Times of India, Mumbai, 07/02/2026
Page No: 3, Size: 17.86cm × 28.79cm

CNG at ₹81 per kg as rate goes up by 50 paise in MMR

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Mumbai: Compressed natural gas (CNG) has become marginally costlier across the Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) this month, with Mahanagar Gas Ltd (MGL) hiking the retail price by 50 paise per kg. The revision takes the CNG rate to Rs 81 per kg in Mumbai, Thane, Navi Mumbai and other parts of the region, impacting a large section of daily commuters as autorickshaws, taxis and buses continue to rely heavily on the fuel.

The rise comes close on the heels of a recent revision in domestic piped natural gas (PNG) prices.

In October 2025, PNG was raised by one rupee per unit and is now retailing at Rs 50 per unit, affecting household budgets in a city where piped gas has steadily replaced liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders for cooking.

MGL maintained that CNG remains a cheaper alternative for motorists despite the hike. "Even after the above revision, CNG offers attractive savings of about 46% and 10% as compared to petrol and diesel respectively at current price levels in Mumbai, while piped cooking gas continues delivering unmatched convenience, safety, reliability and environmental friendliness to consumers," an MGL official said.

The company's footprint in the metropolitan region has expanded sharply, reflecting the growing shift towards gas-based mobility.

Over the past year, the CNG vehicle population in the Mumbai region has risen by around two lakh vehicles — a 20% jump — taking the total to over 12 lakh.

The network of CNG filling stations is also expanding and is now nearing the 500-mark across MMR.

Business Standard, Delhi, 07/02/2026

Page No: 4, Size: 9.08cm × 11.22cm

CPSE must be prepared to compete globally: PMO official

With India deepening its integration with the global economy through free trade agreements and strategic partnerships, central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) must be prepared to compete not only domestically but also internationally, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, PK Mishra, said on Friday. Addressing an event here, he said that over time, globalisation, technological change, and economic reforms have transformed the global and domestic economic landscape. "In this changing context, expectations from CPSEs have also evolved, requiring them to operate with greater agility while continuing to serve national priorities," he said. PTI

Business Standard, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 7, Size: 52.18cm × 17.41cm

Bid deadline of OALP-X auction extended

SHUBHANGI MATHUR
New Delhi, 6 February

The government has extended the bid submission deadline for the 10th round of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP-X) by three more months to May 29, 2026, said Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH).

The latest bid round was launched in February 2025 during India's flagship energy event India Energy Week (IEW) 2025 and was expected to end by July 2025. The deadline for OALP-X bid submission, however, has been extended for the fourth time since then.

DGH, the upstream regulator, did not specify the reason for deadline extension.

OALP-X is the largest bid round so far offering 25 Blocks spread over thirteen sedimentary basins, covering an area of 182,000 sq km. The bid round mainly offers offshore blocks as out of 25 blocks, 12 blocks are in ultra deep-water, one in deep water, six blocks are in on-land and six blocks are in shallow water areas. In an effort to boost exploration activities in India, the government introduced the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, passed by Parliament in March 2025, to offer ease of business and operations in the upstream sector and attract foreign players to invest in the country.

Business Line, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 5.98cm × 13.31cm

Crude oil pauses as investors eye US-Iran talks

London: Crude oil prices held steady on Friday as investors awaited news from high-stakes talks between the US and Iran that are taking place in Oman amid fears of another supply-disrupting Middle East conflict. Brent crude futures fell 5 cents to $67.50 a barrel by 1211 GMT, while US West Texas Intermediate crude was down 11 cents, or 0.2 per cent, at $63.18 a barrel. REUTERS

Financial Express, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 16.03cm × 23.97cm

CPSE capex may rise 12% to touch ₹4.8L cr in FY27

PRASANTA SAHU
New Delhi, February 6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) from their internal and borrowed resources is projected to increase by about 12% to ₹4.8 lakh crore in FY27, compared with an estimated ₹4.3 lakh crore in FY26.

As in previous years, the energy sector is expected to have the highest share in the capex cycle of non-financial CPSEs, with Power Grid Corporation leading the way.

