ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 14, Size:(2.71)cms X (18.49)cms.

Full Benefit of Gas Reforms Hasn't Reached End User: Puri

New Delhi: The full benefit of the reforms in the natural gas sector has not reached the end customer, oil minister Hardeep Puri has said, adding that the government will take all measures to ensure compliance by city gas companies.

"At the end of the day our objective is, and should always be, to bring the energy, gas to the consumer at the most affordable rates," Puri said on Monday after distributing letters of intent to the winners of city gas licences in the North-East and Jammu & Kashmir.

"What has been happening so far, and I'm not intending this as a criticism, but whilst the government has taken a number of measures, the full benefit of that pass-through has not come to the customer. And that I think can be easily seen if you see what the profit sheets of all the companies are," he said. "As a minister, I have taken some drastic decisions, we are willing to take more drastic decisions. I'm not saying it's his fault or my fault."

Last year, the government changed the pricing policy for natural gas used for cooking at home and for vehicles, bringing in a cap and a floor to ensure producers and consumers both are protected from extreme volatility.

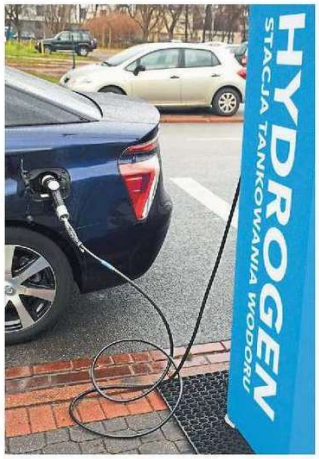
—Our Bureau

MINT, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 13, Size:(10.15)cms X (29.49)cms.

Geological hydrogen hopefuls still haven't got a gusher going

Hydrogen extracted from the ground is showing very slow progress

DAVID FICKLING
is a Bloomberg Opinion columnist covering energy and commodities.



Geological hydrogen must compete with split-water supply ISTOCKPHOTO

Think of an iconic image of the petroleum age and you may well be picturing a fountain of crude spouting hundreds of feet into the air, scattering thousands of barrels around a smashed drilling derrick.

From Spindletop—the Texan oilfield whose 1901 blowout kick-started the oil era and sparked Houston's transformation into one of America's biggest cities—to the disaster 109 years later when a gusher on the seafloor of the Gulf of Mexico destroyed the *Deepwater Horizon* rig, such geysers have been synonymous with both the wealth and damage that hydrocarbons can bestow. Those who hope to remake the energy industry for a zero-emissions world are still looking for their equivalent.

Right now, the absence of a gas gusher is the main factor holding back geological hydrogen, a promising fuel that few had given any thought to just 12 months ago. For decades, chemists and engineers have argued that a hydrogen molecule might supplant the role of oil and gas in providing the heat, energy and chemical feedstocks on which modern society depends. Only recently have geologists realized the earth's crust might hold vast quantities of the stuff.

It was long assumed that hydrogen's reactivity would make it rare in nature. That view looks much less solid now. Natural processes are probably producing 23 million metric tonnes a year, according to a 2020 study. Unpublished research by the US Geological Survey suggests that's a gross underestimate: There might be 5 trillion tonnes below the surface, capable of producing 500 million tonnes a year, the *Financial Times* reported last month. That could be sufficient to displace about 40% of current natural gas consumption.

As with previous gold rushes, the experts in the field are veterans of former booms. Avon McIntyre and Benjamin Mee worked for Shell's gas business before setting up HyTerra, focusing on a region of Kansas where an oil driller found that hydrogen was making it harder to set the cement needed to seal up well holes. Their leases appear to contain about 238,000 tonnes of hydrogen and 470 million cubic feet of helium, according to a prospective resource assessment issued to the Australian Securities Exchange in December.

It's not simply a matter of transferring expertise, however. Petroleum geologists study the sorts of sedimentary rocks that trap oil and gas, but hydrogen appears to be produced when water interacts with iron-rich volcanic minerals, a quite different type of rock, according to Mengli Zhang, a former PetroChina geologist now working at the Colorado School of Mines. Finding promising resources is going to necessitate bringing in expertise from the mining industry and the geothermal power sector, she said. "There is the potential for such discoveries, but we don't know how likely it will be," she said. "So far, there are no world-class discoveries."

