Millennium Post, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 32.97cm × 11.46cm

India unveils $250 bn energy investment opportunity to global CEOs

OUR CORRESPONDENT

GOA: India took the lead of the recent 9th Prime Minister's Roundtable, organised in the national capital on Wednesday, with the global energy CEOs, to convey a clear message: it wants to be a reliable centre of gravity in the volatile global energy order.

With 27 top executives of the global energy companies expressing confidence in the growth trajectory of India, the engagement marked the growing importance of New Delhi in shaping the future global energy demand.

The Union Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister, Hardeep Singh Puri, said on Thursday, that the message from PM Modi was crafted to reassure investors and convey scale.

Pointing out that India is moving rapidly towards becoming the third-largest economy in the world, he emphasised the country's distinct advantage of being a large importer as well as a large exporter of energy.

Importing oil and gas from a diverse pool of over 40 and 18 countries respectively, and exporting petroleum products to over 150 nations, India came across as a strong, rules-based, and reliable partner.

The framing of investment opportunities, which included exploration and production investments of around $100 billion, refining and petrochemicals investments of $87 billion, and natural gas investments of $72 billion, was clearly intended to attract long-term investments even in a volatile global energy market.

The thematic and bilateral roundtables on Day 3 were reflective of India's approach to linking hydrocarbons with clean energy cooperation. Interactions with the Netherlands and Japan indicated a strong emphasis on green hydrogen, biofuels, gas value chains, automation, and digitalisation.

These interactions covered the gamut from electrolyser production and hydrogen corridors to LNG infrastructure, surplus ethanol use, and AI-based systems for efficiency optimisation.

The Dutch and Japanese companies' readiness to invest in R&D, scale-up activities, and participate in India's licensing rounds indicated a growing comfort level with India's policy stability.

Of equal importance was the India-Iceland dialogue, which put the spotlight on geothermal energy and carbon capture.

With an estimated potential of over 10 GW of untapped geothermal resources in India, collaboration with Icelandic technology companies could help hasten the pace of pilot projects and deployment, while current CCS projects by Indian PSUs indicate early signs of progress in industrial sector decarbonization. The India-US energy partnership roundtable discussion also underscored progress in hydrocarbon trade, equity participation in LNG, and joint efforts in critical minerals, hydrogen, and CCUS.

The MoUs that have been signed in the wake of these discussions have translated intentions into action. The MoUs cover the gamut of LNG trading, long-term sourcing, clean energy technologies, LNG-based mobility solutions, and advanced biofuels, and this reflects a pragmatic approach that seeks to leverage existing infrastructure while driving the energy transition agenda.

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Deepwater, data and de-risking: How ONGC is reworking its exploration playbook

ONGC is planning to deploy additional resources—both financial and technical—towards deepwater exploration, alongside its existing programmes

As the Government of India is emphasising energy security amid a rapidly changing global energy landscape, ONGC is also revising its exploration plans. In an exclusive interview with *Millennium Post*, O P Sinha, Director (Exploration), ONGC, talks about how the changing dynamics of exploration are being driven by government support, technology, and collaboration, even as the state-owned PSU faces challenges posed by the energy transition and capital discipline.

Q: Over the next five years, which areas will ONGC prioritise for exploration—deepwater, frontier, mature, or near-infrastructure—and how is capex being distributed?

Exploration has been the backbone of any E&P company, and ONGC currently maintains a balanced exploration portfolio. Traditionally, a significant part of exploration has focused on near-infrastructure and mature areas, which offer quicker monetisation and lower risk.

However, if the objective is to achieve large and meaningful discoveries, greater emphasis has to be placed on frontier and deepwater areas. Over the last decade, globally, most major discoveries have come from these challenging domains.

Keeping unchanged the activity in shallow or mature areas, ONGC is now also focusing on deepwater exploration. This shift is supported by strong policy backing from the government, including incentives and dedicated deepwater initiatives. ONGC is therefore planning to deploy additional resources—both financial and technical—towards deepwater exploration, alongside its existing programmes.

Q: Deepwater exploration is capital-intensive and high-risk. How do government initiatives, including recent announcements, help ONGC move forward in this space?

There is no doubt that deepwater exploration involves very high costs and risks, as offshore operations are inherently capital-intensive. However, deepwater discoveries also have the potential to be large and long-lasting, making them strategically important.

Recognising this, the government has introduced policy and fiscal support mechanisms, including partial allocation and risk-sharing measures. Some exploration costs are now supported upfront, which was not the case earlier. This has created a much more favourable investment environment, allowing ONGC to take calculated risks in deepwater areas with greater confidence.

O P Sinha, Director (Exploration), ONGC

Q: Despite multiple licensing rounds, large parts of India's sedimentary basins remain under-explored. What geological or regulatory gaps still exist, and how is ONGC addressing them?

One of the major constraints earlier was the existence of restricted areas, especially offshore, where exploration activity was not permitted due to defence and security concerns. Nearly one million square kilometres were inaccessible to explorers.

The government has now cleared many of these restricted zones, allowing E&P operators to undertake exploration activities. This has opened up a significant new opportunity. ONGC has already made a few discoveries in these newly opened areas, which is encouraging.

With more acreage becoming available and improved regulatory clarity, ONGC expects better participation and outcomes in upcoming licensing rounds.

Q: What technologies and operational strategies is ONGC using to boost success and commercial viability in deepwater exploration?

ONGC is increasingly adopting a collaborative model, partnering with experienced global operators. This allows ONGC to benefit from international deepwater expertise, while partners gain from ONGC's deep understanding of Indian sedimentary basins.

When geological knowledge and advanced technology are combined, success probabilities improve significantly. On the cost side, collaborative investment models help distribute capital risk, making projects more viable.

Q: How has ONGC's exploration success ratio evolved in recent years, and what changes are being made in seismic interpretation, data analytics, and drilling strategy?

ONGC's exploration success rate compares favourably with global averages, though success ratios always remain relative due to inherent geological uncertainties. There is no fixed success percentage in exploration.

The focus is on continuous de-risking—through acquisition of better data, reprocessing of legacy seismic data, improved interpretation, and refined drilling strategies. With increasing use of advanced processing and analytics, ONGC is steadily improving its understanding of subsurface geology, which enhances exploration outcomes.

Q: How extensively is ONGC using AI, ML, and 4D seismic in exploration and field development?

Advanced seismic technologies, including 4D seismic, have already been deployed across most of ONGC's major fields. These technologies support not only exploration but also production optimisation in mature fields.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning are now becoming integral tools. We now have in-house teams actively working on AI

And ML applications for prospect identification and risk-reduction. In addition, ONGC is collaborating with specialised global firms to adopt best practices and accelerate capability building.

Q: What is the current status of ONGC's unconventional resources such as CBM, shale gas, and tight oil?

ONGC is already producing Coal Bed Methane (CBM) from several blocks. The primary constraint earlier was a lack of evacuation infrastructure, particularly pipelines. As the national gas grid expands, these constraints are being addressed, and CBM production is expected to scale up significantly.

Shale gas potential has also been established, and evaluation work continues. Tight oil and tight gas resources are being assessed alongside conventional developments.

Q: As India pushes for energy transition, how does ONGC justify continued large investments in exploration while managing emissions and environmental risks?

Energy transition is inevitable, but for a country like India, no single energy source can replace another overnight. To meet growing energy demand, all forms of energy will be required for the foreseeable future.

ONGC's approach is to strengthen exploration and production while simultaneously reducing emissions by improving operational efficiency, adopting cleaner technologies, and aligning with global environmental standards. Optimising existing processes and lowering the carbon intensity of operations is the key focus.

Q: By 2035–2040, how will ONGC define success in exploration—discoveries, faster monetisation, or energy security?

Success will be a combination of all three. Over the next five to ten years, ONGC's immediate priority is the monetisation of existing discoveries, particularly in basins such as Mahanadi, where ONGC and other operators have made significant finds.

The government's move towards shared infrastructure, including common evacuation and processing facilities, will play a crucial role in accelerating monetisation.

Faster development of discoveries will not only improve ONGC's performance but also strengthen India's long-term energy security.

CLOSER LOOK

- Deepwater exploration involves very high costs and risks, as offshore operations are inherently capital-intensive
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Adnoc, others eye ₹35,000 cr BPCL LNG supply deal

Rituraj Baruah
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PANAJI

At least 10 global energy majors—including Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. (Adnoc) Gas, France's TotalEnergies and Geneva-headquartered trading firm Gunvor—have shown interest in state-run Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd's (BPCL) tender to buy about 4 million tonnes of liquefied natural gas (LNG) over a 10-year period, two people in the know said. The development underscores India's renewed push to lock in long-term gas supplies amid geopolitical volatility.

India's refiners and gas supply firms have been actively scouting for long-term gas contracts the world over in a bid to achieve energy security amid an uncertain trade scenario and after Russian major Gazprom reneged on a contract with India's state-owned Gail in 2022.

Earlier this month, India's second-largest oil marketing firm BPCL had launched a tender to secure a total of 68 cargoes of liquefied natural gas (LNG) valued at around ₹35,000 crore.

"BPCL is currently running an enquiry, where for the next 10 years we are wanting to source cargoes, four cargos (annually) in the first three years, and then eight cargos annually in the remaining seven years," said one of the two people cited above, requesting anonymity. "A total of 68 cargoes would be around 4 million tonnes over a period of 10 years... The company has received 10-plus offers from NOCs (national oil companies) as well as global traders."

"Adnoc Gas, TotalEnergies, trading major Gunvor are among those interested in this large tender. In value terms, it would be somewhere around

TURN TO PAGE 6

BPCL's 10-year tender is for 4 million tonnes of LNG. REUTERS

Mint, Delhi, 30/01/2026
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Adnoc, others eye ₹35,000 cr BPCL deal

FROM PAGE 1

₹35,000 crore," said a second person cited above, who also did not want to be named.

The development assumes importance for India, the world's fourth largest LNG buyer, that spends around $15 billion on LNG supplies annually. Imports fill in to meet about half of the country's LNG demand, with Qatar, the US and the UAE being the top suppliers. In FY25, India imported 35,720 mmscm (million metric standard cubic meters) of LNG worth $14.9 billion, as against 31,795 mmscm valued at $13.4 billion in FY24.

Queries emailed to BPCL, Adnoc Gas, TotalEnergies and Gunvor remained unanswered until press time.

India's gas consumption is expected to grow, driven by city gas distribution, and transportation and LNG terminal utilization could rise by 20% by 2030, as supply increasingly moves towards LNG imports. On its part, BPCL is set to invest ₹25,000 crore in the city gas distribution network over the next five years. It has already invested around ₹8,000 crore across its 26 geographical areas.

