



Reliance resumes buying Russian oil

Reliance Industries Ltd has placed orders for non-sanctioned Russian crude for delivery in February and March, according to a person familiar with the matter. The barrels were attractively priced, prompting India's largest private refiner to return to the market, said the person, who asked not to be identified because the matter is sensitive. Russian crude deliveries to India slumped in December to about 1.2 million barrels a day from 1.78 million in November, vessel-tracking data compiled by *Bloomberg* show, after US sanctions drove refiners — including Reliance — to scale back purchases. Reliance's return could help stabilize India's import of Russian crude.

BLOOMBERG



Reliance to buy Russian oil in Feb, March

New Delhi/Moscow: Reliance Industries Ltd, operator of the world's largest refining complex, is set to receive sanctions-compliant Russian oil in February and March after a one-month pause, four sources familiar with the matter said. Reliance last received Russian crude in December after securing a one-month US concession that allowed it to wind down dealings with the sanctioned Russian oil producer Rosneft beyond a November 21 deadline. Like other refiners, RIL will buy Russian oil from non-sanctioned sellers, the sources said, without elaborating on the number of cargoes that the refiner has booked. REUTERS

Trump's final frontier on Earth

President is ecstatic, but some oil giants are not interested

OUR TAKE



Jayanta Bhattacharya
Senior Journalist

"Space: the final frontier," stated the opening line in the "Star Trek" series. For President Donald Trump's vision for Venezuela, the iconic line may be rephrased as "Oil: the final frontier." In the latter case, one can add that no man has ever gone there before, unlike the marines on board the USS Enterprise's expeditions. The US sent troops to Venezuela to capture the latter's president, Nicolas Maduro, a move that was dubbed as a campaign against drug trafficking, and "narco-terrorism." Trump, who does not hold back his thoughts, spelt out an added US intent to capture the country's oil.

The US president hopes to send American oil giants to the world's largest reservoir of crude oil, although extraction is a difficult proposition in Venezuela. The previous Venezuelan regime cost these giants massive amounts in losses, and foregone profits, as the latter's assets were seized as part of the nation's move to nationalise the oil resources in 2007 by the former president, Hugo Chavez. Chevron was the only US oil company to operate in Venezuela, and others like ExxonMobil, and Conoco were left with billions of dollars in outstanding and unpaid claims against Venezuela.

Now, Trump wants to quickly send these giants back, and invest huge amounts, and for Chevron to do the same to expand further. Many of the oil giants plan to exploit the huge resources, and earn super profits. However, after a meeting at the White House, ExxonMobil remained disinterested, and called the proposition "un-investable." In a press statement, Darren Woods, chairman and CEO, ExxonMobil, explained, "We have had our assets seized there twice (since the 1940s). And so... to re-enter a third time would require some pretty significant changes from... what is currently the state. If we look at the legal and commercial constructs, framework, in place today in Venezuela, today it is un-investable." Woods added that only significant changes to

the commercial frameworks, with "durable investment protections," and a change in the hydrocarbon laws will goad him. He said, "We are confident that with this administration and President Trump working hand-in-hand with the Venezuelan government that those changes can be put in place." Trump responded, "I did not like Exxon's response. You know we have so many (oil companies) that want in. I would probably be inclined to keep Exxon out. They are playing too cute." The president's vision: "We're going to have our very large United States oil companies, biggest anywhere in the world, go in, spend billions of dollars, fix the badly broken infrastructure, the oil infrastructure."

Despite the world's largest proven reserves, extraction of the oil remains a challenge in Venezuela. Though output rose slightly since the sanctions were eased, and interim leadership took over, it is far below the peak production of over three million barrels per day (bpd) in the 1990s. Current production is 7,00,000-8,00,000 bpd. Reports suggest that several factors deter production, including the oil being "thick, tar-like crude," which requires expensive upgrading and blending with the lighter oil to be usable. Decades of corruption, underinvestment, and mismanagement left pipelines, refineries, and rigs in poor condition, with facilities "outdated or nonfunctional."