What's missing is a spindle-top. It is precisely the explosive potential of oil and gas reservoirs that makes them economically attractive, according to Arnout Everts, an independent energy consultant based in Kuala Lumpur. Gathering over millions of years in folded, impermeable rock formations deep below the earth, hydrocarbon deposits build up vast pressures that force their riches to the surface the moment a drill bit pierces the rock capping them.

Gushers are what guarantee the heavy-duty flow rates needed to supply our fuel demands. A study last month in the *Science* journal described a discovery of an Albanian mine exhaling about 200 tonnes of hydrogen a year as "one of the largest recorded H2 flow rates to date." But that would barely move the needle for a typical green ammonia plant, which would consume tens or even hundreds of thousands of tonnes of hydrogen a year. Hyterra and Gold Hydrogen—another company which reported a helium resource on a hydrogen exploration tenement near Adelaide last month—are yet to produce flow-rate data.

There's still a path for geological hydrogen to succeed, but it's not the only route to decarbonizing H2. Chinese companies already claim to be able to produce green hydrogen from splitting water molecules with wind and solar power for less than 20 yuan ($2.78) per kg, with prices worldwide expected to decline toward $1 per kg as the technology rolls out this decade. Mined green hydrogen will need to decisively undercut those numbers if it's to compete with water-split hydrogen.

Right now, there's a gold rush brewing in green hydrogen. If they don't hit pay dirt, though, the current wave of prospectors will move on to the next hot commodity. Geological hydrogen is enjoying its moment in the sun. It had better start showing results soon. ©BLOOMBERG

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(33.97)cms X (24.04)cms.

Green hydrogen at a crossroads

In the global journey towards an all-clean energy future, green hydrogen has emerged as one of the great hopes. Hydrogen, with its high energy density, can work pretty well in any industry that uses natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas. Moreover, it produces pure water when burnt, instead of dirty carbon emissions. It can even be used to run cars — provided one gets the technology and economics of hydrogen fuel cells and hydrogen filling stations right. Best of all, it is the most abundant element on earth — unlike many other elements that are available only in limited geographies.

Of course, even its most ardent supporters — and there are many — will admit that much of the hydrogen produced currently is neither green nor clean in most respects, though the end product obtained by burning it is pure water. A lot of hydrogen today is essentially "Grey" hydrogen that is made from methane (natural gas is predominantly made of methane) through a process called steam methane reformation. Methane is a hydrocarbon and the steam methane reformation process produces plenty of carbon dioxide. Sometimes the carbon dioxide is captured and stored and the resultant hydrogen is labelled "blue" hydrogen, a cleaner, albeit more expensive gas. (There is also black and brown hydrogen, produced from black coal and lignite, but the dirty emissions in the process make them pretty useless as a clean energy source).

PROSAIC VIEW

PROSENJIT DATTA

That is why most hydrogen advocates are pinning their hopes on "green" hydrogen becoming more scalable and less expensive. Green hydrogen is produced by splitting water through electrolysis, using surplus clean energy from solar or wind energy plants. Billions of dollars are being invested in green hydrogen plants across the world, and, to many people, it will be far more significant than electric vehicles or solar energy plants once produced in large quantities and economically.

Japan, Europe, and India are betting big on green hydrogen. In India, several big businessmen, including Gautam Adani and Mukesh Ambani, have announced plans for green hydrogen production. For the country, green hydrogen will be of particular importance — the government expects that it will allow India to eventually not only become self-sufficient but also an exporter of fuel. Of the 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen that India hopes to produce by 2030, almost 70 per cent is earmarked for export, according to a release from the Press Information Bureau last year.

But of late, huge "white" hydrogen discoveries are making waves and could queer the green hydrogen story. White hydrogen is naturally occurring geologic hydrogen found in mines. It has excited some people enough to label it as "gold" hydrogen. So far, white hydrogen reserves have been found in the US, Russia, Mali, France, Australia, and many other places. This discovery has set off a frenzy of prospecting, similar to the search for new sources of Lithium. Some estimates put the total availability of white hydrogen on earth at around 5 trillion tonnes or more — enough to satisfy most fuel needs for decades on end.

The great theoretical advantage of white hydrogen over green hydrogen is its potential to be cheaper and less energy-intensive to extract. This possibility is raising multiple questions about the economics of green hydrogen projects.

