of the world's sea-borne traded oil passes. These fears have pushed crude prices through the roof, with several analysts estimating prices to cross the \$100 mark if the geopolitical tensions persist. The uncertainty of a diplomatic solution anchored by the US has not helped the situation. The rising prices would be a big blow for India, which has successfully managed to keep inflation below 4 percent this financial year. Higher prices can be a double whammy—on inflation as well as the current account deficit.

India's crude oil basket has hit the \$76 mark after averaging \$67-68 in April and May. The country had managed to keep its oil import bill in check, with the value of crude imports rising by only 2.7 percent in 2024-25. However, if oil prices surge along the trajectory they have been predicted to, the import bill would rise drastically and feed retail inflation. There will also be the risk of imported inflation, with manufacturing and freight costs rising elsewhere. India is successfully transitioning on the path of green energy, but it is still heavily dependent on fossil fuels, 80 percent of which it imports. A recent report by the International Energy Agency suggests India could be the primary global demand driver for petroleum products through 2030. It says oil demand in India is expected to increase by 1 million barrels per day between 2024 and 2030. Therefore, any escalation in tensions in West Asia can hit the country's economic interests in the short and medium terms, despite the recent rush of positive news on the domestic macroeconomic front.



India's largest LPG storage cavern ready

VINCENT D'SOUZA @Mangaluru

IN a major milestone for India's energy infrastructure, the country's largest underground LPG storage cavern – with a capacity of 80,000 metric tonnes – has been completed at Bala in Mangaluru.

Developed by the Megha Engineering & Infrastructures Ltd for Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL), the facility is a significant step toward strengthening India's strategic petroleum reserves.

This is only the second underground LPG storage cavern in the country and holds critical importance for enhancing energy security and ensuring an uninterrupted supply of clean energy.

The cavern can store up to six lakh barrels, or 60 million litres, of liquefied petroleum gas. It features two separate underground chambers designed to hold 40,000 MT of Propane and 60,000 MT of Butane.

Oil prices jump as Israel-Iran conflict keeps mkts on edge

Oil prices rose on Thursday as a week-old air war between Israel and Iran escalated and uncertainty about potential US involvement kept investors on edge. Brent crude futures were up \$1.48, or 1.9%, to \$78.18 a barrel. US West Texas Intermediate crude for July was up \$1.72, or 2.3%, at \$76.86. Trading volumes were light on Thursday due to a US federal holiday. Goldman Sachs said on Wednesday that a geopolitical risk premium of about \$10 a barrel is justified, given lower Iranian supply and risk of wider disruption that could push Brent crude above \$90. REUTERS

BRENT CRUDE FUTURES UP 1.9%**Oil Soars as Israel-Iran Conflict Escalates**

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Plans Afoot to Track Green Hydrogen Use, says RE Secy

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The government is preparing a plan to track utilisation of green hydrogen and build global partnerships for exporting the fuel, the secretary to the new and renewable energy ministry Santosh Kumar Sarangi said on Thursday.

Speaking at the CII International Business Conclave on Green Hydrogen, he said traceability of green hydrogen utilisation is very important. He also said that concessions for green hydrogen export will be part of India's deliberations in trade agreements.

According to him, it is not currently possible to decipher whether steel was made using grey or green hydrogen once production is complete. "Having traceability and trackability (of green hydrogen utilisation) is important."

Steel is among the sectors where a push is being made for decarbonisation across the world since it accounts for about 10% of global emissions.

Sarangi said deliberations are under way with green hydrogen producers to finalise measures for identifying, tracing and tracking the final product made using green hydrogen.

These efforts are in line with National Green Hydrogen Mission launched in January 2023, with a ₹19,744 crore outlay. The overarching objective of the mission is to make India a global hub for production, usage and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives, by targeting 5 million tonnes production per annum by 2030.

Iran has never closed Strait of Hormuz, say analysts

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, June 19

STRAIT OF HORMUZ - the narrow but strategically vital waterway through a fifth of world's oil and gas transits and is supply lane for more than a third of India's energy need - has never been shut and Iran has used shutdown threats as a diplomatic lever, analysts said. Oil markets, they said, are well supplied, posing no threat to the world energy order.

The Strait of Hormuz,

which lies between Iran to the north and Oman and the United Arab Emirates to the south, serves as the main route for oil exports from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and the UAE.

Many liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments, especially from Qatar, also pass through the strait.

"Despite repeated threats, Iran has never closed the Strait of Hormuz due to the strategic and economic costs. The strait is essential for global energy flows, handling 20% of oil trade and

major LNG exports, and vital to Iran's own economy and its regional allies," said Hitesh Jain, Strategist, Institutional Equities Research at Yes Securities. Instead, Tehran uses the threat as a diplomatic lever.