During the Maduro regime, the global sanctions limited Venezuela's ability to sell oil, access financing, and import technology. Political instability and economic collapse drove engineers and oil workers away. According to a Congressional document on Venezuela published on January 16, 2026, "The Trump Administration has designated Venezuela-linked criminal groups as terrorist organisations. The US Department of the Treasury has increased sanctions on individuals, firms, and tankers tied to Venezuela's oil trade.

US officials have said they intend to pressure the acting government to, among other aims, allow the United States to direct oil sales and proceeds, thereby limiting the role of US adversaries."

The document stated that the Venezuelan officials would turn over "Sanctioned Oil" (stet), reportedly worth \$3 billion. According to the US-Venezuela energy deal, Washington would market and sell this oil, and deposit the proceeds into "US-controlled" accounts. Proceeds would be used for the benefit of the "American people

and the Venezuelan people," and the US hopes to consider "an expanded license for Chevron," and issue "new licenses for other companies." The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), part of the US Department of the

Treasury, is responsible for administering and enforcing economic and trade sanctions based on Washington's foreign policy and national security goals.

Trump later told the media, "We are dealing with the new President. We are dealing with a lot of the people who are running the country... they said... we have 50 million barrels of oil, and we have to get it processed immediately because we have no room. Will you take it? I said, we will take it. It is equivalent to \$5.2 billion." Venezuela's "new President," Delcy Rodriguez, had earlier directed a subsidiary of the state oil company, Citgo, to make a \$5,00,000 donation to Trump's inauguration. "With the socialist administration of Nicolas Maduro struggling to feed Venezuela, Rodriguez gambled on a deal that would have opened the door to American investment," stated an earlier article in an American business magazine, Fortune.

"Around the same time, she saw that Trump's campaign manager was hired as a lobbyist for Citgo, courted Republicans in Congress, and tried to secure a meeting with the head of Exxon," the article added. Though her efforts failed, with Marco Rubio, then a US senator, she urged Trump to focus on restoring democracy in Venezuela where Maduro was allegedly repressing the opposition. "But the outreach did bear fruit for Rodriguez, making her a prominent face in US business and political circles, and paving the way for her own rise," the Fortune article stated. Lately, her message that Venezuela is open for business assured Trump, who praised her. These are juxtaposed with threats if she chose to restrict US "total access" to Venezuela's oil. Although Trump dubbed himself the "Acting President of Venezuela," he rejected the choice of the opposition leader, Maria Corina Machado, who won the Nobel Prize, and presented her medal to the US president. Despite the grand gesture, Trump feels that she does not enjoy a popular following, despite winning the Nobel Prize. Hence, the final frontier remains within the grasp of two Venezuelan ladies, an interim President and an opposition leader, via Trump. For now, only one of the three is firmly seated in the captain's seat.

(The author has more than three decades of experience across print, TV, and digital media)



Biofuel and Circular Economy Interconnections: A Ray of Hope for Viksit Bharat and Net Zero


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Agriculture and food waste is one of the most pressing sustainability challenges of our time, representing not only a loss of resources but also a missed opportunity to regenerate value. In order to realise India's net zero vision through biofuel based circular economy and bioeconomy, these wastes are an opportunity and feedstock for the future. Across campuses, communities, and cities, discarded agricultural and food wastes often end up in landfills where it decomposes and releases methane, a potent greenhouse gas. If India, has to realise its net zero vision through bioeconomy based circular economy through biofuels these wastes have to be tapped.

Manav Rachna Centre of Peace and Sustainability through the SORT project is showing such a pathway on a smaller scale. By embedding circularity into campus life, SORT demonstrates how discarded food can be transformed into energy, nutrients, and community engagement, offering a replicable model for institutions and municipalities seeking to align their operations with global sustainability goals in order to attain India's net zero vision.

