HINDUSTAN TIMES, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(5.29)cms X (3.80)cms.

■ **RITES won two SCOPE Eminence Awards and the EEPC India Regional Award for institutional, corporate and export excellence. The VP of India, Jagdeep Dhankhar presented the awards to RITES Chairman & Managing Director Rahul Mithal and Director Finance & Chief Financial Officer KG Agarwal.**

MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 12, Size:(8.07)cms X (9.79)cms.

CORPORATE KALEIDOSCOPE

Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Housing and Urban Affairs Hardeep Singh Puri on Thursday inaugurated ONGC's state-of-the-art digital Corporate Visualization Center 'ONGC DARPAN', in New Delhi. This first-of-its-kind digital hub in India will enable monitoring of ONGC's oil and gas wells and drilling units (including offshore) centrally on real-time basis. The inauguration was attended by Pankaj Jain, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Rajesh Kumar Singh, Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) and Arun Kumar Singh, Chairman and CEO, ONGC. The minister also attended 'Energy Startups: Driving the Energy Future' meet. MPOST

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 3, Size:(15.95)cms X (6.39)cms.

Divestment targets may be cut in interim Budget

KR Srivats
New Delhi

Faced with a huge shortfall in disinvestment receipts this fiscal, the Centre is likely to lower its goal on government stake sale mop up for 2024-25 in the upcoming interim Budget, say economists and analysts.

The scaling down of disinvestment target may be pronounced given that the country is expected to see general elections in the next few months. This may be the approach even as market conditions in 2024-25 are expected to be slightly more supportive for the sale of government stakes.

Against the 2023-24 Budget target of ₹51,000 crore, the Centre has so far netted ₹10,051.7 crore from the sale of shares in public sector enterprises, according to data from the Department for Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) in the Finance Ministry. The current fiscal mop-up is only 20 per cent of the target for the fiscal.

If the Centre were to peg the disinvestment target for 2024-25 at a level below ₹51,000 crore, it would be the lowest since the ₹40,000 crore target set in 2013-14. Even if the Centre closes the current fiscal with disinvestment receipts of about ₹15,000 crore, it will result in a projected shortfall of about ₹36,000 crore. Aided by higher surplus transfer from the RBI, higher CPSE dividends and the robust performance of public sector banks (PSBs), the Centre may end the current fiscal with an additional collection of ₹65,000 crore over and above the FY23-24 budgeted non-tax revenue of ₹3 lakh crore, say experts.

Rating agency CareEdge in its pre-Budget survey has highlighted that the big-ticket sale of IDBI Bank planned for this fiscal now appears uncertain, while previous attempts to sell the Centre's stake in Pawan Hans and BPCL were unsuccessful. The impending general elections may shift the government's focus away from divestment and privatisation programme, say economy watchers.

EXPERTS' OPINION

To bring pace to the disinvestment programme, the Centre must move to a process in which investor interest is sought for all Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to be privatised. Those receiving higher interest and expected valuation can be prioritised for disinvestment, CII has said in its submissions to the government.

Sonal Bandhan, Economist at Bank of Baroda, said in a pre-Budget note that the bank does not expect that the disinvestment target will be met. "In the coming months, the focus will be on small ticket-size receipts. We expect a shortfall of around ₹20,000-30,000 crore this year. In FY25, as market conditions are expected to be slightly more supportive, this may in turn enhance government's ability to attract buyers and allow receipts in the range of ₹50,000-55,000 crore bracket," she added.

MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 12, Size:(21.39)cms X (9.52)cms.

Essar Oil UK rebrands company as EET Fuels

EET Fuels is investing $1.2 billion to support industrial decarbonisation

STANLOW: Essar Oil UK has become EET Fuels, as it delivers on its plan to become the UK's first low carbon refinery, setting the global benchmark for lower emitting refineries and industrial decarbonisation.

For a century, the refinery based at Stanlow, on the River Mersey, has provided the fuel and chemical building blocks that people rely on for their everyday lives.

EET Fuels is investing $1.2 billion to support industrial decarbonisation, with the ambition to deliver a 95 per cent cut in carbon emissions associated with its production processes by 2030. That is two million tonnes of carbon emissions per year – 12.5 per cent of all of the North West's carbon emissions, thereby making a substantial contribution to the UK's plans to decarbonise industry.