Green hydrogen production needs an abundant supply of pure water and cheap, renewable energy. While freshwater sources are best, they are also scarce. This is why scientists and businessmen have gravitated to plants along the coast of seas or oceans. The use of saline water from oceans adds to the cost of production because desalination is a necessary initial step before electrolysis. Countries, especially low-income countries with proximity to oceans and seas and getting a lot of sunlight were considered ideal for green hydrogen production. It was assumed that having large production bases in these countries could also help their economies. European countries were mostly planning to import green hydrogen for their clean energy journey from North African nations because of the potentially lower production cost there than in EU countries.

While white hydrogen extraction is still in its infancy, it appears that it will cost considerably less than green hydrogen — and also be less energy-intensive to produce and certainly require less water. According to a study conducted in Europe, France's substantial white hydrogen discovery could mean that extracting the gas from mines would cost one-tenth of the current expense of green hydrogen.

For instance, if green hydrogen costs €5 per kilo, white hydrogen would cost €0.5 per kilo. It wouldn't be presumptuous to assume that the ratio of white to green hydrogen production in the rest of the world might be similar. What would that mean for green hydrogen investments? Much will depend on how rapidly green hydrogen production costs decline due to technological advancements and other factors. But even then, it is likely that white hydrogen might be cheaper to produce than green hydrogen for several decades more — especially if deposits are found in easily exploitable areas. This is something that is worrying all those who placed early bets on green hydrogen.

The writer is former editor of Business Today *and* Businessworld, *and founder of Prosaic view, an editorial consultancy*

FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(14.96)cms X (7.99)cms.

RATING: BUY

Gujarat Gas eyes double-digit volume growth

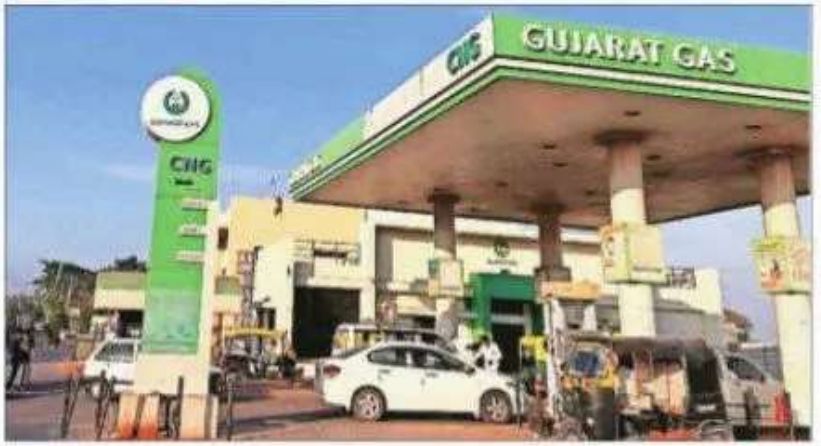
Expansion in new areas, recovery in I-PNG segment key drivers

GUJARAT GAS LTD's reduction of ₹4/scm in Industrial-piped natural gas (I-PNG) prices to ₹41.7/scm compared to propane's $630/tonne price widens its discount by 3%/₹1.5/scm against propane. Key points: (i) The price cut is in response to declining spot LNG prices, boosting competitiveness against propane. (ii) We anticipate a potential rise of 0.1mmscmd in volumes, sourced at spot rates due to lower LNG costs. (iii) Q3FY24 Morbi volumes at 3.7mmscmd are expected to return to the average of 7mmscmcd if the discount persists. (iv) We forecast double-digit volume growth for Gujarat Gas, driven by expansion in new geographic areas (GAs) and recovery in the I-PNG segment.

FINANCIALS (₹ crore)

Year to March	FY23A	FY24E	FY25E	FY26E
Revenue	16,759.4	15,160.7	15,528.3	16,349.9
Ebitda	2,392	1977.1	2441.2	2913.1
Adjusted profit	1528.3	1231.3	1495.9	1807.3
Diluted EPS (₹)	22.2	17.9	21.7	26.3
EPS growth (%)	16.6	(19.4)	21.5	20.8
RoAE (%)	24.2	16.6	17.8	18.9
P/E (x)	20.8	25.9	21.3	17.6
EV/Ebitda (x)	13.1	15.9	12.7	10.4
Dividend yield (%)	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7

Source: Nuvama



Gujarat Gas slashed I-PNG prices by 4/scm effective Mar-24, setting them at 41.7/scm, while Mar-24 propane prices soared to $630/tonne. This translates to a 3% discount over propane for Gujarat Gas. The widened discount enhances GGL's competitiveness due to its advantages in transportation, credit terms, and flexible contracts. We anticipate a significant volume shift from propane to gas, exceeding our initial estimate of 0.1mmscmd in Morbi.

