

# RIL to move Dubai crude oil team back to India by year-end

**REUTERS**

New Delhi, 25 October

Reliance Industries, operator of the world's biggest refining complex, is restructuring its trading operations, including moving most of its Dubai crude oil trading team back to Mumbai, two sources said.

The relocation of its crude trading team by the end of this year comes after the firm secured long-term oil supplies from Russia, reducing the need to buy spot cargoes, said one of the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity as the information was private.

"Now Reliance has a crude import deal with Russia. It also has evergreen kind of crude import deals with major producers in the Middle East, so there is no need to incur extra cost for keeping the staff there," the source said.

Reliance did not respond to *Reuters'*

email seeking comments.

In 2021, the company announced the opening of an office in UAE to trade oil and refined fuels including petrochemicals.

A year later, Reliance moved its crude trading team to Dubai as the city became the hub for Russian oil trade after the invasion of Ukraine by Moscow.

Reliance's two sophisticated refineries at its Jamnagar complex can process nearly 1.4 million barrels of oil daily. The private refiner is capable of processing some of the toughest heavy crude grade, sold at discounts which improves its profit margins.

Reliance currently has about 20 crude traders in the Dubai office, the sources said.

"Barring 3-4 crude traders all will be (moved) back to Mumbai," the second source said, adding that the remaining traders will eventually return to Reliance's headquarters.



**KEY OBJECTIVE** To prepare operating model to make India 'energy-independent' by 2047

# Oil Min Plans to Recast Itself to Realise its Strategic Vision

Sanjeev Choudhary

**New Delhi:** The petroleum ministry is aiming to restructure and reform itself to enhance its effectiveness as a policymaker for addressing future challenges in the energy sector.

It has sought to appoint a consultant with a wide-ranging mandate to help in "formulating and implementing strategic initiatives and a comprehensive restructuring plan."

"The goal is to equip the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) to fulfill its strategic vision and achieve its mandate," the ministry said in a tender document, seeking for a consultant who is expected to identify "key strategic streams for next two decades aimed at 2047." India is aiming to become energy-independent by 2047. The consultant will have to "envison possible future role to be played by MoPNG based on current and evolving responsibilities and recommend an operating model for the to-be or-



**Led by union minister Hardeep Singh Puri, the ministry has sought that the consultant study agencies in at least 3 developed and developing nations**

ganisation including designing the process maps and metrics, workflow and service levels, re-engineering internal and external stakeholder interface, designing optimum organisation structure," the document read.

Led by union minister Hardeep Singh Puri, the ministry is presently organised along functions such as exploration, refining, marketing, gas, and international cooperation. It oversees several state-run companies with the overall objective of managing the

country's oil and gas sector and ensuring energy security.

"Delivering and expanding this mandate is challenging for MoPNG as it calls for driving strategic initiatives against rapidly evolving focus areas with new ways of working," it said.

The petroleum ministry's record has been mixed in the past decade. While India has made rapid strides on ethanol use in transportation, the goals of cutting oil and gas imports by 10%, boosting oil output, attracting fo-

reign investors in domestic exploration, and raising the share of natural gas in domestic energy use have not progressed as much as expected.

As per the document, the consultant will have to prepare a roadmap after studying energy ministries and agencies in at least three developed and developing countries. The consultant will also have to "assess current knowledge capacities in the ministry and identify specific skill gaps of re-skilling/induction training in the context of an evolving energy landscape and prepare a roadmap for capacity building".

"The future of oil and gas in India will involve much more and much faster exploration & production, much more use of gas, many more sources of oil and gas with the long haul of primary energy (crude & gas) and scale-up of refining and strategic storage," the ministry said. "It will also entail overall energy demand management as well as capability build for dealing with competition in downstream (sector)."



# Lower refining, marketing margins pull down HPCL's PAT in Q2

**Our Bureau**  
New Delhi

State-run Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) on Friday reported that its consolidated net profit tanked by almost 98 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) to ₹143 crore for Q2FY25 due to lower refining and marketing margins.