The SORT project reframes food waste as a resource for circular

economy rather than a burden. Instead of being transported to landfills, food waste is redirected into systems that generate renewable energy and nutrient-rich compost. It provides a direction on how a similar pathway can be explored for agricultural wastes for India's net zero vision through biofuel feedstock based circular economy creation.

Within SORT, in oxygen-free conditions, microbes break down organic matter to produce biogas, a renewable energy source composed mainly of methane and carbon dioxide. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA, 2018) highlights biogas as a critical renewable energy pathway that reduces reliance on fossil fuels and supports energy security. This biogas can be used for cooking, heating, or electricity generation, and when upgraded into renewable natural gas, it can be injected into municipal grids or compressed for use in vehicles.

Alongside energy, the process yields digestate, a nutrient-rich slurry that can be applied as fertilizer, closing the loop between food consumption and agricultural production. Complementing this, aerobic composting systems such as Aerobins decompose food waste into compost that enriches soils, supports urban farming, and enhances green cover. The Compost Council of Canada (2020) notes that aerobic composting is one of the most effective ways to recycle organic matter into soil nutrients. While composting does not produce biofuel, it plays a vital role in nutrient recovery, ensuring

that circularity extends beyond energy to include ecological regeneration. Together, these pathways form a consolidated circular system where energy recovery complements nutrient recovery, creating a closed loop in which food waste is transformed into resources that flow back into society.

Circularity is about keeping resources in use for as long as possible, extracting maximum value, and regenerating them at the end of their life cycle. On campus, this principle is applied by ensuring that food

waste does not end its journey in a landfill but instead enters a cycle where it is processed into outputs that directly benefit the community. Energy generated from food waste can power campus facilities, while compost enriches soils and supports green cover to attain India's Net Zero Goal. This dual benefit illustrates how circular systems can be built within institutional boundaries. The Centre of Peace and Sustainability plays a pivotal role in embedding this practice. By situating SORT within the Centre, the project is not only a technical intervention but also a cultural one. It becomes part of the university's identity, linking peace, sustainability, and innovation. Students, faculty, and staff are engaged in the process, learning that their daily actions such as segregating food waste contribute to a larger cycle of regeneration.

One of the most powerful aspects of SORT is its visibility. Dashboards and impact assessments make progress measurable and transparent. When students see that

their cafeteria waste has been converted into energy or compost, sustainability becomes tangible. This visibility fosters a culture of responsibility and participation, turning the campus into a living laboratory where sustainability is not just taught in classrooms but practiced in everyday life.

Beyond the campus, SORT has the potential to inspire communities across India in multiple cultural contexts to imbibe waste feedstocks for biofuel led pathways for India's Net Zero Goal. By demonstrating how food waste can be harnessed for circularity, the project provides a model that municipalities and institutions can replicate. The narrative shifts from waste management as a logistical challenge to waste management as an opportunity for innovation, climate action, and community resilience.

While SORT is rooted in the campus environment, its principles are scalable and are applicable to agricultural, city communities. Municipalities generate vast amounts of food waste daily, and the same processes used on campus can be adapted to city systems.

Biogas plants can integrate into municipal energy grids, while composting facilities can support urban farming and landscaping. Policies that mandate segregation at source can ensure a steady supply of feedstock for these systems. In this way, the campus model becomes a prototype for cities seeking to embed circularity into their infrastructure. The Centre of Peace and Sustainability's leadership in this area positions Manav Rachna as a pioneer.

By linking campus-level innovation to municipal potential, the university demonstrates how insti-

tutions can serve as catalysts for systemic change to attain net zero through biofuel based circular bioeconomy pathways. SORT is not just about managing waste—it is about reimagining energy systems, nutrient cycles, and community engagement through the lens of circularity for India's Net Zero Goal of 2070.