At the same time, CPSEs under the ministry of petroleum are projected to account for the largest share of the total CPSE capex in FY27, even though their aggregate investment is forecast to remain flat at around ₹1.3 lakh crore.

Capex spends by CPSEs from their own resources have shown a distinct dip-and-recovery pattern over the past seven years. After a relatively strong investment of ₹4.8 lakh crore in FY21, the capex moderated to ₹4.4 lakh crore in FY22 and declined further to a low of ₹3.6 lakh crore in FY23, reflecting the impact of post-pandemic balance sheet stress and cautious investment decisions.

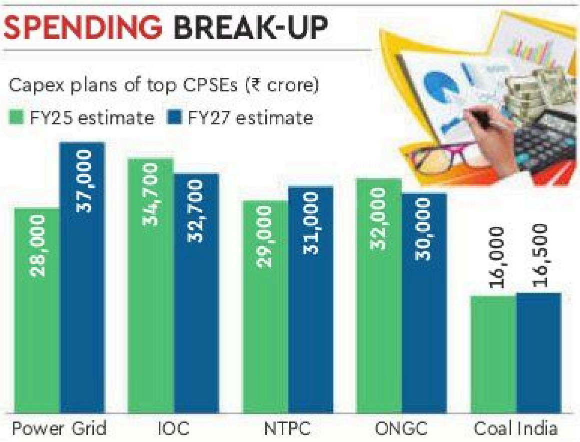
The investment cycle began to turn in FY24, with CPSE capex recovering to ₹3.9 lakh crore. This momentum strengthened in FY25, when spending rose sharply to ₹4.9 lakh crore—the highest level in the period—signalling renewed confidence, improved internal accruals, and a revival in large infrastructure and energy-related projects.

However, this peak was followed by a pullback in FY26, with capex easing to ₹4.3 lakh crore, suggesting a consolidation phase after the sharp expansion in the previous year. The Budget Estimates for FY27 indicate a renewed push, with CPSE capex projected to rise again to ₹4.8 lakh crore, broadly returning to FY21 levels.

The robust public capex cycle is expected to generate strong multiplier effects across sectors, particularly boosting demand for steel, cement, machinery and construction services.

The government monitors CPSE and other organisations' capex achievements (with annual capex estimates of ₹100 crore or more) and other government organisations—namely the Railway Board, the National Highways Authority of India, the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, and the Damodar Valley Corporation.

SPENDING BREAK-UP



- The energy sector is expected to have the highest share in capex cycle of non-financial CPSEs, with Power Grid leading the way
- CPSEs under the ministry of petroleum are projected to account for the largest share of the total CPSE capex in FY27

Hindu, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 10.77cm × 25.16cm

India's oil imports from Russia hit 38-month low

Russia's share in India's crude oil imports dropped to 25% in December from 34% the previous month; U.S. President has claimed India will stop Russian oil imports in exchange for lower tariffs

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

The value of India's crude oil imports from Russia fell to a 38-month low of $2.7 billion in December 2025, with Russian oil making up less than a quarter of India's imports, down from 34% just a month before, an analysis of the latest official data shows. Oil imports from the U.S., on the other hand, grew nearly 31% over December 2024.

Over the last week, U.S. President Donald Trump and his team have repeatedly claimed that India will stop its purchases of Russian oil in exchange for the U.S. cutting tariffs on Indian imports from 50% to 18%.

India, however, has neither confirmed nor denied this specific assertion. Instead, it has maintained that it is diversifying its energy sources "in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics".

According to data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, India's Russian oil imports, at $2.7 billion in December 2025, were 15% lower than the amount imported in December 2024 and 27.1% lower than the $3.7 billion worth of imports in November 2025.

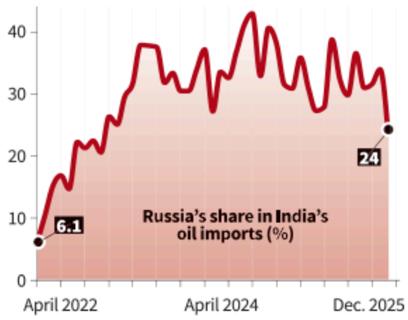
As a result, Russia's share in India's overall oil imports fell to 24.9% in December 2025, the lowest in three years. In terms of volume, too, India imported only 5.8 million tonnes of oil from Russia, the lowest since February 2025.

