

Project cost of Petronet LNG's Gopalpur terminal up by ₹4,000 cr to ₹6,300 cr

Our Bureau
New Delhi

State-run Petronet LNG (PLL) said on Friday that project cost of its upcoming terminal at Gopalpur (Odisha) has increased by more than ₹4,000 crore as the company opted for a land-based unit.

Among the main reasons behind the decision by India's LNG importer to go for a land-based LNG terminal is lack of availability of Floating Storage and Regasification Units (FSRUs).

PLL's Board on Friday accorded in-principle additional investment approval for setting up a 5 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) land-based LNG Terminal at Gopalpur in the place of a 4 mtpa FSRU-based LNG terminal for an incremental project cost ₹4,048.80 crore



(including taxes and duties).

The overall approved value of the project is ₹6,354.80 crore (including taxes and duties), the company said in a filing on BSE.

The company's first greenfield LNG terminal on the country's East coast will take roughly three years to complete.

Petronet LNG, which posted its March quarter results on Friday, reported a 24 per cent year-on-year

drop in its consolidated net profit at around ₹842 crore in Q1FY25. On a sequential basis, the company's net profit was down by 23 per cent.

LNG IMPORTS DIPS

The fall in net profit is due to a decline in LNG imports on account of subdued demand for the commodity by the power sector due to early rains as well as maintenance schedules at some fertiliser plants.

Petronet reported a lower consolidated total income of about Rs 12,096 crore in Q1 FY25, compared to Rs 12,413 crore in Q4 FY24 and Rs 13,593 crore in Q1 FY24.

In Q1 FY25, Dahej terminal processed 207 thousand British thermal units (tBtu) of LNG as against 189 tBtu in Q4 FY24 and 248 tBtu in Q1 FY24.

The overall LNG volume processed by the company in the March quarter was 220 tBtu, as against 205 tBtu in Q4 FY24 and 262 tBtu in Q1 FY24.

USE OR PAY DUES

Trade receivables as at June 30, 2025 include 'Use or Pay' (UoP) dues amounting to ₹1,421.56 crore (gross) and ₹814.01 crore (net) after making a provision of ₹607.55 crore, Petronet it said in its results filing on BSE.

These dues have arisen due to lower capacity utilisation by customers under long-term regasification agreements entered into by the Holding Company. These UoP dues pertain to FY23 (CY2022): ₹694.29 crore, FY24 (CY 2023): ₹610.00 crore and FY25 (CY 2024): ₹117.27 crore, it added.

Petronet to invest ₹6,355 cr in new LNG terminal; posts ₹850.58 cr profit in Q1

Business Desk

MUMBAI

Petronet LNG Ltd, India's largest gas importer, on Friday said it will invest Rs 6,355 crore in setting up a new import facility at Odisha.

The company has reported a net profit of Rs 850.58 crore in April-June quarter ended June 30, 2025. The firm's Dahej LNG import terminal in Gujarat imported 207 trillion BTUs as compared to 248 TBtus in April-June 2024.

Overall, the company processed 220 TBTUs in April-June-the first quarter of the current 2025-26 fiscal - as

opposed to 262 TBTUs last year. While the capital expenditure has increased from Rs 2,300 crore for a floated import unit (called FSRU) to Rs 6,354.80 crore land-based fixed terminal, the operating expenses (opex) have substantially reduced to Rs 450-500 crore. The decision to shift to a land-based terminal was also taken because of the tight market for FSRUs in view of European countries using them to import gas in place of the volumes they used to receive from Russia, reports PTI.

LNG throughput in Q1 is lower than corresponding quarter mainly because there

was a severe power requirement (in April-June 2024) which necessitated substantial LNG imports. The Dahej terminal operated at 92% capacity in Q1 as compared to best ever utilisation of 110% in the same period last year. On the demand outlook, city gas volumes have picked up and so is the demand by the petrochemical sector. In the second quarter (July-September), the Dahej is back to near 100% capacity operation. The company's board has accorded in-principle additional investment approval for setting up of a 5 MT a year land-based LNG terminal at Gopalpur.

