

Ban To Be Enforced, Fears Remain

Refuelling Of End-Of-Life Vehicles To Stop From July 1; Govt Readies Plans

Abhinav.Rajput
@timesofindia.com

New Delhi: Delhi govt has geared up to enforce the ban on refuelling end-of-life vehicles, with plans to station enforcement teams from transport, traffic, and MCD to impound such vehicles.

A senior official said that teams would be deployed at fuel stations to monitor the implementation and take action against such vehicles. The teams would be from MCD, the transport department enforcement wing, and traffic.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) issued to the pump owners says that there will be "immediate legal action by enforcement teams" when end-of-life vehicles are "identified". This would include "impounding and disposal in accordance with Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF) Rules and as per Guidelines issued by the Transport Department."

The official said that the agencies would try to cover at least 90% of the pumps. Sources said around 200 teams have been formed.

The fuel stations will also submit the list of violating vehicles to CAQM and the ministry of petroleum and natural gas weekly for further action.

There are around 400 pumps in the city. According to a directive from the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM), beginning July 1, all end-of-life (EoL) vehicles — which is diesel vehicles older than 10 years and petrol vehicles older than 15 years — will not be allowed to refuel in Delhi, regardless of the state in which they are registered.

In the SOP, the transport

SIGNAGE, TRAINING MUST AT FUEL STATIONS

Objective: To effectively ensure the direction of Commission for Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region of Delhi, mandating that all end-of-life (EoL) vehicles identified through the ANPR cameras or other such systems installed at the fuel pump stations shall be denied fuelling from July 1

Scope/applicability

- 1 All fuel-dispensing stations
- 2 All categories of EoL seeking to refuel at fuel dispensing stations
- 3 Enforcement and monitoring agencies such as the transport department, Delhi Traffic Police, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Corporation

Definitions

EoL vehicles: No longer validly registered vehicles, whether running on petrol, CNG or diesel fuel

Petrol vehicles more than 15 years old and diesel vehicles more than 10 years old

Fuel stations: Any authorised location dispensing petrol, diesel or CNG to vehicles in Delhi



RESPONSIBILITIES

1 Fuel station operators

- > Deny fuel to EoL vehicles
- > Display mandatory signage that fuel will not be dispensed to EoL vehicles
- > Train requisite staff on directions issued by CAQM and required necessary compliances
- > Maintain a log of denial transactions to EoL Vehicles

2 Transport department

- > DTIDC shall ensure that Automated Number Plate Recognition camera systems are installed at fuel stations
- > Widespread dissemination of the directions of CAQM among all stakeholders through FM radio and newspapers
- > Deploying teams at fuel stations to monitor the implementation
- > Legal action by enforcement teams
- > Submit the list of violating fuel stations to CAQM and the ministry of petroleum and natural gas on a weekly basis for further action

3 Enforcement and penalty

Non-compliance by fuel station operators may lead to penalties under Section 192 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988

Impounding and further disposal of EoL vehicles identified at fuel stations

department has specified that fuel stations must display mandatory signage rea-

ding: "Fuel will not be dispensed to End of Life Vehicles -- i.e. 15 years' old petrol/CNG

and 10 years' old diesel w.e.f. 01.07.2025".

Petrol stations have also

been directed to train their staff on the CAQM regulations and the procedures for denying fuel.

Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation (DTIDC) shall ensure the functioning of the automated number plate recognition (ANPR) camera systems installed at fuel stations, the SOP said. "Such a system shall ensure the capturing and displaying of the registration details of all the vehicles that enter the premises of a fuelling station," it added.

Nischal Singhania, president of the Delhi Petrol Dealers' Association, said: "We have some apprehensions regarding the penal clauses that have been imposed on us if we give petrol to such vehicles.... We are also apprehensive regarding the situation at petrol pumps when a vehicle is impounded." A senior official said that govt is also concerned about it and training is being given to enforcement teams.

DTIDC has been directed to widely disseminate the direction of CAQM among all stakeholders, including fuel stations, through FM radio, newspapers and outreach to fuel stations. The department has been directed to deploy teams at fuel stations, especially with maximum end-of-life vehicle visits on preceding days, to monitor the implementation and take action against the violating fuel stations as per Section 192 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

The department will also have to seek immediate legal action by enforcement teams. It has also been directed to submit the list of violating fuel stations to CAQM and the ministry of petroleum and natural gas every week.

Buy natural gas at ₹305 with stop-loss at ₹290

Akhil Nallamuthu

bl. research bureau

Natural gas futures lost nearly eight per cent so far this week and are currently trading around ₹307/mmBtu. The fall was triggered by the price band of ₹355-360.

COMMODITY CALL.

The decline is likely to be arrested at ₹300 as this is a strong support where a rising trendline, 50-day moving average and 50 per cent Fibonacci retracement of the prior upswing coincides.

In addition, natural gas futures have bounced off this level twice in the past month. Therefore, there is a good chance for natural gas futures to see a rebound any-

time from now. In such a case, the contract could rise to retest the ₹355-360 price band. A breakout of this could take it to ₹375.

But if the support at ₹300 is breached, the outlook could turn bearish. Consequently, natural gas futures could drop to ₹268. The downtrend could extend to ₹252.

TRADE STRATEGY

Buy natural gas futures at ₹305 and place a stop-loss at ₹290. When the contract rebounds to ₹330, revise the stop-loss to ₹310. Exit at ₹350. If it slips below the support at ₹300 and triggers the stop-loss of above long position at ₹290, it could be a bearish indication. In that case, traders can short natural gas futures. Target and stop-loss can be ₹268 and ₹305 respectively.

‘Despite supplying 90% of its oil exports to China, Iran is weakened now – Beijing is watching Turkey rise as a Middle Eastern power’



Helen Thompson is Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge University. Speaking to Srijana Mitra Das, she discusses Iran – and why the Tehran conflict is occurring:



Q. What is the core of your research?

A. Over the last 10 years, my work has primarily focused on the geopolitics and political economy of energy, which includes both fossil fuels and the energy transition. I'm also interested in the

historical impact energy has had on economic life around the world and democratic politics, particularly in Western countries.

ET
evolve

Q. Where does Iran earn its resources from, despite decades of sanctions?

A. Since 2018, when Donald Trump withdrew from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal, Tehran has been principally exporting oil to China — around 90% of Iranian oil exports go there. The fact of the United States being unable to deter Beijing from importing from Tehran is central to the Iranian regime's ability to have some sort of an economic foundation.