In FY25, India imported 35,720 million metric standard cubic meters of LNG worth $14.9 billion. BLOOMBERG

BPCL had in February last year signed a five-year deal with Adnoc Gas to receive 40 cargoes of LNG totalling 2.5 million tonnes from April 2025.

In February 2025 BPCL had signed a 5-year deal with Adnoc to receive 40 LNG cargoes totalling 2.5 mn tonnes from April

At the ongoing India Energy Week, BPCL has signed a term contract with Brazil's Petrobras to buy crude oil worth $780 million in FY27. Earlier this month, during the visit of the UAE president Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan to India, Adnoc Gas signed a pact to supply crude worth $2.5-$3 billion for a period of 10 years to another Indian state-run refining and marketing major, Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL).

Experts said that as global LNG supply expands, India is positioning itself as a benchmark-driven "swing buyer", tapping spot and short-term cargoes when global price markers align with domestic alternatives, while simultaneously accelerating the adoption of biofuels to meet transport decarbonization goals.

"India is increasingly a benchmark-driven swing buyer, stepping into the spot or short-term markets during dislocations between WIM (West India Marker) vs Henry Hub vs Brent linked-pricing. India imported just under 26 mtpa of LNG in 2025," said Kenneth Foo, global director for LNG price reporting at S&P Global Energy. "An additional 3.5-4.0 mtpa of long-term contracted volumes is set to start delivering from 2026. Higher term supply leaves limited scope for spot LNG in 2026, especially if prices remain uncompetitive versus propane, naphtha and fuel oil."

This comes in the backdrop of concerns over a likely glut in the global market in the next few years as new liquefaction facilities come up in the US and Qatar.

Global LNG oversupply of over 100 billion cubic metres annually is likely to persist till 2030 making it cheaper for importers, following which new demand is likely to outstrip supply, a McKinsey report said on Thursday.

(Rituraj Baruah is in Panaji on the invitation of the union ministry of petroleum and natural gas.)

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Page No: 2, Size: 7.36cm × 36.20cm

RIL eyes up to 150k bpd of Russian oil import

Reuters
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SOUTH GOA

Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL), operator of the world's largest refining complex, will buy up to 150,000 barrels per day (bpd) of Russian oil from February for its domestic market-focused refinery, a company executive said on Thursday.

Reuters earlier this month reported that Reliance was set to receive sanctions-compliant Russian oil in February and March after a month's pause.

Reliance last received Russian crude in December after securing a one-month US concession that allowed it to wind down dealings with Russian oil producer Rosneft beyond a 21 November deadline.

The US imposed sanctions on Rosneft and fellow Russian oil giant Lukoil in October but non-sanctioned Russian companies and trading intermediaries have continued sales.

Reliance would buy up to 150,000 bpd of Russian oil from February from sellers that are not under sanctions, the executive, who did not want to be named, said at the India Energy Week. He didn't name the sellers and Reliance didn't immediately respond to a request for a comment.

RIL earlier imported Russian crude under a long-term pact with Rosneft for 500,000 bpd for its Jamnagar refinery.

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Page No: 17, Size: 37.23cm × 33.34cm

Govt soon to introduce policy on CBG: Hardeep Singh Puri

The third day of IEW 2026 concluded with a clear emphasis on aligning policy, data, technology, and investment to meet India's rapidly expanding energy needs

On the third day of the India Energy Week (IEW) 2026, being held in Goa, Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Hardeep Singh Puri said that the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas will soon introduce a policy on Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) which will work on the strong policy base already in place across the CBG value chain, financial assistance for biomass aggregation machinery, and scheme for development of pipeline infrastructure.

DATA, TECH & BALANCED PATHWAYS FOR ENERGY SECURITY

The third day of IEW 2026 concluded with a clear emphasis on aligning policy, data, technology, and investment to meet India's rapidly expanding energy needs, as leaders from government, industry, and global institutions outlined pathways for a secure, resilient, and inclusive energy future.

At the Global Energy Conclave, during the session marking the release of the 'IEA India Bioenergy Market Report: Outlook for Liquid and Gaseous Biofuels to 2030' and the 5th edition of the 'PPAC Journal Ensuring Energy Security: Role of State Energy Policies', Neeraj Mittal, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, said India's bioenergy sector has the potential to grow significantly faster than overall energy demand and emerge as a key pillar of energy security, emissions reduction and rural development.

"India's energy consumption is in the lower half globally on a per capita basis, but its growth rate is almost twice the world average. In the next decade, India's energy growth could outstrip global growth by a factor of two or more," he said.

Dr Paolo Frankl, Head, Renewable Energy Division, International Energy Agency, presented key findings from the IEA report, stating that India has tripled its consumption of modern bioenergy since 2020 and could double deployment again by 2030 under enhanced policy implementation.

At the Leadership Spotlight Session on leveraging artificial intelligence in the upstream sector, Rajarshi Gupta, Managing Director and CEO, ONGC Videsh Ltd, said India is undergoing a fundamental shift in how exploration data is created, shared and used, emphasising collaboration and the need to break silos to unlock value from AI-driven decision-making.

Mint, Delhi, 30/01/2026
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INDIA TO LEAD GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND GROWTH, OPEC OUTLOOK PROJECTS

India's energy demand expected to double by 2050 as oil & gas expected to remain central to global energy mix

India is projected to be the largest contributor to global oil demand growth till 2050, according to the World Oil Outlook 2025 presented by Dr Abderrezak Benyoucef, Head, Energy Studies Department, Research Division, Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Presenting OPEC's flagship long-term outlook on the Resilience Stage during the ongoing India Energy Week 2026, Dr Benyoucef stated that India alone is expected to add 8.2 million barrels per day of oil demand by 2050. This growth will be driven primarily by transportation, petrochemicals and industrial activity. At the global level, oil demand is projected to continue rising over the medium and long term, reaching nearly 123 million barrels per day by 2050, with demand growth concentrated in non-OECD regions.

The report projects India to be the largest and most stable contributor to global primary energy demand growth. India's total primary energy demand is expected to almost double, increasing from around 22 million barrels of oil equivalent per day in 2024 to about 43.6 million barrels of oil equivalent per day by 2050.

Globally, primary energy demand is projected to increase by 23% over the same period, rising from about 308 million barrels of oil equivalent per day to around 378 million barrels of oil equivalent per day, with non-OECD countries accounting for nearly 72% of total demand by 2050.

On the economic front, the OECD report said that India is expected to emerge as the world's fastest-growing major economy, with average annual GDP growth of around 5.8% between 2024 and 2050. India's share of global GDP is projected to rise from about 8% in 2024 to 17% by 2050, significantly increasing its influence on global energy markets. Globally, economic growth over the outlook period is expected to be driven primarily by non-OECD countries.

The Outlook underscores the need for sustained investment to meet rising demand and offset natural decline rates. Globally, cumulative oil-related investment requirements are estimated at around USD 18.2 trillion between 2025 and 2050, including nearly USD 15 trillion in upstream investment.

Mint, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 17, Size: 22.28cm × 29.24cm

BPCL Launches 'Bharatgas Lite', Naye Bharat Ka Naya Cylinder for Goan households

At IEW 2026, BPCL unveiled its next-generation LPG cylinder – Bharatgas Lite, designed for safety, convenience, and modern kitchens

Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd (BPCL) announced the launch of Bharatgas Lite, a next-generation LPG cylinder made of advanced composite material, marking a significant step towards safer, lighter, and more user-friendly cooking energy solutions for Goan households.

Bharatgas Lite – 'Naye Bharat Ka Naya Cylinder' – was formally inaugurated by the Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri, in the presence of the Chief Minister of Goa, Dr Pramod Sawant, Dr Neeraj Mittal, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) Sanjay Khanna, Director (Refineries), with Additional Charge of Chairman & Managing Director, BPCL, Subhankar Sen, Director (Marketing), BPCL, and other dignitaries.

Bharatgas Lite is more than 50% lighter than the conventional mild steel (MS) cylinders, making it significantly easier to handle, transport, and install. Its translucent body enables instant visibility of LPG levels, helping customers plan refills better and avoid unexpected runouts. The rust-free composite construction ensures a clean and hygienic kitchen environment while eliminating corrosion-related issues associated with steel cylinders. The cylinder's explosion-resistant design adds a critical layer of safety by minimizing risks under extreme conditions.

Speaking on the launch, TV Pandiyan, Business Head – LPG, BPCL, said, "Bharatgas Lite reflects BPCL's commitment to reimagining everyday energy solutions through innovation and customer-centric design. By combining advanced composite materials with enhanced safety features, reduced weight and greater convenience, we are delivering a smarter and safer LPG experience aligned with the aspirations of a modern and progressive India."

The Bharatgas Lite LPG cylinder is available for new Bharatgas domestic non-subsidised LPG connections, following the same enrolment process as traditional MS cylinders. Existing Bharatgas non-subsidised LPG customers can opt for an exchange of MS cylinders.

It is noteworthy that BPCL is the only OMC to introduce a cylinder swapping scheme for existing non-subsidised Bharatgas customers. Under this initiative, customers can exchange their existing MS cylinder for a Bharatgas Lite cylinder by submitting a request and paying an incremental security deposit of Rs 300 per cylinder, enabling immediate replacement. New domestic non-subsidised LPG customers can directly opt for Bharatgas Lite at the time of registration by paying a security deposit of Rs 2,500.

Business Line, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 10, Size: 18.94cm × 26.59cm

Lowering of govt's stake to 26% in some listed CPSEs mooted

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

The Economic Survey has pitched for lowering the government's stake in certain listed central public sector enterprises (CPSE) to 26 per cent with an amendment in the definition of public sector entity, apparently to push disinvestment.

However, the Survey has used the word 'equity monetisation'.

"Receipts from equity monetisation can be strengthened by selectively reducing Government equity in certain CPSEs beyond the minimum public shareholding norms, guided by market conditions and enterprise-specific factors," the Survey, which was tabled in Parliament on Thursday, said.

TERMINOLOGY SHIFT

Significantly, the word 'disinvestment' is no longer part of the budget documents and proceeds from such activities are placed under 'Miscellaneous Capital Receipt'.

As of date, there are 67 CPSEs listed on the stock exchange. According to the Survey, in about 30 per cent of listed CPSEs, government shareholding is already below 60 per cent, limiting further disinvestment through OFS (offer for sale), as it is stipulated in the Companies Act that a 'government company' must have at least 51 per cent of its stake held by the central or State government.