The SORT project also aligns closely with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By converting food waste into energy, it supports SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. By reducing landfill dependency and emissions, it advances SDG 13: Climate Action. By creating compost that enriches soils, it contributes to SDG 15: Life on Land. And by embedding circularity into campus operations, it supports SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. This alignment underscores the global relevance of local initiatives, showing that campus projects can contribute meaningfully to international sustainability agendas and to India's Net Zero Goal of 2070.

Ultimately, the SORT project is about more than technology. It is about cultivating a culture of circularity, bioeconomy and biofuel feedstock led pathways for net zero goals of India—where waste is seen as a resource, where sustainability is visible and participatory, and where institutions take responsibility for their ecological footprint so that India could attend its net zero goals of 2070 through biofuel based bioeconomic pathways.

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India 'stopped' buying oil from Russia: US treasury secretary

US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent has claimed that India has "stopped" buying oil from Russia after US President Donald Trump imposed a 25 per cent tariff on countries purchasing oil from Moscow.

Trump has imposed 50 per cent tariffs on India, including 25 per cent for its purchases of Russian oil. Speaking with *Fox Business*, Bessent said, "India started buying Russian oil after the (Ukraine) conflict began, but President Trump put a 25 per cent tariff on them, and

India has geared down and has stopped buying Russian oil." India had described the US action as "unfair, unjustified and unreasonable" while maintaining that its energy policy is guided by its own national interest.

A bill introduced by Senator Lindsey Graham has proposed a 500 per cent tariff on secondary purchase and reselling of Russian oil. The proposal has near-unanimous backing in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

PTI

INBRIEF



HPCL Q3 net jumps 57% YoY on improved refining margins

State-owned refiner Hindustan Petroleum's net profit rose 57.7% year-on-year to ₹4,011 crore in the third quarter on improved gross refining margins amid a relatively lower oil price regime. The refiner's gross refining margins in the reporting quarter stood at \$8.85 per barrel, which is 47.3% higher than the comparable period last year. Hindustan Petroleum's revenue rose 4.7% on a year-on-year basis to ₹1.24 lakh crore in the December ended quarter.



RIL RESUMES BUYING CRUDE FROM RUSSIA



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GREEN THOUGHTS



POOJA YADAV

THE WRITER IS A RESEARCH ASSOCIATE AT MOBIUS FOUNDATION (THINK TANK) AND HOLDS A PHD FROM IIT DELHI

After years of targets and pilot projects under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, attention is shifting to deployment, demand creation and cost reduction. Budget 2026 offers a crucial opportunity to bridge the gap between ambition and adoption

India's Green Hydrogen Ambition

Ambitious targets are in place, pilot projects are underway, but demand creation and cost reduction will decide green hydrogen's future in India

As Budget 2026 approaches, India's green hydrogen ecosystem stands at an inflection point. Following several years of ambitious targets, pilot projects, and policy announcements, the focus is shifting from planning to implementation. The key question for policymakers and industry is how quickly green hydrogen can move from concept to practical deployment and whether fiscal and regulatory measures can bridge the gap between early ambition and market demand.

Why Green Hydrogen Matters

Hydrogen is already part of India's energy system, but its emission profile varies by production pathway. Grey hydrogen, produced from natural gas, has high carbon emissions, while blue hydrogen also relies on fossil fuels and employs carbon capture, though it does not fully eliminate emissions. In contrast, green hydrogen is produced by splitting water using renewable electricity, generating almost zero carbon emissions.

This positions green hydrogen as a strategic enabler of India's climate transition, particularly for decarbonising sectors like steel, fertilisers, and oil refining, where electrification is challenging. By enabling deep emissions reductions in these sectors, green hydrogen directly supports India's updated NDC targets of a 45 per cent reduction in emissions intensity and about 50 per cent of installed power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030, reinforcing the pathway to net-zero emissions by 2070.

