

Gas supply reset: Homes, transport get top priority

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, March 10

FACING TIGHTENING NATURAL gas supplies after disruptions to liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, the Centre has invoked emergency powers under the Essential Commodities Act to divert gas to “priority sectors”, placing household cooking gas and transport fuel at the top of the allocation ladder.

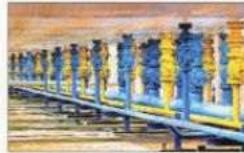
Under a gazette notification issued by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) under the Essential Commodities Act, supplies will be prioritised for domestic piped natural gas (PNG), compressed natural gas (CNG) for vehicles and LPG production, with these segments receiving full allocation based on their average consumption over the past six months.

“The Central Government has assessed that the ongoing conflict in the Middle East has resulted in the disruption of LNG shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, and suppliers have invoked the force majeure clause,” the notification said, adding that this necessitated the diversion of gas to priority sectors.

Under the Natural Gas (Supply Regulation) Order, 2026, PNG households, CNG transport, and LPG production will receive 100% of their average gas consumption during the past six months, subject to operational availability.

Other sectors will face curbs. Fertiliser plants will receive 70% of their past six-month

SUPPLY SHIFT



- Centre invokes Essential Commodities Act for gas
- Gas diverted to priority sectors
- PNG households get full gas allocation
- CNG transport fuel prioritised

average consumption, while industries connected through the national gas grid will receive around 80% of their previous allocation. “The supply of natural gas to the fertilizer plants shall ensure seventy percent of their past six month average gas consumption, subject to operational availability,” the order said, adding that fertiliser units cannot divert the gas for any other use.

City gas distribution companies supplying industrial and commercial consumers have also been directed to limit supplies to 80% of their past six-month average demand.

To meet priority demand, supplies will be diverted by curtailing gas allocation to petrochemical units and power plants, including major consumers such as ONGC Petro additions Ltd, GAIL’s Pata petrochemical complex and Reliance O2C, the notification said.

Essential Commodities Act invoked to prioritise LPG supply for households

Our Bureau

New Delhi

The government has invoked the Essential Commodities Act to regulate the supply of natural gas, prioritising the critical commodity for households and CNG vehicles, as well as for the production of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for shipment. The order was issued by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) on Monday.

AS PER NEED

The order prioritises the supply of natural gas to the domestic piped natural gas (D-PNG) supply, compressed natural gas (CNG) for transport, LPG production, Pipeline compressor fuel, and other essential pipeline operational requirements.

These sectors “shall be treated as priority allocation and shall be maintained subject to operational availability to hundred per cent of



their average past six month average gas consumption”.

The government’s second priority is to ensure 70 per cent natural gas supply to the fertilizer plants.

“The gas marketing entities shall ensure that gas supply to tea industries, manufacturing and other industrial consumers through the national gas grid is maintained at 80 per cent of their past six month average gas consumption,” stated the government order.

All city gas distribution (CGD) entities shall ensure that industrial and commer-

cial consumers supplied through their networks get 80 per cent of their average gas consumption over the past six months, the notification added.

The oil refining companies shall absorb the impact of liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply disruption to the extent feasible by reducing gas allocation to refineries to approximately 65 per cent, stated the government order.

GAS ALLOCATION

The document also fixes the gas allocation mechanism. State-run GAIL, in coordination with the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), shall manage the supplies of natural gas to implement the said directions, for which it shall submit the invoice of every diverted volume of natural gas to the PPAC.

A pooled price shall be notified by the PPAC for the natural gas diverted from non-priority to priority sectors, it added.

Govt rejigs gas allocation; LPG, CNG, piped gas get top priority

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi

Domestically produced natural gas will now be supplied on a priority basis to units that use it to produce LPG, a Government notification said amid disruptions of imports due to the West Asia conflict.

Until now, compressed natural gas (CNG) and piped cooking gas were the two priority sectors to receive domestic natural gas as their raw material. With the gazette notification passed late Monday night, LPG also has been put on the priority list of recipients of natural gas.

Liquefied petroleum gas or LPG is primarily produced from the processing of natural gas and is also a byproduct of crude oil refining. It is made by separating and purifying propane and butane gases, which are then pressurised into a liquid state

for easy transport and storage in steel cylinders typically seen in homes and restaurants for cooking.