EET Fuels' decarbonisation strategy will reduce refinery emissions with two state-of-the-art approaches: (1) Industrial carbon capture (ICC) which was announced in November 2022 and is scheduled to be operational by 2028. The project will result in an annual reduction of ~1 million tonnes of CO2. (2) Hydrogen fuel switching from natural gas and other refinery fuel sources to hydrogen as a fuel, resulting in an annual reduction of ~1 million tonnes of CO2.

EET plans to invest $3.6 billion in developing a range of low carbon energy transition projects over next 5 years

"This is an exciting time for our business. We are delivering on our plan to be the world's first low carbon process refinery and world's first low carbon process fuel producer. It is world leading and we're pleased that it is happening now, in the North West," Deepak Maheshwari, CEO, EET Fuels, said.

EET Fuels is part of Essar Energy Transition (EET), which was launched in 2023 to drive the creation of the UK's leading energy transition hub in North West England.

EET plans to invest a total of $3.6 billion in developing a range of low carbon energy transition projects over the next five years, of which $2.4 billion will be invested across its site at Stanlow, between Liverpool and Manchester

"EET Fuels is key part of EET, which is building Europe's foremost integrated energy transition hub. Leading by example, Essar Energy Transition is a major catalyst for region-wide industrial decarbonisation. We are playing our part to ensure that the UK delivers on its climate change goals, enhances energy security, and maintains a strong, secure manufacturing base for fuels," Prashant Ruia, Chair, EET Fuels and CEO, Essar Energy Transition, said. MPOST

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 8, Size:(13.76)cms X (15.31)cms.

Goa to Get Energetic

Sanjeev Choudhary

India has chosen Goa, the country's preferred party pad, for its annual conversation with the global oil and gas industry on February 6-9 in Velim, a sign that some fun was good for the sector afflicted by geopolitics, climate accusations and producer-consumer tussle. India sees itself as crucial to the present and future of the industry, and an annual gathering at home is an extension of its oil diplomacy, a platform to project influence.

For India, a favourable climate began developing in the middle of 2014, when oil prices started falling. That was also when Prime Minister Narendra Modi took charge in New Delhi. As Saudi Arabia-led producer cartel Opec fought a fierce price war with US shale producers, benchmark Brent plunged from above $110 per barrel in June 2014 to below $30 in January 2016.

The oil industry is no stranger to price cycles, but experts said this time would be different. With demand for climate fight hardening and expectations of a swift mainstreaming of EVs rising, forecasters claimed that oil prices would stay low. Much media space was dedicated to how the balance of power in the oil market shifted to consumers like China and India as demand in the developed economies peaked.

In 2015, then-oil minister Dharmendra Pradhan said India would use its sizeable collective demand as a weapon to extract better oil deals from suppliers. Since the Arab embargo on oil exports to the US in the 1970s, import-dependent countries (foreign oil helps meet 87% of India's consumption) have been paranoid about supply security and rarely project demand as a bargaining chip.

However, at the time, the powerful suppliers appeared genuinely interested in nurturing long-term ties with India. A few years later, in the middle of the pandemic, the relationship would strain when Opec regained control of the market and tested India's oil diplomacy.

In 2016, Russia's Rosneft and partners bought India's second-largest private-sector refiner for $13 billion. Two years later, Saudi Aramco agreed with Indian state refiners to build India's largest greenfield refinery jointly. UAE's Adnoc also eyed the joint project. Aramco too signed a $15-billion deal to buy a stake in Reliance Industries' (RIL) refinery business. The apparent logic behind these deals was to lock in customers in India for oil producers' future output.

Then came the pandemic, which battered oil demand and prices. After Saudi and Russia cobbled a production-cut deal in April 2020 to stabilise the market, India joined other consumers and producers to support the deal.

Bonhomie between producers and consumers would crumble in just a year when the global economy and the oil demand began to recover from the effects of the pandemic, and Opec kept supplies curtailed. Saudi's additional voluntary cuts became a big irritant for importers.

Opec ignored warnings by the US, India and other consumers that high prices could derail economic recovery. An attempt by Pradhan to pressure Opec into increasing supplies was publicly rebuffed by Saudi energy minister Abdulaziz bin Salman in March 2021, leaving the two sides bitter. That was a low point in India's oil diplomacy.