Icra said any escalation in the conflict in the area could significantly impact global supplies and prices. Jain said oil markets appear well-supplied, with OPEC's 4 million barrels per day spare capacity and a pre-conflict global surplus of 0.9 million bpd providing a buffer.





ONGC well leak: US experts to assist company

STATE-OWNED OIL AND Natural Gas Corporation on Thursday said experts from the US will assist the company in controlling the leakage of gas from a crude oil well in Assam's Sivasagar district, where a blowout took place eight days ago.

In its daily bulletin on the blowout incident, ONGC said the foreign experts are likely to reach the site on Friday evening.

"An international team of well control experts has been mobilised from the US, and is expected to reach the site by the evening of June 20 to augment the response with specialised expertise," it said.

The blowout took place on June 12 at a well of Rudrasagar oil field of ONGC at Barichuk of Bhatiapar.

—PTI

GOVT, INDUSTRY BULLISH

Green hydrogen sector slowed by faltering exports

AGGAM WALIA
New Delhi, June 19

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Crude import bill down 17% to \$22 bn in Apr-May

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, June 19

INDIA'S CRUDE IMPORT bill declined by 16.6% during the first two months of financial year 2025-26, to \$22 billion compared to \$26.4 billion in the year-ago period, according to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

The decline is attributable to the subdued crude prices during the period.

The country imported 44.6 million tonne of crude oil during Apr-May, marking a marginal 2.5% increase from 43.5 million tonne in the corresponding period last year.

India's reliance on crude oil imports increased to 82% during the period, up from 80% in the same period of last year, amid rising demand.

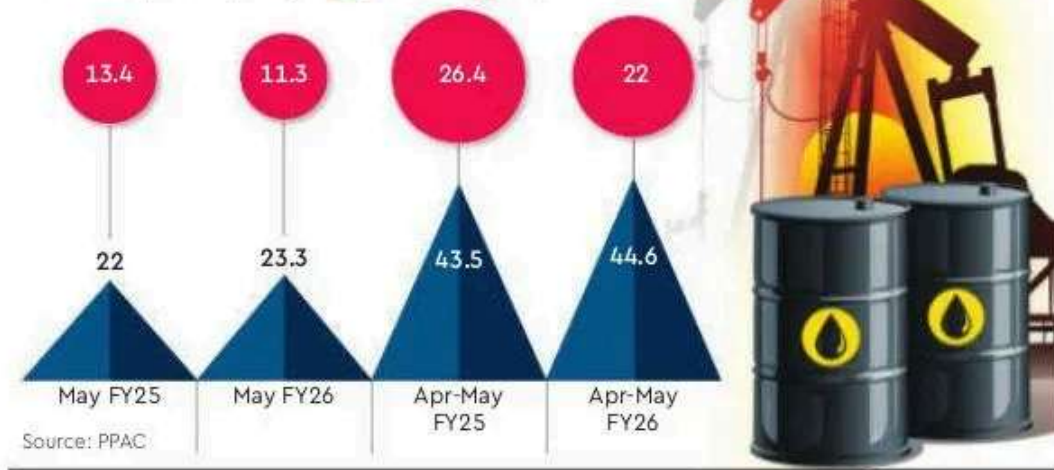
During May, the country imported 23.3 million tonne of crude oil, up from 22 million tonne.

In value terms, the crude oil import bill declined 16% to \$11.3 billion.

In May, India imported

OIL TURMOIL

Crude oil imports (Apr-May) ▲ in MMT ● in \$ Billion



1.87 million barrels per day of crude oil from Russia, down slightly from 1.96 mbd in April, though it remained the largest single supplier.

This dip is partly due to a few cargoes initially expected in late May slipping into June, briefly pulling monthly totals below the 2.0 Mbd threshold, as per global real-time data

and analytics provider Kpler.

A key driver of this has been the Urals grade, which, though not deeply discounted, averaged around \$50 per barrel FOB (Free On Board) in May, well below the \$60/bbl price cap imposed by Western allies.

Kpler estimates that imports of Russian crude oil

in June are on pace to reach 2.0 million barrels per day, continuing a robust trend supported by significant pricing advantages despite US sanctions. This would be the highest after the July 2024 peak volumes of 2.09 million barrels per day imported from Russia.

Meanwhile, US barrels

have also gained momentum, with India on track to import over 1 million bpd from the US across April-June 2025, Kpler notes.