India's Green Hydrogen Momentum

India has laid a strong foundation through the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM), allocating Rs 19,744 crore up to 2029-30 and aiming for 5 million tonnes annual production by 2030. Programmes like Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) aim to incentivise green hydrogen production and domestic electrolyser manufacturing, with the goal of positioning India as a global green hydrogen hub. India's installed



What Budget 2026 must deliver is certainty—on costs, demand and financing—to ensure hydrogen moves from strategy documents to factory floor

capacity reached 234 GW by June 2025, with renewables contributing over half of the total, providing a strong renewable base to scale green hydrogen.

Early deployments are already taking shape. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL) has commissioned a 5 MW green hydrogen plant at its Bina refinery, reducing around 9,000 tonnes of CO₂ annually. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has piloted hydrogen microgrids, hydrogen blending with piped natural gas (PNG), and fuel-cell mobility solutions, while also building a major green hydrogen hub in Andhra Pradesh. Adani New Industries has set up India's first off-grid, solar-powered 5 MW green hydrogen plant in Kutch, Gujarat, and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is developing a 10,000 tonne per annum facility at Panipat, targeting to replace half of its hydrogen consumption with green hydrogen by 2030. Despite this momentum, India's green hydrogen sector is still in its infancy, with most of the announced 11.2 million tonnes per annum capacity yet to materialise, and

only ~ 9,770 tonnes under construction and ~ 0.3 million tonnes operational (MNRE).

Challenges

Despite strong policy momentum, India's green hydrogen sector faces several challenges: (i) current production costs of Rs 397/kg (USD 4.6/kg), significantly higher than the USD 2/kg target for commercial viability; (ii) infrastructure complexity due to limited pipelines, storage, and distribution networks; (iii) lack of long-term offtake contracts creates investment risks; (iv) underdeveloped domestic electrolyser manufacturing, with electrolysers accounting for 30-40 per cent of hydrogen production cost and most of the advanced components still imported; and (v) high water demand (~ 9 litres per kg of hydrogen) and land requirements, creating challenges in water-stressed and densely populated regions.

Driving Green Hydrogen Demand

Given these challenges, industry bodies including CII, ASSOCHAM and others are pushing for stronger demand-side policy support. In their

pre-Budget submissions, they have proposed phased green hydrogen mandates supported by viability gap funding, carbon credits, concessional finance and fiscal incentives, suggesting mandates without cost mitigation could slow investment rather than accelerate adoption. The Mission has allocated 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production capacity to 19 firms and 3,000 MW of electrolyser manufacturing capacity to 15 companies, reflecting a strong supply-side foundation that must be matched by demand.

CII highlights refineries, fertilisers, and steel as the most practical starting points. Government tenders already reserve hydrogen for refineries, fertiliser producers are being encouraged to replace natural gas, and steel faces growing global carbon pressure. The industry body also recommends leveraging public procurement to create early demand. Mandating 10-15 per cent of steel, cement, or ammonia used in government projects that come from green hydrogen routes could help achieve scale and lower investor risk. Complementary measures such as shared industrial hydrogen clusters, export incentives, standards alignment, and targeted financing would further strengthen participation, including MSMEs.

Globally, investments in green hydrogen are accelerating, though large-scale substitution remains limited. For India, 2026 must focus on turning policy into deployable technology by scaling domestic electrolyser manufacturing, integrating low-cost renewable power, improving water-efficient electrolysis, and aligning mandates with incentives to create a predictable offtake. Budget 2026 could play a pivotal role by providing multi-year visibility on subsidies, concessional financing and structured offtake commitments. How effectively these levers are deployed will determine whether green hydrogen remains a policy ambition or emerges as a core pillar of India's clean energy transition.

Views expressed are personal

High refinery margins lift HPCL's Q3 net to ₹4,011 cr

Our Bureau
New Delhi

State-run Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) on Wednesday reported a 58 per cent y-o-y growth in its consolidated net profit at ₹4,011 crore during the October-December period in FY26 largely on account of higher refinery margins with softening crude oil prices.