Under the revised allocation, requirements of LPG, CNG and piped gas manufacturers will be fully met first before natural gas is supplied to other sectors.

The supply of natural gas to domestic piped natural gas grid, CNG for transport, and LPG production shall be treated as priority allocation. They would be supplied 100 per cent of their average past six month gas consumption, the notification said.

Behind these three sectors is the fertiliser sector at second place, with at least 70 per cent of its past six months demand being met.

At no. 3, gas supply to tea industries, manufacturing and other industrial consumers will be maintained at 80 per cent of their past six-month average gas consumption subject to opera-



Workers load LPG cylinders in a truck, in Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka on Tuesday, March 10, 2026

tional availability, the notification said.

All city gas distribution (CGD) entities supplying gas to industrial and commercial

consumers have been placed at no. 4 on the priority list. They must ensure their customers receive 80 per cent of their past six month average

gas consumption subject to operational availability.

Domestic gas production, which meets about half the country's consumption of 191

million standard cubic metres per day, will be diverted to the priority sectors by curtailing supplies to petrochemical plants, power units and high-priced gas consumers.

Following US-Israeli strikes inside Iran and Tehran's sweeping retaliation across the region, maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz has sharply declined, insurance premiums have surged, and energy markets have responded with immediate volatility.

Roughly one-fifth of the world's seaborne oil and nearly a third of global LNG shipments pass through this narrow channel linking the Gulf to global markets.

The artery is the conduit for supply of most of India's import of gas, in the form of LNG, as well as LPG.

With tanker movement being stalled, the Government has reworked domestically available gas

to keep the priority segments such as cooking needs of households and vehicular transport going.

Natural gas pumped out of ground or below sea bed is used to generate electricity, produce fertiliser, and is turned into CNG or LPG and piped to households kitchens for cooking.

"The Central Government has assessed that the ongoing conflict in the Middle East has resulted in the disruption of liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments through the Strait of Hormuz and suppliers have invoked force majeure clause," the notification said, adding that the supply cuts would entail diversion of natural gas to the priority sectors.

The allocation rejig has been done to maintain supplies and secure equitable distribution and availability of natural gas for priority sector.

Pipeline compressor fuel and other essential pipeline

operational requirements too have been put in this priority as without gas the pipelines cannot function.

"The supply of natural gas to the fertiliser plants shall ensure 70 per cent of their past six month average gas consumption, subject to operational availability," the notification said.

It added that the units shall not use the gas supply for any other purpose except in the production of fertilisers and the allocation to a particular unit cannot be diverted to any other unit.

Oil refining companies shall absorb the impact of LNG supply disruption to the extent feasible by reducing gas allocation to refineries to approximately 65 per cent of the past six month gas consumption, it said.

State-owned gas utility GAIL has been tasked to manage the supplies of natural gas to implement priority order.

Gas shortage halts urea production at Nangal, Bathinda plants of NFL

LALIT MOHAN
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

ROPAR, MARCH 10

Both National Fertilisers Limited (NFL) plants in Punjab — located at Nangal and Bathinda — have stopped production after the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) reduced liquefied natural gas (LNG) supply by up to 40 per cent.

Highly placed sources told The Tribune that the authorities at the Nangal plant decided to go for the shutdown for repairs and maintenance following the reduction in gas supply. Normally, the plant shuts down in April after achieving production targets, but the shutdown this year has been advanced to early March because of the cut in LNG supply.

Sources said both NFL plants in Punjab had halted



LNG CRUNCH

- Liquefied natural gas LNG supply to NFL plants in Punjab cut by up to 40 per cent
- Nangal and Bathinda units are shut, while Panipat and Vijaypur plants continue operations
- Shutdown may affect urea availability for the upcoming kharif sowing season

operations, while NFL units in Panipat (Haryana) and Vijaypur (Madhya Pradesh) were still functional. The Vijaypur plant was operating at about half its capacity, whereas the Panipat plant was running at full capacity.

Officials said the shutdown of the Punjab plants could affect urea supply in the state during the upcoming kharif season.

Sources in the fertiliser sector said the Centre might consider importing additional urea from countries such as China and Russia to offset any shortfall in domestic production.