However, the latest conflict between Iran and Israel has once again posed a threat to India's energy supplies, exposing it to price shocks given its heavy reliance on crude oil imports - much of it through the vulnerable Strait of Hormuz.

Any further escalation of the conflict could result in an increase in crude prices with potential supply disruptions for India. The country relies heavily on imports of crude oil for as much as 88% of its requirements and almost 50% of its natural gas consumption, a large portion of which comes from the Middle East. A rise in prices of crude oil and gas would impact the demand and profitability of the downstream companies, analysts say. On Thursday, Brent prices were hovering around \$77 per barrel.

In recent years, more than

50% of India's crude oil imports have originated from the Middle East. However, in 2023, nearly 40% of its crude oil requirements were met by imports from Russia alone.

While imports of crude oil increased during Apr-May, the country's domestic production declined marginally by 2% to 4.8 million tonnes during the period. In May, the production declined by 4% to 2.4 million tonnes from the same period last year.

To reduce the dependency on imports of oil, the government is emphasising on increased domestic exploration and production.

With the recent amendments in the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, the government expects increased participation from the domestic and international players. The amendment broadens the definition of mineral oils which includes any naturally occurring hydrocarbon, coal bed methane, oil shale, shale gas, etc.



India's fuel exports brace for EU's Russia sanctions plans

S DINAKAR
New Delhi, 19 June

The conflict in West Asia and its impact on crude oil prices is taking attention away from Europe planning fresh Russian sanction measures, which like the European Union's carbon tax on imports threaten to hurt India's \$63 billion in annual petroleum product exports, according to industry sources and Customs and shipping data. Fuel exports constituted 14 per cent of India's total exports in FY25, according to calculations based on Customs data. Overall petroleum product exports were as high as \$84.1 billion in FY24.

The European Union (EU) proposal to bar imports of diesel, gasoline and jet fuel derived from Russian crude oil processed in Indian refineries is of concern because it does not require Washington or the G7 bloc's cooperation for implementation — it's Brussels' call and will be taken up later this month under the 18th Russia sanctions package. The EU has had little success in coopting US President Donald Trump's administration in participating in recent Russian sanction measures to show support for Ukraine and has proceeded unilaterally. India does not recognise EU or UK sanctions on Russia, said a government official.

India's Customs data shows diesel, petrol, jet fuel and naphtha together accounted for over \$50 billion in exports in FY25, according to Customs data, of which Europe accounted for around \$19 billion. Reliance Industries, which accounts for over 70 per cent of India's exports of petroleum products, may be the most affected, shipping data shows. India exported around 368,000 barrels per day (bpd) or 29 per cent of its fuels to Europe in May; a fifth of all fuel exports in the entire 2024 calendar year was shipped to Europe.

Reliance accounted for 89 per cent of all fuels exported to Europe at 213,000 bpd in calendar 2024, according to data from market intelligence agency Kpler. Reliance declined to comment.

The EU's latest sanction plan, coming on top of the controversial Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism tax policy, further queers the pitch with India even as they attempt to conclude a bilateral trade agreement, industry officials said.

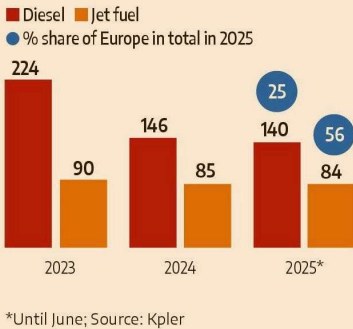
"The EU appears to be scraping the bottom of the barrel now for punitive actions against Moscow," said Singapore-based global energy expert Vandana Hari. "I don't see how it can be implemented except as a blanket ban on product imports from China, India and Turkey, as those countries



import Russian crude. Even then, these products can find their way into the EU markets via third countries."

"G7+ countries have displayed little political will to address the refining loophole and have increased their imports from non-sanctioning countries by simply switching their supplier from Russia to third countries that are essentially functioning as Russian middlemen merchants," said Centre for Research on Clean Energy & Air, a Finnish think tank, sup-

Fuel exports to Europe (by volume in '000 barrels per day)



porting EU's stance.

Enforcing such a ban may prove difficult in practice, market intelligence agency Energy Intelligence said, because it would be tough to prove that Reliance used Russian oil to make fuels exported to Europe.

But Reliance is exposed to Russian oil purchases. It is set to receive a record 800,000 bpd of Russian oil this month, driven by discounts, accounting for over a third of all Indian imports of Russian

crude, Kpler data showed as of Tuesday. These numbers may change by the end of the month. Reliance's twin refineries at Jamnagar of around 1.36 million bpd of capacity may use 60 per cent Russian oil in converting crude to diesel, gasoline and jet fuel, with the rest sourced from West Asia, according to calculations based on Kpler data.