India imported $569.3 million worth of oil from the U.S. in December 2025. While this was 60.5% lower than the amount imported in November 2025, that was because November saw oil imports from the U.S. surging to a seven-month high. Oil imports from the U.S. were nearly 31% higher than in December 2024.

In volume terms, India imported 1.1 million tonnes from the U.S. in December 2025, 58% higher than in December 2024.

Drastic fall

India's imports of Russian oil fell to a 38-month low in December 2025



- Oil imports from the U.S. were nearly 31% higher in December 2025 compared with December 2024
- India diversified oil imports, sourcing from 19 countries

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 8

Hindu, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 25.43cm × 23.47cm

India's oil imports from Russia hit 38-month low

Overall, December 2025 saw India diversifying its oil imports in a dynamic manner, sourcing crude oil from 19 countries, up from 16 countries in December 2024. Among these 19 countries, 10 saw their shares in India's crude oil basket increasing, while nine saw their shares falling.

While Mr. Trump has claimed that India has agreed to stop buying Russian oil and will instead buy more American and Venezuelan oil, officials in the Indian government say that the economics of this decision does not yet make sense.

"The U.S. will export oil from the Gulf Coast, which is about 4.5 to five times farther via ship than Russia is from India," a senior government official told *The Hindu*. "The distance from Venezuela is the same. At the moment, India is getting a discount from Russia on the oil it sells. This, plus the lower shipping distance, means it is much cheaper to import from Russia than from the U.S. or Venezuela."

According to some industry estimates, the cost of shipping oil from Venezuela or the U.S. Gulf Coast could be as high as $4.5 a barrel, compared to a maximum of $1 a barrel from the West Asia.

Estimating the cost of transporting oil from Russia is difficult as different companies work out separate deals with non-sanctioned entities in Russia.

The data shows that Indian companies paid an average of $506.7 per tonne for oil from the U.S., while they paid $469.4 per tonne for oil from Russia in December 2025. India did not import Venezuelan oil in December 2025.

According to a rough analysis by the State Bank of India, if India were to entirely switch away from Russian oil and replace it with oil from Venezuela, this choice would be commercially viable if the Venezuelan crude is bought at a discount of $10 to $12 a barrel due to its sourness.

Millennium Post, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 43.21cm × 40.03cm

Govt extends Oil and gas block auction deadline for fourth time

'Bid submission closing date for OALP Bid Round X (has been) extended till May 29, 2026,' Directorate General of Hydrocarbons said

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The government has extended the deadline for submitting bids for India's largest oil and gas acreage offering for a fourth time, granting potential investors an additional three months, the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons said.

"Bid submission closing date for OALP Bid Round X (has been) extended till May 29, 2026," DGH said on its website.

While it did not give any reason for the extension, industry sources said this may have been done to give potential investors time to study the new liberalised rules framed following passage of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill.

The 10th round of Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP-X), which was launched in February during India Energy Week (IEW) 2025 in New Delhi, was originally scheduled to close at the end of July.

In late July, the deadline was extended to October 31 and again to December 31, 2025. OALP-X bid deadline was then extended till February 18, 2026.

However, the deadline for submission of bids under the fourth round of Discovered Small Field (DSF) bid round and the special coal-bed methane (CBM) round stays unchanged at February 18, 2026.

The 10th round of OALP-X, which was launched in February during IEW 2025 in New Delhi, was originally scheduled to close at the end of July

Under OALP-X, 25 blocks with a total area of about 191,986 square kilometres have been offered to bidders for finding and producing oil and gas.

The acreage on offer comprises six onshore blocks, six shallow-water tracts, one deepwater block and 12 located in ultra-deepwater across 13 sedimentary basins, according to the DGH. The round includes four blocks with a combined area of 47,058 sq km in the Andaman basin, which Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri has been touting as having the potential to hold even greater volumes of oil and gas reserves than those found in exploration hotspot Guyana.