Before that, the sanctions regime on Tehran, although in place since the 1980s, wasn't particularly harsh on oil exports. It took quite a lot of persuasion for the European Union to sign up to the sanctions Barack Obama pushed in 2011-2012 because European governments were too concerned about oil prices to contemplate serious restrictions on Iran — Obama convinced them the US shale oil boom meant despite sanctions, oil prices wouldn't get too hard.

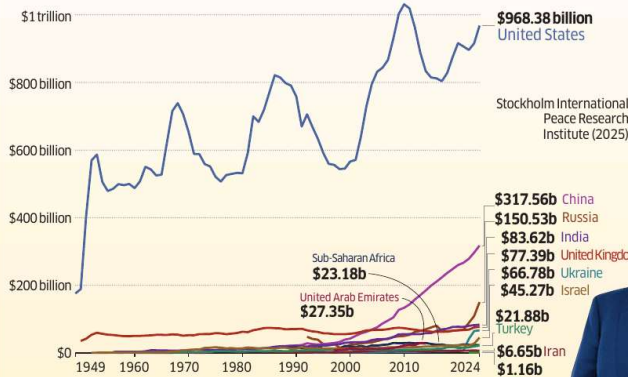
Q. Is this conflict now basically a scramble for Iran's oil?

A. I don't think there is fundamentally a scramble for Iran's oil resources going on — although Iran's position as an oil exporter and a state on the Persian Gulf of immense geopolitical significance.

“Until 2012, sanctions on Iran weren't particularly harsh on oil exports. It took a lot of persuasion for the EU to sign up to the sanctions Barack Obama pushed in 2011-2012 because European governments were very concerned about oil prices — Obama convinced them the US shale oil boom meant despite sanctions on Iran, that wouldn't get too hard”

MILITARY SPENDERS

(Includes military and civil personnel, operations and maintenance, procurement, military research and development, infrastructure and aid, data expressed in US dollars and adjusted for inflation)



Courtesy: Our World in Data

Oil On Troubled Waters...

Energy supply routes like the Strait of Hormuz (above) have geopolitical importance — significant military spending by the US, etc., also goes towards safeguarding these waters carrying oil to states which can go to war over this

Q. How would that impact China and Russia?

A. They're in a very difficult position — Vladimir Putin has apparently made a strategic judgement that Russia won't go to Iran's aid. The Chinese have been relatively quiet, compared to what could have been said. Given that Iran is a very significant partner for China on energy and Beijing has tried to invest a lot in Iran, regime change in Tehran would be worrying, including for the 'China-Russia-Iran axis'. The last 18 months reflected the China-Russia part of that is quite firm — in many ways, the Ukraine war deepened it. However, the Iran part has become a lot more complicated because Iran is declining while Turkey is the rising power in the Middle East. How Ankara fits into all this will be important for China.

“Iran is bluffing about closing the Strait of Hormuz — Tehran depends on Oman to impact anything effectively there”

Q. How will the energy transition now proceed?

A. That is really hard. If it were to succeed — and that's the language used in Britain because it's a legal commitment to net zero by 2050 — that would mean effectively reconfiguring the entire material basis of our civilisations. Nothing like this has ever been tried in human history. The Industrial Revolution only added coal to existing energy sources. There are countries in the Global South where the transition to coal hasn't even happened at scale. So, the immensity of this must be understood.

In practice, this means decarbonising electricity rather than electrifying parts of the economy that run on fossil fuels. There's been some success but observing how, say, solar power is generating electricity in China, it's nothing like the capacity China actually has — hydro power does more there. Northern Europe depends climatically on wind but offshore wind is more expensive than solar and the technology for adequate storage isn't there yet. So, the energy transition will take time — while producing economic, political and geopolitical difficulties.

Views expressed are personal

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<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/et-evolve?from=mdr>

can't have nuclear weapons. I think when he stated there were '60 days to negotiate', he meant it. It seems Tehran thought it could drag out negotiations like before — that turned out to not be the case. Iranian leadership made an error of judgement — that gave Benjamin Netanyahu an opportunity to start serious attacks.

Q. What are the implications for oil prices now?

A. There's been some market responsiveness — it hasn't always been prices going up. It's also been prices coming down when tensions seem lowered or there appears less likelihood of the US becoming very seriously involved. Threats by the Iranian government around closing the Strait of Hormuz also raise oil prices, although there's some bluffing because the Iranians are actually quite dependent on Oman to impact anything effectively there. Despite many threats made over the years, Iran has never actually closed the Strait. Regime change would have a more deleterious effect on oil prices.

Domestic Natural Gas Price to Hit Govt Ceiling in July

Sanjeev Choudhary

New Delhi: Domestic natural gas price is set to rise to the government-set ceiling of \$6.75 per mmbtu next month, from \$6.41 currently, as the rate is linked to crude prices, which surged this month due to the Iran conflict.

The Centre revises the Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate every month based on the average crude price of the preceding month. The price is set at 10% of the price of the Indian crude basket, subject to a ceiling of \$6.75 per mmbtu. At June's average crude price of \$70 per barrel, the effective rate for July will be \$6.75 per mmbtu.

Crude prices have started softening after a ceasefire between Iran and Israel earlier this week, and are currently hovering around \$68 per barrel. If the average slips below \$67.50 in July, the APM rate for August could fall below the ceiling.

Since the government introduced the new pricing formula in April 2023, linking domestic gas to crude oil, prices have mostly remained at the ceiling—first \$6.50, and later \$6.75 per mmbtu—except in June, when lower crude prices brought the rate slightly down.

Prior to April 2023, there was no ceiling price for natural gas, allowing consumers to benefit from lower prices. Under the new regime, prices have generally been higher, squeezing margins for gas distributors and industrial users, while rewarding gas producers.

Guardrails panacea for energy security

India's energy economy and state finances have suffered since 2022, when Russia invaded Ukraine, because of lack of adequate stock and dependence on foreign fuel

S DINAKAR
Amritsar, 26 June

One would expect India's policy-makers and refiners to rest easy after Washington hemmed, in a patchwork fashion, a ceasefire between Israel and Iran on Monday night, which may prove too delicate to offer a lasting solution to peace in West Asia.

Two-and-a-half hours into the ceasefire, Israel accused Iran of raining missiles and prepared to strike back. It's a fragile cease fire. "But looking beyond the ceasefire, the deeper challenge remains — a lasting peace would require rapprochement between Israel and Iran," said Vandana Hari, a Singapore-based energy expert.

For now, a sense of calm has prevailed over markets. With the risk premium evaporating, Brent crude has surrendered all gains made since mid-June, when Israel attacked Iran, and currently trades at \$67 per barrel. European benchmark TTF (Title Transfer Facility) gas prices have dropped over 10 per cent, sending Asian spot LNG (liquefied natural gas) rates lower.