On a sequential basis, the oil marketing company's (OMC) net profit rose by almost 4 per cent.

HPCL's consolidated total income during Q3 FY26 was higher at around ₹1.25 lakh crore compared to ₹1.11 lakh crore in Q2 FY26 and ₹1.20 lakh crore in Q3 FY25.

However, the refiner's consolidated total expenses were also higher in the December quarter at ₹1.20

SCORECARD

- HPCL reported a 58% y-o-y growth in its consolidated net profit at ₹4,011 crore in Q3
- Total income rose to ₹1.25 lakh crore
- However, its total expenses were also higher in the December quarter at ₹1.20 lakh crore

lakh crore against ₹1.06 lakh crore in Q2 FY26 and ₹1.16 lakh crore in Q3 FY25.

"The period witnessed a stellar financial performance driven by excellent refining and marketing performance," HPCL noted.

The OMC reported a gross refinery margin (GRM) of \$8.85 per barrel in Q3 FY26 against \$6.01 per barrel in Q3 FY25. During the 9M FY26 period, its GRM stood at \$6.91 per barrel compared to \$4.73 per barrel in 9M FY25.

HPCL refineries recorded

a crude throughput of 6.38 million tonnes (mt) in Q3 FY26. Visakh Refinery registered a crude throughput of 4.01 mt operating at 106 per cent of its nameplate capacity. Mumbai Refinery registered a throughput of 2.37 mt operating at 99 per cent of its nameplate capacity.

Its Q3 FY26 sales, including exports, stood at 13.34 mt, a growth of almost 4 per cent on an annual basis. Its domestic sales growth stood at 3.1 per cent Y-o-Y. The combined sale of petrol and diesel stood at 8.07 mt,

higher by 2.6 per cent Y-o-Y.

LPG SALES

The total LPG sales (domestic and non-domestic) stood at 2.52 mt, growing by almost 9 per cent Y-o-Y. The pipeline throughput was 6.24 mt in Q3 FY26.

In its results filing with the BSE, HPCL said that it has a negative buffer of ₹13,424.11 crore as on December 31, 2025 (March 31, 2025: ₹10,894.53 crore and ₹7,598.93 crore on December 31, 2024).

In the absence of any scheme/authorisation from the government towards compensation, receivable and revenue to the extent of the entire negative buffer has not been recognised, it added. The OMC also informed that it will receive a compensation of ₹7,920 crore for under-recoveries incurred

on sale of domestic LPG up to March 31, 2025 and likely to be incurred up to March 31, 2026.

Other expenses for April-December, 2025, include ₹1,041.55 crore (April-December 2024: ₹525.46 crore) was towards loss on account of foreign currency transactions and translations. On capex, HPCL incurred ₹4,976 crore in Q3 FY26, while the cumulative capex for 9M FY26 stood at ₹11,094 crore.

Indian Refiners Tap into Guyana, Saudi Arabia for Crude Imports

Sanjeev Choudhary

New Delhi: Indian refiners are moving quickly to plug the gap in supply of US sanctions-hit Russian crude, lifting their first cargo from Guyana in two years, and ramping up imports from Saudi Arabia by about a third in January as they seek to meet strong energy demand at home.

In the first half of the month, refiners procured about 297,000 barrels per day (bpd) from Guyana, according to Kpler, a global real-time data and analytics provider.

Guyana is rapidly emerging as a new global oil producer backed by major discoveries and fast-rising output. The South American nation has however remained outsi-

de India's preferred sourcing basket due to the long shipping distance.

With Russian supplies declining, Indian refiners are now increasingly tapping Guyana as an alternative.

Imports from Saudi Arabia and Iraq in West Asia, and from Nigeria and Angola in Africa, have also risen this month amid strong oil demand in India, the world's third-largest oil consumer and importer.