In the July 2021 Cabinet reshuffle, Pradhan was replaced by Hardeep Singh Puri, a career diplomat, as oil minister. Puri's responses to Opec's supply cuts have been measured.

Meanwhile, the RIL-Aramco deal was called off in late 2021, and the joint refinery project between Aramco and state refiners hasn't yet shown any sign of taking off.

Amid the tussle with producers in the past few years, what worked for consuming countries was the massive release of emergency crude stock, mainly by the US, which partly offset the price impact from Opec supply cuts. With a small emergency reserve, India's support was primarily moral. The lesson is that a sizeable strategic reserve is critical to influencing the global market.

An area where India's oil diplomacy worked well was in securing barrels of discounted Russian oil after the start of the Ukraine war. Indian refiners, with the blessings of the government, quickly turned Russia into their top supplier.

Rosneft CEO Igor Sechin was a key attraction at the last edition of India's annual oil and gas gathering. Saudi energy minister remained conspicuous by his absence. Beyond the beaches, drinks, dinner and ideas, this edition of the India Energy Week in Goa will be watched for who turns up for the party.

Tanking up with fuel issues

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ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(11.59)cms X (4.72)cms.

HPCL Net Up 60% to ₹713 cr in Q3

Our Bureau

Mumbai: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) has reported a 60.5% year-on-year increase in consolidated net profit for the December quarter. The state-run company on Thursday said third-quarter consolidated net profit stood at ₹712.84 crore compared with ₹444.26 crore a year ago.

Total income for the quarter was ₹1.19 lakh crore, up 2.2% from ₹1.16 lakh crore a year ago.

However, the company's standalone net profit for the quarter was sequentially down by 90% to ₹529 crore compared with ₹5,118 crore in the previous quarter. Revenue, however, was up by 15.5% to ₹1.18 lakh crore compared with ₹1.02 lakh crore in the July September quarter.

Average gross refining margin (GRM) for the third quarter was $8.49 per barrel compared with $9.14 per barrel during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Domestic sales increased by 3% year-on-year in the third quarter to 11.3 million metric tonne.

MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 12, Size:(12.87)cms X (9.45)cms.

HPCL reports record consolidated PAT of ₹13,305 cr for April-Dec 2023

MUMBAI: Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has reported Revenue from operations of Rs 1,18,443 crore for the period Oct-Dec 2023. For the period Apr-Dec 2023, the Revenue from operations was Rs 3,40,105 crore.

The Company has reported record nine-month consolidated Profit after Tax (PAT) of Rs 13,305 crore during April-December 2023 against consolidated net loss of Rs 10,589 crore during the corresponding period of previous year. The standalone PAT during this nine-month period was also highest ever at Rs 11,851 crore against the standalone net loss of Rs 12,197 crore during the corresponding period of previous year.

The standalone PAT for Q3 FY24 is Rs 529 crore against net profit of Rs 172 crore during the corresponding period of previous year. The same is lower than the previous quarter primarily due to suppressed marketing margins on select transport fuels and lower refining margins attributable to lower cracks & falling crude prices during the period.

Average GRMs (Gross of export duty) for the period Oct-Dec 2023 were $8.49 per barrel ($9.14 per barrel during the corresponding period of previous year). The Average GRMs (Gross of export duty) for the period Apr-Dec 2023 were $9.84 per barrel ($11.40 per barrel during the corresponding period of previous year).

The Board has approved Interim Dividend of 150 per cent i.e. Rs 15 on each equity share of Rs 10. MPOST

FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 8, Size:(14.10)cms X (11.63)cms.

Macron in India: New ties for renewables

AMIT BHANDARI

Senior fellow for Energy, Investment and Connectivity at Gateway House: Indian Council on Global Relations

France is a global leader on green hydrogen and nuclear power. Past collaboration on fossil fuels can be the template for the two economies to engage for India's renewable future

It is imperative that energy cooperation is a key point of agenda during the visit of French president Emanuel Macron, who has been invited at the chief guest of the State for the 75th Republic Day celebrations. Both countries are large energy importers and have a shared interest in stable energy prices and decarbonisation. France is a leader in nuclear power and a pioneer in green hydrogen, technologies that India needs. India offers a large and growing market which can help bring down the cost of these technologies and mainstream them. Both have past and ongoing commercial collaborations in petroleum and renewable energy.