"Since effective control requires only about a 26 per cent stake, the government could consider amending the definition of 'Government Company' under the Companies Act, limited to listed entities, to allow them to remain as government companies with a minimum of 26 per cent ownership, thereby retaining special resolution rights, while enabling the government to monetise its stake," the Survey said.

It has also proposed an alternative without amending the definition of 'Government Company'.

"If the objective is eventual privatisation, the government could continue phased OFS through stock exchange below 51 per cent and even towards full exit, without changing the legal definition of 'government company'," it said.

CAPITAL RECYCLING

Such a move would enable CPSEs to function post-disinvestment as professionally managed entities with dispersed ownership, clear governance standards, and transparent succession frameworks.

"A portion of disinvestment receipts could also be earmarked for strategic investments in emerging technology and innovation-driven companies through professionally managed platforms such as the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund, thereby recycling public capital toward future growth sectors," the Survey said, while adding that such a move would also ensure a steady stream of disinvestment receipts into the future.

Key metrics of CPSEs' performance over 5 years

	FY20	FY25
Number of operating CPSEs	256	291
Total gross turnover (₹ lakh crore)	24.62	37.01
Net profit (₹ lakh crore)	0.93	2.91
Dividend (₹ lakh crore)	0.72	1.39

Source: Department of Public Enterprises

Business Line, Delhi, 30/01/2026
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ONGC to call EoI for OPaL stake

Our Bureau
New Delhi

State-run ONGC said on Thursday that it will soon come out with an Expression of Interest (EoI) to sell stake in its petrochemicals arm, ONGC Petro additions (OPaL).

OPaL is ONGC's largest greenfield investment, in which it holds 95.5 per cent stake with Gail India holding 4.19 per cent and the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation controlling 0.12 per cent.

Arunangshu Sarkar, Director of Strategy & Corporate Affairs, ONGC, said at the India Energy Week in Goa that the Maharatna has the mandate of diluting its stake by 2030, restoring the company to a joint venture structure through a global tender, including with domestic partners.

Asked whether the E&P major would consider listing OPaL if it fails to find a strategic partner, he explained that stake dilution could also be achieved by taking the petrochemicals venture public, without sharing more details.

FUND INFUSION

In November 2023, ONGC in a post results analyst call said it will bring in a strategic partner in OPaL by FY27, after infusing ₹18,365 crore in the venture, and make it profitable by FY25. After the infusion, OPaL took various measures during FY25 to improve profitability, including revising its capital structure, exiting the SEZ area, reducing input cost, optimising product mix and loan restructuring.

Sarkar also ruled out any immediate expansion in OPaL — a mega petrochemical complex spread over 5 sq km, with a capacity to produce 14 lakh tonnes of polymers and 5 lakh tonnes of chemicals. It is located in Dahej, Gujarat.

ETHANE INFRA

On Qatar's ban on ethane exports from 2028, Sarkar said that ONGC had decided to have its own arrangements for ethane sourcing, including owning very large ethane carriers for which it has entered into a joint venture with Samsung at the IEW for building two ships.

Last month, Petronet LNG (PLL) and ONGC entered into a 15-Year ethane unloading, storage and handling (USH) Services deal. The USH binding term sheet will commence between October and December 2028 and end on the 15th anniversary of the commencement date. The deal is for OPaL.

Business Standard, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 26.30cm × 32.91cm

Indian refineries to be configured to meet rising petchem demand: Puri

SHUBHANGI MATHUR
New Delhi, 29 January

With India's crude oil refining capacity on the rise, its refineries are expected to step up petrochemical production, Hardeep Singh Puri, Union minister of petroleum and natural gas told reporters, during India Energy Week (IEW) 2026.

"India's domestic demand for petchem is one-third the global average. It is a peculiar situation; your rate of consumption of crude oil is growing at three times the global average and yet petchem (demand) is only one-third. Going forward, you will look at integrated refineries, refining in a traditional manner and also producing petchem," said Puri.

India targets to increase refining capacity from the current 260 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) to over 300 mtpa aiming to become a refining hub. India currently has the fourth-largest refining capacity globally.

Business Standard, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 39.37cm × 33.07cm

Indian Oil eyeing Africa, Europe for petrochemical exports: CMD

SHUBHANGI MATHUR
New Delhi, 29 January

State-run Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) expects Africa and Europe to emerge as important markets for petrochemical exports, amid a significant expansion of its refining capacity, chairman and managing director (CMD), AS Sahney (*pictured*), told *Business Standard*.

India's largest refiner, which operates a total capacity of 80.75 million metric tonnes per annum (mmtpa), mainly serves the domestic market, with exports contributing only a fraction to sales. IOC aims to increase refining capacity to 98.4 mmtpa by 2028.

"India is expanding its refining capacity. I will be (adding) around 18 million tonnes, which means 40 per cent of the expanded refining capacity will come from Indian Oil. Domestic (fuel consumption) growth is at 4-5 per cent. We have to go for exports, mainly diesel," said Sahney. Exports accounted for only 5.5 per cent of IOC's total sales in the first six months of the current financial year.

Among Indian refiners, private players — including Reliance Industries (RIL) and Nayara Energy — are the key exporters, while oil public sector undertakings (PSUs) sell fuel primarily in the domestic market.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, while inaugurating India Energy Week (IEW) 2026, said India would soon have the largest refining capacity in the world. The country's present oil refining capacity stands at around 260 mtpa, with efforts ongoing to boost it beyond 300 mtpa.

IOC is currently expanding the capacity of its key refineries.

The company is also planning to increase its petrochemical production capacity from 4.3 mtpa to 13 mtpa by 2030.

Financial Express, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 14, Size: 9.76cm × 12.46cm

India widens crude oil import basket

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, January 29

INDIA HAS DIVERSIFIED its sourcing of crude oil in the current financial year, with a notable increase in the number of countries from which it imports crude, even as supplies from some traditional and recent top suppliers have declined, according to the Economic Survey 2025-26.

The survey said that in FY26 (April–November), crude oil imports from Libya, Egypt, Brazil, the United States and Brunei increased significantly compared to the same period in FY25, while imports from Russia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Venezuela declined.

"Although imports from other countries account for a significant portion of India's crude oil imports, the shares of the US, Egypt, UAE, Nigeria and Libya have increased," the survey said.

Between April and November 2025, the share of crude oil imports from the US rose to 8.1% from 4.6% in the same period of FY25, while the UAE's share increased to 11.1% from 9.4%. Egypt's share increased to 1.4% from 0.3%, Nigeria's share rose to 3.3% from 2.2%, and Libya's share increased to 0.5% from 0.1%, according to survey data. The decline in imports from Russia comes amid heightened geopolitical developments, including the US announcement of high tariffs on countries purchasing Russian oil and sanctions on major Russian oil producers.

Financial Express, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 14, Size: 24.95cm × 10.40cm

India exploring stakes in US LNG liquefaction: Puri

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, January 29

INDIA IS EXPLORING equity participation in liquefied natural gas (LNG) liquefaction projects in the United States, particularly facilities under construction or nearing final investment decision (FID), as New Delhi and Washington move to deepen bilateral energy ties, Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said.

Speaking at India Energy Week (IEW), Puri said discussions during the roundtable on the Future of India–US Energy Partnership focused on expanding cooperation across crude oil, LNG and LPG, even as the US has consolidated its position as India's sixth-largest energy trade partner. Bilateral hydrocarbon trade between the two countries reached over $13.7 billion in FY24-25."Indian companies are interested in equity participation in LNG liquefaction projects in the United States, particularly those under construction or approaching FID," Puri said, adding that such investments would help secure long-term energy supplies while deepening commercial engagement between the two countries.


Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri

The roundtable also covered opportunities to further enhance bilateral trade in crude oil, LNG and LPG. Puri said the two sides discussed technology partnerships in areas such as carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) and hydrogen, along with cooperation across the exploration and production (E&P) value chain.

ONGC plans global tender to dilute stake in OPaL

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, January 29

STATE-RUN OIL and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) plans to issue a global tender to dilute its stake in petrochemicals subsidiary ONGC Petro additions (OPaL), as part of the government's asset monetisation programme, a senior company official said at India Energy Week 2026.

"OPaL has become our subsidiary, and we have been mandated to dilute our stake in it and bring it back to a JV structure through a global tender. We are looking for partners. We hope to come out with a global expression of interest (EoI)," Arunangshu Sarkar, director—strategy & corporate affairs at ONGC, said on the sidelines of the event. He added that while the EoI is expected to be released soon, the company has a timeline till 2030 to complete the monetisation.

Business Standard, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 10, Size: 68.82cm × 57.68cm

STRATEGIC DISINVESTMENT

Redefine 'govt company' to ease stake dilution in CPSEs

Survey moots changes to Companies Act, so that CPSEs remain govt firms even with a 26% stake

HARSH KUMAR
New Delhi, 29 January

The Economic Survey 2025-26, tabled in Parliament on Thursday, suggested that the government consider amending the definition of a "government company" under the Companies Act, limited to listed entities, to allow such firms to retain government company status with a minimum 26 per cent government ownership, while enabling higher equity monetisation through disinvestment.

"Going forward, receipts from equity monetisation can be strengthened by selectively reducing government equity in certain CPSEs (Central Public Sector Enterprises) beyond the minimum public shareholding norms, guided by market conditions and enterprise-specific factors," said the Survey.

The Survey further noted that effective control over a company requires only about a 26 per cent stake, as this allows the shareholder to retain special resolution rights. However, under the existing provisions of the Companies Act, a firm qualifies as a government company only if at least 51 per cent of its equity is held by the Centre or state governments, which constrains further stake dilution.

"The Economic Survey has given an option to explore the possibility of monetising the government stake. It's not about lock, stock, and barrel sale of the company. That is not what is written out there. What we have mentioned is, in the case of listed companies, only for listed companies, what we effectively need is 26 per cent stake, which is the special resolution right stake," Rose Mary K Abraham, advisor, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), said while briefing the press.

ILLUSTRATION:BINAY SINHA

New frontiers

- Survey suggests receipts from equity monetisation can be strengthened by selectively reducing govt equity in certain CPSEs
- Adds that this should be guided by mkt conditions and enterprise-specific factors
- If objective is eventual privatisation, govt could continue phased OFS below 51% threshold, and even move towards full exit without changing legal definition of govt company
- This would allow CPSEs to operate post-disinvestment as professionally managed entities

"Currently, in about 30 per cent of listed CPSEs, the government shareholding is already below 60 per cent, limiting further disinvestment through OFS (offer for sale), as it is stipulated in the Companies Act that a 'government company' must have at least 51 per cent of its stake held by the central or state government," said the Survey.