Highlights

- » In late July, deadline was extended to October 31 and again to December 31, 2025 & then extended till February 18, 2026
- » Under OALP-X, 25 blocks with a total area of about 191,986 square kilometres have been offered to bidders
- » 'The acreage on offer comprises six onshore blocks, six shallow-water tracts, one deepwater block and 12 located in ultra-deepwater across 13 sedimentary basins'

The round offers the largest area so far for exploration and production of crude oil, which is refined into fuels like petrol and diesel, and natural gas, which is used to produce power, make urea, turned into CNG to run automobiles and fire household kitchens. In the previous nine rounds, 3.78 lakh sq km area was offered.

The last bid round, OALP-IX, was the largest before the current bid round. The OALP-IX bid round featured 28 blocks or areas spread over 1.36 lakh sq km were offered for finding and producing oil and gas.

OALP bid rounds were introduced after an open acreage policy was brought in 2016, which moved away from the previous practice of the government identifying and bidding out blocks to one where explorers were allowed the freedom to identify any area outside of the ones that are already with some company or other, for prospecting of oil and gas.

The salient features of this policy, called Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), include reduced royalty rates and concessional royalty rates for early commercial production, no oil CESS, exploration rights on all retained areas over the full contract life, and marketing and pricing freedom.

OALP-IX in September 2024 attracted four bidders that included state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd (OIL) and private sector Vedanta Ltd, with most blocks getting just two bids, according to the DGH. It also for the first time that saw the Reliance Industries Ltd-BP Plc combine bidding together with ONGC for one block in Gujarat offshore.

ONGC on its own won 11 blocks and another three in partnership with OIL. It also won the show water block in the Gujarat-Saurashtra basin that it had bid with Reliance-BP.

Mining billionaire Anil Agarwal's Vedanta, which had bid for all 28 blocks on offer, won seven blocks while OIL walked away with the remaining six. Prior to OALP-IX, Reliance and its supermajor partner BP had bid in just two of the preceding eight bid rounds since 2017. They had won both those blocks.

Blocks are awarded to firms offering the highest share of revenues generated from oil and gas produced from the blocks and the work programme they commit to. The government has been hoping that opening up more acreage for exploration will help boost India's oil and gas production, helping cut down the $220 billion oil import bill.

Morning Standard, Delhi, 07/02/2026

Page No: 10, Size: 24.29cm × 13.18cm

IOC tops India's Russian crude imports in Jan

RAKESH KUMAR @ New Delhi

STATE-owned Indian refiners bought more Russian crude oil than the private companies as Reliance Industries drew a blank in January 2026. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) emerged as the largest importer of Russian crude in January 2026, with Russia retaining its position as the country's top crude supplier for the month.

According to commodity market analytics firm Kpler, India's total imports of Russian crude stood at around 1.16 million barrels per day (bpd) in January 2026 with IOC importing about 598,000 barrels per day (kbd), accounting for more than half of India's total intake from Russia.

Private refiner Nayara Energy was the second-largest importer, sourcing around 410 kbd. Another state-owned company, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL), imported a comparatively smaller volume of 154 kbd, indicating limited but sustained engagement.

In contrast, several refiners recorded zero Russian crude imports in January. Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL), India's largest private refiner, did not import any Russian crude during the month. HMEL, MRPL, and HPCL also reported no intake of Russian barrels.

India imports nearly 88% of its crude oil requirements from around 41 countries. Since the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022, Russian crude has accounted for the largest share of India's import basket. However, Western countries have pressured India to cut down on discounted crude from Russia, as the purchases indirectly support Russia's war effort in Ukraine. In August 2025, the US imposed an additional 25% tariff on India in response to continued energy purchases from Moscow. The US also sanctioned two of Russia's largest oil producers, Rosneft and Lukoil, in November 2025. Subsequently, India has reduced its Russian oil imports and diversified its crude sourcing, though not entirely.

According to Kpler data, Iraq (1.03 million bpd) and Saudi Arabia (0.79 million bpd) remained the leading West Asian suppliers in January, together accounting for a substantial share of India's imports.