Nayara CEO resigns as co hit by EU sanctions

NEW DELHI: Russian oil giant Rosneft-backed Indian refiner, Nayara Energy, which has recently been hit by EU sanctions, has appointed a new chief executive officer after its previous CEO resigned, sources aware of the matter said on Friday.

Alessandro Des Dorides resigned as CEO of Nayara Energy last week and has been replaced by Sergey Denisov, they said.

The resignation came just as the European Union imposed sanctions on Nayara as part of a new raft of measures against Russia over its war with Ukraine.

Rosneft owns 49.13 per cent stake in Nayara Energy Ltd, formerly Essar Oil Ltd. Nayara owns and operates a 20 mil-



lion tonne a year oil refinery at Vadinar in Gujarat, as well as over 6,750 petrol pumps.

Des Dorides had joined Nayara Energy in April 2024. He was previously the head of oil trading at Eni where he was sacked for withholding information on illegal Iran oil trade.

In 2019, Italian oil company Eni SpA bought a shipment of oil that was purported to have come from Iraq but actually came from Iran. The act poten-

'Alessandro Des Dorides resigned as CEO of Nayara Energy last week & has been replaced by Sergey Denisov'

tially breached the US sanctions and led to Des Dorides, who oversaw the deal for the cargo, being fired.

Denisov, who has been with Nayara since 2017, previously was its chief development officer.

Nayara had earlier this week denounced the latest EU sanctions against it as unjust and harmful to India's interests, and said it was studying legal options.

Rosneft too had condemned sanctions on Nayara Energy as unjustified, illegal, and described them as a direct threat to India's energy security.

The European Union's 18th package of sanctions against Russia over its war with Ukraine was approved last week with a view to weakening its revenue sources. Nayara Energy was one of the companies that was sanctioned.

Besides Rosneft, an investment consortium SPV, Kesani Enterprises Company, holds another 49.13 per cent stake in Nayara. Kesani is owned by Russia's United Capital Partners (UCP) and Hara Capital Sarl, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mareterra Group Holding (formerly Genera Group Holding S.p.A.).

MPOST

Nayara Energy Gets New CEO Following Des Dorides' Exit

Our Bureau

Mumbai: Nearly a week after the European Union announced its latest package of sanctions on Russia over its war in Ukraine, Russia's largest oil company, Rosneft, has appointed a new chief executive officer (CEO) for its Indian refinery, Nayara Energy (formerly Essar Oil), according to sources aware of the development. Nay-



ara has appointed Sergey Denisov as the CEO, replacing Alessandro Des Dorides. Denisov has been with the company since 2017.

Nayara Energy did not respond to an email query from ET.

Rosneft acquired a 49.13% stake in Nayara Energy in 2017 as part of a \$12.9 billion deal, the largest foreign investment in India's refining sector. Nayara Energy is the largest private fuel retailer in the country with over 6,500 retail outlets. It operates India's second-largest, single-location refinery in Vadinar, Gujarat.

Nayara vows to fight EU sanctions, gets a new CEO

Nayara contributes around 8% to India's total refining capacity and employs over 55,000

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NEW DELHI

A week after the European Union announced sanctions on Russia's Rosneft-backed Nayara Energy Ltd's Gujarat refinery, its chief executive officer (CEO) Alessandro des Dorides has resigned.

Nayara has appointed its chief development officer Sergey Denisov as its new CEO, said two people in the know of the developments.

On 18 July, targeting Russia's ability to raise oil and energy revenues as it wages a prolonged war with Ukraine, the EU unveiled sanctions on Nayara's 20-million tonne refinery in Vadinar, Gujarat.

Desinov would now have to implement Nayara's investment plans in India. Per his LinkedIn account, as Nayara's chief development officer Desinov "led cutting-edge Vadinar refinery major projects, more than \$1 billion (are) under execution, (and he is) spearheading a comprehensive \$20 billion feasibility study for a new refinery and steam cracker complex".

Nayara did not immediately reply to *Mint's* queries.