Officials also indicated that the government was prioritising piped natural gas supply meant for domestic consumption over LNG supplies to industrial units.

Sources said the disruption in gas supply was linked to tension involving Iran and the US. Qatar, which supplies nearly 60 per cent of India's LNG through companies such as Indian Oil and Petronet LNG, has reportedly disrupted shipments after energy infrastructure came under attack amid the conflict.

Following the disruption,

GAIL, which distributes LNG across the country, reduced gas supply to NFL plants at Nangal (Ropar district) and Bathinda. The supply was initially cut by about 10 per cent and later reduced to nearly 40 per cent.

Chief General Manager of the Nangal plant BB Grover could not be contacted for comments despite repeated attempts. Officials said the NFL produced nearly 20 per cent of India's total urea output.

Experts warned that urea was a critical input during the kharif season and any shortage could affect agricultural productivity.

Earlier, the NFL plants used coal as the primary fuel for fertiliser production. About a decade ago, they shifted to LNG as part of efforts to adopt cleaner and more efficient fuel.

GOVT TAKES MEASURES AMID VOLATILITY IN GLOBAL CRUDE OIL

Gas Supply for Homes, Vehicles Gets Primacy

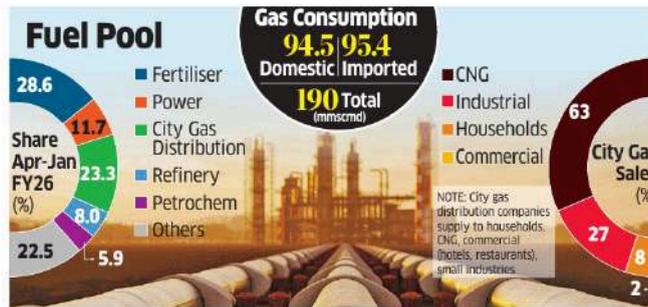
Imported, local gas to be diverted from power plants & other non-priority sectors

Our Bureau

New Delhi: India will continue uninterrupted gas supplies to households, CNG vehicles and LPG production units. However, petrochemical units and power plants may see allocations cut off completely after the government on Tuesday directed diversion of both imported and domestic gas from non-priority sectors to priority users to manage the supply crunch due to the Iran war.

The widening conflict in the Gulf has involved attacks on energy facilities and, coupled with the near closure of the critical Strait of Hormuz, has affected production, transportation, and prices of oil and gas.

Brent crude eased on Tuesday to around \$94 per barrel after soaring above \$115 the day before, following US President Donald Trump's signal that the war may end soon. It was down 10% at time of going to press.



Qatar, which meets about 30% of India's natural gas consumption, shuttered its LNG export facility last week following an Iranian attack, sparking a supply crunch.

"The central government, in order to ensure equitable distribution and continued availability of natural gas for priority sectors, considers it necessary to regulate production,

sector-wise allocation and diversion of natural gas supplies, distribution, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of natural gas, including LNG and regassified LNG," as per a gazette notification. The order will override all existing contractual arrangements, it said.

Truncated Allocations >> 5

Truncated Allocations

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Supplies to domestic piped natural gas users, CNG for transport, and LPG production have been given top priority, with directions to make available volumes equal to 100% of their average gas consumption over the past six months.

For fertiliser plants, gas supply has been limited to 70%. An 80% allocation has been fixed for tea industries, manufacturing, and other industrial consumers supplied through the national gas grid, as well as industrial and commercial consumers supplied by city gas companies.

To meet the needs of the priority sectors, the government directed that supplies can be cut off entirely for petrochemical units such as those of ONGC, GAIL, and Reliance Industries, as well as power plants. Gas allocation to refineries will be reduced to 65% of their average consumption in the past six months.

State-run gas marketer GAIL will oversee the diversion of gas from non-priority to priority areas. The entire diverted gas will form part of a pool, with a common price set by the oil ministry. Companies receiving pooled gas shall accept the pooled price and "they shall not make the force majeure mitigation supply subject to any litigation as this may be at variance with their existing contracts," according to the notification. These companies also cannot resell the diverted gas.

Also, all companies involved in the production, import, marketing, transportation or supply of natural gas have been directed to comply with the order.



From
front page

Centre steps in...

Officials said the government has activated a strategic plan aimed at shielding domestic consumers from the impact of the West Asia conflict, even as businesses that depend on commercial LPG cylinders face tightening supplies.