On a sequential basis, the net profit of the oil marketing company (OMC) was down by 78 per cent.

HPCL's consolidated total income during the July-September quarter this fiscal year stood at around ₹1.09 lakh crore compared to ₹1.22 lakh crore in Q1 FY25 and ₹1.03 lakh crore in Q2 FY24.

"The primary reasons for lower PAT are suppressed marketing margins on select petroleum products, reduced refining margins due to lower cracks and falling international crude and product prices," HPCL said.

Average Gross Refining Margins (GRMs) for Q2FY25 were \$3.12 per barrel (\$13.33 per barrel in Q2FY24 and \$5.03 per barrel in Q1 FY25).

The reduction in GRMs is in line with the trend of international benchmark product cracks, the OMC added.

Its consolidated total expenses stood at ₹1.08 lakh crore in Q2FY25 compared to ₹1.21 lakh crore in Q1 FY25 and ₹96,267 crore in Q2 FY24.

HPCL's acting CMD Rajneesh Narang, in an investor call, said the OMC recorded

## Q2 earnings report (in ₹ cr)

	Q2 FY24	Q1 FY25	Q2 FY25
Total income	1,03,010.71	1,21,488.56	1,08,773.93
Total expenses	96,266.66	1,21,071.57	1,08,033.72
Net profit	5,826.96	633.94	142.67

Consolidated Source: Company

a ₹2,057 crore under-recovery on selling domestic LPG at government rates.

The company also booked an inventory loss of ₹1,400 crore as international oil prices fell by about \$5 per barrel during Q2 FY25. This compared to an inventory gain of ₹900 crore on refining business in July-September 2023, added Narang, who also holds the charge of Director (Finance).

### OPERATIONAL METRICS

During the period April-September 2024, HPCL refineries recorded highest ever crude throughput of 12.06 million tonne (MT), operating at 103.7 per cent of the installed capacity, registering an increase of 8.2 per cent y-o-y over the throughput of 11.15 MT a year-ago.

During Q2 FY25, the refineries recorded crude throughput of 6.30 MT (operating close to 107.7 per cent of the installed capacity) registering an increase of 9.6 per cent y-o-y over the throughput of 5.75 MT during Q2 FY24.

Widening the company's crude basket, HPCL procured two new grades of crude (Jubilee and Pazflor) for the first time.

During the period April-September 2024, HPCL recorded sales volume of 24.25

MT (including exports) registering a growth of 7.3 per cent y-o-y.

The company recorded sales volume of 11.62 MT (including exports) during Q2 FY25 registering a growth of 8.2 per cent y-o-y.

On the domestic front, HPCL achieved sales volume growth of 5.6 per cent during the quarter as against PSU Industry growth of 1.8 per cent.

HPCL also recorded a market share gain of 0.78 per cent amongst PSU oil companies during the quarter.

During Q2FY25, sales of motor fuels stood at 6.8 MT, registering a growth of 4.5 per cent y-o-y.

And in case of LPG, the company achieved a sales volume of 2.25 MT, which is a growth of 5.9 per cent y-o-y.

The aviation business of the company recorded a growth of 19.6 per cent y-o-y with sales volume touching 2,50,000 tonnes. HPCL's lubricants segment sales volume was 1,68,000 tonnes during the quarter, a growth of 5 per cent y-o-y.

During Q2FY25, the company recorded its highest-ever petrochemical sales of 30,400 tonnes.

HPCL also recorded a pipeline throughput of 6.53 MT, a growth of 6.5 per cent y-o-y.

# Low gross refining margin drags BPCL's Q2 profit

A tough quarter

(in ₹ cr)

	Q2 FY25	Q1 FY25	Q2 FY24
Total income	1,18,646.20	1,28,676.88	1,17,332.95
Total expenses	1,16,133	1,25,054.86	1,06,512.29
Net profit consolidated	2,297.23	2,841.55	8,243.55

Source: Company

## Our Bureau

New Delhi

State-run Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPCL) on Friday reported a 73 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) drop in its consolidated net profit at ₹2,297.23 crore in Q2 FY25 on account of lower refining and marketing margins.