Gaz de France was one of the original shareholders in Petronet LNG, a company created to build natural gas import terminals in India. This stake was sold in mid 2010s. French energy major Total has invested over $3 billion in India through its ongoing partnership with Adani Group. These cover city gas distribution across 52 Indian cities, a renewable energy portfolio of 3.1 gigawatts (GW) and green hydrogen. Additionally, Total Energies is developing a major offshore gas field and associated LNG terminal in Mozambique—a mega-project worth over $24 billion. Government of India-owned companies ONGC Videsh, Bharat PetroResources Limited (BPRL) and Oil India are partners in this project with a combined stake of 30%, making it the largest overseas energy investment by India. Such collaborations can now be extended to the clean energy segment.

France is a leader in green hydrogen and aims to produce 10 million tonnes by 2030. It also has a network of hydrogen fuelling stations (for vehicles) and has hydrogen trains on order. India, on the other hand, has recently released a Green Hydrogen Roadmap, which seeks to deal with challenges such as technology, availability of materials, logistics and costs. The French experience with scaling up hydrogen ecosystem will be valuable for India.

India can start by mandating the use of green hydrogen for existing users (oil refineries and fertiliser plants) and for certain gated infrastructure such as airports, ports, and warehouses. This will create a demand for green hydrogen as well as equipment such as hydrogen-powered vehicles, electrolysers, handling equipment etc. French companies can be invited to participate in one such cluster as a group. This can help create a scalable green hydrogen ecosystem in India.

In addition, India and France, together with some of the larger corporates, can jointly set up an innovation fund with a mandate to fund green hydrogen startups. Involving startups and entrepreneurs in the hydrogen ecosystem can help speed up innovation in the sector.

Gas-price fluctuations due to geopolitical reasons hurt both economies. The reluctance of global investors to finance new hydrocarbon projects has worsened the impact of such disruptions

India currently gets just under 3% of its electricity from nuclear power. However, nuclear power presents the only viable alternative to replace coal – which provides almost 75% of India's current electricity consumption. Renewable energy production is intermittent and cannot replace coal fired power. At present, India has 7.98 GW of operational nuclear power plants, with another 7.9 GW under construction and approvals for another 7 GW in place. These will not be sufficient to decarbonise India's power generation.

France has been one of the largest users of nuclear power for decades, and has one of the largest operational fleet of nuclear reactors worldwide. French company EDF has experience of building and operating nuclear power plants. EDF has an in-principle approval to build six nuclear power reactors adding up to 9.9 GW in Jaitapur, Maharashtra. This will be a largest single location nuclear power plant anywhere in the world.

This project was first proposed in 2010 and has been slow to progress. There have been concerns from local communities, on nuclear liability as well as questions over cost. In 2021, EDF submitted a binding techno-commercial offer for construction of the six reactors at Jaitapur. The first reactor of this design was commissioned in Finland in April 2023. All these steps mark progress for the project.

India too, in recent years, has improved its own track record of building and completing large infrastructure projects such as the just-completed Mumbai Trans Harbour Link, multiple metro rail projects across various cities, and record speed in construction of national highways. This means that a new mega-project will be less likely to face delays as execution capabilities improve.

India and France are both large importers of natural gas and have an interest in a well-supplied global gas market. The fluctuations in gas prices over the past few years, due to geopolitical reasons, hurt both the economies. The past few years have seen a reluctance on part of global investors to finance new hydrocarbon (oil and gas) projects, which has worsened the impact of such disruptions. Developing new gas fields is technology- and capital-intensive—financial backers need to be certain that the project will find a market. India, with its growing energy needs (and therefore natural gas demand) can provide that assurance. India and France should seek out other opportunities, similar to Mozambique, to bring additional gas supplies into the world market.

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(6.23)cms X (19.13)cms.

OMCs exclude ethanol made from sugarcane juice, BHM

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

The latest tender floated by the state-run Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on Thursday for procuring ethanol for blending with petrol exclude ethanol made from sugarcane juice (SCJ) and B-Heavy Molasses (BHM).

Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPCL) floated a tender for the supply of around 267 crore litres of denatured anhydrous ethanol for the ethanol supply year 2023-24 (November-October). The ethanol will be supplied to the specified facilities for the OMCs.

"Quantity bids for the ESY 2023-24, period of February 1 to October 31 are being opened for registered bidders as per long term ethanol procurement policy," the tender document said.

The bidders shall quote ethanol quantities to be supplied by them against quarterly requirements of OMCs, feedstock category wise in the quantity bid, it added.

ETHANOL TENDER

The OMCs tender is for ethanol produced from C-Heavy Molasses (CHM), damaged food grains and maize. A minimum quantity of 100 kilo litres (KL) must be offered against any feedstock in a quarter.

BPCL is the central procurement agency for Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) and Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals (MRPL).

The OMCs are offering a price of ₹56.28 per litre for ethanol made from CHM, ₹71.86 a litre for maize and ₹64 per litre for ethanol made from damaged foodgrains.

On December 7, the government banned sugar mills and distilleries from using sugarcane juice or sugar syrup for producing ethanol with immediate effect to ensure adequate availability of sugar for domestic consumption. However, the ban is a "temporary pause" due to a lack of clarity on sugar output for the current season.

Last month, the OMCs released an indicative allocation list, which earmarked 42.56 crore litres to be produced from SCJ for which 7 lakh tonnes of sugar will be diverted. For BHM, a quantity of 114.76 crore litres has been allocated which will lead to 10 lakh tonnes of sugar diversion. This allocation is for two quarters-November 2023-April 2024 period.

Earlier, the OMCs had allocated 135.43 crore litres of ethanol to be produced from SCJ and 130.13 crore litres from BHM for the same period.

During ESY 2022-23, the OMCs floated a tender for 599.7 crore litres of ethanol, against which letters of intent (LoIs) for 567 crore litres were issued. During the year, SCJ accounted for 25 per cent of the ethanol production, BHM (45 per cent), CHM (1 per cent) and food grains (29 per cent).

India achieved the target of 12 per cent blending of ethanol with petrol in ESY 2022-23 and 10 per cent blending in ESY 2021-22. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) has set a target of achieving a steep 15 per cent blending in ESY 2023-24 (November 2023-October 2024).

With inputs from Prabhudatta Mishra

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 4, Size:(25.81)cms X (14.06)cms.

OMCs float 2nd tender for ethanol supply

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 25 January

Oil marketing companies (OMCs) have floated a second tender for the supply of 2.67 billion litres of ethanol in the 2023-24 supply year.

This time, however, bids were invited only for ethanol produced from C-heavy molasses, maize and damaged foodgrains.

This means ethanol produced from B-heavy molasses and sugarcane juice (both the processes in which the highest quantities of diversion of actual sugar take place) has been discouraged.

The ethanol supply year typically runs from November to December.

In the first tender for ethanol supply in 2023-24, which was floated in October 2023, OMCs sought bids for the supply of 8.25 billion litres of ethanol from all sources to meet the 15 per cent blending target.

The OMCs sought bids for ethanol produced from all feedstock namely sugar cane juice, sugar, syrup/B Heavy Molasses/ C Heavy molasses /Damaged Food Grains /Maize/ Surplus Rice sourced from FCI.

This time, however, bids were invited for ethanol produced from C-heavy molasses, maize, etc.

The production of sugar is expected to be less this year which has prompted the government to tap on all avenues to boost supplies.

There has been visible improvement in the last few weeks on the production front, the industry is now talking of output being in the range of 31 million tonnes as against 29 million tonnes earlier.

Documents show that against the first tender floated in October 2023, OMCs received bids for the supply of around 5.6 billion litres of ethanol (around 64 per cent of the tendered quantity).

Trade sources said 2.67 billion litres has been promised from sugarcane-based molasses while the balance came from grains.

C-heavy molasses contributed 0.06 billion litres of the total quantity of ethanol supplied to the OMCs in 2022-23. Ethanol is produced from multiple sources in India. It is largely through sugarcane or grain-based molasses and other sources as feedstock.

In sugarcane, it is either through sugarcane juice or syrup, then B-heavy molasses and C-heavy molasses.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 2, Size:(2.94)cms X (3.94)cms.