India imports about 62 per cent of its LPG requirements, with nearly 85-90 per cent of those imports passing through the Strait of Hormuz, a narrow maritime corridor linking the Persian Gulf to global shipping routes. Much of India's LPG imports originate from Gulf producers such as Saudi Arabia, making the country vulnerable to disruptions in the region.

The sudden blockage of the strait has forced authorities to prioritise available stocks while simultaneously scouting for alternative import sources.

India consumes about 31.3 million tonnes of LPG annually. Domestic households account for nearly 87 per cent of the total consumption, while the remaining 13 per cent is used by commercial establishments such as hotels, restaurants and small industries.

To ensure cooking fuel availability for households, the government has directed oil companies to prioritise domestic supply even if it results in curbs on commercial distribution.

As a result, restaurants, hotels and other commercial users across several cities have reported supply disruptions. Industry groups representing the hospitality sector say the shortage has already begun affecting operations in major urban centres such as Mumbai and Bengaluru.

Officials said the government's immediate strategy involves boosting domestic LPG production, regulating distribution and preventing hoarding.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has directed oil refineries to maximise LPG output by diverting hydrocarbon streams such as propane and butane into the LPG pool. Some petrochemical feedstock streams that would normally be used for industrial production are also being temporarily redirected to increase LPG availability.

Government officials said these steps have helped raise domestic LPG production by roughly 10 per cent in recent weeks.

In a statement on social media, the petroleum ministry said refineries had been instructed to step up LPG production to address supply constraints caused by geopolitical disruptions.

"In light of current geopolitical disruptions to fuel supply and constraints on supply of LPG, the ministry has issued orders to oil refineries for higher LPG production and using such extra production for domestic LPG use," the ministry said.

To prevent panic buying and black marketing, authorities have also extended the refill booking interval for domestic LPG cylinders from 21 days to 25 days. Officials said the measure was intended to discourage hoarding and ensure more equitable distribution of available supplies.

Beyond household consumption, imported LPG is now being prioritised for essential non-domestic services such as hospitals and educational institutions. Other commercial users will

receive supplies only after these critical sectors are served.

The government has also established a three-member committee comprising executive directors from state-run oil marketing companies to review requests from commercial establishments seeking LPG supply. The panel will evaluate applications from hotels, restaurants and industries based on merit, necessity and product availability.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) confirmed that supply adjustments were being implemented in response to the geopolitical situation.

To strengthen regulatory oversight during the crisis, the government has also invoked provisions under the Essential Commodities Act to regulate the production, supply and distribution of LPG and natural gas. The move allows authorities to direct oil companies and refineries on production targets and distribution priorities to ensure uninterrupted cooking gas supply nationwide.

Alongside LPG measures, the government has introduced revised guidelines for domestic natural gas allocation.

Under the new framework, piped natural gas (PNG) used for household cooking and compressed natural gas (CNG) used in transport will receive assured supplies of up to 100 per cent of their average consumption levels, subject to availability. Other sectors may face temporary caps based on their consumption patterns over the previous six months.

Officials said state-run gas utility GAIL has been tasked with coordinating the reallocation of natural gas supplies across sectors as part of the government's crisis management strategy.

Petroleum Minister Puri said India continued to receive energy shipments through routes not affected by the conflict and that authorities were taking steps to maintain stability in domestic markets.

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Experts warned that urea was a critical input during the kharif season and any shortage could affect agricultural productivity.

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Govt invokes essential commodities Act

The MoPNG order lists four priority categories that shall receive, subject to availability, natural gas in varying quantities based on their average gas consumption levels of the past six months.

The top priority category, which will receive 100% of the average gas consumption of the last six months, include domestic PNG, or gas supplied to households, CNG for the transportation sector, natural gas used for LPG production, and gas consumed for essential pipeline operations. Apart from being produced from crude oil, LPG is also extracted from natural gas.

The second priority category, according to the order, will be fertilizer units, which will receive 70% of their average gas consumption of the past six months.

“The supply of natural gas to the fertilizer plants shall ensure

seventy per cent of their past six month average gas consumption, subject to operational availability: Provided that the units shall not use the gas supply for any other purpose except in the production of fertilizers and a certificate to this effect shall be furnished to the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC)... through the Ministry of Fertilizer: Provided further that allocation to a particular unit may not be diverted to any other unit,” the MoPNG order said.