"Any move to ban petroleum products from India will only lead to higher prices of diesel, gasoline and ATF et cetera impacting the vulnerable economies within the EU the most," said Narendra Taneja, a leading energy expert. "Moreover, targeting petroleum products is an unfortunate escalation, especially at the time when both the EU and India want to expand and deepen their ties in all strategic areas, including energy".

Reliance would need to document a process trail for European cargoes, said R Ramachandran, oil industry consultant and former refining head Bharat Petroleum.

Reliance has never ever depended on one crude oil grade to this extent in the past, said a Mumbai-based analyst. Nor has India for that matter: 46 per cent of India's crude imports this month is accounted for by Russian crude oil grades, ship tracking data shows.

Russian oil flows have surged in the last two months after the price of Russian export benchmark Urals fell to \$50 per barrel levels, enabling Indian refiners and Russian traders to use western shipping services. Over half of Russian oil exports in May were transported on G7+ tankers, compared to 35 per cent in January, according to CREA data.

The sliding price of Russian oil has also prompted the EU to propose lowering the G7 price cap for exports of Russian sea-borne crude from \$60 per barrel to \$45. Asked if the EU could lower the cap without US support, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said only that she "looked forward to discussions in Canada," Energy Intelligence reported.

"By lowering the cap, we adapt it to changed market conditions and restore its effectiveness," von der Leyen told a press conference in Brussels last week. She was referring to Russian oil trading at \$10 per barrel, lower than the \$60 per bbl ceiling introduced in the first price cap sanction regime in late 2022 and early 2023. Separately, the US Congress is proposing to set a 500 per cent tariff on countries importing Russian oil. India, China, the biggest importers of Russian oil, and Turkey will be the biggest losers if the Congress passes the Bill.

Iran-Israel war: Higher crude oil rates may push up APM, NWG gas prices

Rishi Ranjan Kala

New Delhi

The Iran-Israel war, leading to a flare up in crude oil prices from \$69 per barrel to \$74 within 24 hours on June 12-13, may push up Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas and New Well Gas (NWG) prices with the conflict intensifying.

On late Thursday evening, Brent was trading higher at \$77.71 a barrel.

Ratings agency ICRA pointed out that India's liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports may face risk if situation worsens around the Strait of Hormuz (SoH) considering nearly 54 per cent of Indian imports pass through the channel.

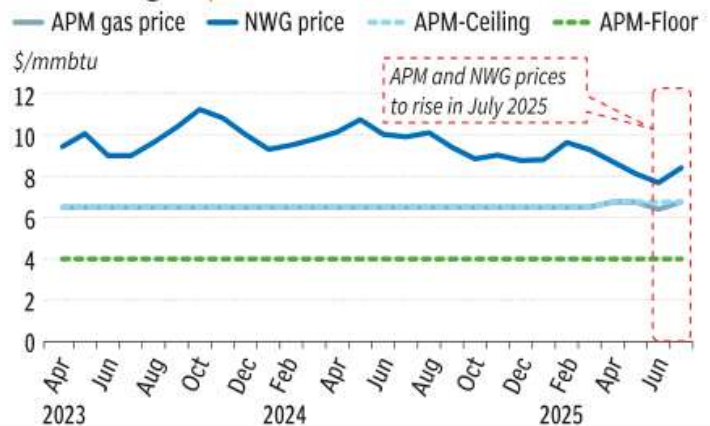
"Disruption in the SoH may result in supply uncertainties from Qatar and the UAE, which may result in higher dependence on the spot LNG market. Any such disruptions are also expected to result in higher spot LNG prices as well as higher LNG tanker rates, impacting end-user industries," it projected.

ICRA expects crude prices to average between \$70 and \$80 per barrel for FY26.

DOMESTIC PRICES

Additionally, the ratings firm said that domestic gas prices and LNG contracts with crude oil linked pricing will witness an uptick as crude oil prices firm up.

Natural gas prices to rise if tensions mount



Source: PPAC, ICRA research; APM: Administered price Mechanism, NWG: New Well Gas

In India, APM gas prices had fallen below the ceiling price in June for the first time since April 2023, when the Kirit Parikh Committee's recommendations were implemented as crude oil prices had softened amid tariff tensions and increase in output announced by the OPEC+ nations, it added.

"Given the sharp rise in crude oil prices, the APM gas price is likely to revert to \$6.75 per million British thermal units (mBtu), while the NWG price is expected to rise by around 10 per cent in July, if the crude oil prices sustain at current levels. With mounting tensions resulting in disruption in LNG transit from Qatar, spot LNG prices would rise sharply," ICRA anticipated.