Considering LNG and propane versus crude oil at $80/bbl Brent, we project spot LNG prices to trade at 35/scm versus propane at ₹42/scm, if current trends persist. With a 3.7mmscmd capacity in Morbi, Gujarat Gas currently holds a 45% share of total gas sales, and we anticipate volumes gradually returning to historical levels of 7mmscmd as customers transition from propane. If Gujarat Gas reaches its earlier peak volume of 7mmscmd, it would mark a 30% increase from its current 9.2mmscmd. The long-term outlook for the ceramic industry in Morbi remains strong as ceramic sales shall follow strong ongoing real estate volumes. Gujarat Gas is poised for sustained double-digit volume growth, fueled by new GAs, expanded CNG stations, and ongoing industrial business recovery. With a net cash positive status achieved in FY23 through robust operating cash flows of ₹2,400 crore, the company is in a strong financial position.

NUVAMA

INDIAN EXPRESS, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 13, Size:(2.80)cms X (9.56)cms.

India can easily navigate oil supply situation: Puri

ENS ECONOMIC BUREAU
NEW DELHI, MARCH 4

INDIA IS not perturbed by major oil producing nations extending or deepening production cuts and should be able to easily navigate the supply situation as there is "enough oil available in the world" and new suppliers are coming in, Petroleum Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said Monday.

Puri's comments came a day after the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies — the larger grouping called OPEC+- — agreed on Sunday to extend their voluntary crude oil production cuts by another quarter till June-end.

OPEC+ in November had agreed to the voluntary cuts totalling about 2.2 million barrels per day (bpd) for the January-March quarter.

The cuts are part of the group's efforts to support oil prices by regulating production in the face of rising output from other producers and concerns over oil demand outlook.

MINT, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 2, Size:(3.68)cms X (18.10)cms.

India will navigate Opec+ move: Puri

Rituraj Baruah
rituraj.baruah@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

India is in talks with several countries including Guyana, Suriname and Namibia to source crude oil to meet its oil demand at a time when the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies have decided to extend production cuts.

India will also source oil from Venezuela in lieu of stuck dividends worth $600 million, Union minister for petroleum and natural gas, Hardeep Singh Puri, said on Monday.

The country will comfortably navigate through any market volatility and supply crunch arising as a result of the Opec+ cuts, he added.

India imports about 85% of its energy requirements and any supply crunch and eventual rise in global oil prices as a result of Opec's decision would increase India's import bill.

The Opec+ grouping, which includes Russia, extended its voluntary crude supply cuts until the end of June. Saudi Arabia will extend its voluntary crude output cut of 1 million barrels per day.

"Whatever decision Opec+ takes it is their sovereign decision. I speak with confidence as a representative of a country that we will navigate through this," Puri said.

INDIAN EXPRESS, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(12.36)cms X (10.28)cms.

INDIA'S PETROLEUM EXPORTS TO EUROPE JUMPED 124% FROM JAN LEVELS

India's fuel exports to Europe recover in Feb; take longer route around Africa

SUKALP SHARMA
NEW DELHI, MARCH 4

AFTER PLUNGING to the lowest level in a year-and-a-half in January due to the Red Sea troubles, India's petroleum product exports to Europe registered a swift recovery in February, latest ship tracking data shows. Notably, even as some cargoes did take the seemingly perilous Red Sea route to Europe from ports on India's west coast, the majority of the tankers took the much longer and costlier, albeit safer, route around Africa via the Cape of Good Hope.

India's petroleum product exports to Europe in February jumped nearly 124 per cent from January levels to over 295,500 barrels per day (bpd), according to ship tracking data from commodity market analytics firm Kpler. Diesel exports to Europe trebled month-on-month to over 164,600 bpd, while jet fuel exports were 68.5 per cent higher at nearly 131,000 bpd. Europe's share in India's petroleum product exports was around 22 per cent in February, against just 12 per cent in January, but still substantially lower than last year's export spree when 32 per cent of India's product exports went to Europe. In January, European buyers appeared inclined towards buying fuels—mainly diesel—from the United States (US) instead of India due the Red Sea crisis. This was primarily because the alternative shipping route around Africa makes the voyage from India to Europe significantly longer, and considerably inflates freight costs as well. However, with supplies from the US hit due to weather-related disruptions and maintenance shutdowns, Europe evidently turned to India.