The third category includes “tea industries, manufacturing and other industrial consumers supplied through the national gas grid”, for which supply will be maintained at 80% of their six-month average consumption.

In the fourth category are commercial and industrial consumers of city gas distribution companies; they will get 80% of

their past six-months average gas use. Public sector gas major GAIL will be managing the supplies of natural gas for the purpose of this order.

Reacting to the government order, private sector refining and petrochemicals giant Reliance Industries (RIL) said it is fully compliant with the government’s directions. “Reliance Industries is taking proactive steps, and in line with the Government guidelines, to maximize LPG production from our refining and petrochemicals complexes at Jamnagar – the world’s largest integrated refining hub. Our teams are working around the clock to optimize refinery operations and enhance LPG output so that supplies to the domestic market remain stable and reliable,” RIL said in a statement.

“At the same time, natural gas produced from the KG-D6 Basin will be diverted to support

supply to priority sectors, in line with national energy priorities and Government guidelines... We will continue to work closely with the Government of India and remain fully compliant with all national guidelines and allocation priorities, ensuring that energy supplies reach the sectors and communities that need them the most,” it said.

India depends on LNG imports to meet around half of its natural gas requirement of around 190 million standard cubic metres per day (mscmd), and over 50% of those LNG imports come from countries like Qatar and the UAE through the critical chokepoint of Strait of Hormuz, where maritime traffic has been effectively stopped for 10 days now. According to industry estimates, volumes coming via the Strait account for roughly 30% of India’s overall gas consumption.

Govt in talks with several countries to import LNG through other routes

► From P 1

The notification added that the gas required to meet the needs of the priority sectors would be met through full or partial curtailment of gas supplied to petrochemical facilities and power plants, and by reducing gas allocation to refineries to 65% of their requirement.

India imports nearly half of its natural gas requirements of around 190 million standard cubic metres per day (mscmd). More than 50% of the imported LNG comes from Qatar and the UAE through the Strait of Hormuz, which has effectively remained closed to vessel movement for nearly 10 days now. Officials said gov't was in talks with several countries to import LNG through other routes, while refiners have made spot purchases to meet their requirements.

Ministries such as ship-

PNG AND CNG NETWORK IN INDIA

PNG connections	
Domestic	1,62,43,675
Commercial	48,157
Industrial	21,373
Active LPG connections	33.2 crore
CNG/Petrol-CNG vehicles	97,35,027
LPG/Petrol-LPG vehicles	22,57,248
LNG	1,410



Who gets what of LNG supplies	
CNG, PNG, LPG production*	100%
Fertiliser plants*	70%
Tea industries/manufacturing/other industrial consumers*	80%
Industrial and commercial through city gas distribution*	80%
Refineries*	65%

*Of 6 months' avg; PNG connections data updated till Dec 2025; Vehicles registered to date

ping and road transport have held stakeholder consultations and are holding regular meetings to address concerns. Officials said inter-ministerial consultations

were also taking place to ensure prices of essential commodities remained under control, considering that gov't has enough buffer stock of rice, pulses and other items.

The fact that availability of PNG and CNG impacts millions of people in India has forced gov't to invoke the Essential Commodities Act and categorise them as priority sectors along with LPG production to ensure there is no shortage of the fuel.

Though the fuel is also used as feedstock for fertilisers, petrochemicals, tea industries, manufacturing and power generation, among others, the gazette notification considered it necessary to regulate production, sector-wise allocation and diversion of LNG supplies. The notification said this was done to ensure equitable distribution and continued availability of natural gas for priority sectors.

GAIL (India), in coordination with Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, will manage the supplies of natural gas to implement the directives.