Domestic natural gas price for June has been fixed at \$6.41 per mBtu on Gross Calorific Value (GCV) basis. APM gas price is at \$6.41 per

mBtu. A sustained flare-up in the conflict poses upside risks for our estimates of crude oil prices, and consequently of net oil imports and current account deficit (CAD).

A \$10 per barrel increase in the average price of crude oil for the fiscal will typically push up net oil imports by around \$13-14 billion during the year, enlarging the CAD by 0.3 per cent of GDP, it said. "If the price persists at the current levels, it may not lead to a material revision in our GDP growth forecast, which is currently pegged at 6.2 per cent for the fiscal. However, a sustained rise from the current levels would weigh on India Inc.'s profitability and the extended uncertainty may further delay private capex, which could result in a downward revision in our GDP growth projections for the H2 FY26," ICRA added.

India's reliance on crude imports hits a record for 2nd straight month in May

Rishi Ranjan Kala

New Delhi

India's crude oil import dependency rose to an all-time high of 90.6 per cent for the second consecutive month during May 2025 as the world's third largest importer procured record number of cargoes during the month.

Prior to this, India imported a record 90 per cent of its crude oil requirement during April 2025. Trade sources said that cargoes are also on the higher side for June, pushing up inventory levels of domestic refiners.

According to the Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC), India's import dependency of crude oil, on POL (Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants) basis rose to its highest on record at 90.6 per cent in May 2025 compared to 87.5 per cent and 86.2 per cent during the same month in 2024 and 2023 calendar years (CYs), respectively.

Indian refiners imported 23.3 million tonnes (mt) crude oil last month, an all-time high, against the previous highs reported in March 2025 (22.70 mt) and April (21.23 mt). In fact, crude oil imports averaged at 21.58 mt for the first five months of the current CY. During FY25, India's crude oil import dependence rose to 88.2 per cent compared to 87.8 per cent and 85.5 per cent during FY24 and FY23, respectively, PPAC data said.

Ever-rising oil import dependency

Month/year	Dependency (%)	Fiscal year	Dependency (%)
May-25	90.6	FY25*	88.2
Apr-25	90.0	FY24*	87.8
Mar-25	89.1	FY23	87.4
Feb-25	89.4	FY22	85.5
Jan-25	88.8	FY21	84.4
Dec-24	89.0	FY20	85.0
Nov-24	89.1	FY19	83.8
Oct-24	89.0	FY18	82.9
Sep-24	88.7	FY17	81.7
Aug-24	88.2	FY16	80.6
Jul-24	89.3	Source: Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell; *Provisional	
Jun-24	88.88		

HIGHER IMPORTS

The higher imports, since the beginning of the year and during May, are also a reflection of the growing consumption of refined products, particularly diesel, petrol and jet fuel.

India's diesel and petrol consumption rose to an all-time-high record in May, largely aided by robust manufacturing activity, exporters rushing to fulfil orders before close of the US reciprocal tariff deadline as well as some uptick from farm activity due to early monsoon and marriage season.

Between January and May this year, India's consumption of refined petroleum products averaged at 20.41 mt.

Besides, lower crude oil prices also prompted refiners to top up on cargoes. The price of Brent Crude averaged \$64.22 a barrel during May against \$67.79 during April and \$82.05 during May 2024.

The Indian basket crude

price averaged \$64.04 a barrel during May as against \$67.73 during April and \$83.62 during May 2024.

PRODUCTION DOWN

Rising crude oil imports from India are not only due to the growing demand for refined products, but also points to the continuously-declining production. Indigenous crude oil and condensate production during May was 2.4 mt, registering a de-growth of 1.7 per cent year on year.

According to the recently-published India Energy Scenario report, brought out by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), crude oil production that accounts for roughly one-fourth of India's gross imports declined 3 per cent per annum in the last seven years, till FY24.

"In FY24, the domestic production of oil was 29.4 mt, decreasing significantly from 36 mt in FY17, at an annual rate of 3 per cent," the report said.

India may cut oil exports if Strait of Hormuz is blocked

Bloomberg

India is preparing to source crude oil from outside the Persian Gulf and cut its own refined-product exports should the Strait of Hormuz be blocked to ship traffic, Oil Minister Hardeep Puri said on Thursday.

About a quarter of the world's oil trade passes through the key waterway, which links the Gulf to the Indian Ocean. Some market watchers are concerned that Iran could choose to attack tankers sailing through Hormuz or close the strait altogether. "We have enough stocks" of crude and refined products, Puri said. "We have enough diversified supplies" of crude, and "even if there were to be disruption,

we can source it from alternate sources."