Economic Times, Delhi, 07/02/2026

Page No: 10, Size: 9.71cm × 50.16cm

Oil & Gas Block Auction Deadline Extended for 4th Time, to May 29

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The government has extended the deadline for bid submissions under the 10th oil and gas exploration licensing round for the fourth time in a year, as it seeks wider participation.

The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), the oil ministry's upstream regulator that conducts licensing rounds, has set May 29 as the new deadline for the 10th round under the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP), pushing it back from February 18. The DGH did not cite any reason for the extension, making this likely the longest open licensing round so far.

FILE PHOTO

The round was launched in February last year alongside India Energy Week, the oil ministry's flagship annual industry event. Since then, the legal framework governing exploration and production has been amended to make it more investor-friendly. The government is keen to attract foreign investors, who have largely stayed away from earlier OALP rounds. However, the repeated extensions suggest potential bidders need more time to assess both the revised rules and the exploratory data on offer.

A total of 25 blocks, including 19 offshore, are being offered in this round. India needs foreign capital and technical expertise to revive a sector where domestic output has been declining for years, increasing dependence on imports.

Times of India, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 19, Size: 10.35cm × 34.66cm

Reliance buys 1st Venezuelan oil cargo since mid-2025

Reliance has returned to Venezuelan crude after a pause that began in the middle of last year, as India seeks to diversify its supply and US intervention brings the South American country's oil back to market.

The refining giant has taken one very large crude carrier with a cargo of around 2 million barrels, according to a person familiar with the transaction. The person requested not to be named as they aren't authorised to speak to the media.

Reliance did not respond to an email seeking comment.

The deal is India's first since the US seized former president Nicolas Maduro last month and stepped into the country's oil sector. It also comes after Washington and New Delhi struck a trade deal that slashes tariffs on Indian exports. US President Donald Trump tied the agreement to the end of Russian oil imports, though India has not provided detail.

New Delhi has previously bought cargoes of Venezuelan crude and Reliance took imports until last year, under a US sanctions waiver. It accounted for about 25% of the Latin American country's exports in 2019. BLOOMBERG

Indian Express, Delhi, 07/02/2026

Page No: 18, Size: 30.06cm × 33.58cm

• GEOPOLITICS

Russian oil imports may fall, but unlikely to stop

Besides technical and commercial challenges in completely replacing Russian oil, there is also the matter of India's strategic autonomy

SUKALP SHARMA

ANNOUNCING THE reduction of tariffs on India from 50% to 18% Monday, US President Donald Trump claimed New Delhi had agreed to stop buying crude from Russia — its largest supplier — and would buy much more from the US and Venezuela.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the government, while welcoming the long-awaited trade deal with the US, have not commented on whether Trump's claim is something that New Delhi will implement. Indian refiners have so far not received any directive on the matter from the government, it is learnt.

But they appear to be preparing to cut down on their Russian supplies significantly. On Thursday, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal reiterated the government's position that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the main priority of the government. He said diversifying energy sourcing, in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics, is at the core of the strategy.

But completely halting Russian oil imports doesn't appear to be a feasible option for India in the prevailing circumstances. Moreover, substantially reducing import volumes from Russia and correspondingly increasing American and Venezuelan crude supplies is easier said than done, according to industry executives and experts.

Technical and commercial challenges exist, and so do considerations around India's strategic autonomy on its energy trade. Industry analysts expect a gradual reduction rather than a sudden stop.

A major share in oil imports

Indian refiners have already booked Russian oil cargoes through March and even part of April, and turning them down is not an option. If there is a heavy cut in Russian oil purchases, Indian refiners will need an extended window to wind down their purchases. Even if they do that on the government's advice, one refiner — Nayara Energy — will not be in a position to do so, experts pointed out.

Nayara Energy, which counts Russia's national oil company Rosneft as a significant shareholder, is almost entirely dependent on Russian crude. This is because it has been sanctioned by the European Union, while Rosneft has been sanctioned by the US as well, in addition to the EU.

With these sanctions in place, the refiner, which processes 400,000 barrels per day (bpd) of crude, has not been able to secure oil from most countries other than Russia. Asking Nayara to shun Russian oil would effectively mean shutting the refinery.