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कॉमर्शियल गैस की सप्लाई रोकी

किल्लत पर कमेटी गठित और सप्लाई पर कंट्रोल के लिए लागू किया एसेशियल कमोडिटी एक्ट

पंजाब केसरी/नई दिल्ली

केंद्र सरकार ने देशभर में 'एसेशियल कमोडिटी एक्ट 1955' लागू कर दिया है। हरिमुंज जलमार्ग के रास्ते होने वाली गैस सप्लाई ठप होने के बाद सरकार ने ये कदम उठाया है। गैस किल्लत को देखते हुए दिल्ली मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और छत्तीसगढ़ समेत कई राज्यों ने कॉमर्शियल गैस की सप्लाई पर फिलहाल रोक लगा दी है। इस रोक की वजह से रेस्टोरेंट्स और होटलों के बंद होने की नौबत आ गई है। छोटे होटल और भोजनालय चलाने वालों ने सरकार से कहा है कि सप्लाई बहाल की जाए। इस रोक से कई गैस को सप्लाई को सुचारु बनाए रखने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने बड़ा कदम उठाया है। होटलों और रेस्तरां में कॉमर्शियल एलपीजी की कमी की खबरों के बीच सरकार ने एसेशियल कमोडिटीज (ईसी) एक्ट लागू कर दिया है, ताकि घरेलू रसोई गैस की आपूर्ति बिना किसी बाधा के जारी रह सके। इसके साथ ही पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने कॉमर्शियल एलपीजी सिलेंडर को किल्लत पर कमेटी गठित की है। वहीं एलपीजी उत्पादन, सीएनजी, पीएनजी को गैस आवंटन में प्राथमिकता के लिए अधिसूचना जारी कर दी गई है। सरकार ने रिफाइनरियों और पेट्रोकेमिकल यूनिट्स को निर्देश दिया है कि वे एलपीजी के उत्पादन को अधिकतम स्तर तक बढ़ाएं। इसके साथ ही इन इकाइयों को प्रमुख हाइड्रोकार्बन स्ट्रीम को एलपीजी फूल को ओवर ड्रायवर्ट करने के लिए कहा गया है, ताकि घरेलू उपयोग के लिए गैस की उपलब्धता बढ़ाई जा सके और सप्लाई स्थिर बनी रहे। इसी के साथ सरकार ने नेचुरल गैस (सप्लाई रेगुलेशन) ऑर्डर 2026 भी जारी किया है। इस आदेश के तहत प्राकृतिक गैस, एलएनजी और सी-गैसफाइनड एलएनजी के उत्पादन और अलग-अलग सेक्टरों में उसके आवंटन को नियंत्रित किया जाएगा। इसका उद्देश्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर गैस उपलब्ध करना



कई राज्यों में गैस की किल्लत, होटल, रेस्तरां वाले मुश्किल में

उत्तर प्रदेश में कॉमर्शियल सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई पर अज्ञात रोक से होटल-रेस्तरां और बाबू तंवालकों की मुश्किलें बढ़ गई हैं। कंपनियों ने एसीएचएल को पूरा फोकस रिकॉर्ड पर गैस पर रखने को कहा है, लेकिन इच्छा बंधन और तैयारी में पब्लिक का गारंटी है। लखनऊ, कन्नूर और वाराणसी जैसे शहरों में बुकिंग के 4-5 दिन बाद भी सिलेंडर नहीं ले पा रही हैं। तबूत गोरखपुर की है, खंड परलू रसोई गैस लेने के लिए गैस एसीएचएल के बाहर एक फिलोसोफर लंबी लाइन दिखाई दे रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में होटल तंवालकों का कहना है कि बड़ी हुई कीमत में भी सिलेंडर नहीं मिल रहा है। अखिर सब्जी के तैयार के बीच सिलेंडर की सप्लाई रोकने का फैसला क्यों लिया गया। मतलब में मुंबई, पुणे और नगपुर में कॉमर्शियल गैस

है। सरकार के मुताबिक, प्राथमिकता वाले सेक्टरों में घरेलू पीएनजी सप्लाई, परिवहन के लिए सीएनजी, एलपीजी उत्पादन, पाइपलाइन कंप्रेसर के लिए ईंधन,