"While the situation remains fluid, markets are rapidly unwinding risk premiums and refocusing on fundamentals," said Paris-based maritime intelligence agency Kpler, adding: "A rebound in crude loadings is expected in coming days."

LNG vessel traffic through the Strait of Hormuz is rebounding, with Kpler data showing nine LNG ships transiting the Strait on Tuesday — more than double the previous day's count, and above the weekly average.

Build firewalls

Industry officials and energy experts *Business Standard* spoke to view the latest conflict involving Iran, Israel and America — the third such flareup in the last four years — as a wakeup call for New Delhi to accelerate building guardrails to secure itself against uncertainty in energy supplies.

"Uncertainty and conflict in West Asia are a sure trigger for global oil prices. For India, this becomes a challenge," said Vedanta Resources Chairman Anil Agarwal in a statement, advocating greater adoption of self-certification mechanisms for project clearances.

"This (crude import) dependence is not good for the country and perhaps, on the energy security front, we should try to promote our own resources," said Deepak Balani, director general, Indian Sugar and Bio-Energy Manufacturers Association (Ibma). "What better than ethanol, which comes from our own resources and benefits our farmers," he added.

India's energy economy and state finances have suffered since 2022 — when Russia invaded Ukraine, sending oil prices to multibillion highs and LNG rates to a record — because of lack of adequate stock and dependence on foreign fuel, energy experts said.

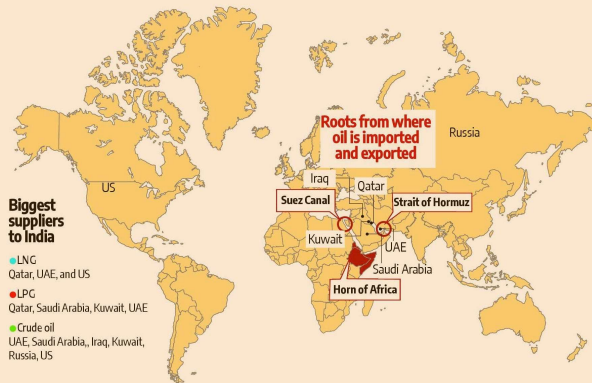
Affordable supplies and access to fuels are crucial for India, which is the world's fastest-growing major economy, and the biggest contributor to global oil demand amid dwindling domestic output.

China has built the world's largest oil inventory capacity over the past decade. The world's largest oil importer owns oil storage capacity between 1.7 billion barrels (bbl) and 2.2 bbl, and has stored some 1.36 bbl to cover almost five months of full crude imports with extensive pipeline networks to transport the oil, said UK-based information provider Energy Intelligence.

There is no public data available about India's stocks but strategic storage, the crucial component, covers just about eight days of imports. Refineries and import terminals may have usable, effective crude oil storage of around 20 days, but inventories are localised, meaning coastal refineries may carry only



Sailing through shortage



8 days of stock while Indian Oil's inland facilities stock more; it's also not possible to transport localised inventories to other facilities, according to two top refining officials. Usable inventory of petrol and diesel is around 10 days each, the officials said. Oil Minister Hardeep Puri has said that India's oil reserves stand at around 74 days, but he did not provide volumes.

The way storage is calculated varies, industry officials said. A top government official told *Business Standard* that the government includes crude oil stored in import terminals, storage at refineries, crude oil under processing in facilities, in pipelines, in tankers unloading at ports, in tankers in India's Exclusive Economic Zone — 200 nautical miles from a country's coastline — petroleum product stocks in terminals, refineries and pipelines, and ships coming to India.

The US holds around 400 million barrels (mmbbl) of strategic stocks while China stores 286 mmbbl in strategic petroleum reserves (SPR). Energy Intelligence data shows. By contrast, India's SPR capacity totals just 39 mmbbl, of which only around 70 per cent was filled till early 2025, according to a government report. Indian SPR controls about 60 per cent of the reserves, with the rest leased to private players.

Indian SPR chief executive officer (CEO) L.R. Jain declined to comment on current stock levels.

"We have diversified our supplies in the past few years, and a large volume of our supplies does not come through the Strait of Hormuz now," Puri tweeted from Ireland.

Puri is somewhat right. India seized an opportunity, to the displeasure of Washington and the European Union (EU), to access a

large volume of Russian oil at a discount after Europe stopped purchases — Russia now accounts for 35-40 per cent of India's 5 mmbbl per day in crude imports. The medium, sour Urals grade was the closest in quality to India's West Asia supplies, which suited Indian refineries, said R Ramachandran, former refinery director, Bharat Petroleum.

"Now that India has been purchasing more of its crude oil from Russia, the country is better placed than before," said Tilak Doshi, an energy expert who has worked for Saudi Aramco and for King Abdulrahman Petroleum Studies and Research Centre (KAPSARC) in Riyadh. "Nevertheless, any impact of the closure of the Strait (of Hormuz) will be felt by India," Doshi added.

India is exposed to as much as 2 mmbbl per day of crude oil shipments — or 35-40 per cent of its total imports — from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait. It was also increasingly vulnerable to disruptions in LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) supplies, a top official from a state refiner said. Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia supply 60 per cent of India's 31 million tons in annual LPG demand.

A blockade of less than 15 days of Hormuz was manageable, the official said. Stocks at refineries, import terminals, and oil in pipelines would cover 20-30 days of demand, industry sources said, excluding nine days of strategic reserves. But that was still minuscule compared to India's fuel market, which needed much more storage capacity, the official said.

Gas blues

The impact of wars on natural gas supplies is worse. India is totally reliant on Qatar and the UAE for over half of its LNG supplies unlike China, which has huge domestic production, pipeline supplies from Russia and Central Asia, and adequate storage. India bought 11 million tons of LNG from Qatar last year, 40 per cent of its total needs.

So, when Israel dropped bombs on South Pars, the Iranian side of

the gargantuan gas field it shares with Qatar, leading LNG supplier Doha was concerned, according to news reports.

Natural gas is critical to India's energy future and lower emissions, and city gas is the biggest driver of growth.

"Our sense is (city gas) volumes will again double in the next four-five years to become the largest gas consuming segment by 2028-29," said Saurabh Singh, Asia Pacific lead for Kearney's Energy and Process Industries practice area. "It's imperative for most CGD (city gas distribution) players to secure LNG supplies, keeping in mind their growth," Singh added.