Russia remains India's top supplier, with volumes of about 1.179 million bpd in the first half of January, though declining about 3% sequentially, and about 30% below the 2025 average. Supplies from Iraq, the second-largest supplier, rose 18% month-on-month to abo-

ut 1.071 million bpd, while imports from Saudi Arabia jumped 36% to around 954,000 bpd, Kpler data showed.

Supplies from Nigeria nearly doubled sequentially to about 305,000

bpd, while imports from Angola almost tripled to around 195,000 bpd.

Imports from the UAE fell 40% to about 352,000 bpd, while shipments from the US were largely

flat at around 349,000 bpd in the first half of January.

A clearer picture on India's crude sourcing shifts is likely to emerge by the month-end, but early data suggests refiners are tapping new or previously marginal sources to meet incremental demand as Russian supplies shrink and uncertainty rises amid mounting US pressure. Indian Oil, Nayara Energy, and Bharat Petroleum were the only refiners to receive Russian cargoes in the first half of January. Reliance Industries, India's largest importer of Russian crude over the past year, didn't lift any Russian cargo in the period. Hindustan Petroleum, HPCL-Mittal Energy, and Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals also did not take Russian supplies.

Plugging the Gap

Rosneft supplies to India down 75% to 225,000 bpd

Only IOC, Nayara Energy, BPCL received Russian cargoes

GUYANA: First cargo in two years, **297,000 bpd** imported in first half of January

MIDDLE EAST IMPORTS

Saudi Arabia: Up **36%** to **954,000 bpd**

Iraq: Up **18%** to **1.071 m bpd**

UAE: Down **40%** to **352,000 bpd**

AFRICA GAINS SHARE

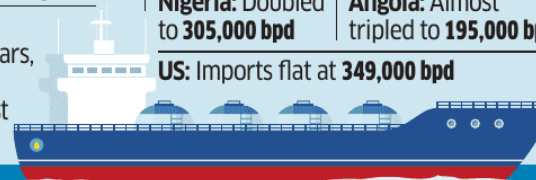
Nigeria: Doubled to **305,000 bpd**

Angola: Almost tripled to **195,000 bpd**

US: Imports flat at **349,000 bpd**

RIL: Zero Russian cargoes

HPCL, HML, MRPL: No Russian supplies



तेल-गैस अन्वेषण में निवेश बढ़ाने पर केंद्रित पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय, अपस्ट्रीम सुधारों से खुले नए निवेश अवसर : हरदीप पुरी



सवेरा न्यूज/आकाश द्विवेदी

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी : पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने 19 जनवरी को मुंबई में अपस्ट्रीम क्षेत्र पर केंद्रित कई उच्चस्तरीय कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया। इन बैठकों का उद्देश्य वित्तपोषण को मजबूत करना, नियामक सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाना और नवीन अन्वेषण बोली प्रक्रियाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना रहा। कार्यक्रम में घरेलू व अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अपस्ट्रीम ऑपरेटर्स, ई-एंड-पी सेवा प्रदाताओं, वैश्विक परामर्श फर्मों, सार्वजनिक व निजी क्षेत्र के वित्तीय संस्थानों, बीमा कंपनियों, शिक्षाविदों और उद्योग विशेषज्ञों की व्यापक भागीदारी देखने को मिली। केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा कि हालिया विधायी, नीतिगत और निवामक सुधार भारत के अपस्ट्रीम क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन का संकेत हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि डाटा-आधारित अन्वेषण पहलों से विशेषकर अपतटीय और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में निवेश के नए अवसर खुले हैं। सरकार ने घरेलू और वैश्विक निवेशकों के लिए स्थिर, पारदर्शी और प्रतिस्पर्धी ढांचा उपलब्ध कराने की प्रतिबद्धता