PUTIN: ROSNEFT TO EXPAND PRESENCE ON INDIAN MARKET

RUSSIAN OIL COMPANY Rosneft plans to expand its presence on the Indian market and build an oil refinery there, Russian president Vladimir Putin said on Thursday. Putin said Rosneft has already invested $23 billion in purchasing a network of gas stations and a port in India.

FINANCIAL EXPRESS
READ TO LEA

VIRAT VAIBHAV, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 8, Size:(38.50)cms X (21.23)cms.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बिना देश का विकास संभव नहीं: मोदी

पीएम मोदी ने पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को 20 हजार 700 करोड़ की 46 विकास परियोजनाओं की सौगात दी

वैभव न्यूज ■ बुलंदशहर

प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने जनपद मे बन रहे मैडिकल कालेज समेत 20 हजार करोड से अधिक की परियोजनाओ की सौगात देते हुए कहा कि 22 जनवरी को अयोध्या मे भगवान श्रीराम के दर्शन किये और आज बुलंदशहर मे जनता जनार्दन के दर्शन कर रहा हूं यह मेरे लिये सौभाग्य की बात है। भाजपा सरकार किसानो के हित मे कार्य कर रही है। देश के भाजपा सरकार वाले राज्यो मे भरपूर विकास हो रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बिना देश का विकास संभव नही है।

चोला रोड स्थित पुलिस शूटिंग रेंज मैदान मे बृहस्पतिवार को आयोजित जनसभा मे पहुंचे प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी का मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ,राज्यपाल आनंदी बेन पटेल और उपमुख्य मंत्री ब्रिजेश पाठक ने मोदी को श्रीराम की प्रतिमा भेट कर जोरदार स्वागत किया। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने भारत माता की जय और भगवान श्रीराम के नारो के साथ बुलंदशहर मे बन रहे कल्याण सिंह राजकीय मैडिकल कालेज समेत पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को 20 हजार 700 करोड़ की 46 विकास परियोजनाओं की सौगात देते हुए जनसभा को संबोधित करते कहा कि मोदी को चुनावी बिगुल फूंकने की आवश्यकता नही है मोदी का बिगुल तो जनता फूंकती है मोदी तो हमेशा विकास का बिगुल फूंकते है। मोदी समाज के आखिरी व्यक्ति के कल्याण के लिए बिगुल फूंकते है। मोदी ने रेल लाइन, हाइवे, पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन, पानी, सीवरेज, मेडिकल कॉलेज और आद्योगिक क्षेत्र के प्रोजेक्ट्स का लोकापर्ण करते हुए कहा कि पश्चिमी यूपी के इस क्षेत्र ने देश को कल्याण सिंह जैसा सपूत दिया है। कल्याण सिंह ने रामकाज और राष्ट्रकाज के लिए अपना जीवन समर्पित किया। आज वो जहां भी हैं अयोध्या धाम को देखकर बहुत आनंदित हो रहे होंगे। देश ने कल्याण सिंह और उनके जैसे अनेक लोगों का सपना पूरा किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि राम लला की प्राण प्रतिष्ठता का कार्य संपन्न हो चुका है, अब राष्ट प्रतिष्ठा को नई ऊंचाई देने का समय है। हमारा लक्ष्य वर्ष 2047 तक भारत को विकसित राष्ट बनाना है। विकसित भारत का निर्माण भी यूपी के तेज विकास के बिना संभव नहीं है। मोदी ने डेडीकेटेड फ्रेट कारिडोर पर न्यू खुरजा एवं न्यू रेवाडी स्टेशनो से मालगाडियो को हरी झंडी दिखायी।

सरकार चलाने वालों ने किया शासकों की तरह बर्ताव

प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि आजादी के बाद के दशकों में लंबे समय तक भारत में विकास को केवल कुछ ही क्षेत्रों में सीमित रखा गया। देश का बड़ा हिस्सा विकास से वंचित रहा। इसमें भी देश की सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यह इसलिए हुआ क्योंकि लंबे समय तक यहां सरकार चलाने वालों ने शासकों की तरह बर्ताव किया। जनता को अभाव में रखा, समाज में बंटवारे का रास्ता उन्हें सत्ता पाने का सरल रास्ता लगा।