As an alternative approach, it further said that if the objective is eventual privatisation, the government could continue phased OFS below the 51 per cent threshold and even move towards a full exit without changing the legal definition of a government company. This, it said, would allow CPSEs to operate post-disinvestment as professionally managed entities with dispersed ownership, clear governance standards, and transparent succession frameworks.

"The government wants to move forward and rationalise its presence in certain static sectors. It should move in this direction to help these sectors contribute more effectively to the economy. This is an evolutionary process, and it cannot be done overnight," said Dinesh Kumar Mittal, former financial services secretary.

He added that a government company or entity typically comes with certain conditions — appointments are made by the government, it is under the purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), the Prevention of Corruption Act applies, and the compensation structure is also decided by the government. "If all these constraints continue even after the government dilutes its holding, there is a question of whether such companies can truly perform better," he said. "However, if the structure suggested in the Survey is followed and the government retains 26 per cent while the company continues to be classified as a government company, all these controls will still apply. That could limit both valuation and performance," he added.

The Survey further pointed out that strategic disinvestment has progressed in a calibrated manner over recent years. Since 2016, in-principle approval has been accorded for strategic disinvestment for 36 CPSEs, of which 13 transactions have been completed, with the remainder at various stages of implementation. During 2025-26 (FY26), approvals were also accorded for stake dilution in or exit from select joint ventures, including NTPC's divestment from Utility Powertech Limited.

"These actions were complemented by governance reforms that empowered CPSE boards to undertake closure, merger, or disinvestment of subsidiaries," it said.

Hindustan Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 24.63cm × 22.20cm

Govt soon to introduce policy on CBG: Hardeep Singh Puri

The third day of IEW 2026 concluded with a clear emphasis on aligning policy, data, technology, and investment to meet India's rapidly expanding energy needs

On the third day of the India Energy Week (IEW) 2026, being held in Goa, Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Hardeep Singh Puri said that the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas will soon introduce a policy on Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) which will work on the strong policy base already in place across the CBG value chain, financial assistance for biomass aggregation machinery, and scheme for development of pipeline infrastructure.

DATA, TECH & BALANCED PATHWAYS FOR ENERGY SECURITY

The third day of IEW 2026 concluded with a clear emphasis on aligning policy, data, technology, and investment to meet India's rapidly expanding energy needs, as leaders from government, industry, and global institutions outlined pathways for a secure, resilient, and inclusive energy future.

At the Global Energy Conclave, during the session marking the release of the 'IEA India Bioenergy Market Report: Outlook for Liquid and Gaseous Biofuels to 2030' and the 5th edition of the 'PPAC Journal Ensuring Energy Security: Role of State Energy Policies', Neeraj Mittal, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, said India's bioenergy sector has the potential to grow significantly faster than overall energy demand and emerge as a key pillar of energy security, emissions reduction and rural development.

"India's energy consumption is in the lower half globally on a per capita basis, but its growth rate is almost twice the world average. In the next decade, India's energy growth could outstrip global growth by a factor of two or more," he said.

Dr Paolo Frankl, Head, Renewable Energy Division, International Energy Agency, presented key findings from the IEA report, stating that India has tripled its consumption of modern bioenergy since 2020 and could double deployment again by 2030 under enhanced policy implementation.

At the Leadership Spotlight Session on leveraging artificial intelligence in the upstream sector, Rajarshi Gupta, Managing Director and CEO, ONGC Videsh Ltd, said India is undergoing a fundamental shift in how exploration data is created, shared and used, emphasising collaboration and the need to break silos to unlock value from AI-driven decision-making.

Hindustan Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 10.66cm × 21.11cm

Cairn Oil & Gas announces discovery of hydrocarbon in Ambe

The first DSF block to be monetised on the west coast, a milestone in India's offshore development

Cairn Oil & Gas, part of Vedanta Ltd, and India's largest private oil and gas exploration and production company, has notified the DGH and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas of a hydrocarbon (Gas) discovery in its appraisal well Ambe-2A on the west coast. The discovery has been made in reservoirs, below the main gas field, within the Miocene-Tarkeshwar formation.

Cairn is carrying out evaluations to assess the potential for the field development plan of the block. The company plans to drill two additional wells in continuity for the ongoing drilling campaign. The field has the potential to enhance domestic gas production and advance the company's contribution to India's energy 'aatmanirbharta'.

The company plans to develop its offshore blocks in the east and west coast, as part of its exploration and development campaign, in alignment with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's 'Samudra Manthan Mission' to accelerate production from India's offshore reserves.

The discovery marks a key milestone for Cairn in its commitment to contribute to India's journey towards energy security. The Discovered Small Field (DSF) assets can boost company's production and fast-track the development and monetisation of the shallow-water offshore field.

Cairn recently installed India's first-ever Sub-Sea Template (SST) as part of CSP (Conductor Supported Platform) installation, marking a major leap for marginal field monetisation in DSF blocks. The pre-engineered steel foundation was placed on the seabed to ensure proper positioning and alignment for cluster drilling, provide structural support for equipment, and protect wellheads.

Hindustan Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 9.58cm × 22.49cm

INDIA TO LEAD GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND GROWTH, OPEC OUTLOOK PROJECTS

India's energy demand expected to double by 2050 as oil & gas expected to remain central to global energy mix

India is projected to be the largest contributor to global oil demand growth till 2050, according to the World Oil Outlook 2025 presented by Dr Abderrezak Benyoucef, Head, Energy Studies Department, Research Division, Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Presenting OPEC's flagship long-term outlook on the Resilience Stage during the ongoing India Energy Week 2026, Dr Benyoucef stated that India alone is expected to add 8.2 million barrels per day of oil demand by 2050. This growth will be driven primarily by transportation, petrochemicals and industrial activity. At the global level, oil demand is projected to continue rising over the medium and long term, reaching nearly 123 million barrels per day by 2050, with demand growth concentrated in non-OECD regions.

The report projects India to be the largest and most stable contributor to global primary energy demand growth. India's total primary energy demand is expected to almost double, increasing from around 22 million barrels of oil equivalent per day in 2024 to about 43.6 million barrels of oil equivalent per day by 2050.

Globally, primary energy demand is projected to increase by 23% over the same period, rising from about 308 million barrels of oil equivalent per day to around 378 million barrels of oil equivalent per day, with non-OECD countries accounting for nearly 72% of total demand by 2050.

On the economic front, the OECD report said that India is expected to emerge as the world's fastest-growing major economy, with average annual GDP growth of around 5.8% between 2024 and 2050. India's share of global GDP is projected to rise from about 8% in 2024 to 17% by 2050, significantly increasing its influence on global energy markets. Globally, economic growth over the outlook period is expected to be driven primarily by non-OECD countries.

The Outlook underscores the need for sustained investment to meet rising demand and offset natural decline rates. Globally, cumulative oil-related investment requirements are estimated at around USD 18.2 trillion between 2025 and 2050, including nearly USD 15 trillion in upstream investment.

Economic Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 70.14cm × 42.49cm

Grids of the future: No energy transition without transmission

A decentralised grid with energy suppliers from all around is in the process of being built, fundamentally altering the legacy systems

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Energy generation has been changing over the last decade or two. Its distribution has evolved and dramatically altered during this period. But the grids that carry the power to homes and industrial units continue to be the same. So, what should the energy grid of the future look like and how is it being reimagined?

The centralised system that had been built well over the last 100 years is changing and decentralised operation of the energy systems is now unfolding. The single direction of power supply is now giving way to a multidirectional system. The spread of energy sources is making it important to have a digital-focused energy system. The emerging digital face of the energy systems is now trying to coexist with the physical wires that have made the industry thrive for over a hundred years. The reactive grid of the past is changing its face too where predictive maintenance of the grid could turn into a reality. The India Energy Stack is making a strong case for the grids to be reimagined.

As experts at the India Energy Week talked about the developments in the grid, one of the questions that was asked was why is the world so far behind with grid development? It could have been because of the social obligations and the challenges that are faced in during its operations. There has also been little insight in the grids keeping the consumer in mind, making it a challenge for more upstream investments. The surge of battery systems is allowing the ecosystem to reimagine possibilities when assets do not have to be owned.

"We are ready to try private innovation on public rails so that the future of energy can be imagined. It (the changes) is going to take 4-5 years, but we will be there," Pramod Varma, Chief Architect, India Energy Stack said.

For grid operations, there is a lot of change that is happening. With sensors measuring real time on wind speed and solar power availability, planning and forecasting for the grid has turned a real-time job. That allows for the operational stability of the grid to be monitored real time.

"The congestion in transmission lines is largely during the daytime. Charging infrastructure is being encouraged to focus on consuming during off peak hours", Akhilesh Dixit, CEO, Energy Efficiency Services.

With technology driving changes in the ecosystem, the turnaround is writ large for companies and government institutions. The health of the distribution companies, particularly those that are government owned, is looking up. With five crore smart meters installed and more work to be done, measuring the supplies of power is helping add to the revenues. For demand side management and no humans are needed and collection efficiencies have dramatically improved.

As India's energy transition gathers steam, the pillars for the predictive energy grid of the future are, slowly, getting in place. One, it needs grid scale data sensing and acquisition. Two, the intelligence engine for the grid must be built so that the control mechanisms for the network are in place. Three, the predictive systems will accordingly have to be built. All these three will need to be work simultaneously so that the distributed grids of the future can work seamlessly.

Governance of these grids of the future will have to have a strong governance framework. In digital systems, there is no central architect for the entire system which will need to be addressed.

"India is the world's fastest growing economy, which means the demand for energy products in the country is continuously rising. India also offers excellent opportunities to meet global demand.

Narendra Modi, Prime Minister

"By 2050, India's share of global energy demand is projected to rise by nearly 30-35%, reaching around 10 percent of the total global energy demand. Yet, with per capita energy consumption still at only about 40 percent of the global average, India's growth journey remains both necessary and responsible.

HARDEEP SINGH PURI
Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Economic Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 56.75cm × 13.76cm

Resilience in focus; decentralised energy systems face cyber threats

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As energy assets ride the digital wave to become customer savvy, new age power and gas companies are turning more vulnerable to cyberattacks. They are already facing increased instances of attacks, with their increasingly decentralised operations.

The best of artificial intelligence and human minds are working to move ahead from thinking of cyber security to ideating for cyber continuity. Several companies are looking at AI could address the security at scale while the human mind could help take the critical decisions.

"Cyber security should be discussed in the same way as investments are. Security should be discussed as part of design of systems," Amal Krishna, CISO, ONGC said.