While demand for LNG is strong, India has no insurance against supply disruptions. It lacked gas storage infrastructure, barring some tankage at import terminals, a gas industry official said. China, by contrast, had a gas storage capacity of 437 billion cubic metres (bcm) in 2024, accounting for over 10 per cent of its apparent gas consumption, according to local consulting firm SC199.

India can source alternative supplies of LNG from the US but the blockade of the Suez Canal by Houthi rebels has blocked the shortest route available. "The alternative option of routing around the Cape of Good Hope would increase voyage times by 14-20 days and raise shipping costs by at least 15-25 per cent," said Darshan Ghodawat, CEO, AVA Global Logistics.

"We are likely to see gas prices going to extreme levels, making LNG unaffordable for many countries; these could reduce spot LNG imports as well," said Anne-Sophie Corbeau, global research scholar at Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy.

India needs to develop commercial storage also, using depleted gas fields and salt caverns. Commercial storage is essential for trading using seasonal arbitrage and monthly gas price volatility of LNG, said Rajesh Mediratta, CEO, Indian Gas Exchange.

India non-committal on re-starting oil purchase from Iran

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

India remains non-committal on restarting purchase of oil from Iran despite US President Donald Trump signalling earlier this week that the country may be relaxing economic sanctions against Teheran.

“Our energy requirements are based on market factors and prevailing global situation,” said MEA spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal at a media briefing on Thursday when asked whether India would buy oil from Iran now that the US seems to have lifted sanctions.

ISRAEL-IRAN WAR

Trump, who has tried to claim credit for ending the 12-day Israel-Iran war, said that with hostilities ending, China could resume its oil purchase from Iran.

“China can now continue to purchase oil from Iran. Hopefully, they will be purchasing plenty from the US also. It was my great honour to make this happen,” the US President posted on his social media platform, Truth Social.

While Trump did not directly say that the US had ended its sanctions against Iran, the social media post indicated that at least Iran may now be allowed to sell oil without attracting sanctions. New Delhi may be waiting for more clarity on the matter.

OIL WAIVERS

India had to stop purchasing oil from Iran in 2019 after the US ended oil waivers granted to eight countries, including India.

Prior to the West’s sanctions against Iran for its alleged nuclear activities, Iran



If India decides to re-start oil purchase from Iran, exports of Indian products such as rice, tea, spices, fruits, pharmaceuticals and yarn, which had declined, could increase

was among the top three suppliers of oil to India.

PREFERRED SUPPLIER

Iran was a preferred supplier as it used to extend favourable terms, including discounted prices and extended credit periods.

If the US clearly establishes that Iran would be allowed to export oil without the fear of sanctions, it is likely that Iran may extend favourable terms to India, the way it offered earlier, making transactions economically feasible.

If India decides on re-starting oil purchase from Iran, exports of Indian products, such as rice, tea, spices, fruits, pharmaceuticals and yarn, which declined from over \$ 5 billion in 2013 to about \$1.25 billion in FY25, could increase.

India's natural gas output, consumption fall in May

ENS ECONOMIC BUREAU

@ New Delhi

THE country's natural gas sector witnessed a dip across several key metrics in May 2025, according to the data released by the Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC).

Gross production of natural gas for the month stood at 2,979 million metric standard cubic meters (MMSCM), marking a 4.0% decline compared to the same period last year.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) imports also saw a significant drop. Total LNG imports in May 2025 (provisional) amounted to 2,977 MMSCM, which is 15.3% lower than imports recorded in May 2024.

As a result, the natural gas available for sale during the month fell to 5,478 MMSCM, reflecting a 10.2% decrease year-on-year.

The total availability for con-

sumption, including domestic production and imports, was 5,918 MMSCM. As per the report, sectors consuming natural gas included fertilizers (26%), city gas distribution (CGD) (23%), power (14%), refineries (8%), and petrochemicals (6%).

Industry sources noted that gas producing companies consume a portion of the output internally, and some gas is flared due to technical requirements.

After accounting for internal use and flaring, the net natural gas available for sale was nearly 83.9% of gross production in the month of May 2025.

The decline in both domestic production and Liquefied Natural Gas imports may raise concerns for the sectors reliant on a steady supply of natural gas, particularly as the demand continues to rise amid ongoing industrial and urban growth.



Natural gas import bill up 8.7% in Apr-May

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, June 26

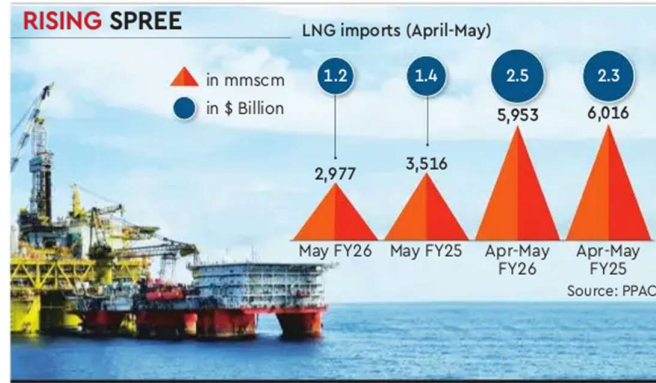
INDIA'S NATURAL GAS import bill rose 8.7% to \$2.5 billion during the first two months of financial year 2025-26, compared with \$2.3 billion in the same period of FY24, according to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

The country imported 5,953 million standard cubic meters (mmscm) of liquefied natural gas (LNG) during the period, reflecting a marginal 1% decline over April-May of FY24.

In May, the import bill, however, declined by 14.3% to \$1.2 billion, compared to May 2024. May volumes also registered a fall of 15.3% to 2,977 mmscm last month.

Even as the country's natural gas consumption declined by almost 2% to 11,764 mmscm during April-May, India's reliance on imported gas rose to 50.6%, up from 50.2% in the same period last fiscal.

Domestic natural gas production too declined marginally by 3% to 5,888 mmscm during April-May of FY25. State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) produced 3,056 mmscm of nat-



ural gas during this period, down from 3,132 mmscm in the corresponding period of FY24. Production remained below targets, highlighting the widening gap between demand and domestic supply.

One of the key agendas of the government has been to boost domestic production of crude oil and natural gas, and thereby reduce the country's dependency for energy. However, the domestic production of crude oil and natural gas has remained stagnant and the country's import dependency

has only increased.

The demand for natural gas is expected to grow by 4-6% in the current financial year FY26 while domestic gas production is expected to grow to about 100 mmscmd only, Prashant Vasisht, senior vice president and co-group head, corporate ratings, Icra noted. Thus, the dependence on LNG imports is expected to remain high at 52% of consumption.