SUPPLY NOT A CONCERN

Of the 5.5 million barrels of oil India consumes every day, 1.5 million pass through the waterway, according to Puri. "I don't think this is something we are unduly worried about," he said. There is ample crude available in the global market, which means it isn't supply but prices that are a concern, he said.

India is a net exporter of petroleum products, with refiners such as Reliance Industries and Nayara Energy shipping to countries including the UAE, Singapore, the US and Australia. It could reduce those shipments if needed to maintain sufficient stockpiles at home, Puri said.

US experts to assist with ONGC well blowout



Sivasagar: State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) on Thursday said experts from the US will assist it in controlling the gas leakage from a crude oil well in Assam's Sivasagar district, where a blowout took place eight days ago. ONGC said the experts are likely to reach the site on Friday evening. "An international team of well-control experts has been mobilised from the US, and is expected to reach the site by the evening of June 20 to augment the response with specialised expertise," it said. The blowout took place on June 12 at a well of Rudrasagar oil field of ONGC at Barichuk of Bhatiapar. A private firm, S K Petro Services, was operating the well on behalf of the Maharatna company. PTI

ओएनजीसी : रिसाव को नियंत्रित करने में मदद करेंगे विशेषज्ञ

शिवसागर (असम)। सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) असम के शिवसागर जिले में कच्चे तेल के कुएं से गैस के रिसाव को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अमेरिकी विशेषज्ञों की मदद लेगी। विशेषज्ञों की टीम शुक्रवार शाम को स्थल पर पहुंच जाएंगी। बृहस्पतिवार को ओएनजीसी ने कहा, 12 जून को भटियापार के बारीचुक में ओएनजीसी के रुद्रसागर तेल क्षेत्र के एक कुएं में विस्फोट हुआ था। एक निजी फर्म, एस के पेट्रो सर्विसेज, 'महारत्न' कंपनी कुएं का संचालन कर रही थी। एजेंसी

भारत में हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग में 1.1 एमएमटी तक की वृद्धि की उम्मीद : रिपोर्ट

■ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए ग्रीन स्टील की सार्वजनिक खरीद से पैदा हो सकती है 0.6 एमएमटी की मांग

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून (एजेंसियां)। भारत ने 2030 तक 5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग को पेश करना महत्वपूर्ण है। गुरुवार को आई एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, निर्यात के अवसरों से हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग में 1.1 एमएमटी तक की वृद्धि हो सकती है।

बैन एंड कंपनी, भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ (सीआईआई) और रॉकी माउंटेन इंस्टीट्यूट (आरएमआई) की संयुक्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हालांकि मांग पक्ष पर समान प्रोत्साहन के बिना यह क्षमता अप्रयुक्त रह सकती है।

रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट मार्ग की रूपरेखा दी गई है कि भारत किस तरह से हरित हाइड्रोजन की बड़े पैमाने पर मांग को प्रोत्साहित कर सकता है और अपने लक्ष्य को वास्तविकता में बदल सकता है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, ऑयल



रिफाइनिंग, उर्वरक उत्पादन और पाइपड नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) वितरण जैसी मौजूदा औद्योगिक प्रक्रियाओं में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन को मिलाकर 2030 तक 3 एमएमटी तक की मांग पैदा की जा सकती है।

ग्लोबल फ्रंट पर, ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन, अमोनिया और ग्रीन स्टील के निर्यात से 1.1 एमएमटी का योगदान हो सकता है, जबकि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए ग्रीन स्टील की सार्वजनिक खरीद से 0.6 एमएमटी की मांग पैदा हो सकती है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन का छोटा प्रतिशत भी मिलाना (रिफाइनिंग में 10 प्रतिशत और उर्वरकों में 20 प्रतिशत) न्यूनतम लागत वृद्धि के साथ हासिल किया

जा सकता है। जैसे-जैसे उत्पादन लागत में गिरावट जारी रहेगी, इन मिश्रण दरों को बढ़ाया जा सकता है, जिससे अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं पर दबाव डाले बिना उच्च मांग को सक्षम किया जा सके।

रिपोर्ट में रसायन, कांच और सिरेमिक जैसे विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में अवसरों पर भी प्रकाश

डाला गया है। ये उद्योग पहले से ही हाइड्रोजन का बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग करते हैं और ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन के साथ छोटे पैमाने पर प्रतिस्थापन – विशेष रूप से स्मॉल प्लेयर्स के लिए, जो ग्रे हाइड्रोजन के लिए अधिक भुगतान करते हैं, वे 2030 तक 0.07 एमएमटी तक की अतिरिक्त मांग को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