The technical systems could provide the tech security teams with a common operating picture of sites across the geographical operations to work on possible coordinated attack. Industry-wide collaboration could help companies in addressing part of the security challenges.

Data theft, billing fraud and possible ransomware – these are typical threats that are plaguing other industries that could hit the digital systems of energy utilities. Industry is worried about the democratisation of the threat against what was seen earlier – state sponsored actors engaging in cyberattacks.

Disruption of energy systems poses a threat beyond just ransomware. The disruption could cause losses that may extend to days and, sometimes, weeks.

The best human mind in technology is often limited to specific needs. The technology agents that are emerging are not quite reliable. But industry and policymakers want to build a system that could be near perfect. Energy systems cannot afford to take chances.

Economic Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 16.32cm × 20.13cm

IEW Announcements

- PM Modi met 27 global CEOs this week in New Delhi.
- Global CEOs see $100 bn hydrocarbon exploration opportunity in India, $500 bn opportunity across industries.
- India looking at geothermal energy in a big way.
- Two-day compressed biogas deliberations adding to India's positioning as the clean fuel capital of the world
- India-Netherland roundtable on creating ecosystem for green waterways.

Economic Times, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 14, Size: 16.99cm × 21.83cm

Share of US Crude Up at 8.1% in April-November

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The share of the US in India's crude oil imports rose sharply to 8.1% during April-November of the current fiscal year, from 4.6% in the previous year, even as imports from larger suppliers Russia, Saudi Arabia and Iraq declined, according to the Economic Survey.

Share of the UAE increased during the period, rising to 11.1% from 9.4%. Supplies from smaller producers such as Nigeria, Libya, Egypt, Brazil and Brunei also increased. Nigeria's share rose to 3.3% from 2.2%, Egypt's to 1.4% from 0.3% and Libya's to 0.5% from 0.1%, the survey showed. Supplies from Venezuela declined.

The survey did not provide actual import volumes for individual supplying countries, nor did it detail the shares of all major suppliers. Imports from Russia, India's top crude supplier, have moderated in recent months following US sanctions on Russian exports. Iraq has been India's second-largest supplier for about three years, prior to which it was the top supplier, while Saudi Arabia ranks third.

India has been seeking to increase energy purchases from the US to help rebalance bilateral trade, even as refiners work to diversify crude sourcing to mitigate supply risks. However, commercial considerations remain the decisive factor in crude procurement. Discounts have helped Russian barrels retain the largest share of India's crude imports despite a recent moderation in volumes.

I Next, Meerut, 30/01/2026
Page No: 5, Size: 33.15cm × 13.26cm

IEW 2026: इंडियन ऑयल ने नेक्स्ट-जेन हाइड्रोजन मोबिलिटी का किया प्रदर्शन

हाइड्रोजन मोबिलिटी से बदलेगा भारत के ट्रांसपोर्ट का भविष्य

हाइड्रोजन पर पेट्रो कंपनियों का फोकस

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पॉल्यूशन-फ्री ट्रांसपोर्टेशन को साकार करने के लिए किस तरह हाइड्रोजन आम लोगों के जीवन का हिस्सा बनेगा, इसकी झलक गोवा में आयोजित इंडिया एनर्जी वीक (IEW) 2026 में देखने को मिली. यहां विशेषज्ञों ने बताया कि आने वाले समय में हाइड्रोजन से चलने वाली स्कूटी, बसें, गोल्फ कार्ट और यहां तक कि ड्रोन भी सड़कों और आसमान में नजर आएंगे. हाइड्रोजन मोबिलिटी न सिर्फ कार्बन उत्सर्जन को कम करेगी, बल्कि भारत के ट्रांसपोर्ट सेक्टर को ज्यादा एफिशिएंट बनाएगी.

ट्रांसपोर्ट सॉल्यूशंस की ओर बढ़ रही तकनीक है हाइड्रोजन

इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (IOCL) ने भविष्य के एनर्जी सॉल्यूशंस में अपनी लीडरशिप को हाइड्रोजन जोन के माध्यम से प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया. इस जोन में हाइड्रोजन से चलने वाली मोबिलिटी टेक्नोलॉजी की एक बड़ी रेंज दिखाई गई, जिसमें शहरी और हवाई मोबिलिटी के नए उपयोगों पर खास फोकस रहा. यह जोन इस बात का प्रमाण था कि हाइड्रोजन अब सिर्फ एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट नहीं, बल्कि असल दुनिया के ट्रांसपोर्ट सॉल्यूशंस की ओर तेजी से बढ़ रही तकनीक है.

जीरो-एमिशन समाधान

इंडियन ऑयल की खास पेशकशों में हाइड्रोजन फ्यूल सेल बस भी शामिल थी. यह पूरी तरह जीरो-एमिशन पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सॉल्यूशन है, जिसे क्लीन मास मोबिलिटी के लिए एक बेहतर विकल्प के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया. इस बस की खासियत है लंबी दूरी तय करने की क्षमता, तेज़ री-फ्यूलिंग और बिना शोर के संचालन. यह शहरी परिवहन की तस्वीर बदल सकती है.

केंद्रीय मंत्री ने सराहे प्रयास

पेट्रोलियम और नेचुरल गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने इंडियन ऑयल के हाइड्रोजन जोन का दौरा किया. इस दौरान इंडियन ऑयल के चेयरमैन एएस साहनी ने उन्हें कंपनी द्वारा विकसित किए जा रहे हाइड्रोजन इकोसिस्टम और देश के सस्टेनेबिलिटी टारगेट्स को सपोर्ट करने की इसकी क्षमता के बारे में जानकारी दी. केंद्रीय मंत्री ने इंडियन ऑयल के प्रयासों को सराहा.

पानीपत में भारत का सबसे बड़ा ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्लांट

इंडियन ऑयल के चेयरमैन एएस साहनी ने बताया कि हरियाणा के पानीपत रिफाइनरी और पेट्रोकेमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स में एक ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्लांट स्थापित किया जा रहा है. यह अब तक का भारत का सबसे बड़ा ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन प्लांट होगा, जिसे नेशनल ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन और नेट-जीरो उत्सर्जन लक्ष्य के तहत विकसित किया जा रहा है. इस प्लांट की उत्पादन क्षमता 10,000 टन प्रति वर्ष (10,000 TPA) होगी.

डिफेंस सेक्टर में एंट्री

इंडियन ऑयल ने बीते वर्ष डिफेंस फोर्सेस आर्मी, नेवी और एयरफोर्स को हाइड्रोजन बसें भी सौंपी हैं. कंपनी का कहना है कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य के अनुरूप वह स्वच्छ और भविष्य के ईंधन हाइड्रोजन की उपलब्धता को लेकर पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है.

सस्टेनेबल भविष्य की ओर भारत

IEW 2026 में इंडियन ऑयल ने यह साफ संदेश दिया कि हाइड्रोजन से चलने वाली टेक्नोलॉजी अब पायलट स्टेज से निकलकर वास्तविक मोबिलिटी सॉल्यूशंस बन रही है. आने वाले समय में हाइड्रोजन स्कूटी, बस, ड्रोन और गोल्फ कार्ट निश्चित तौर पर आम लोगों के जीवन को आसान बनाएंगे और भारत को एक स्वच्छ, हरित और सस्टेनेबल ट्रांसपोर्ट भविष्य की ओर ले जाएंगे.

Times of India, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 69.93cm × 43.13cm

Grids of the future: No energy transition without transmission

A decentralised grid with energy suppliers from all around is in the process of being built, fundamentally altering the legacy systems

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Energy generation has been changing over the last decade or two. Its distribution has evolved and dramatically altered during this period. But the grids that carry the power to homes and industrial units continue to be the same. So, what should the energy grid of the future look like and how is it being reimagined?

The centralised system that had been built well over the last 100 years is changing and decentralised operation of the energy systems is now unfolding. The single direction of power supply is now giving way to a multidirectional system. The spread of energy sources is making it important to have a digital-focused energy system. The emerging digital face of the energy systems is now trying to coexist with the physical wires that have made the industry thrive for over a hundred years. The reactive grid of the past is changing its face too where predictive maintenance of the grid could turn into a reality. The India Energy Stack is making a strong case for the grids to be reimagined.

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"We are ready to try private innovation on public rails so that the future of energy can be imagined. It (the changes) is going to take 4-5 years, but we will be there," Pramod Varma, Chief Architect, India Energy Stack said.

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With technology driving changes in the ecosystem, the turnaround is writ large for companies and government institutions. The health of the distribution companies, particularly those that are government owned, is looking up. With five crore smart meters installed and more work to be done, measuring the supplies of power is helping add to the revenues. For demand side management and no humans are needed and collection efficiencies have dramatically improved.

As India's energy transition gathers steam, the pillars for the predictive energy grid of the future are, slowly, getting in place. One, it needs grid scale data sensing and acquisition. Two, the intelligence engine for the grid must be built so that the control mechanisms for the network are in place. Three, the predictive systems will accordingly have to be built. All these three will need to be work simultaneously so that the distributed grids of the future can work seamlessly.

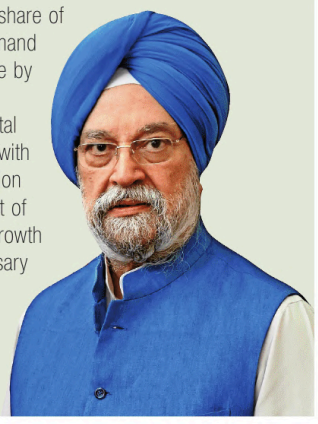
Governance of these grids of the future will have to have a strong governance framework. In digital systems, there is no central architect for the entire system which will need to be addressed.

"India is the world's fastest growing economy, which means the demand for energy products in the country is continuously rising. India also offers excellent opportunities to meet global demand.

Narendra Modi, Prime Minister

"By 2050, India's share of global energy demand is projected to rise by nearly 30-35%, reaching around 10 percent of the total global energy demand. Yet, with per capita energy consumption still at only about 40 percent of the global average, India's growth journey remains both necessary and responsible.

HARDEEP SINGH PURI
Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas



Hindu, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 8, Size: 38.68cm × 37.17cm

India-Arab League: bridging cultures, creating opportunities

Col. Rajeev Agarwal (Retired)

Senior Research Consultant, Chintan Research Foundation

Ministers and delegates of the 22-member Arab League are gathering in Delhi for the 2nd India-Arab Foreign Ministers' Meeting on January 30-31, 2026. This is a major diplomatic outreach by India at a time when there are multiple conflicts brewing on the horizon in the region and the world is grappling with the rapidly changing global order, set in motion largely due to U.S. President Donald Trump's total disregard for the sovereignty of nations and the rules-based international order.