The country imports as much as 50% of its natural gas requirements. Qatar accounted for 41% of India's imports in

FY25 followed by the US at 19% and UAE at 13%.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), India's LNG imports are expected to moderate in 2025, with growth projected to slow to 10%, compared to 21% in 2024. This slowdown is attributed to tempered demand growth and continued global competition for LNG cargoes.

The agency has projected an 8% increase in India's natural gas demand in 2025 (or an additional 6 billion cubic

meters), supported by the country's expanding energy requirements and rapid economic growth.

In 2024, India became the world's fourth-largest LNG importer, accounting for 7% of global LNG imports.

The growth in demand was primarily driven by the industrial and oil refining sectors, followed by residential, commercial, and transport sectors.

Several Indian oil and gas majors are looking to secure more crude oil and LNG from the US given the rising geopolitical tensions. As India procures a large part of its oil and gas demand from West Asia, it remains vulnerable to supply and price shocks in the event of conflict in the Gulf.

The government is aiming to strengthen India's energy security and establish the US as a leading supplier of crude oil, petroleum products, and LNG to India, as affirmed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his recent visit to the US.

With the Indian government aiming to raise natural gas's share in the energy mix from 6% to 15% by 2030, greater US gas imports are seen as a positive development, as per analysts.

Not actively considering buying BP, clarifies Shell

Reuters

London

Shell has not bid for BP and is not actively considering such a move, it said on Thursday, adding it was bound by UK regulations which mean such a statement ban it from making a bid for BP for the next six months.

The *Wall Street Journal* cited sources on Wednesday saying that Shell was in talks to acquire BP, in response to which Shell said no talks were taking place.

“In response to recent media speculation Shell wishes to clarify that it has not been actively considering making an offer for BP and confirms it has not made an approach to, and no talks have taken place with BP with regards to a possible offer,” Shell said in a statement. “This is a statement to which Rule 2.8 of the Code applies and accordingly Shell confirms it has no intention of making an offer for BP.”

ONGC well blowout in Assam: Gas leakage continues for 15th day

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE ■
Guwahati

Leakage of gas continued for the 15th day from a crude oil well of ONGC in Assam's Sivasagar district although the energy major on Thursday claimed that it is nearing to control the blowout.

In its daily bulletin on the blowout, ONGC said it has achieved a key breakthrough in its ongoing operations in close coordination with international well control specialists from CUDD Pressure Control. "The team successfully cleared all remaining rig materials, including staircases, entangled wires and other

structural components. "This critical step culminated in the safe removal and dragging out of the rig substructure, thereby creating clear access to the wellhead and enabling preparations for the upcoming snubbing operation, an essential part of the final well control process," it added.

The company also said that it continues to make concerted efforts to control the unabated gas discharge from the well.

The blowout took place on June 12 at Well No RDS 147A of Rig No SKP 135 of Rudrasagar oil field of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) at Barichuk of

Bhatiapar. A private firm, SK Petro Services, was operating the well on behalf of the state-run Maharatna company.

The statement further said that ONGC is optimistic about completing the snubbing operation before sundown on Friday with steady progress and a focused operational roadmap.

"Arrangements for the deployment of snub lines and other preparatory activities are now underway. This phase will include the careful removal of the existing Blowout Preventer (BOP), followed by the installation of a replacement unit as part of the well-capping strategy," it

added. In a carefully planned and precisely executed operation, ONGC successfully connected hydraulic lines to the existing BOP to pressurise the unit and operate the rams," the company said. The fact that this was accomplished without any visible increase in gas discharge stands as a strong validation of technical assessment and strategic foresight.

"The operation unfolded exactly as anticipated, reflecting the depth of planning, accurate pressure analysis and the disciplined execution that have guided ONGC's well-control efforts throughout," it said.

PSUs show dividend fatigue in FY25

Mayur Bhalariao

mayur.bhalariao@livemint.com

MUMBAI

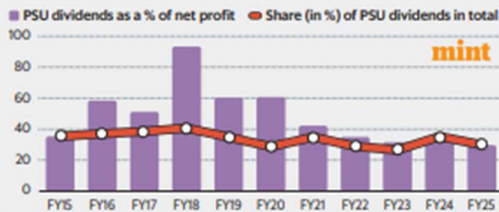
India Inc. may have celebrated a record ₹4.9 trillion dividend bonanza in FY25, but the party was noticeably quieter in one corner: the public sector.

Behind the headline numbers, state-run enterprises showed clear signs of dividend fatigue, both in payout ratios and growth. Dividends, which had seen strong double-digit gains in previous years, contracted, while payout ratios plunged to multi-year lows. The shift points to a change in priorities: public sector firms are increasingly favouring reinvestment, capital discipline, and long-term value creation over generous near-term distributions.

A Mint analysis of 496 BSE 500 companies, based on Capitaline data covering audited, unaudited and proposed dividends, shows that public sector undertakings (PSUs) accounted for just 30% of total dividends in FY25—down from 35% in the previous year. Their dividend payout ratio also dropped to 29.8%, the lowest since FY15 and well below the historical average of around 50%. In fact, these government-owned companies have seen a secular decline in their payout ratios over the past five years.

"This appears more like a cyclical pause than a fundamental reset," said Harshal Dasani, research analyst at Invaset PMS. "FY25 earnings were weighed down by volatile commodity prices, oil under-recoveries, and heavy capex

PSU payouts hit a decade low



Note: Includes proposed dividend. In some cases unaudited data was used. Analysis based on a common sample of 496 BSE 500 companies.

Muted profits, dwindling dividends

Year-on-year change (in %)	Net profit	Dividend amount
FY16	-32.1	12.5
FY17	38.1	20.9
FY18	-37.9	13.1
FY19	29.3	-16.3
FY20	-14.6	-14.1
FY21	132.7	61.8
FY22	53.4	26.9
FY23	10.3	-0.4
FY24	40.7	42.8
FY25	1.3	-5.9

Note: Includes proposed dividend. In some cases unaudited data was used. Aggregate data for PSUs is from a common sample of 496 BSE 500 companies.

Source: Capitaline, Mint analysis

commitments. Many PSUs have opted to reinvest profits internally, especially in strategic sectors such as energy, infrastructure and defence." The data corroborates his claims: The aggregate net profits of the PSUs saw a growth of 1.3% in FY25 after witnessing a 43% jump last year.

Anil Rego, founder and fund manager at Right Horizons PMS, said, "The sharp decline in PSU payout ratios in FY25, down from the historical average of around 50%, appears more cyclical than structural at this stage."