On a sequential basis, the oil marketing company's (OMC) net profit was down by 19 per cent. Consolidated EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortisation) tanked by more than 58 per cent y-o-y to ₹5,795 crore.

## EARNINGS REPORT

The OMC posted a consolidated total income of ₹1.19 lakh crore in Q2FY25, compared to ₹1.29 lakh crore in Q1 FY25 and ₹1.17 lakh crore in Q2 FY24. Average Gross Refining Margin (GRM) for April-September 2024 stood at \$6.12 per bar-

rel against \$15.42 a barrel in the corresponding comparative period. BPCL's consolidated total expenses stood at ₹1.16 lakh crore in Q2FY25, against ₹1.25 lakh crore in Q1FY25 and ₹1.07 lakh crore in Q2 FY24.

The OMC also said that its Board has decided not to pursue raising of capital through Rights Issue owing to improved internal generation of funds and also the communication received from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoPNG) regarding non allocation of funds for capital support to OMCs in the budget FY25 and hence Government of India's non participation in the issue.

The market sales for the July-September 2024 increased to 12.39 million tonnes (MT) in comparison to 12.19 MT in Q2FY24. Sales grew by 1.64 per cent y-o-y. The throughput was 10.28 MT against 9.35 MT a year-ago.

BPCL added 541 new fuel stations in H1 FY25, taking their network strength to 22,380. It also added 7 new distributors, taking the LPG distributor network strength to 6,256, while the customer base increased to 9.52 crore. BPCL commissioned 91 CNG stations in H1 FY25 taking the total CNG stations to 2,120.

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# India, Germany sign MoUs on green hydrogen, tech & trade

**TRADE BOOST.** EU, India free trade agreement could happen soon: German Chancellor

**Our Bureau**  
New Delhi

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday met German Chancellor Olaf Scholz and discussed a wide range of issues focused on bolstering bilateral strategic ties. Modi welcomed Scholz for a one-on-one meeting at his official residence here and is learnt to have exchanged views on areas such as defence, trade and clean energy.

Speaking at the Asia-Pacific Conference of German Business, Olaf Scholz said, "We must avoid one-sided dependencies, particularly in areas of strategic importance – critical raw materials and certain technologies, for instance."

"India is becoming a prime centre of diversification and de-risking and is emerging as a hub of global trade and manufacturing. Given this scenario, now is the most opportune time for



**FRIENDLY TIES.** Prime Minister Narendra Modi with German Chancellor Olaf Scholz at a meeting in New Delhi

you to make in India, and make for the world," Modi said after both the leaders opened the Asia-Pacific Conference of German Business.

#### **GERMAN DELEGATION**

The German Chancellor, who is here on a three-day official visit with a large delegation of his ministerial colleagues and industry representatives, also stated that the free trade agree-

ment between the European Union and India, which he has been pushing for, "could happen in months rather than years."

Hailing that German cabinet has released "Focus on India" document, Modi stated that the two of the world's leading economies, together, can become a force for global good.

The Prime Minister took note of what he said the trust

Germany has expressed in the skilled workforce of India as the European nation has decided to increase the number of visas for skilled Indians from 20,000 to 90,000 per year.

#### **PACTS SIGNED**

The two countries signed several treaties, agreements and documents including on Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) in Criminal Matters, Agreement on the Exchange and Mutual Protection of Classified Information, Indo-German Green Hydrogen Road Map, Road Map on Innovation and Technology, and Joint Declaration of Intent for Joint Cooperation in Research and Development on Advanced Materials. Modi and Scholz also co-chaired the seventh round of India-Germany Inter-Governmental Consultations. Both leaders appreciated the renewed momentum in bilateral engagement.