की भारी कटौती की गई है। पुणे में तो सप्लाई इतने खराब है कि नगर निगम ने गैस सप्लाई गृह प्रदायी रूप से बंद कर दिए हैं। राज्य के करीब 9,000 रेस्टोरेंट्स और बार पर बंद होने का खतरा मंडल रहा है। मुंबई में कॉमर्शियल गैस सप्लाई की किल्लत की वजह से अब तक करीब 29% होटल और रेस्टोरेंट बंद हो चुके हैं। होटल एंटीरिप्लान आउटर ने चेतावनी दी है कि अगर सप्लाई नहीं सुधरे, तो अगले दो दिनों में आधे से ज्यादा यानी 50% होटल पर ताले लग सकते हैं। कर्नाटक की राजधानी बेंगलूर में होटल, रेस्टोरेंट वालों ने अपना कामकाज बंद करने का फैसला किया है। गैस रिजर्व 2200 से लेकर 2500 तक बिक रहा है। पंजाब, राजस्थान, आंध्र और तेलंगाना में भी गैस की किल्लत खबरें आ रही हैं।

फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट, चाय उद्योग और अन्य महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक उपभोक्ता शामिल हैं। इस व्यवस्था को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड

आम आदमी पर नहीं पड़ना चाहिए असर : पीएम मोदी

विश्व इंटर टंकट के बीच पीएम मोदी ने देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आम आदमी को जोब को बचाने के लिए मोर्चा खोल दिया है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने कॉमर्शियल गैस पर कंट्रोल के लिए एसेशियल कमोडिटी एक्ट को लागू कर दिया है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तंकट का बोझ आम नागरिकों पर नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। पीएम ने खासतौर पर ईंधन आपूर्ति और जरूरी वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता पर तर्क रखने को कहा है। प्रधानमंत्री ने सभी मंत्रालयों को मिलजुल कर काम करने को कहा है। भारत ने कच्चे तेल और गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए अपनी रणनीति में बड़ा बदलाव किया जिससे घरेलू बाजार में कोई किल्लत ना हो।



क्या है एसेशियल कमोडिटी एक्ट ?

एसेशियल कमोडिटी एक्ट 1955 का एक ऐरा कानून है, जो सरकार को यह ताकत देता है कि वह किसी भी जरूरी वस्तु जैसे अनाज, दालें, खाने का तेल, दवाइयां या ईंधन को सप्लाई और कीमतों को कंट्रोल कर सके। इसे आरक्षण भाषा में 'अगरकोटी रोकने वाला कानून' कह सकते हैं। जब कभी किसी वस्तु की कमी होने लगती है या उसकी कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ने लगती हैं, तो सरकार इस कानून को लागू कर देती है। इसके तहत व्यापारियों के लिए स्टॉक की एक लिमिट तय कर दी जाती है कि वे एक सीमा से ज्यादा खरामान गोदामों में नहीं भर सकते।

(गैल) को सौंपी गई है, जो पेट्रोलियम प्लानिंग एंड एनालिसिस सेल के साथ मिलकर सेक्टर-वार गैस आवंटन और सप्लाई व्यवस्था की निगरानी करेगा।

कई शहरों में लंबी लाइनें



पीएनजी की किल्लत नहीं, घरेलू कनेक्शन के लिए है भरपूर गैस

मेरठ। घरेलू एलपीजी गैस सिलिंडरों की बुकिंग को लेकर भले ही उपभोक्ताओं में आपाधापी मची हो, लेकिन पीएनजी की किल्लत अभी नहीं है। घरेलू कनेक्शनों के साथ इंडस्ट्री व कॉमर्शियल कनेक्शनों पर भरपूर गैस की आपूर्ति की जा रही है। गैल के अधिकारियों का कहना है कि अगर भविष्य में दिक्कत आई भी तो केवल इंडस्ट्री की गैस आपूर्ति में 20 प्रतिशत की कटौती की जाएगी।

शहर में पीएनजी के 55 हजार घरेलू कनेक्शन हैं। इनके अलावा 100 इंडस्ट्री और 100 होटल, रेस्टोरेंट और अन्य संस्थानों में कॉमर्शियल गैस कनेक्शन हैं। गैल गैस लि. के प्रबंधक विनय कुमार के मुताबिक फिलहाल पीएनजी की आपूर्ति में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से पत्र जरूर प्राप्त हुआ है कि अगर पीएनजी की आपूर्ति में दिक्कत आए तो भी घरेलू कनेक्शन पर नहीं, सिर्फ इंडस्ट्री की आपूर्ति प्रभावित होगी। ब्यूरो



PM: Cushion West Asia war impact

In Parliament, the PM also met Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri and External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar.