जेवर एयरपोर्ट बनने से क्षेत्र को मिलेगी नई ताकत और उड़ान

मोदी ने कहा कि 2017 में डबल इंजन की सरकार बनने के बाद से यूपी में पुरानी चुनौतियों से निपटने के साथ ही आर्थिक विकास को नई गति मिली है। भारत में दो बड़े डिफेंस कॉरिडोर पर काम हो रहा है। इनमें से एक पश्चिमी यूपी में बन रहा है। यूपी के हर हिस्से को आधुनिक एक्सप्रेसवे से कनेक्ट किया जा रहा है। भारत का पहला नमो भारत ट्रेन प्रोजेक्ट पश्चिमी यूपी में शुरू हुआ। यूपी के कई शहर मेट्रो सुविधा से जुड़ रहे हैं। यूपी ईस्टर्न और वेर्स्टन डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का हब बन रहा है। जेवर एयरपोर्ट बनने से इस क्षेत्र को नई ताकत और नई उड़ान मिलने वाली है। केंद्र सरकार देश में चार नये औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहर बनाने की तैयारी में है। इसमें से एक शहर ग्रेटर नोएडा में बना है जिसका उद्घाटन करने का आज मुझे अवसर मिला है।

किसानों का हित भाजपा सरकार की सार्वोच्च प्राथमिकता'

नरेन्द्र मोदी मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ को बधाई देते हुए कहा कि उन्होने नये पेराई सत्र के लिए गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ाया है।

DAINIK BHASKAR, Delhi, 26.1.2024
Page No. 12, Size:(6.51)cms X (8.68)cms.

ओएनजीसी | क्रूड ऑइल-नेचुरल गैस कंपनी ▪ कब बनी- 1956 ▪ मार्केट कैप- 2.96 लाख करोड़ रु.

महारत्न ओएनजीसी : नेट प्रॉफिट में देश की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी कंपनी है

सारी दुनिया जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता खत्म करना चाहती है। लेकिन हकीकत ये है कि क्रूड ऑइल जैसा ईंधन अभी भी दुनिया की इकोनॉमी और पॉलिटिक्स को नियंत्रित करता है। क्रूड ऑइल यानी कच्चा तेल, जिसे काला सोना भी कहते हैं। इस मामले में भारत दुनिया पर निर्भर है। हम अपनी जरूरत का तकरीबन 85% क्रूड आयात करते हैं। भारत में क्रूड निकालने का काम ओएनजीसी जैसी कंपनियां करती हैं। पिछले दिनों ओएनजीसी को बंगाल की खाड़ी में महानदी बेसिन पर प्राकृतिक गैस के दो नए भंडार मिले हैं। नेट प्रॉफिट के हिसाब से देश की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी कंपनी ओएनजीसी की क्या है कहानी... इस हफ्ते की ब्रांड स्टोरी में पढ़ते हैं।

ओएनजीसी का शुभंकर- 'सागर सम्राट'

ओएनजीसी ने ड्रिलिंग के लिए साल 1973 में इस ड्रिलिंग रिग का इस्तेमाल शुरू किया। तब से यह कंपनी के लिए लकी साबित हुआ। इसने 1973 में 'मुंबई हाई' जैसे देश के सबसे बड़े तेल के क्षेत्र की खोज की। यह अब तक 125 से ज्यादा तेल के कुएं खोद चुका है। पिछली साल इसे मोबाइल ऑफशोर प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के रूप में बदल दिया गया।

कब बनी ओएनजीसी
एक छोटे-से दफ्तर के रूप में देहरादून से शुरुआत हुई

क्रूड का इतिहास काफी पुराना है। 1859 में पेंसिल्वेनिया के टितुसविले में तेल का पहला कुंआ मिलने के बाद दुनियाभर में इस तरह की खोजें शुरू हो गईं। भारत में असम के डिगबोई में सन् 1890 में सफलतापूर्वक तेल का पहला कुंआ खोदा गया। इसे एआरएंडटी कंपनी ने खोदा था। एआरएंडटी ने 1893 तक दस और कुंओं में ड्रिलिंग की और असम ऑइल कंपनी बनाई। देश आजाद हुआ और तेल की अहमियत पर ध्यान दिया गया। तत्कालीन प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री के. डी. मालवीय के नेतृत्व में भारतीय पेशेवरों का दल ऑइल इंडस्ट्री को समझने के लिए यूरोपीय देशों के दौरे पर गया। 1956 में देहरादून के पटियाला हाउस में 60 कर्मचारियों के साथ ओएनजीसी का पहला दफ्तर शुरू हुआ।