हरित हाइड्रोजन में निवेश करे उद्योग जगत : नाइक

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

नवीन एवं नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा राज्य मंत्री श्रीपद येसो नाइक ने बृहस्पतिवार को कहा कि हरित हाइड्रोजन में ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की क्षमता है।

उन्होंने उद्योग जगत के लोगों से इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान एवं विकास तथा बुनियादी ढांचे के निर्माण में निवेश करने का आह्वान किया। हरित हाइड्रोजन पर 'सीआईआई अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार सम्मेलन' के उद्घाटन कार्यक्रम में मंत्री ने हरित हाइड्रोजन में जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता कम करने और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाने की क्षमता होने का उल्लेख किया।

मंत्री ने कहा, 'मैं वैश्विक कंपनियों, सरकारों और वित्तीय संस्थानों को हरित हाइड्रोजन अनुसंधान, नवाचार एवं व्यापार में हमारे साथ साझेदारी करने के लिए आमंत्रित करता हूँ।' उन्होंने

भारत के उद्योग जगत से अनुसंधान एवं विकास में निवेश करने, विनिर्माण के पैमाने को बढ़ाने, बुनियादी ढांचे का निर्माण करने और मानव पूंजी विकसित करने का आह्वान किया। मंत्री ने कहा कि हरित हाइड्रोजन सिर्फ

एक ईंधन नहीं है, यह ग्रह, भावी पीढ़ियों और सतत समृद्धि के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि भारत में इसके मजबूत सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मझोले उद्यम (एमएसएमई) आधार और विविध औद्योगिक समूहों के साथ, वितरित मॉडल स्थानीय मांग को खोल सकते हैं और नीचे से ऊपर की ओर वृद्धि को बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। नाइक ने कहा कि ये मॉडल न केवल घरेलू हाइड्रोजन खपत को मजबूत करेंगे बल्कि हरित ईंधन को अधिक

पचास लाख टन हरित हाइड्रोजन के लक्ष्य के लिए मांग सृजित करना जरूरी

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। देश में 2030

तक 50 लाख टन हरित हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए व्यापक स्तर पर मांग सृजित होना महत्वपूर्ण है। बेन एंड कंपनी, उद्योग मंडल सीआईआई और रॉकी माउंटेन इंस्टीट्यूट की संयुक्त रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है।

हरित हाइड्रोजन पर भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ (सीआईआई) के अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार सम्मेलन में बृहस्पतिवार को जारी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि भारत ने 2030 तक 50 लाख टन हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता हासिल करने का एक महत्वकांक्षी लक्ष्य रखा है।

हालांकि, इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग को सामने लाना महत्वपूर्ण है। रिपोर्ट में इस दृष्टिकोण को वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए उपाय सुझाये गये हैं।

सुलभ एवं क्षेत्रीय रूप से संतुलित भी बनाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा, 'इसके साथ ही, हम पूरे देश में हरित हाइड्रोजन गलियारे के विकास को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं।'

50 लाख टन हरित हाइड्रोजन के लक्ष्य के लिए व्यापक स्तर पर मांग सृजित करना जरूरी : रिपोर्ट

बड़े पैमाने पर हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग को सामने लाना महत्वपूर्ण

सवेरा न्यूज

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून : देश में 2030 तक 50 लाख टन हरित हाइड्रोजन के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए व्यापक स्तर पर मांग सृजित होना महत्वपूर्ण है। बेंच एंड कंपनी, उद्योग मंडल सीआईआई और रॉकी माउंटेन इंस्टीच्यूट की संयुक्त रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है। हरित हाइड्रोजन पर भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ (सीआईआई) के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार सम्मेलन में कहा कि भारत ने 2030 तक 50 लाख टन हरित हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता हासिल करने का एक महत्वकांक्षी लक्ष्य रखा है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग को सामने लाना महत्वपूर्ण है। रिपोर्ट में इस दृष्टिकोण को वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए आग्रह सुझाए गए हैं।

अध्ययन में कहा कि भारत रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों के चयन, मिश्रण, सार्वजनिक खरीद का लाभ उठाने और निर्यात अवसरों के साथ तालमेल बिठाकर अपने 50 लाख टन हरित

हाइड्रोजन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकता है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 2030 तक तेल शोधन संयंत्रों से हरित हाइड्रोजन की मांग 20 लाख टन, उर्वरक क्षेत्र से 9 लाख टन और पाइप वाली प्राकृतिक