The decline in payout ratios also reflects a broader push among state-run firms to deploy capital for future

growth. "This steep fall in outflow in the form of dividends is mainly due to a larger focus on capital expenditures by PSUs," said G. Chokkalingam, Equinomics Research founder and managing director. "A vast majority of manufacturing PSUs have announced several major capital expenditure plans—some aimed at expanding existing operations and others exploring new businesses or geographies."

Companies like Coal India exemplify this shift. It not only plans to expand its coal mining operations but has also proposed ventures into non-coal minerals such as graphite and acquisitions abroad.

The changing priorities of

these traditional dividend payers is also reflected in their lower giveaways. PSUs distributed 6% lower dividends in FY25 after a sharp 43% surge in FY24, and consistent gains ranging from 27% to 62% in the preceding years.

"Multiple PSUs faced earnings pressures amid sector-specific challenges, particularly in energy combined with elevated capex requirements in infrastructure, defence and energy transition initiatives. This likely influenced the decision to retain a higher share of profits to fund growth internally. This can be viewed as a pivot toward fiscal prudence or a prelude to privatisation readiness," Rego said.

The Union Budget has pegged a revenue target of ₹3.25 trillion from dividends in 2025-26, a 12.4% increase compared to the revised estimates of ₹2.89 trillion in 2024-25.

"[That] may seem optimistic after FY25's softness, but underlying fundamentals support this outlook," noted Dasani. "Key sectors like power, coal, and oil show improved cash positions, setting the stage for a rebound in profitability. The Budget's optimism likely reflects a catch-up from under-distribution and a strategic push to balance fiscal needs without stifling PSU growth."

This is the third in a four-part data series on the dividends declared by India Inc.



Scan the QR code to read the previous part in the series.

Share of PSUs in equity markets rises to 15.3%

NESIL STANEY
Mumbai, June 26

A STELLAR RALLY in stocks of public sector undertakings (PSUs) since the Covid years has increased their market share from 10.1% in FY22 to 15.3% at present, a rise also fuelled by the growth in profits that followed years of decline.

"Several PSU sectors are posting a sharp turnaround in profit and unexpected shareholder value," said a research report from Motilal Oswal on Thursday. While some cyclical moderation occurred in FY25, key building blocks and an enabling environment for sustained performance for several PSUs look intact, it said.

PSUs posted an unprecedented a 36% compounded annual growth rate in profit after tax (PAT) during FY20-25, feeding into the 32% CAGR for the BSE PSU Index and a consistent expansion in PSUs' share in overall profits to 38%. PSU profits jumped from ₹1.2 lakh crore in FY20 to ₹5.3 trillion in FY25, outpacing private sector and reversing its own underperformance from FY15 to FY20.

Motilal's top PSU picks are SBI, HAL, BEL and PowerGrid. PSU market capitalisation surged from ₹12 lakh crore in March 2020 to ₹69 lakh crore in June 2025 — adding ₹57 lakh crore in just five years

SUCCESS STORY

■ PSUs posted **36%** PAT CAGR in FY20-25, adding **32%** CAGR for BSE PSU index

■ PSU profits jumped from **₹1.2 tn** in FY20 to **₹5.3 tn** in FY25, outpacing pvt sector

■ PSU m-cap surged from **₹12 tn** in March 2020 to **₹69 tn** in June 2025

■ Loss-making PSUs now contribute just **1%** to profit pool, down from **45%** in FY18



■ Contribution from BFSI sector rose from **7%** in FY20 to **38%** in FY25

■ State Bank of India and LIC are the two largest listed PSUs

after a decade-long stagnation between FY09 and FY20. Better capital efficiency, operating discipline and lower losses lifted the return on equity across the PSU universe, the report said.

Another interesting trend is that loss-making PSUs now contribute just 1% to the profit pool, down from 45% in FY18, reducing the drag on the overall profit. FY25 marked the fifth consecutive year of declining losses for these enterprises.

The contribution from the banking and financial (BFSI) sector rose from a paltry 7% in FY20 to 38% in FY25, boosted by cleaner balance sheets, improving NIMs and strong earnings visibility of public sector banks.

Defence and infra-related

order flows have driven growth in capital goods PSUs with a 28% CAGR in profits over FY20-25. With fundamentals intact and macro tailwinds building, the next phase of re-rating is already underway, said the report, citing that valuations corrected to 11.7x forward price to earnings, down from the July 2024 peak of 13.8x.

The growth in PSU stocks took place despite their primary objective being to serve public interest rather than boost profits, said a recent report from domestic brokerage Groww. It named five PSU stocks with highest analyst ratings -- NTPC, NHPC, Coal India, ONGC and Power Grid.

State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation are the two largest listed PSUs.



Shift to alternative fuel trucks: Gadkari

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Road transport and highways minister Nitin Gadkari on Thursday urged vehicle manufacturers and logistics companies to opt for trucks that run on alternative fuels rather than diesel-fueled ones to cut down pollution, reduce logistics costs, and decrease India's dependence on



imported fossil fuel.

"My appeal to you all is — don't go for diesel trucks, think about alternative fuel and biofuel. It's economically viable," Gadkari said, while addressing industry leaders. He added that govt is encouraging the use of alternative fuels such as biodiesel, ethanol, hydrogen, and others.

On the need to promote the use of alternative fuel, the minister said India spends around Rs 22 lakh crore on im-

port of fossil fuel. "It's an economic challenge and impacts our environment as well... By building better roads and using alternative fuel, we can bring down the logistics cost to a single digit of 9%. We are

POLLUTION FIGHT

confident of achieving this by year-end. That will create great opportunities for our industry, manufacturing activities, and exports," Gadkari said at Mahindra Logistics pre-

sents ET Edge Supply Chain Management Fest 2025.

He said automobile majors are now manufacturing electric trucks and these will be launched soon, adding that his ministry is planning to have "flash charging" electric trucks on the Delhi-Jaipur and Delhi-Amritsar corridors. Flash-charging technology allows vehicles to be charged in just a few seconds at the stops with the overhead flash-chargers.

Stocks surge, crude oil cools as war cries fade

Investors richer by ₹3.5 lakh cr; stocks at highest in nine months, oil below \$70

Srushti Vaidya

srushti.vaidya@livemint.com

MUMBAI: Indian benchmark indices rose to reclaim levels last seen nine months ago, as investors cheered lower oil prices, a weaker dollar, and strong domestic flows back home. Market experts believe the combination bodes well for the bulls in the near term at least.

As a ceasefire in West Asia after 11 days of conflict took hold, markets bet that the worst of the disruption was behind. The Nifty closed 1.21% or 304.25 points higher at 25,549, while the Sensex closed 1.21% or 1,000 points up at 83,775.87. Thursday's closing was the highest since October 1 when the Nifty traded at 25796.9 and the Sensex at 84266.29.