# Challans for 260K vehicles without PUC certificates

**Alok K N Mishra**

htreporters@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** As the city grapples with air pollution, the transport department and Delhi Police have issued challans to around 262,000 vehicles plying without the mandatory pollution under control (PUC) certificates this year till October 21. The number was 166,000 throughout the year in 2023 and around 202,000 in 2022, according to data from the Delhi Disaster Management Authority, also accessed by HT.

Section 190(2) of the Motor Vehicles Act makes it mandatory for vehicles to have PUC certificates.

The owner of a vehicle plying without a valid PUC certificate can be prosecuted and imprisoned for up to three months, or fined up to ₹10,000, or both.

In the first three weeks of October, as many as 40,500 vehicles have been fined for not having a PUC certificate, 25,000 fines were issued in September, and 16,360 in August.

"The crackdown against the vehicles without PUC has been intensified with several teams of the transport department and traffic police personnel randomly checking vehicles



It is the time to plan implementation of remote sensing measurement for more efficient screening of polluting vehicles and their removal from the fleet

**ANUMITA ROYCHOWDHURY,**

Environment expert

and issuing challans," a transport department official said, adding that the teams are positioned at locations which witness high movement of vehicles. A few teams are also checking vehicles which turn up at petrol pumps for refilling.

Anumita Roychowdhury, executive director (research and advocacy) at Centre for Science and Environment, said, "Pollution under control compliance needs to be 100% in any case. But it is also very important to audit PUC centres to ensure machines are properly calibrated and credible authen-

tic tests are being conducted. It is also the time to plan implementation of remote sensing measurement for more efficient screening of polluting vehicles and their removal from the fleet. That can help to reduce gross vehicular pollution."

There are around 945 PUC centres in Delhi, including around 600 at petrol pumps. For pollution testing, the PUC centres charge ₹80 for petrol, CNG, or LPG (including biofuel) two and three-wheelers; ₹110 for petrol, CNG, or LPG (including biofuel) four-wheelers and above categories and ₹140 for diesel-powered vehicles.

Bibek Banerjee, general secretary of Delhi Petrol Dealers Association, said that due to the checks during pollution season, the PUC centres witness a rush of vehicles getting their tailpipe emissions checked.

The total number of motor vehicles on road in the Capital as on March 31, 2023 was 79.45 lakh. Delhi government has banned diesel vehicles older than 10 years and petrol vehicles older than 15 years.

Further, 6,259,214 vehicles have been deregistered till 2022-23 by the government.



# BPCL profit down 72% on higher costs, weak margins

**AMRITHA PILLAY**

Mumbai, 25 October

State-run Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPCL) reported a 72 per cent slump in its net profit for the second quarter of the current financial year (Q2FY25) over higher expenses and weak refining margins.

For the quarter under review, BPCL's consolidated net profit was ₹2,297.2 crore, down from ₹8,243.6 crore a year ago. The state-run oil marketing company's (OMC's) revenue was almost flat at ₹1.02 trillion against ₹1.03 trillion a year ago.

In a separate disclosure to BSE, the firm said that its board has decided not to pursue the earlier shared plans for fund raising through a Rights Issue. The change in plans, the company said, was owing to "improved internal generation of funds and also the communication received from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas regarding non allocation of funds for capital support of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the budget 2024-25 and hence Government of India's non participation in the issue." The company was earlier seeking to raise funds of up to ₹18,000 crore through a rights issue.

## SHARP SLIP

BPCL consolidated figures in ₹ crore

	Revenue	Net Profit
Q2FY25	102,785.3	2,297.2
Q-o-Q chg	-9.1%	-19.2%
Y-o-Y chg	-0.3%	-72.1%

Source: Company  
Compiled by BS Research Bureau

Expenses, in the same period, rose nine per cent to ₹1.16 trillion. For the first half of FY25, the company reported average gross refining margins (GRMs) of \$6.12 per barrel, lower from \$15.42 per barrel a year ago, before factoring the impact of Special Additional Excise Duty and Road & Infrastructure Cess, levied July 2022 onwards.