As the ministers gather in Delhi, war clouds are still hovering over Iran and the massive military build-up by the U.S. continues. In Syria, despite a ceasefire, uncertainty continues and long-term peace is still some distance away. Gaza finally looks towards transitioning to peace even as details of phase two of the ceasefire are still in the works. The recovery of the body of the last Israeli hostage from Gaza on January 26 is a major victory for Israel and may well motivate it to move towards relaxing the restrictions in Gaza.

However, the most surprising development is the emergence of fault lines among two close allies – Saudi Arabia and the UAE – mostly over conflicting interests in Yemen but also over power and influence in the region. We need to watch out for the possibility of rival military alliances. India, too, is closely monitoring the situation, while formulating its own strategy for the region.

India and the Arab League

The Arab League, officially known as the League of Arab States (LAS), was formed in Cairo on March 22, 1945, initially with seven members. Today, it has 22 member states from North Africa and West Asia. Although India's relations with countries in the Arab League go back centuries, the engagement with the LAS was formalised in March 2002 when a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed, institutionalising the process of dialogue. The MoU is aimed to "promote and develop the traditional relationship of friendship and cooperation between India and the Arab States" and provides for annual meetings between the External Affairs Minister of India and the Secretary General of the Arab League.

During the visit of Arab League Secretary General, Amr Moussa, to India in December 2008, the Arab-India Cooperation Forum (AICF) was established. And in December 2010, the Indian Ambassador to Egypt was designated as India's Permanent Representative to the Arab League. The first meeting of the AICF was held in January 2016 at Manama, Bahrain. In addition, there is the India-LAS Partnership and Investment Summit, a biennial flagship economic event. During the current visit of foreign ministers, a new initiative called the India and Arab Countries Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is scheduled to be inaugurated.

As India grows into a major power, the Arab League region forms a critical part of its global matrix. For the Arab League countries too, India is a strong and reliable partner

Key pillars of engagement

The India-LAS partnership goes beyond trade and investment. Over the past decade, strategic partnerships and security have emerged as crucial areas of engagement. Oman was the first country with which India signed a strategic partnership in 2008. With the signing of similar agreements with the UAE in 2015, Saudi Arabia in 2019, Egypt in 2023, and Qatar in 2025, the depth and scope of strategic convergence with the region has grown rapidly.

India has also strongly rallied for the region in various multilateral forums such as BRICS and SCO. Even among the strategic vision of countries, there are significant convergences, whether it is the Saudi Vision 2030, the UAE Centennial 2071, the Kuwait Vision 2035, the Oman Vision 2040, or India's Viksit Bharat in 2047. In fact, in the Saudi Vision 2030, India is one of the eight strategic partners.

Trade and investments continue to be the bedrock of the relationship and have stood the test of time, including the COVID-19 pandemic. Most of India's external trade passes through the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden. Bilateral trade between India and the Arab League currently stands at over $240 billion. India has signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the UAE and Oman. As a result, bilateral trade with the UAE has already crossed $115 billion and has now been reset at $200 billion by 2030. Major investment commitments in India have been made by the UAE ($75 billion), Saudi Arabia ($100 billion) and Qatar ($10 billion), mostly in the fast-growing infrastructure sector. The cumulative FDI in India from the region has crossed $2.5 billion. As trade ties grow, connectivity becomes an impsortant factor to ensure speed, efficiency and collective prosperity. The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, launched at the G20 Leaders' Summit in New Delhi in September 2023, therefore, gains significance and is likely to be discussed at the meeting.

With Prime Minister Narendra Modi pushing for development of digital public infrastructure for speed and transparency of transactions, Fintech is emerging as yet another area of mutual convergence. The RuPay card was launched in the UAE in August 2019. From July 2023, the Indian rupee is being accepted as legal currency at Dubai airports. Also, India and the UAE have operationalised the rupee-dirham settlement system. India's Unified Payments Interface is already accepted for financial transactions in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE and is likely to grow further in the LAS countries soon.

Energy is a critical pillar of the partnership. The region caters to about 60% of India's crude oil imports, 70% of natural gas, and more than 50% of fertilizers and related products. Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE are the top three exporters of crude oil. The UAE has also signed an agreement with India to store strategic oil reserves in the country, operationalised with an initial investment of $400 million. With Qatar, the $78 billion Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) deal signed in February 2024, with assured import of 7.5 million tonnes of LNG a year for another 20 years, adds a critical link to India's energy security. In addition, in July 2023, ADNOC (Abu Dhabi National Oil Company) and Indian Oil signed a LNG contract for 1.2 million metric tonnes per annum over a period of 14 years.

Living under the threat of conflicts and terror, security and defence are growing as important pillars in the partnership. Defence partnership agreements have been signed with multiple countries in the LAS including Oman, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Qatar and are growing. India's maritime security initiatives such as Security and Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) aim to promote joint collaboration in the Indian Ocean Region, particularly against sea piracy and maritime security threats. India's agreement with Oman over the Duqm port is a strategic deal that offers a critical advantage to the Indian Navy in its operations in the region while also allowing it to keep a discreet watch on the activity of China's People's Liberation Army Navy. The threat of war in Iran and the future of the Gaza peace process are common areas of security concerns in the region and are likely to figure as a key agenda during the meetings.

Most of the LAS countries are in total sync in India's fight against cross-border terror and have condemned the Uri, Pathankot, Pulwama, and Pahalgam terror attacks in India. Joint production of defence equipment and export of key weapon platforms such as the Tejas fighter aircraft, BrahMos and Aakash missiles, and artillery guns are also emerging as important attractions for LAS countries. Cyber, space and drone are future areas of cooperation.

Looking ahead

As India grows into a major economic, political, and military power, the Arab League region forms a critical part of its global matrix. For LAS countries too, India is a strong and reliable partner. The countries of the two regions may be separated by the Arabian Sea but are joined by history, destiny, trust, and growing brotherhood. The meeting of the foreign ministers of LAS in Delhi offers the perfect opportunity to forge closer ties and seek new avenues of engagement.

Hindu, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 15, Size: 18.94cm × 13.18cm

Notable rise in India's oil sources, CEA highlights in Survey

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

There has been a "notable increase" in the number of countries from where India imports crude oil, Chief Economic Advisor C. Anantha Nageswaran states in the latest Economic Survey.

Until November in FY26, crude oil imports from Libya, Egypt, Brazil, U.S. and Brunei climbed 'significantly' compared with the same period last year. He added the uptick was a dip in imports from Russia, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Venezuela.

Diversification push

The trend is in line with New Delhi's push for diversification of sources for procuring oil to cushion itself from global geopolitical uncertainties. The Chief Economic Advisor also observed, "Although imports from other countries account for a significant portion of India's crude oil imports, the shares of the U.S., Egypt, UAE, Nigeria and Libya have increased."

Between April and November in FY26, U.S.' share in India's imports basket rose to 8.1% from 4.6% in the same period last fiscal. Further, United Arab Emirates' share increased from 9.4% to 11.1%, Libya from 0.1% to 0.5%, Egypt from 0.3% to 1.4% and Nigeria from 2.2% to 3.3%.

Indian Express, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 10, Size: 30.08cm × 20.56cm

In Central PSU turnaround stories, there's a lesson for the states

SOUMYA KANTI GHOSH

WITH THE Union Budget only a couple of days away, it is important to trace the evolution of public-sector enterprises (PSEs) over the last decade. With the collapse of economic planning, worldwide, PSEs have been in a process of transformation. This has been visible across countries such as China and, most importantly, India in the last decade.

Globally, reforms in PSEs were triggered by the massive influence exerted by the public sector on the economy, requiring better efficiency and delivery of services. Among the many reforms over the years, the listing of enterprises and technology upgrades are prominent; adopting corporate governance standards and taking the lead in low-carbon transitions are more recent developments. As per the OECD, in 2023, the public sector owned over 25 per cent of 2,037 listed companies worldwide, representing 11.6 per cent of total market capitalisation.

The term PSE has wide connotations in India and includes both Central and state PSEs. For our purpose, we will primarily concentrate on Central PSEs (CPSEs).

In the Indian context, the 2020 New PSE Policy for Atmanirbhar Bharat streamlines PSEs by classifying sectors as strategic or non-strategic. In the non-strategic sectors, the government has minimised presence, while in the strategic sectors (defence, energy, space, etc.) it will maintain a bare minimum presence with one to four PSEs, making room for private-sector participation.

During the last decade, CPSEs in India have shown a remarkable turnaround, from policy paralysis and stagnant growth to becoming significant drivers of financial value, higher profitability, and capital expenditure. The listed CPSEs have outpaced broader market indices and the impact of reforms is clearly visible in their finances.

The number of profit-making CPSEs has increased from 157 in FY15 to 227 in FY25, while the number of loss-making CPSEs declined from 77 to 63 during the same period. Consequently, the net profit of profit-making CPSEs stood at Rs 3.09 lakh crore in FY25 as compared to Rs 1.30 lakh crore in FY15, an increase of around 2.4 times. The total paid-up capital of all CPSEs was Rs 6.87 lakh crore as on March 31, 2025, as against Rs 2.13 lakh crore as on March 31, 2015. The net worth of all CPSEs swelled from Rs 9.85 lakh crore in FY15 to Rs 22.33 lakh crore as on March 31, 2025.

The contribution of all CPSEs to the central exchequer stood at Rs 4.94 lakh crore in FY25 as against Rs 2.00 lakh crore in FY15. Additionally, the total market capitalisation of 66 CPSEs traded on stock exchanges of India was Rs 38.57 lakh crore as on March 31, 2025 — three times larger than the capitalisation as on March 31, 2015.

Gross capital formation by non-financial CPSEs has grown by 11.9 per cent and has been a mainstay of investment demand in core sectors. It has been a net saving sector, accounting for 10 per cent of national savings, and has financed gross capital formation internally with minimal exposure to the rest of the world.

Among the financial CPSEs, banks have seen phenomenal turnarounds after the twin balance sheet crisis. Following the amalgamation exercise, the financial performance of PSU banks has improved, and the pace of technology adoption has increased. The profitability of banks has been enhanced significantly with net profits rising from Rs 80,913 crore in FY14 to Rs 4 lakh crore in FY25 (PSBs' profit increased to Rs 1.78 lakh crore in FY25 from Rs 37,019 crore in FY14). The return on assets increased to 1.37 per cent in FY25 from -0.22 per cent in FY18, while return on equity jumped to 14.09 per cent from -2.74 per cent during the same period.