The majority of the tankers took the much longer and costlier route around Africa via the Cape of Good Hope. *File*

"Europe is in a way forced to look at Indian product imports again. European buyers have only started to buy US diesel instead of Indian/Middle Eastern...the cold snap in the US and then the heaviest maintenance schedule in years led to huge gaps in US diesel production, meaning US Gulf Coast refiners could no longer meet Europe's demand needs. Consequently, India, firing on all cylinders with its own refining...was there to tap into," said Viktor Katona, Lead Crude Analyst at Kpler.

Of India's petroleum product exports to Europe in February, nearly 170,500 bpd were shipped via the Cape of Good Hope route, while the rest took the Red Sea route. Prior to the Red Sea security crisis, tankers hauling fuels from India to Europe rarely opted for the longer route around the African continent.

"Commercially, the Cape of Good Hope (route) is still a suboptimal solution, but for Europe there are not that many options left with Russian diesel sanctioned and other suppliers producing less," Katona said, adding that given the lucrative economics of the Red Sea trade route, some fuel importers in Europe now seem willing to opt for it despite the associated risks. As per trade sources, taking the Cape of Good Hope route instead of the Suez Canal raises the freight cost by roughly $1 million and adds 15-20 days to the voyage.

Over the past two-three months, a number of cargo ships have come under attack from the Iran-backed Houthi rebels of Yemen around the Bab el-Mandeb strait, which leads to the Red Sea and Suez Canal, forming the shortest, albeit narrow, route to the Mediterranean Sea and beyond from the Arab Peninsula, North-East Africa, and the Arabian Sea. The route is seen as an important artery of global goods and energy supplies. The Houthis have so far claimed that they are targetting vessels with links to Israel and its allies in view of its military offensive in Gaza. The security situation in the Red Sea region has forced a number of major shipping lines and Western oil companies to shun the route and instead take the much longer route around Africa via the Cape of Good Hope. Higher risk premiums and longer voyages have hit movement of goods between Asia and Europe, and Asia and North America in terms of significantly higher freight rates.

India was traditionally not the biggest of fuel sources for Europe with the continent depending heavily on Russia for energy imports. However, in the aftermath of Moscow's February 2022 invasion of Ukraine, as Europe started shunning Russian crude oil and fuels, India emerged as the largest buyer of Russian seaborne crude and also a major fuel supplier to Europe with all such shipments passing through the Red Sea.

Interestingly, the movement of Russian oil through the Suez Canal-Red Sea route has largely been immune to the prevailing crisis as Russia is perceived as Iran's ally and the Houthi rebels appear to be backed by Tehran.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 3, Size:(4.97)cms X (9.25)cms.

Not worried about oil price rise, says Puri

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, March 4

Puri said even with increasing exploration and production, India is still 'very significantly dependent on imports'

INDIA'S DEPENDENCE ON imports of crude oil will continue for a while and will go hand-in-hand with growth in the economy, even as the country's own production grows, union minister for oil and natural gas Hardeep Singh Puri said.

Talking about the decision of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies) to extend its output cut till the second quarter of 2024, Puri said that the country is not worried about the rising prices at present, as more countries are coming up with growth in their domestic oil production.

OPEC+ members extended their voluntary oil output cuts on Sunday into the second quarter to boost prices. "Our economy is doing well and even with increase in domestic E&P (exploration and production), we are still very significantly dependent on imports," the minister said at the concluding ceremony of the 12th CGD round.

TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(14.63)cms X (10.12)cms.