Nayara contributes around 8% to India's total refining capacity, 7% of the country's retail petrol pump network, and about 8% of its polypropylene capacity.

The company also employs over 55,000 direct and indirect employees across India. It has the largest network of fuel stations (6,700) among private oil marketing companies across the country.

Data from S&P Global showed that Nayara Energy's Vadinar refinery has received 403,000 barrels per day of crude so far this year, of which 72% was Russian-origin crude grade.

"The recent EU sanctions against



Sergey Denisov had joined the company in October 2017, two months after Rosneft purchased 49.13% in Essar Oil.

REUTERS

Rosneft, which owns about 49% of Nayara refinery, are set to create significant challenges for Nayara as it is likely to have a pronounced impact on its jet fuel and kerosene sales, which were primarily being exported to Europe,"

and Southeast Asia, S&P Global Commodity Insights said the company could consider supplying the displaced volumes to domestic markets.

In a statement on 21 July, hitting back at the European Union's sanctions,

Nayara also said the EU's actions undermined India's sovereignty and disregarded global norms.

Describing the European bloc's move as baseless, unilateral and a breach of international law, Nayara said it was actively exploring legal options and would counter the EU's decision.

Denisov joined the company in October 2017, two months after Rosneft purchased a 49.13% stake in Essar Oil Ltd from Essar Energy Holdings Ltd and its affiliates, rebranding the entity as Nayara Energy the following year.

Prior to that, he was with British energy giant BP Plc. for over six years.

Nayara has expanded its retail footprint in India, increasing the number of outlets from 6,570 to 6,760 over the course of a year.

SANCTIONS FALLOUT

THE European Union sanctioned Nayara's 20-million tonne Vadinar refinery on 18 July

VADINAR refinery received 403,000 bpd so far this year, of which 72% was Russian crude

THE European Union sanctions may hit Nayara's jet fuel and kerosene exports to Europe

NAYARA plans ₹70,000 crore investment in petrochemicals, ethanol and infra

Abhishek Ranjan, South Asia oil research lead at S&P Global Commodity Insights, said in a report on Thursday.

Noting that the EU's sanctions may push Nayara to look toward non-EU markets such as Africa, Latin America

Nayara reiterated its commitment to India's energy security and long-term growth, announcing plans to invest over ₹70,000 crore in the long term across petrochemicals, ethanol plants, marketing infrastructure, and other projects.

EXPLAINED CLIMATE

Why renewables alone can't help

In recent years, the world has witnessed a boom in the growth of renewable energy capacity. However, this has not reduced the use of fossil fuels, which has led to an unabated rise of greenhouse gas emissions



AMITABH SINHA

THE WORLD added about 582 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy capacity in 2024, representing an increase of 15% over the previous year, according to a new report by the International Renewable Energy Association (IRENA). This was the largest annual increase in renewable energy capacity in any single year.

Currently, the installed capacity of renewable energy across the globe stands at more than 4,442 GW, and around 30% of the world's electricity is produced from renewable sources.

The new report by IRENA, which was released on July 10, also said that at the current rate of growth, the world would come close to achieving its target of tripling renewable energy installed capacity by 2030. This target is considered crucial for limiting global warming, and was part of the agreement made at the COP28 meeting in Dubai in 2023.