Among the central PSEs, around 10 CPSEs are listed in the *Fortune India* 500 as per the latest rankings in 2025-26.

> CPSEs will continue to face headwinds and challenges as technology evolves and market dynamics change. Growing use of technology will put the focus on the need for skill upgrades to achieve the desired agility

Another remarkable aspect of the PSE reforms has been their growing contribution to exports. CPSEs have achieved notable success in defence, engineering, and commodities exports with defence exports surging to a record high of Rs 23,622 crore in 2024-25.

In terms of the green transition, the contribution of CPSEs has been notable. Let's take the example of Indian Railways, although not a PSE as per definition. With the successful trial of India's first hydrogen-powered coach at the Integral Coach Factory in July 2025, Indian Railways may achieve rapid decarbonisation in coming years. In the last 10 years, Railways has electrified close to 45,000 km of its broad-gauge network, reducing diesel dependence and cutting emissions sharply. The transition is complemented by large-scale renewable integration with 553 MW of solar, 103 MW of wind and 100 MW of hybrid capacity.

Following the government decision to allow CPSEs to acquire foreign assets, Indian oil PSUs have established a significant presence globally, with a total of 45 assets spread across 21 countries. They have a cumulative investment of about $40.6 billion.

In the coming decades, CPSEs will continue to face headwinds and challenges as technology evolves and market dynamics change. Growing use of technology will put the focus on the need for skill upgrades to achieve the desired agility. R&D spending will also be an area that may need attention.

Furthermore, the positive reform process that has achieved the transformation of CPSEs should move to the state level in the coming years. Greater transparency in PSE operations at the state level can be a catalyst for regional development.

The writer is member, 16th FC; member, PMEAC; and group chief economic advisor, State Bank of India. Views are personal

Hindustan, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 7, Size: 13.76cm × 17.49cm

ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में हम निर्यातक की भूमिका निभा रहे: पुरी

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता। केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा कि भारत में ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में वृद्धि स्थिर और संतुलित है। भारत अब ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सिर्फ आयातक नहीं है, बल्कि निर्यातक की भूमिका निभा रहा है।

गोवा में आयोजित भारत ऊर्जा सप्ताह के समापन पर मीडिया से बात करते हुए केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री ने कहा कि भारत की आर्थिक तरक्की एनर्जी सेक्टर में बड़ी संख्या में निवेश अवसर उपलब्ध करा रहा है। ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में विश्व की बड़ी कंपनियों के उच्च पदाधिकारियों की गुरुवार को प्रधानमंत्री से मुलाकात का जिक्र करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि सभी सीईओ का रुख सकारात्मक था। इसके साथ उन्होंने ऊर्जा सप्ताह के दौरान विश्व के दूसरे देशों और कंपनियों के बीच हुई समझौता का जिक्र करते हुए आयोजन बेहद सफल रहा है। कार्यक्रम में ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन पर जोर दिया गया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कई तेल कंपनियों ने हाइड्रोजन के क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे प्रयासों के बारे में बताया।

भारत ऊर्जा सप्ताह के समापन पर केंद्रीय मंत्री ने दावा किया

Business Standard Hindi, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 14, Size: 77.63cm × 50.51cm

रिफाइनरी क्षमता बढ़ा रहा भारत: पुरी

भारत ऊर्जा सप्ताह : पेट्रोलियम मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा कि बढ़ी मांग से निपटने में मदद करेंगी एकीकृत रिफाइनरी

शुभांगी माथुर

भारत की कच्चे तेल की रिफाइनिंग में निरंतर बढ़ती क्षमता के साथ रिफाइनरियों से पेट्रोकेमिकल उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने की उम्मीद है। भारत ऊर्जा सप्ताह (आईईडब्ल्यू) 2026 के दौरान केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने संवाददाताओं से बातचीत में यह बात कही।

केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा, 'भारत की घरेलू पेट्रोकेमिकल मांग वैश्विक औसत का एक-तिहाई है। यह एक खास स्थिति है, क्योंकि हमारी कच्चे तेल की खपत वैश्विक औसत से तीन गुना बढ़ रही है। इसके बावजूद पेट्रोकेमिकल की मांग केवल एक तिहाई ही है। आगे चलकर एकीकृत रिफाइनरी पारंपरिक तरीके से रिफाइनिंग के साथ-साथ पेट्रोकेमिकल का उत्पादन भी करेंगी।' भारत का लक्ष्य वर्तमान 26 करोड़ टन प्रति वर्ष की रिफाइनिंग क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 30 करोड़ टन से अधिक करना है, ताकि वह विश्व का रिफाइनिंग हब बन सके। भारत के पास वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर चौथी सबसे बड़ी रिफाइनिंग क्षमता

है। इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन, भारत पेट्रोलियम और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम जैसी सरकारी कंपनियां मौजूदा संयंत्रों की रिफाइनिंग क्षमता बढ़ा रही हैं और साथ ही ग्रीनफील्ड रिफाइनरी-सह-पेट्रोकेमिकल संयंत्र भी स्थापित कर रही हैं। भारत की ग्रीनफील्ड रिफाइनरीज पेट्रोकेमिकल उत्पादन पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित कर रही हैं।

भारत पेट्रोलियम की आंध्र प्रदेश में आने वाले समय में शुरू होने वाली रिफाइनरी का लक्ष्य 35 प्रतिशत का पेट्रोकेमिकल इंटेंसिटी इंडेक्स (पीआईआई) हासिल करना होगा। कंपनी ने अपनी 2024-25 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कहा, 'परिष्कृत उत्पादों और पेट्रोकेमिकल्स की अपेक्षित मांग वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए हम आंध्र प्रदेश में एक ग्रीनफील्ड रिफाइनरी-सह-पेट्रोकेमिकल कॉम्प्लेक्स के प्रस्ताव का मूल्यांकन कर रहे हैं, जिसे उच्च पेट्रोकेमिकल गहनता के साथ डिजाइन किया गया है।'

इस बीच, हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम ने कहा कि राजस्थान के बाड़मेर में उसकी चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में ही उत्पादन शुरू करने की योजना बना रही ग्रीनफील्ड रिफाइनरी का पीआईआई 26 प्रतिशत होगा। इंडियन ऑयल भी अपनी पेट्रोकेमिकल उत्पादन क्षमता को वर्तमान 43 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 2030 तक 1.3 करोड़ टन प्रति वर्ष करने की योजना बना रही है। देशभर की अन्य रिफाइनरी में क्षमता वृद्धि भी पेट्रोकेमिकल उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है। आईईडब्ल्यू के तीसरे दिन भारत और अमेरिका ने द्विपक्षीय ऊर्जा साझेदारी के भविष्य पर बैठक आयोजित की। इसमें दोनों पक्षों ने कच्चे तेल, तरल प्राकृतिक गैस यानी एलएनजी और तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी) सहित द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को और अधिक विस्तार देने पर चर्चा की। अमेरिका भारत का छठा सबसे बड़ा ऊर्जा व्यापार भागीदार है, जिसका हाइड्रोकार्बन व्यापार 2024-25 में 13.7 अरब डॉलर रहा। गोलमेज बैठक में भारतीय कंपनियों ने अमेरिका में एलएनजी तरलीकरण परियोजनाओं में इक्विटी भागीदारी में रुचि जताई। इनमें भी विशेष रूप से भारतीय कंपनियां उन परियोजनाओं में भागीदार बनना चाहती हैं, जो निर्माणाधीन हैं अथवा अंतिम निवेश निर्णय के करीब हैं।

'अफ्रीका और यूरोप में पेट्रोलियम निर्यात पर इंडियन ऑयल का ध्यान'

इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी) को अपनी शोधन क्षमता में विस्तार के बीच पेट्रोकेमिकल निर्यात के लिए अफ्रीका और यूरोप के महत्त्वपूर्ण बाजारों के रूप में उभरने की उम्मीद है। कंपनी के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक एएस साहनी ने बिजनेस स्टैंडर्ड से यह बात कही।

यह देश की सबसे बड़ी रिफाइनरी है जिसकी कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 8.07 करोड़ टन (एमएमटीपीए) है। यह मुख्य रूप से घरेलू बाजार की जरूरतों को पूरा करती है, जबकि निर्यात से इसकी बिक्री का केवल एक छोटा सा हिस्सा ही होता है। इसका लक्ष्य 2028 तक शोधन क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 9.84 करोड़ टन प्रति वर्ष करना है। साहनी ने कहा, 'भारत अपनी रिफाइनिंग क्षमता बढ़ा रहा है। मैं लगभग 1.8 करोड़ टन क्षमता बढ़ाऊंगा, जिसका मतलब है कि विस्तारित रिफाइनिंग क्षमता का 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा इंडियन ऑयल से आएगा। घरेलू (ईंधन खपत) में 4-5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो रही है। हमें निर्यात पर ध्यान देना होगा, खासकर डीजल का।' चालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले छह महीनों में आईओसी की कुल बिक्री में निर्यात का हिस्सा केवल 5.5 प्रतिशत था। भारतीय रिफाइनरियों में, रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और नायरा एनर्जी सहित निजी कंपनियां प्रमुख निर्यातक हैं, जबकि संबंधित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (पीएसयू) मुख्य रूप से घरेलू बाजार में ईंधन बेचते हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने इंडिया एनर्जी वीक 2026 का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा कि भारत जल्द ही विश्व की सबसे बड़ी तेल शोधन क्षमता वाला देश बन जाएगा। देश की वर्तमान तेल शोधन क्षमता लगभग 260 टन प्रति वर्ष है, और इसे 300 टन प्रति वर्ष से अधिक बढ़ाने के प्रयास जारी हैं।

Punjab Kesari, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 40.45cm × 32.52cm

केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री ने कहा है कि अंडमान में मिले प्राकृतिक गैस भंडार को लेकर खुदाई का काम जोरों पर

अंडमान में मिले प्राकृतिक गैस भंडार से भारत होगा महाशक्तिशाली : हरदीप सिंह पुरी

सतेन्द्र त्रिपाठी/सुरेंद्र पंडित

गोवा, (पंजाब केसरी): एक तरफ जहां गोवा में आयोजित इंडिया एनर्जी वीक-2026 के जरिए वैश्विक स्तर पर भारत ऊर्जा को लेकर बड़ा खिलाड़ी बनकर उभरा है, वहीं अंडमान सागर में मिला प्राकृतिक गैस भंडार देश को आने वाले समय में महाशक्ति बना सकता है। यह भंडार अंडमान तट से लगभग 17 किलोमीटर दूर, 295 मीटर की गहराई में 'श्री विजयपुरम-2' कुएं में खोजा गया है, जहां 2250 मीटर की गहराई पर गैस की मौजूदगी पाई गई है। केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा है कि अंडमान में मिले प्राकृतिक गैस भंडार को लेकर खुदाई का काम जोरों पर है और आने वाले दिनों में ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में ये भारत की विकास यात्रा में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक-2026: विकसित भारत के विजन को मिला आकार