"It's unlikely that India will slash (Russian oil) imports to zero. Nayara is completely reliant on Russian crude after coming under EU sanctions last July... Imports may be reduced from an average of around 1.6 million bpd in 2025 to around 0.5 million bpd," said Vandana Hari, energy expert and founder of Singapore-based energy markets intelligence firm Vanda Insights.

Some other industry experts agreed that once the already-contracted volumes of Russian crude are delivered to Indian refiners, and if the government indeed wants to seriously cut down on Russian oil imports, the volumes in the medium term could fall to around 500,000 bpd, which would be roughly half the oil Indian refiners imported from Russia in January.

Now, over the past couple of months, India's Russian oil imports have declined steadily to a three-year low, as per tanker data. This followed US sanctions against Russia's top oil producers and exporters Rosneft and Lukoil. From the 2025 peak of 2.09 million bpd in June, India's Russian oil imports dropped to 1.16 million bpd in January 2026, according to data from commodity market analytics firm Kpler.

Despite this decline, Russian oil still accounted for a dominant 22% share in India's total oil imports in January, although it is much lower than the 35-40%-plus share Moscow's oil used to enjoy in India's oil import basket. And this dominance is likely to continue for a few months, at least. Even at 500,000 bpd, Russian crude would account for roughly 10% of India's oil imports.

"India's Russian crude imports are unlikely to see a near-term decline. Volumes remain largely locked in for the next 8–10 weeks and continue to be economically critical for India's complex refining system..." said Sumit Ritolia, Lead Research Analyst, Refining & Modeling at Kpler.

Replacing Russian oil

Theoretically, replacing Russian crude with oil from other countries is not particularly difficult, considering Russian oil's share in India's oil imports prior to the Ukraine war was less than 2%. But to what extent American and Venezuelan oil could replace Russian crude is the key question.

According to industry insiders, India has been increasing its oil imports from the US and can continue to do so, provided it is priced competitively. The cost of shipping oil from the US to India is currently more than double of getting it from West Asia.

The other key consideration would be the US crude grades on offer and their compatibility with Indian refineries. This is because different crude grades are suitable for different petroleum products from an operational and efficiency perspective. Indian refineries are currently more accustomed to "medium-sour" crudes from Russia and West Asia, although they have the capability to process nearly all types of crude. US crude is lighter and "sweeter".

Venezuelan oil, which India has not been importing due to US sanctions, presents a major opportunity for Indian refiners. It is more similar to Russian oil than US crude. But Venezuela's oil production is currently limited to just about 1 million bpd, and that crude is also in high demand in the US, which means that it can only partially replace Russian volumes consumed by India. Meaningfully raising Venezuela's oil output would take years and billions of dollars.

"US crude could account for up to around 10% of India's crude intake, largely displacing lighter West African grades rather than Russian supply," said Ritolia.

Strategic autonomy

India took a strong stance on its strategic autonomy for most of last year, even as the Trump administration exerted pressure over New Delhi for its hefty Russian oil purchases, including by imposing an additional 25% tariff. India showed no meaningful signs of buckling under US pressure on the issue, even as there was a domestic trade-off at play — the prohibitive cost of sky-high US tariffs on India's small and medium exporters versus the relatively lower savings accrued by large refiners by buying discounted Russian crude.

Trump's public posturing also made it difficult for India to cut back on Russian oil immediately. It was clear that India did not want to compromise on its strategic autonomy and was unwilling to be dictated to by the US on whom it should be doing business with, particularly when it comes to Russia — an old and key strategic partner. Even the reduction in Russian oil imports in recent months came only after Rosneft and Lukoil were sanctioned by the US.

Thursday's statement from the MEA indicates that the government is unlikely to change its stance on India's trade autonomy. In that context, maintaining some volumes of Russian oil supply would work well for New Delhi. According to industry experts, 500,000 bpd of Russian oil imports would still serve the American objective of tightening Russia's revenue from oil exports.

"That would still be a major blow to Russia, as it would not be easy for the country to place another 1 million bpd into China (the other major buyer of Russian oil) and the discounts are likely to widen further," said Hari.