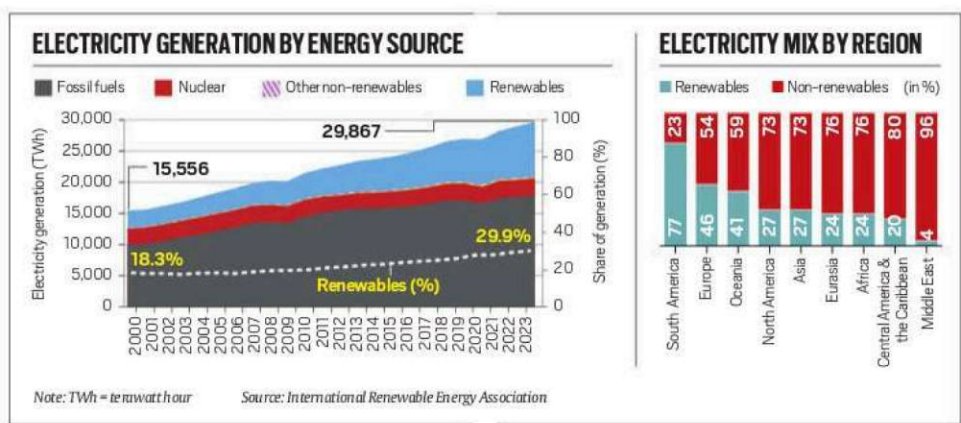
The rapid growth of renewable energy might give the impression that the world has made good progress on meeting its climate objectives. However, renewable energy has not even begun to replace fossil fuels at the global level.

As of now, it is catering mainly to the rising electricity demand, which has increased three times since 1990 and is projected to grow even higher.

Unabated use of fossil fuels across the world

While only around 10% of new electricity installed capacity in 2024 was fossil fuel-based, the use of fossil fuels, in absolute terms, is still growing, according to the IRENA report.

Between 2012 and 2023, global electricity generation grew by 2.5% every year on average, and renewable energy expanded at a rate of about 6% during the same time. This has led to a steady rise in the share of renewables in the electricity generation mix. However, fos-



sil fuels currently account for more than 70% of global electricity production.

In absolute terms, more fossil fuels are being burnt today than 10 years ago to produce electricity. To make matters worse, the increase in use of fossil fuels is expected to continue for at least a few more years. As a result, greenhouse gas emissions have reached record highs in recent years.

Moreover, electricity is still only a small slice of total energy use. Just 20% to 22% of the total energy consumed in the world every year is in the form of electricity. Only 30% of electricity generation comes from renewable sources. This means that about 6% of the world's energy consumption comes from clean sources. More than 90% still comes from fossil sources.

Note that there are some countries, mainly in the Nordic region, where renewables account for a significantly higher share of total energy consumption. However, the special conditions existing in these countries are difficult to replicate elsewhere. According to projections, by 2050, even in the case scenarios, not more than 40% to 45% of the world's total energy consumption would come from clean sources.

This means that energy transition, which involves moving away from fossil fuels towards renewable energy, on its own, is unlikely to help tackle the climate crisis. That is why carbon removal interventions, which are yet to become viable, assume great importance in the fight against global warming.

Regional imbalance in growth of renewables

There are other concerns with the manner in which the global energy transition is currently taking shape. So far, the bulk of renewable energy deployment has taken place in a handful of countries, while the others have been left behind.

The IRENA report pointed out that while renewable capacity increased by 15% globally in 2024, in Africa it grew by just 7%, and that too from a very low base. Africa is where the largest number of people without access live.

The IRENA report said 71% of the renewable capacity addition last year took place in Asia. This is slightly misleading as China alone accounted for more than 62% of global additions — that is, 364 GW of the 582 GW installed globally. The whole of Africa together got less than 1%.

For the last few years, China has been consistently installing more renewable energy than the rest of the world combined. Apart from developed countries, China, and some large players such as India, the renewable energy footprint has not grown at a fast pace.

It is true that these are the countries that also happen to be the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases. Effective energy transition here would be more consequential from the climate change perspective than in, for example, Africa.

However, this kind of lopsided deployment of renewable energy, coupled with the fact that China has a near monopoly on the

production and supply chains of most of the renewable systems, could leave many countries and regions behind once again.

Renewable energy, such as solar and wind, might be available universally — unlike, say, petrol that is found in only limited geographies — but the technologies needed to harness this energy are getting increasingly inaccessible.

China dominates the production and manufacturing of solar PV systems, for example, but also consumes more than half of it. Large buyers such as the United States and India corner most of what is exported. There is little supply for others.

Also, manufacturing outside of China, which could have filled the gap, is struggling. This is because other countries are not able to compete with China's economies of scale, low labour costs, or state subsidies.