Meanwhile, some states, such as Madhya Pradesh, have also set up committees to oversee regular supplies of cooking gas and fertilisers and coordinate with the Centre. With the ongoing conflict in West Asia disrupting liquefied natural gas (LNG) shipments through the Strait of Hormuz and key suppliers invoking the force majeure clause, the Centre issued a directive for diverting scarce natural gas to the economy's priority sectors, invoking The Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

According to The Natural Gas (Supply Regulation) Order, 2026, supply to four sectors will receive top priority allocation, maintained at 100 percent of their average

gas consumption over the past six months — domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport, Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG) production including LPG shrinkage requirements, and pipeline compressor fuel and other essential pipeline operational requirements.

The second priority has been accorded to the supply of natural gas for fertiliser plants who will be ensured 70 percent of their past six months' average gas consumption, subject to operational availability.

The priority status is to ensure that farmers receive fertilizers on time, allowing agricultural activities to continue smoothly despite the global gas crisis, the government said, adding that the needs of farmers is one of its highest priorities, and that political instability in West

Asia does not adversely impact the upcoming Kharif sowing season in India.

A high-level meeting was held in the Department of Fertilisers on Tuesday, attended by senior oil ministry officials, top fertiliser firms' executives furnished a detailed account of their preparations and challenges. The government instructed all companies that every possible effort be made to keep their plants running continuously.

The Department of Fertilisers said India's total fertiliser reserve has reached 180.12 lakh tonne ahead of Kharif, 36.6 per cent over the same date last year. The surge has been driven largely by unprecedented accumulation of DAP (25.17 lakh tonne) and NPK/NPKS (56.30 lakh tonne). As of March 10, Urea stocks stood at 61.51 lakh tonne, Potash at 12.90 lakh tonne, and SSP at 24.24 lakh tonne. The government has imported 98 lakh tonne of urea as of February 2026, with an additional 17 lakh tonne in the pipeline over the next three months. Despite disruptions in maritime transport, domestic supply to farmers will remain unaffected, the department said.

The third priority sectors for natural gas allocation includes tea industries, manufacturing and other industrial consumers supplied through the national gas grid who will be maintained at 80 percent of their past six-month average gas consumption. As the fourth order of priority, industrial and commercial consumers of City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities will receive 80 per cent of their past six months' average gas consumption. "The gas required to meet the priorities shall be through full or partial curtailment of gas supplied in the following order of priority: petrochemical facilities not limited to ONGC Petrol Additions Limited; GAIL Pata Petrochemical Complex; Reliance O2C and other High-Pressure High Temperature gas consumers; and power

plants as required," the order stated.

Oil refining companies will absorb the impact of LNG supply disruption to the extent feasible by reducing gas allocation to refineries to approximately 65 per cent of the past six month gas consumption, subject to operational feasibility. GAIL India will manage the supplies of natural gas to implement the directions of the priority allocation, in coordination with the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

"A pooled price shall be notified by the PPAC for the natural gas diverted from non-priority sectors to priority sectors as specified. The entities from priority sector to whom the pooled gas is supplied shall give an undertaking that the pooled price is acceptable to them and they shall not make the force majeure mitigation supply subject to any litigation as this may be at variance with their existing contracts," the order stated.

The order also directed all entities involved in production, import, marketing, transportation and supply of natural gas, to comply with the directions, including revision of supply schedules, diversion of supplies and sector-wise allocation of natural gas, as directed by the central government in coordination with GAIL.

These firms include ONGC, RIL, OIL, Vedanta and other domestic natural gas producers, GAIL and other gas marketing entities, LNG terminal operators, natural gas pipeline operators, and city gas distribution entities.

In Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh CM Mohan Yadav reviewed the civil supply arrangements, asserted that there was no need to panic and also set up a three member committee of ministers and officials to monitor the supply system and take all necessary steps to maintain uninterrupted supplies of food items, cooking gas and fertilizers. Other states have also taken similar measures.

In Bhubaneswar, after a meeting with OMCs, Odisha Chief Secretary Anu Garg said the state had adequate supplies of LPG. However, reports of shortages continued to come in from sev-

eral states, including Karnataka with Bharatiya Janata Party's Lok Sabha MP Tejasvi Surya writing to the Oil Minister to take steps to mitigate the difficulties that restaurants and hotels are facing.