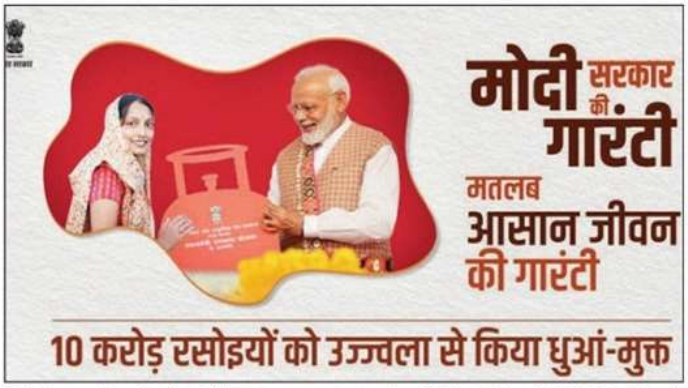
Put up 'Modi ki guarantee' hoardings at all pumps, govt 'nudges' state-run fuel retailers

Managers Of All Pumps Asked To 'Co-operate'; Wed Set As Deadline

Sanjay Dutta | TNN

New Delhi: State-run fuel retailers are replacing existing hoardings of central welfare schemes at all petrol pumps with new ones saying 'Modi's guarantee means a better life' — a play on BJP's poll slogan 'Modi ki Guarantee' — and a photo of the Prime Minister handing over an LPG cylinder to a beneficiary of the 'Ujjwala' scheme, govt's flagship energy justice programme.

Industry sources said managers of all petrol pumps have been asked to "co-operate" to ensure the new flex hoardings are in place by Wednesday evening. The message also asked managers to report to respective field officers in case hoarding vendors engaged by oil companies do not report at their retail outlets.



Public sector fuel retailers own or operate 90% of about 88,000 petrol pumps in the country. However, these hoardings may have to be pulled down once Lok Sabha elections are announced and the model code of conduct comes into force

Sources said the move is being undertaken on an informal "nudge" from the oil ministry. The three main public sector fuel retailers — IndianOil, Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum — own or operate 90% of about 88,000 petrol pumps in the country.

Typically, each pump has at least one hoarding of 40x20 size. Larger outlets often have two such displays, while pumps operating on smaller plots have smaller displays. The sources said the oil companies pay Rs 12 per square foot as printing charge.

However, these hoardings may have to be pulled down once Lok Sabha elections are announced and the model code of conduct comes into force. In March 2021, ahead of the assembly elections in West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, Election Commission had, acting on a complaint from Trinamool Congress, asked petrol pumps to remove all hoardings carrying Prime Minister Modi's picture.

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 4, Size:(18.45)cms X (8.89)cms.

₹41,000 cr investment in city gas projects in N-E, J&K: Puri

Six north-eastern states and two Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh will see ₹41,000 crore investment in the rollout of city gas network to retail CNG to automobiles and piped cooking gas to houses over the next few years, Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said on Monday. He was speaking at a function to award licences to the winners of 12th city gas distribution bidding round. PTI

MINT, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(5.74)cms X (8.93)cms.

Swan Energy's LNG arm prepays debt

Swan Energy on Monday said its natural gas business arm Swan LNG Pvt. Ltd has prepaid ₹2,206 crore of loan taken from a consortium of lenders. Post-prepayment, Swan LNG's debt has come down to ₹1,611 crore and the firm will save around ₹250 crore in interest cost annually, the company said in a statement without disclosing the lenders' names. Before the repayment, the group's overall debt stood at ₹3,817 crore as of December 2023.

To facilitate the pre-payment, the parent company Swan Energy has lent ₹2,210 crore to Swan LNG.

Swan Energy had last week raised ₹3,000 crore through a qualified institutional placement of equities to SBI Life, LIC, LIC Mutual Fund, Tata Mutual Fund, Infini Mutual Fund, SBI General Insurance, BNP Paribas Mutual Fund, Nomura, Diamond Asia, Bank of India Mutual Fund, ITI Mutual Fund, Goldman Sachs, Future Generali, Anand Rathi, and Quant Mutual Fund, among others. **PTI**

FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 4, Size:(3.15)cms X (6.84)cms.

Swan LNG pre-pays loan of ₹2,206 cr

SWAN LNG (SLPL), A subsidiary of business conglomerate Swan Energy (SEL), has pre-paid its entire loan of ₹2,206 crore along with interest to a consortium of banks.

With the prepayment, the company will save around ₹250 crore in interest payment. SEL's debt has subsequently fallen to ₹1,675 crore. The external debt position of the group was ₹4,128 crore in September 2023, which was reduced to ₹3,817 crore in December, it said in a statement. To facilitate the pre-payment, SEL has lent ₹2,210 crore to SLPL.

SEL, the successful resolution applicant for Reliance Naval and Engineering (RNEL), recently raised ₹3,000 crore through a qualified institutions placement.