The gains were led by HDFC Bank, Reliance Industries, Bharti Airtel, ICICI Bank and Bajaj Finance, which together accounted for almost three-fifths of the Nifty's gains. Reliance Industries' market capitalisation



The Nifty and Sensex rose 1.2% each on Thursday.

REUTERS

crossed ₹20 lakh crore for the first time in nine months to touch ₹20.23 lakh crore. It stood at ₹20.65 lakh crore on September 27 last year, when the Nifty touched a record 26,277.35.

Thursday's rally coincided with the expiry of the June series of derivatives—each series closes on the last Thursday of a month—which saw the Nifty gain almost 3% from 24833.6 at the May expiry to 25,549 at the June expiry.

What aided the rally was the fall in the dollar index—which measures the greenback against a basket of six currencies including the euro, pound and yen—to a one-year low of 97.22. A weaker dollar boosts returns from risky emerging market equities.

Added to that was the cooling in Brent crude from \$78.85 a barrel on 19 January at the height of the Israel-Iran conflict to \$68.5 at the time of writing on Thursday.

"Lower oil, dollar, cut in interest rates back home and rising domestic equity inflows have aligned Indian stocks with global peers, which are on a global risk-on," said Nitin Jain, CEO and CIO, Kotak Mahindra Asset Management Singapore. Interestingly, Jain said that not just mutual funds, other domestic institutional investors (DIIs) were also pumping money into Indian stock markets.

In the first five months of 2025 through last Friday, net inflows of DIIs other than mutual funds, stood at \$13 bil-

lion, more than the \$11 billion invested in the whole of 2024. "This shows that not just MFs, but banks, insurance and pensions funds are upping the ante," he said.

Cheaper crude benefits India, which imports 85%, or 5.5 million barrels per day, of its oil requirement. Investors turned richer by ₹3.5 lakh crore after Thursday's rally. Options data for the week ending 3 July indicate a 3% range for the market from 25210 to 25890, with a bias to the higher end of the range.

This is supported by fear gauge India Vix falling to a three-month low of 12.59. The yearly average of the index is 15.52. A lower reading indicates confidence while a higher reading implies rising risk-off sentiment.

In the past two days, global oil prices—particularly Brent—have cooled off, dropping below \$70, which reflects easing geopolitical tensions, which had posed a major uncertainty for India, said Sachin Shah, executive director and fund manager at Emkay Investment Managers.

With crude now below that threshold, a key risk appears to have receded, Shah added, saying that as far as geopolitical concerns go, India seems to be in a safe zone.

आइजीएल कनेक्शन काटने का डर दिखाकर ठगे 1.75 लाख

साइबर ठगों ने पीड़ित के मोबाइल में डाउनलोड कराया ऐप

जागरण संवाददाता, साहिबाबाद : श्याम पार्क एक्सटेंशन निवासी कुलदीप सिंह के खाते से साइबर अपराधियों ने 1.75 लाख रुपये निकाल लिए। आरोपितों ने उन्हें आइजीएल का बिल जमा न होने और कनेक्शन काटने का डर दिखाया। इसके बाद उनके मोबाइल में एप डाउनलोड कराकर ठगी की। घटना छह जून की है। कुलदीप ने साइबर हेल्प लाइन पर इसकी शिकायत दी थी। इसके बाद 25 जून को मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया।

कुलदीप ने बताया कि छह जून की रात करीब 8:30 बजे मोबाइल पर अनजान नंबर से काल आई। खुद को आइजीएल का कर्मचारी बताते हुए आरोपित ने गैस का बिल जमा न होने और कनेक्शन काटने का डर दिखाया। आरोपित ने मोबाइल पर अपडेट बिल नाम से एक लिंक भेजा और एप डाउनलोड करने के लिए कहा। एप पर क्लिक करते ही मोबाइल हैक हो गया। ठग के कहने पर लिंक में बैंक की डिटेल भरते रहे। इसी बीच बैंक खाते से दो बार में 1.75 लाख रुपये अचानक कट गए। एसीपी साहिबाबाद श्वेता यादव ने बताया कि जांच की जा रही है, रकम जिन बैंक खातों में ट्रांसफर हुई है, उनकी छानबीन भी टीम कर रही है।

झांसा दे लिया फोन, खाते से निकाले 52 हजार



जासं, साहिबाबाद : गांव लोधीपुर छपका निवासी अंशुल को मेट्रो में छोटे बच्चे की मदद करना भारी पड़ गया। ठग ने बच्चे के साथ मिलकर अंशुल को झांसे में लेकर उसका फोन लिया और खाते से 52 हजार रुपये निकाल लिए। घटना 19 जून की है। साहिबाबाद पुलिस मामले दर्ज कर जांच शुरू कर दी है। पुलिस को दी तहरीर में अंशुल कुमार ने बताया कि गांव से नोएडा जाने के लिए निकला और मोहननगर मेट्रो स्टेशन पर टिकट लिया। इसके बाद मेट्रो में छोटा बच्चा आया और बोला मुझे पटना जाना है, लेकिन रास्ता मालूम नहीं है। तभी एक अन्य युवक आया और बच्चे

की मदद के लिए बोला। युवक ने अंशुल को कहा कि अगले स्टेशन पर उतरकर इसे रास्ता बताकर आटो में बैठा देंगे। कहीं छोटा बच्चा गुम न हो जाए। इसके बाद अंशुल आरोपित युवक और बच्चे के साथ शहीदनगर मेट्रो स्टेशन पर उतर गया। अंशुल ने बताया कि युवक ने गर्दन को तीन बार छुआ और कुछ गीला सा पदार्थ लगाया, जिससे थोड़ा-थोड़ा बेहोशी जैसी हालत में आ गया। दोनों ने अंशुल को अपना बैग दिया और उसका फोन ले लिया। दो घंटे में आरोपित ने उनके फोन-पे से तीन बार में 52 हजार रुपये खाते से निकाल लिए। अंशुल ने सिम बंद कराकर नई सिम ली और बैंक में जाकर निकासी की डिटेल निकलवाई। इसके बाद साहिबाबाद थाने पहुंचकर घटना की सूचना दी। पुलिस ने सीसीटीवी कैमरे खंगाले तो आरोपित की फुटेज उसमें नजर आई है। एसीपी साहिबाबाद श्वेता यादव ने बताया कि आरोपितों की तलाश की जा रही है।

figure it out

\$16.5 billion

Saudi Arabia's revenue from oil exports in April; it's the lowest in almost four years