गैस से 1 लाख टन तक पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। रसायन, कांच और सिरेमिक जैसे क्षेत्र लगभग 70 हजार टन का योगदान दे सकते हैं, जबकि हरित स्टील से सार्वजनिक खरीद से 6 लाख टन तक की मांग सृजित हो सकती है। निर्यात के मोर्चे पर, हरित हाइड्रोजन निर्यात 8 लाख टन से 11 लाख टन के बीच उत्पन्न हो सकता है। रिपोर्ट में बाजार में तेजी लाने और भारत के 2030 के हरित हाइड्रोजन लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में मदद करने के लिए मांग के संदर्भ में कदमों की एक श्रृंखला पेश की गई है। रिपोर्ट में कहा कि 50 लाख टन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक अच्छी तरह से एकीकृत पहल की आवश्यकता है जो उद्योगों, बुनियादी ढांचे और निर्यात में हरित हाइड्रोजन को अपनाने को बढ़ावा दे।

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के निर्यात से होने वाली आय घटी

शुभायन चक्रवर्ती
नई दिल्ली, 19 जून

निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ने के बावजूद इस साल मई में रिफाइनरी से निकले पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों से आय कम रही क्योंकि दुनिया भर में कच्चे तेल की कीमत भी कम थी। पेट्रोलियम प्लानिंग एंड एनालिसिस सेल (पीपीएसी) के हाल ही में जारी आंकड़ों से पता चला कि इस साल मई में पेट्रोलियम निर्यात से होने वाली आय 13.15 फीसदी घटकर 3.3 अरब डॉलर रह गई, जो पिछले साल मई में 3.8 अरब डॉलर थी।

मई में कच्चे तेल की कीमतें 60 से 62 डॉलर प्रति बैरल के आसपास रहीं, जो पहले 80 डॉलर प्रति बैरल थीं। इसलिए विमान ईंधन और हाईस्पीड डीजल के निर्यात में गिरावट आई। मगर वित्त वर्ष 2025 में निर्यात से होने वाली आय 30 फीसदी बढ़ गई क्योंकि प्रमुख निर्यातकों ने अपनी क्षमता का विस्तार किया।

इस बीच मई में कच्चे तेल के आयात पर खर्च 15.6 फीसदी घटकर 11.3 अरब डॉलर रह गया, जो एक साल पहले 13.4 अरब डॉलर था। आयात पर खर्च में गिरावट इसलिए दिलचस्प है क्योंकि मई में 2.33 करोड़ टन कच्चे तेल का आयात हुआ, जबकि पिछले साल मई में केवल 2.2 करोड़ टन आयात ही हुआ था।

भारतीय रिफाइनरियों ने मई में लगभग उतना ही तेल शोधन किया, जितना पिछले साल मई में था। उस महीने



पीपीएसी के आंकड़ों से खुलासा, मई में आय 13.1 फीसदी घटकर 3.3 अरब डॉलर रही

के मुकाबले मात्रा केवल 0.4 फीसदी बढ़कर 2.31 करोड़ टन रही। मगर इसी अप्रैल के 2.15 करोड़ टन के मुकाबले इसमें 7.4 फीसदी वृद्धि रही। मई में रिफाइन किए गए कच्चे तेल में सरकारी तेल उपक्रमों और संयुक्त उद्यम की 1.56 करोड़ टन और निजी कंपनियों की 75 लाख टन हिस्सेदारी रही।

इस दौरान देश में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन 23 लाख टन पर ठहरा रहा। अप्रैल के 21 लाख टन के मुकाबले उत्पादन में 9.5 फीसदी की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई। इनमें सरकारी ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) की 15 लाख टन और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ऑयल) की 3 लाख टन हिस्सेदारी रही।

US experts to assist ONGC in controlling gas leakage from oil well



SIVASAGAR (Assam): State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation on Thursday said experts from the US will assist the company in controlling the leakage of gas from a crude oil well in Assam's Sivasagar district, where a blowout took place eight days ago.

In its daily bulletin on the blowout incident, ONGC said the foreign experts are likely to reach the site on Friday evening.

"An international team of well control experts has been mobilised from the United States of America, and is expected to reach the site by the evening of June 20 to augment the response with specialised expertise," it said.

The blowout took place on June 12 at a well of Rudrasagar oil field of ONGC at Barichuk of Bhatapar. A private firm, S K Petro Services, was operating the well on behalf of the 'Maharatna' company.

ONGC also said it continues to make concerted efforts to control the unabated gas discharge from the well. "Multiple junk shot operations using different combinations of materials and pressure ranges have been undertaken," it said. ¶¶