— FE BUREAU

FINANCIAL EXPRESS
READ TO LEAD

RASHTRIYA SAHARA, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 15, Size:(8.55)cms X (14.79)cms.

क्रूड उत्पादन में जारी रहेगी कटौती

न्यूयार्क (एपी)।

सऊदी अरब की अगुवाई में तेल उत्पादक देशों के संगठन ओपेक के कुछ सदस्य और रूस जैसे देश कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में स्वैच्छिक कटौती को और आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

बहुराष्ट्रीय संगठन के सचिवालय ने रविवार को बताया कि कई ओपेक प्लस देशों ने उत्पादन में प्रतिदिन लगभग 22 लाख बैरल की कटौती का विस्तार किया है। सऊदी अरब ने अपनी 10 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन की कटौती को 2024 की दूसरी तिमाही के अंत तक बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है।

DAINIK JAGRAN (JAGRAN CITY), Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 3, Size:(2.58)cms X (10.12)cms.

गैस की पाइपलाइन डालने का काम शुरू : अभय वर्मा

वि., पूर्वी दिल्ली: लक्ष्मी नगर के विधायक अभय वर्मा ने शकरपुर वार्ड में गैस की पाइपलाइन डालने के कार्य का शुभारंभ किया। उन्होंने वार्ड के डब्ल्यू-ए और बी ब्लाक, उपाध्याय ब्लाक, शकरपुर गांव के साथ अन्य इलाकों में गैस पाइपलाइन डालने के काम की शुरुआत कराई। विधायक ने बताया कि उनके विधानसभा क्षेत्र में इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड (आइजीएल) ने दो सौ किमी तक गैस की पाइपलाइन डालने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से कार्य शुरू किया था। इसी के तहत कई ब्लाक व मोहल्लों में पाइपलाइन डाली जा रही है। विधायक ने बताया कि उद्घाटन के समय पर आइजीएल की टीम भी मौजूद रही।

अभय वर्मा

वहां पर सौ से अधिक लोगों ने गैस के लिए पंजीकरण कराया। पाइपलाइन डलने के बाद से लोगों के घर में रसोई गैस का खर्चा कम हो जाएगा। कार्यक्रम का संचालन शकरपुर मंडल उपाध्यक्ष हरीशंकर शर्मा ने किया। इस मौके पर पूर्व पार्षद नीतू त्रिपाठी, सुशील उपाध्याय, बीरबल, योगेश त्रिपाठी व अन्य लोग मौजूद रहे।

RASHTRIYA SAHARA, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 15, Size:(8.22)cms X (14.79)cms.

नायरा का पेट्रो निर्यात घटा

नई दिल्ली। देश में ईंधन की सबसे बड़ी निजी खुदरा विक्रेता नायरा एनर्जी का पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद निर्यात वर्ष 2023 में घरेलू आपूर्ति बढ़ने से 10 प्रतिशत घट गया। सूत्रों ने सोमवार को यह जानकारी दी। गुजरात में दो करोड़ टन सालाना क्षमता की तेल रिफाइनरी और देशभर में 6,500 से अधिक पेट्रोल पंप चलाने वाली कंपनी ने जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 2023 के दौरान विमान ईंधन, डीजल और पेट्रोल सहित 62.1 लाख टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का निर्यात किया। इस तरह वर्ष 2022 की तुलना में निर्यात में 10 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई। सूत्रों के मुताबिक, नायरा एनर्जी के निर्यात में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण घरेलू खपत का अधिक होना था।

VIRAT VAIBHAV, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 15, Size:(16.19)cms X (25.41)cms.