▪ ओएनजीसी को साल 1958 में गुजरात के काम्बे में तेल का पहला भंडार मिला। इसके शुरुआती कर्मचारियों में अधिकांश कलकत्ता से आए जियोलॉजिस्ट और जियोफिजिसिस्ट थे।

कैसे-कैसे बदली कंपनी
67 साल में आयोग से देश की महारत्न कंपनी बनी

साल 1955 में ऑइल एंड नेचरल गैस डायरेक्टोरेट (ओएनजीडी) की शुरुआत हुई। तब यह प्राकृतिक संसाधन एवं वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मंत्रालय के तहत आता था। फिर साल 1957 में इसे आयोग का दर्जा दिया गया। नाम हुआ ओएनजीसी। साल 1959 में संसद ने एक्ट पारित करके वैधानिक दर्जा दिया। साल 1994 में इसे निगम में बदल दिया गया और 1997 में यह नवरत्न कंपनी बन गई। केंद्र सरकार ने इसे 2010 में महारत्न कंपनी का दर्जा दिया। किसी भी कंपनी को महारत्न बनने के लिए इसका पिछले तीन साल का सालाना विशुद्ध मुनाफा 5 हजार करोड़ रु. से ज्यादा का होना चाहिए। साल 2023 में सरकार ने ओएनजीसी की सब्सिडरी ओएनजीसी-विदेश को नवरत्न कंपनी का दर्जा दिया।

▪ वित्त वर्ष 2023 में ओएनजीसी ने 6.84 लाख करोड़ रु. की कमाई की। इसे 38,828 करोड़ रु. का मुनाफा हुआ। मनी कंट्रोल के मुताबिक यह देश की तीसरी सबसे ज्यादा मुनाफे वाली कंपनी है।

क्या करती है ओएनजीसी
देश के महत्वपूर्ण नौ में से आठ ऑइल बेसिन ओएनजीसी ने खोजे

भारत के घरेलू उत्पादन में सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा ओएनजीसी का है। यह देश की सबसे बड़ी क्रूड ऑइल और नेचरल गैस कंपनी है। ओएनजीसी, देश में मौजूद तेल और गैस के भंडार में से खनन करके क्रूड निकालता है और इसे बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल जैसी कंपनियों को बेच देता है। फिर ये कंपनियां इस क्रूड से पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन, नेफ्था और एलपीजी तैयार करती हैं। देश में ऑइल बेसिन को तीन श्रेणियों में बांटा है। इनमें कैटेगरी वन के बेसिन में तेल रिजर्व है और वहां उत्पादन चालू है। देश के महत्वपूर्ण नौ ऑइल बेसिन में से 8 को ओएनजीसी ने खोजा है, इनमें काम्बे (गुजरात), असम, राजस्थान, मुंबई ऑफशोर, कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन, कावेरी बेसिन, बंगाल बेसिन और विंध्य बेसिन शामिल हैं।

▪ ओएनजीसी, अपनी सब्सिडरी कंपनी हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम के जरिए तेल शोधन का काम भी करती है। इसके अलावा कंपनी पाइपलाइन, पावर, सर्विसेस, एलएनजी के बिजनेस में भी है।

ओएनजीसी-विदेश के 15 देशों में 32 प्रोजेक्ट, म्यांमार में सर्वाधिक 6 प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे

27 हजार से ज्यादा लोग काम करते हैं ओएनजीसी में दुनियाभर में

71% योगदान ओएनजीसी का है भारत के कुल घरेलू कच्चे तेल उत्पादन में

80% आयात करना पड़ता है भारत को अपनी जरूरत का क्रूड ऑइल

15 देशों में संचालन है ओएनजीसी विदेश का, यह मूल कंपनी की सब्सिडरी है

38,828 करोड़ रुपए मुनाफा रहा वित्त वर्ष 2023 में

570 से ज्यादा तेल और गैस के भंडार खोज चुकी है

स्रोत : ongcindia.com और डिजिटल मीडिया वेबसाइट्स