Source: Bloomberg



बायोगैस स्वच्छ ऊर्जा की ओर कदम : एडीसी

फरीदाबाद। जिला प्रशासन
फरीदाबाद द्वारा हरियाणा अक्षय ऊर्जा
विकास अभिकरण के सहयोग से
बायोगैस उपयोग कार्यक्रम को ग्रामीण
एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में तेजी से प्रोत्साहित
करने के लिए सब्सिडी प्रदान की जा
रही है। अतिरिक्त उपायुक्त सतबीर
मान ने जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि
बायोगैस एक स्वच्छ, प्रदूषण रहित,
धुआं रहित और किफायती ईंधन है,
जो 55 से 70 प्रतिशत मीथेन गैस से
भरपूर होता है। इसे गोबर गैस संयंत्र
के माध्यम से पशुओं के गोबर और
जैविक पदार्थों से उत्पन्न किया जाता
है। उन्होंने बताया कि हरियाणा में
लगभग 7.6 मिलियन पशुधन है,
जिससे प्रतिदिन लगभग 3.8 मिलियन
घन मीटर बायोगैस उत्पन्न करने की
क्षमता है जो लगभग 300 मेगावाट
विद्युत उत्पादन में सहायक हो
सकती है। ब्यूरो

भारत छह-सात साल में ऊर्जा का शुद्ध निर्यातक बन जाएगा: गडकरी

नई दिल्ली। (भाषा) केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने बृहस्पतिवार को कहा कि भारत अगले छह से सात साल में ऊर्जा का शुद्ध निर्यातक बन जाएगा।

केंद्रीय मंत्री ने यहां एक कार्यक्रम में कहा, आज हम ऊर्जा के आयातक हैं, लेकिन छह से सात साल के भीतर हम ऊर्जा के निर्यातक बन जाएंगे। उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि हाइड्रोजन भविष्य का ईंधन है। उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार एथनॉल, बायोडीजल, इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन और हाइड्रोजन जैसे वैकल्पिक ईंधन और जैव ईंधन को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। गडकरी ने कहा कि ईंधन बदलने से न केवल प्रदूषण कम होगा बल्कि लॉजिस्टिक लागत भी कम होगी। उन्होंने कहा कि नई सड़कें बनाने और ईंधन में बदलाव से हमारी लॉजिस्टिक लागत एकल अंक में होगी और चालू वर्ष के अंत तक घटकर नौ प्रतिशत तक आ जाएगी। केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा,



मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि नई सड़कें बनाने और ईंधन में बदलाव से आपकी लॉजिस्टिक्स लागत एकल अंक में यानी नौ प्रतिशत पर आ जाएगी और यह इस साल के अंत तक होगा। मंत्री ने कहा कि नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि भारत की लॉजिस्टिक लागत में छह प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। गडकरी ने कहा, आज दुनिया में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) की तुलना में चीन में लॉजिस्टिक लागत आठ प्रतिशत है,

अमेरिका और यूरोपीय देशों में यह 12 प्रतिशत है और भारत में यह 16 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन अब चीजें तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही हैं। मंत्री ने वैकल्पिक ईंधन या जैव ईंधन अपनाने की भी अपील की और कहा कि यह आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य है। गडकरी ने कहा, भारत सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था है। हमें अपना निर्यात बढ़ाने की जरूरत है और इस कारण से हमें कच्चे माल की लागत को कम करना होगा।

रिफाइनरी में हुआ हादसा, कर्मचारी झुलसा

वैभव न्यूज ■ मथुरा

इंडियन ऑयल मथुरा रिफाइनरी में बीते दिनों इलेक्ट्रिक पैनल बोर्ड में फायर हो गया, पैनल बोर्ड पर कार्य कर रहा रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी आग की चपेट में आकर झुलस गया। आग में झुलसे हुए घायल रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी को दिल्ली के अपोलो अस्पताल के लिए रैफर कर दिया गया, फिलहाल रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी का उपचार अपोलो अस्पताल में चल रहा है एवं रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी की स्थिति भी स्थिर बनी हुई है। सूत्रों से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार रिफाइनरी में कार्यरत इंडियन ऑयल कर्मचारी का नाम प्रेम प्रकाश शर्मा बताया जा रहा है, जो इलेक्ट्रिकल का कार्य करता है। पिछले सप्ताह प्रोसेसिंग सब-स्टेशन पर इलेक्ट्रिक पैनल पर कार्य करते समय पैनल में अचानक फायर होने



से रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी आग की चपेट में आ गया, जिससे रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी झुलस गया।

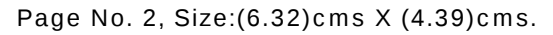
बताया जा रहा है कि रिफाइनरी कर्मचारी बिना आईएफआर सूट एवं हाथ के दस्ताने पहने हुए ही पैनल बोर्ड पर कार्य कर रहा था। प्रोसेसिंग सब-स्टेशन पर हुई फायर की घटना ने रिफाइनरी प्रबंधन के सुरक्षा मानकों पर भी सवालिया निशान खड़े कर दिए हैं, देखने वाली बात यह होगी कि रिफाइनरी प्रमुख मुकुल अग्रवाल इस घटना को लेकर क्या सख्ती बरतते हैं।

शेल ने बीपी के अधिग्रहण की बात से इनकार किया

लंदन (एपी)।

ब्रिटेन की तेल कंपनी शेल ने मीडिया की उन खबरों का बृहस्पतिवार को खंडन किया जिनमें उसके अपनी प्रतिद्वंद्वी कंपनी बीपी को खरीदने के लिए बातचीत करने का दावा किया गया था। अमेरिकी समाचार पत्र 'वॉल स्ट्रीट जर्नल' ने बुधवार को मामले से परिचित लोगों के हवाले से कहा कि शेल, बीपी को खरीदने के लिए 'प्रारंभिक चरण की बातचीत' कर रही है।

शेल ने लंदन शेयर बाजार को भेजे बयान में कहा, "हाल ही में मीडिया में जारी अटकलों के जवाब में शेल यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता है कि वह बीपी के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव देने पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार नहीं कर रहा है।



चालू हो पाई है। सोसायटी की निवासी अनीता प्रजापति ने बताया कि परिसर में दोपहर करीब 11:30 बजे के अचानक घरेलू गैस की सप्लाई बाधित हो गई। पूरे एवेन्यू में गैस की सप्लाई बिना किसी नोटिस के बाधित होने के कारण लोग परेशान दिखाई दिए। दोपहर का समय होने की वजह से लोगों के घरों में खाना नहीं बन पाया है।