"A more pronounced reduction (in Russian oil imports) would likely require a clear policy shift by the government of India, which appears highly unlikely given that energy security and economics remain a primary policy objective..." said Ritolia.

• INDIA'S CRUDE IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA IN 2025-26

An oil tanker anchored at the docks of the Cardon Refinery in Punto Fijo, Venezuela. NYT FILE

*THE WIND-DOWN PERIOD PRESCRIBED BY THE US FOR DEALINGS WITH ROSNEFT AND LUKOIL ENDED ON NOVEMBER 21; SOURCE: KPLER

Output challenge

Venezuelan oil could present a major opportunity for Indian refiners.

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But the country's oil output is just 1 million barrels per day. Raising this will take time and money.

Virat Vaibhav, Delhi, 07/02/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 9.90cm × 16.38cm

तेल और गैस ब्लॉक की नीलामी की समयसीमा चौथी बार बढ़ी

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

सरकार ने भारत के सबसे बड़े तेल और गैस क्षेत्रों की पेशकश के लिए बोलियां जमा करने की समयसीमा चौथी बार बढ़ा दी है। हाइड्रोकार्बन महानिदेशालय (डीजीएच) के अनुसार, संभावित निवेशकों को अब तीन महीने का अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया है। डीजीएच ने अपनी वेबसाइट पर कहा, ओएएलपी (मुक्त क्षेत्र लाइसेंसिंग नीति) के 10वें दौर के लिए बोली जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि बढ़ाकर 29 मई, 2026 कर दी गई है। हालांकि, डीजीएच ने विस्तार का कोई कारण नहीं बताया, लेकिन उद्योग जगत के सूत्रों का कहना है कि यह निर्णय तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन और विकास) संशोधन विधेयक पारित होने के बाद तैयार किए गए नए उदार नियमों का अध्ययन करने के लिए निवेशकों को समय देने के उद्देश्य से लिया गया हो सकता है।ओएएलपी का 10वां दौर नई दिल्ली में इंडिया एनर्जी वीक (आईईडब्ल्यू) 2025 के दौरान फरवरी में शुरू किया गया था। शुरुआत में इसे जुलाई के अंत में बंद होना था। इसके बाद, जुलाई के अंत में इसकी समयसीमा बढ़ाकर 31 अक्टूबर और फिर 31 दिसंबर, 2025 कर दी गई थी। बाद में ओएएलपी-10 के लिए बोली की समयसीमा 18 फरवरी, 2026 तक बढ़ाई गई थी। हालांकि, खोज गए छोटे क्षेत्रों के लिए चौथे दौर और विशेष कोल-बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) दौर के तहत बोलियां जमा करने की समयसीमा 18 फरवरी, 2026 पर ही बरकरार है।

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Page No: 11, Size: 23.52cm × 13.07cm

तेल और गैस ब्लॉक की नीलामी की समय-सीमा चौथी बार बढ़ी

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी (एजेंसी): सरकार ने भारत के सबसे बड़े तेल और गैस क्षेत्रों की पेशकश के लिए बोलियां जमा करने की समय-सीमा चौथी बार बढ़ा दी है। हाइड्रोकार्बन महानिदेशालय (डी.जी.एच.) के अनुसार संभावित निवेशकों को अब 3 महीने का अतिरिक्त समय दिया गया है।

डी.जी.एच. ने अपनी वैबसाइट पर कहा, 'ओ.ए.एल.पी. (मुक्त क्षेत्र लाइसैंसिंग नीति) के 10वें दौर के लिए बोली जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि बढ़ाकर 29 मई, 2026 कर दी गई है।" हालांकि, डी.जी.एच. ने विस्तार का कोई कारण नहीं बताया, लेकिन उद्योग जगत के सूत्रों का कहना है कि यह निर्णय 'तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन और विकास) संशोधन विधेयक' पारित होने के बाद तैयार किए गए नए उदार नियमों का अध्ययन करने के लिए निवेशकों को समय देने के उद्देश्य से लिया गया हो सकता है।