China's control over the renewable energy system has begun to appear similar to the OPEC countries' hold over global oil supplies. Energy security has emerged as one of the foremost concerns of countries, pushing many of them to secure whatever option is available to them, irrespective of whether it is clean or not.

The transition to clean and renewable energy systems is not as simple as it is sometimes made out to be. There are several layers of complexities which make the goal of curbing global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius look increasingly unrealistic to achieve.

नायरा के सीईओ ने पद से इस्तीफा दिया

नई दिल्ली। यूरोपीय संघ के प्रतिबंधों के बीच भारतीय रिफाइनरी कंपनी नायरा एनर्जी के सीईओ एलेसेंड्रो डेस डोरिडेस ने पिछले हफ्ते अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दिया। नायरा रूसी तेल कंपनी रोसनेफ्ट द्वारा समर्थित है और इस वजह से उसे यूरोपीय संघ के प्रतिबंधों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। रोसनेफ्ट के पास नायरा एनर्जी में 49.13 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी है।



पेट्रोनेट का शुद्ध लाभ 25% लुढ़का

देश की सबसे बड़ी गैस आयातक कंपनी पेट्रोनेट एलएनजी लिमिटेड का शुद्ध लाभ जून 2025 को समाप्त तिमाही में 25 प्रतिशत घटकर 850.58 करोड़ रुपये रहा। कंपनी ने शुक्रवार को बताया कि वह ओडिशा में एक नया एलएनजी टर्मिनल बनाने के लिए 6,355 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश करेगी। इससे पूर्व वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की अप्रैल-जून तिमाही में कंपनी का शुद्ध लाभ 1,141.58 करोड़ रुपये था। पेट्रोनेट एलएनजी ने बताया कि मौसम जल्दी आने पर बिजली की मांग में गिरावट के कारण कम मात्रा में आयात करने से उसका शुद्ध लाभ घटा। कंपनी के मुख्य कार्य अधिकारी ए के सिंह ने कंपनी के तिमाही परिणाम की ऑनलाइन जानकारी देते हुए संवाददाताओं को बताया कि गुजरात स्थित दाहेज तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (एलएनजी) आयात टर्मिनल ने अप्रैल-जून 2024 में 248 टीबीटीयू की तुलना में 207 टीबीटीयू (ट्रिलियन ब्रिटिश थर्मल यूनिट) का आयात किया। कंपनी ने चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली तिमाही में 220 टीबीटीयू का प्रसंस्करण किया, जबकि पिछले वर्ष यह आंकड़ा 262 टीबीटीयू था।

हाइड्रोजन चालित कोच का सफल परीक्षण

चेन्नई, एजेंसी। भारतीय रेलवे ने चेन्नई स्थित इंटीग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री (आईसीएफ) में देश के पहले हाइड्रोजन चालित कोच का सफलतापूर्वक परीक्षण किया है। रेल मंत्री अश्विनी वैष्णव ने शुक्रवार को इसकी घोषणा की।

अश्विनी वैष्णव के सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट के मुताबिक देश 1,200 हॉर्स

पावर की हाइड्रोजन ट्रेन पर काम कर रहा है, जो भारत को हाइड्रोजन-संचालित ट्रेन प्रौद्योगिकी में अग्रणी देशों में शामिल करने में मदद करेगी।

बता दें कि वर्ष 2023 में वैष्णव ने राज्यसभा को सूचित किया था कि भारतीय रेलवे ने विरासत के लिए हाइड्रोजन के तहत विभिन्न विरासत और पहाड़ी मार्गों पर 80 करोड़ रुपये

प्रति ट्रेन और 70 करोड़ रुपये प्रति रूट की अनुमानित लागत से 35 हाइड्रोजन ट्रेनें चलाने की परिकल्पना की है। इसके अलावा भारतीय रेलवे ने 111.83 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से हाइड्रोजन ईंधन संबंधी परियोजना पर काम कर रहा है, जिसे उत्तर रेलवे के जौंद-सोनीपत खंड पर चलाने की योजना है।