दोहराई। कार्यक्रम के 3 प्रमुख घटक रहे जिनमें पहला भारत के ईंधन एवं तेल क्षेत्र के विकास के वित्तपोषण पर कार्यशाला, जिसमें अपस्ट्रीम परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजी उपलब्धता, जोखिम-शमन उपायों और बीमा-समर्थित जमानत बांड जैसे नए वित्तीय साधनों पर चर्चा हुई। दूसरा, संशोधित तेलक्षेत्र (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस नियम तथा मॉडल राजस्व साझाकरण अनुबंध (एमआरएससी) पर सत्र, जिसमें निवेशक-अनुकूल नियामक ढांचे पर प्रकाश डाला गया। तीसरा, आगामी अपस्ट्रीम बोली दौरों के लिए प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम, जहां ओएएलपी, डीएसएफ और सीबीएम बोली दौरों के अवसर प्रस्तुत किए गए। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के सचिव नीरज मित्तल ने कहा कि समय पर और पर्याप्त पूंजी उपलब्धता अपस्ट्रीम परियोजनाओं की सफलता के लिए अहम है। डीजीएच ने बताया कि भारत में अभी भी विशाल हाइड्रोकार्बन संसाधन अप्रयुक्त हैं और सरकार का लक्ष्य घरेलू उत्पादन बढ़ाकर ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करना है।

राजनगर एक्सटेंशन में पहली बार आफिसर सिटी-2 में पीएनजी से चलेगा जेनरेटर

जासं, गाजियाबाद: राजनगर एक्सटेंशन स्थित आफिसर सिटी-2 सोसायटी ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है। यह सोसायटी क्षेत्र की पहली आवासीय सोसायटी बनेगी, जहां बिजली आपूर्ति के लिए उपयोग होने वाले जेनरेटर डीजल की बजाय आइजीएल की पाइपड नेचुरल गैस से संचालित किए जाएंगे।

आफिसर सिटी-2 अपार्टमेंट आनर्स एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष गौरव सोनी और सचिव सुशील कुमार त्यागी ने बताया कि डीजल जेनरेटर से होने वाले धुएँ और प्रदूषण को लेकर वर्ष 2022 में नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) में बिल्डर के खिलाफ मामला दर्ज करवाया गया था। इस याचिका में जेनरेटर से धुआं निकलने के

300 निवासियों को मिलेगा स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित वातावरण

लिए चिमनी की व्यवस्था न होना और सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट (एसटीपी) का निर्माण न होना जैसे मुद्दे उठाए गए थे। एनजीटी ने पिछले साल जनवरी में मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए बिल्डर पर 65.70 लाख रुपये का जुर्माना लगाया। इसके बाद चिमनी लगाई गई और जेनरेटर को पीएनजी से संचालित करने का कार्य शुरू किया गया, जो लगभग पूरा हो चुका है। इन प्रयासों से सोसायटी के करीब 300 निवासियों को स्वच्छ और सुरक्षित वातावरण मिलेगा।

बीपीसीएल ने राष्ट्रीय पीएनजी और सीएनजी ड्राइव 2.0 का शुभारंभ किया

मुंबई, (पंजाब केसरी): फॉर्च्यून ग्लोबल 500 कंपनी और महारत्न सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की उपक्रम भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) ने आज पीएनजी और सीएनजी ड्राइव 2.0 के राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शुभारंभ की घोषणा की, जो भारत के स्वच्छ ऊर्जा परिवर्तन और देश के ऊर्जा मिश्रण में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के भारत सरकार के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप है।

बीपीसीएल के विपणन निदेशक श्री सुभंकर सेन ने कहा, “पीएनजी और सीएनजी ड्राइव 2.0 राष्ट्र निर्माण और नागरिकों के जीवन स्तर को सुगम बनाने की दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम है। प्राकृतिक गैस रसोई से लेकर आवागमन तक, सुरक्षा, विश्वसनीयता और निर्बाध आपूर्ति प्रदान करती है, साथ ही कार्बन उत्सर्जन को भी काफी कम करती है।”