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक-2026 के तीसरे दिन विकसित भारत के सपने को पूरा करने के लिए कई अहम समझौते हुए। हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने बताया कि भारत की तेजी से बढ़ती ऊर्जा जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पॉलिसी, डेटा, टेक्नोलॉजी और इन्वेस्टमेंट को एक साथ लाने पर जोर दिया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के बायोएनर्जी सेक्टर में कुल ऊर्जा मांग की तुलना में काफी तेजी से बढ़ने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, उत्सर्जन में कमी और ग्रामीण विकास का एक मुख्य स्तंभ बनने की क्षमता है। अगले दशक में, भारत की ऊर्जा वृद्धि वैश्विक वृद्धि से दो या उससे ज्यादा गुना हो सकती है। इथेनॉल ब्लेंडिंग प्रोग्राम का उदाहरण देते हुए उन्होंने बताया कि ब्लेंडिंग 2014 में 1.4 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर आज लगभग 20 प्रतिशत हो गई है, और बायोडीजल कंप्रेस्ड बायोगैस और सस्टेनेबल एविएशन फ्यूल के लिए भी ऐसे ही लक्ष्य तय किए गए हैं। इसके बीच सहयोग के साथ, भारत वैश्विक ऊर्जा प्रणालियों के भविष्य को आकार देने वाली एक केंद्रीय शक्ति के रूप में अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत करना जारी रखे हुए है।

आने वाले समय में गैस की उपलब्धता वैश्विक स्तर पर बढ़ने वाली है

केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा कि आने वाले समय में वैश्विक स्तर पर गैस की उपलब्धता बढ़ने वाली है। पुरी ने कहा कि कतर से लेकर अफ्रीका तक की क्षमता बढ़ रही है साथ ही भारत के सहयोग वाली जगहों पर क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। पुरी ने कहा कि बहुत कम समय में ही इंडिया एनर्जी वीक ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वैश्विक स्तर पर एक बड़ा मंच बन गया है और दुनिया के बड़े देशों के प्रतिनिधि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में विचारों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए यहां पहुंच रहे हैं। पुरी ने कहा कि रिफाइनरी के मामले में हम दुनिया की चौथी बड़ी शक्ति हैं।

भारत में बायोएनर्जी की खपत तीन गुना बढ़ी

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक-2026 में पेश एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भारत में आधुनिक बायोएनर्जी की खपत लगातार बढ़ रही है। साल 2020 से भारत में बायोएनर्जी की खपत तीन गुना बढ़ी है और बेहतर पॉलिसी के साथ साल 2023 तक ये फिर दोगुनी हो सकती है। इंडिया एनर्जी वीक के दौरान केंद्रीय मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने मैक्रोइकोनॉमिक फोरकास्टिंग और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को प्राथमिकता देने में मदद करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम, पावर, कोयला और गैस के डेटा को इंटीग्रेट करने का आह्वान किया है।

ग्लोबल एनर्जी सिस्टम में अपनी स्थिति मजबूत कर रहा भारत

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक 2026 ने फिर से इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि भारत का एनर्जी ट्रांजिशन किसी एक रास्ते से नहीं, बल्कि एक कोऑर्डिनेटेड अप्रोच से तय होगा, जो ग्रोथ को सस्टेनेबिलिटी, इनोवेशन को विश्वसनीयता और महत्वाकांक्षा को रियलिज्म के साथ बैलेंस करेगा। हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा है कि पॉलिसी की निश्चितता, डेटा-ड्रिवन फैसले लेने और सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स के बीच सहयोग से, भारत ग्लोबल एनर्जी सिस्टम के भविष्य को आकार देने वाली एक केंद्रीय शक्ति के रूप में अपनी स्थिति को लगातार मजबूत कर रहा है।

निवेश, पॉलिसी और टेक्नोलॉजी का केंद्र बना 'इंडिया एनर्जी वीक'

बेहद ही कम समय में इंडिया एनर्जी वीक देश व दुनिया का प्रमुख ग्लोबल एनर्जी प्लेटफॉर्म बना गया है। इस वैश्विक मंच पर सुरक्षित, टिकाऊ और किफायती एनर्जी भविष्य की दिशा में प्रगति को तेज करने के लिए पॉलिसी मेकर, इंडस्ट्री के अधिकारी और इनोवेटर्स एक साथ आते हैं। हरदीप सिंह पुरी के मुताबिक एक न्यूट्रल इंटरनेशनल फोरम के तौर पर, इंडिया एनर्जी वीक निवेश, पॉलिसी तालमेल और टेक्नोलॉजिकल सहयोग को बढ़ावा देता है जो ग्लोबल एनर्जी परिदृश्य को आकार देते हैं।

ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा भारत

हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा कि पीएम मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारत ऊर्जा आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर तेजी से अग्रसर है और इस क्षेत्र में देश लगातार तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। इसके अलावा पुरी ने कहा कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय साझेदारियों के जरिए भारत अपनी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को और भी मजबूत करने की दिशा में तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। पुरी ने आगे बताया कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के बदलावों के तहत भारत के तेल और गैस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अंडरटेकिंग्स (पीएसयू) लगातार प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित, प्रोफिट पोटेंबल और भविष्य के लिए तैयार ऊर्जा संस्थान बन रहे हैं। तेल और गैस पीएसयू के कंपनी प्रदर्शन पर जोर देते हुए मंत्री ने कहा कि, यह सेक्टर मजबूत आर्थिक नतीजे दे रहा है। पुरी ने कहा कि पीएम मोदी के नेतृत्व में एलपीजी कवरेज 2014 में 14 करोड़ घरों से बढ़कर आज 33 करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गया है, जिससे पूरे देश में इसकी पहुंच बढ़ी है।

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक 2026 में भारत-कनाडा ऊर्जा साझेदारी को नई मजबूती

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक 2026 के अवसर पर भारत और कनाडा के बीच ऊर्जा सहयोग को एक नई दिशा मिली। केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी के निमंत्रण पर कनाडा के ऊर्जा और प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री टिमोथी हॉजसन ने गोवा में आयोजित इंडिया एनर्जी वीक 2026 में भाग लिया। यह आईईडब्ल्यू में किसी कनाडाई कैबिनेट मंत्री की पहली उच्चस्तरीय भागीदारी रही। हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने कहा है कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कनाडा के साथ भारत मजबूत साझेदारी की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। पुरी ने जलवायु परिवर्तन और उत्सर्जन में कमी के लक्ष्यों को लेकर भी दोनों देशों ने साझा प्रतिबद्धता जताई है।

अंडमान में जारी है 'समुद्र मंथन' देश को जल्द मिलेगी खुशखबरी

अंडमान में मिले प्राकृतिक गैस भंडार को लेकर ओएनजीसी और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा अपतटीय कुओं की ड्रिलिंग तेजी से की जा रही है। समुद्र मंथन अभियान के तहत 'श्री विजयपुरम-2' में 87% मीथेन वाले गैस भंडार को लेकर तेजी से काम चल रहा है। यह खोज भारत के लिए गेम चेंजर साबित हो सकती है, जिसे 'समुद्र मंथन' के रूप में देखा जा रहा है, जो देश की ऊर्जा जरूरतों को पूरा करने की क्षमता रखती है। केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने भी साफ कहा है कि अंडमान में तेल के कुओं की खुदाई बड़े पैमाने पर की जा रही है। पुरी ने कहा है कि इस मामले में देश को जल्द ही बड़ी खुशखबरी मिलने जा रही है। बता दें कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने भी स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर अपने संबोधन में राष्ट्रीय गहरे पानी अन्वेषण मिशन की घोषणा की थी। इसका उद्देश्य समुद्र में तेल और गैस भंडार का पता लगाना है। प्रधानमंत्री ने इसे समुद्र मंथन नाम देते हुए कहा था कि इस पहल को मिशन मोड में क्रियान्वियत किया जाएगा।

Amar Ujala, Delhi, 30/01/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 12.17cm × 9.87cm

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक • ट्रक, बस जैसे वाहनों के लिए एलएनजी पर फोकस

ईवी को कार, दोपहिया जैसे हल्के वाहनों तक सीमित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार

सुजीत ठाकुर | बैतूल (गोवा)

सरकार इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) की नीति बदलने पर विचार कर रही है। ईवी को मुख्य रूप से कार, दोपहिया जैसे हल्के वाहनों तक सीमित किया जा सकता है। ट्रक, बस जैसे भारी वाहनों के लिए एलएनजी (तरल प्राकृतिक गैस) को प्रमुख विकल्प बनाया जाएगा। इस बदलाव से ईवी को हल्के सेगमेंट में तेजी से बढ़ावा मिलेगा, जबकि भारी ट्रांसपोर्ट में एलएनजी से उत्सर्जन कम होगा और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जल्द तैयार होगा।

इंडिया एनर्जी वीक में नीति निर्माताओं और तेल-गैस सेक्टर की कंपनियों ने माना कि भारी इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के समक्ष सबसे बड़ी चुनौती चार्जिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है। ट्रकों और इंटरसिटी बसों के लिए चार्जिंग में लगने वाला समय, सीमित बैटरी रेंज और बैंकों से फाइनेंस की मुश्किलें बड़ी बाधा बन रही हैं।

ट्रक के लिए सस्ते एलएनजी कन्वर्जन मॉडल पर काम

पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने कहा कि भारत ने 2030 तक कार्बन उत्सर्जन में बड़ी कटौती का वादा किया है। इस लिहाज से भारी वाहनों के लिए एलएनजी सेंट्रिक नीति समय की मांग है। एनर्जी वीक में कई कंपनियों के बीच एलएनजी आयात, स्टोरेज, ट्रांसपोर्ट और रिटेल नेटवर्क मजबूत करने के समझौते हुए। कुछ कंपनियां ट्रक ऑपरेटरों के लिए सस्ते कन्वर्जन मॉडल पर भी काम कर रही हैं।

एक साल में 4,000 से ज्यादा एलएनजी स्टेशन का प्रस्ताव: केंद्र का लक्ष्य है कि अगले एक साल में स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज और प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 4,000 से ज्यादा एलएनजी फ्यूलिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किए जाएं।