बीते साल नायरा एनर्जी का पेट्रोलियम निर्यात 10 प्र. घटा

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

देश में ईंधन की सबसे बड़ी निजी खुदरा विक्रेता नायरा एनर्जी का पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद निर्यात वर्ष 2023 में घरेलू आपूर्ति बढ़ने से 10 प्रतिशत घट गया। सूत्रों ने सोमवार को यह जानकारी दी। गुजरात में दो करोड़ टन सालाना क्षमता की तेल रिफाइनरी और देशभर में 6,500 से अधिक पेट्रोल पंप चलाने वाली कंपनी ने जनवरी-दिसंबर, 2023 के दौरान विमान ईंधन, डीजल और पेट्रोल सहित 62.1 लाख टन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का निर्यात किया। इस तरह वर्ष 2022 की तुलना में निर्यात में 10 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई। सूत्रों के मुताबिक, नायरा एनर्जी के निर्यात में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण घरेलू खपत का अधिक होना था। कंपनी संस्थागत व्यवसाय, अन्य तेल कंपनियों को बिक्री और अपनी खुदरा श्रृंखला के माध्यम से घरेलू बाजार में सेवाएं प्रदान कर रही है। सूत्रों ने कहा कि नायरा द्वारा उत्पादित सभी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में से 68 प्रतिशत की बिक्री देश के भीतर हुई जबकि 32 प्रतिशत उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया। इनमें एटीएफ, डीजल और पेट्रोल शामिल हैं। इस बारे में संपर्क किए जाने पर नायरा ने ई-मेल में कहा कि वह भारत में ऊर्जा की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अत्यधिक प्रेरित और प्रतिबद्ध है।

RASHTRIYA SAHARA, Delhi, 5.3.2024
Page No. 13, Size:(27.37)cms X (11.77)cms.

सीएनजी स्टेशनों पर कम होंगी वाहनों की कतारें

■ विनोद श्रीवास्तव

नई दिल्ली। एसएनबी

देश में जिस रफ्तार से सीएनजी स्टेशनों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है, उससे यह तय है कि आने वाले समय में सीएनजी फिलिंग के लिए स्टेशनों पर वाहनों की कतार नहीं लगेंगी। इसकी मुख्य वजह इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों की वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तेजी से सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशनों की संख्या में विस्ता किया जाना है। अगले पांच वर्ष में सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशनों संख्या 17,500 हो जाएंगी। अभी देशभर में इनकी कुल संख्या 6,258 सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशन हैं।

केंद्र सरकार ने पेट्रोल-डीजल के वाहनों के बीच इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के बाजार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगातार प्रोत्साहन देने में लगी हुई है। इसी क्रम में सामान्तर रूप में गैस का बाजार भी व्यापक करने में लगी हुई है। लिहाजा वर्ष 2030 तक करीब 30 प्रतिशत वाहनों को ई-वाहन में तब्दील करने लक्ष्य के साथ-साथ सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशनों में करीब तीन गुना वृद्धि की जा रही है। ई-वाहन और सीएनजी स्टेशनों के समान रूप से विस्तार से यह संभव है कि आने वाले दिनों में सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशनों पर वाहनों की कतारें लगनी बंद हो जाएं।

पीएनजीआरबी की ओर से 12वें दौर के सिटी गैस वितरण (सीजीडी) की बोली के साथ ही केवल अंडमान निकोबार को छोड़कर देश के सभी हिस्सों में पाइपलाइन गैस (पीएनजी) की पहुंच हो गई है। इस दौर में आठ भूगौलिक क्षेत्र को कवर किया गया है। इसमें पूर्वोत्तर के छह राज्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघायल, मणिपुर, नगालैंड, सिक्किम व मिजोराम और केंद्रशासित राज्य जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख हैं। इसके 103 जिलों में सिटी गैस वितरण व्यवस्था का विस्तार किया जाएगा। इस पर 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

ई-वाहनों के प्रोत्साहन के बीच बढ़ रहे हैं सीएनजी स्टेशन

2030 तक देश में होंगे 17,500 सीएनजी स्टेशन

पीएनजी डोमेस्टिक कनेक्शन भी होंगे 1.20 करोड़

पीएनजी न केवल घरेलू और वाहनों के लिए बड़ी जरूरत बनती जा रही है बल्कि औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक इकाइयों को संचालित करने में बतौर ईंधन/ऊर्जा मदद कर रही हैं। इस बाबत पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी का कहना है कि 26 जनवरी से 31 मार्च तक घरेलू उपयोग के लिए पीएनजी अपनाने का अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। 33,753 किलोमीटर प्राकृतिक गैस की पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, जिसमें से 24,623 किलोमीटर उपयोग में है।

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक मौजूदा समय में देशभर 1.21 करोड़ घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शन हैं जबकि 6,258 सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशन हैं। लेकिन लक्ष्य यह है कि वर्ष 2030 तक 12 करोड़ घरेलू पीएनजी उपभोक्ता होंगे और 17,500 सीएनजी स्टेशन तैयार हो जाएंगे। इस तरह से सीएनजी फिलिंग स्टेशनों पर लगने वाली कतार कम होगी।