BPCL also missed Street estimates, as in a Bloomberg poll, five analysts estimated a revenue of ₹1.07 trillion and seven analysts estimated an income adjusted of ₹3834 crore. Sequentially, BPCL's net profit fell 19.2 per cent and revenue dipped nine per cent.

BPCL said, as of September 30, 2024, it had a cumulative net negative buffer of ₹4,119.72 crore and accordingly the revenue from the sale of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) was reduced by this amount.



# BPCL Profit Drops 72% to ₹2,397 cr in Q2

**Our Bureau**

**New Delhi:** Bharat Petroleum Corp (BPCL) reported a 72% year-on-year decline in profit at ₹2,397 crore for the July-September quarter on weak refining margins. Shares of BPCL fell nearly 5% to ₹305.9 apiece Friday when the benchmark BSE Sensex fell 0.8%.

The company's revenue from operations grew 1% to ₹1,17,952 crore and it reported a gross refining margin of \$6.1 per barrel for the April-September period compared to \$15.4 in the year-earlier period. HPCL's operating margin declined to 4.61% in the second quarter as compared to 11.73% in the year-ago period.

Refining margins have sharply shrunk as there is an oversupply of fuels in the global market while Chinese demand remains weak.

A pump price freeze in the domestic market, however, has ensured supernormal marketing margins on the sale of petrol and diesel.

BPCL's sales volume increased in the July-September quarter to 12.39 million metric tonnes (MMT) from 12.19 MMT in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.



# BPCL Q2 net slides 72% to ₹2,397 crore

**The Hindu Bureau**  
MUMBAI

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) second-quarter net profit plunged 72% year-on-year to ₹2,397.23 crore on account of weak refining margins.

Gross Refining Margin (GRM) stood at \$4.41 a barrel compared with \$18.49 a barrel a year earlier.

Revenue for the quarter ended September 30 grew a tad to ₹1,17,951.69 crore from ₹1,16,594.25 crore. The firm's debt-equity ratio as of September 30 was 0.28, compared with 0.32



last year. Sales rose by a marginal 1.64% to 12.39 MMT from 12.19 MMT a year earlier.

For the July-September quarter, BPCL's throughput was almost 10% higher at 10.28 MMT, compared with 9.35 MMT in the same quarter last year.

# AQI: Adaptable, Quick-Acting Ideas

*Tackle air pollution via effective measures like big subsidies on LPG, per-acre financial help for stubble management, incentives for small factories to switch to clean fuel*

**Chandra Bhushan**



We know we're losing the battle against air pollution, yet we persist with the same corrective measures, hoping for different results. The Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) serves as a good example. GRAP protocols are triggered when the Air Quality Index (AQI) reaches "poor" category. However, most measures within GRAP involve actions that should be standard practice year-round, regardless of air quality.

Effective waste management, prohibiting open burning, enforcing pollution laws, managing traffic, and suppressing dust on roads and construction sites should all be routine. Unfortunately, we only start implementing these measures when pollution reaches toxic levels.

Besides, these interventions barely make a dent in AQI. Data shows that reductions in pollution during the winter months are more due to rainfall and wind speed changes than the effectiveness of GRAP measures. So, what are we missing? What big actions could genuinely reduce pollution levels?

This writer has discussed in the past the need for a regional action plan and addressing the root causes of air pollution – such as widespread use of biomass and coal, as well as dust from land degradation. But there are also several high-impact strategies that must be implemented to improve air quality within the next five years.

**PM Ujjwala 3.0** | Our study shows that Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been the most impactful air pollution intervention in the last decade. Expanding access to clean cooking fuel across Delhi-NCR could reduce PM2.5 levels by 25%. Achieving this will require a new PM Ujjwala Yojana to transition households to LPG or electricity for cooking.

Research indicates a 75% subsidy is necessary to enable exclusive LPG use in low-income households, requiring around ₹5,000-6,000 per household annually. In Delhi-NCR, this initiative would cost around ₹6,000-7,000cr per year, a fraction of the healthcare costs associated with air pollution-related diseases.

This will be a profoundly pro-poor and pro-women initiative, especially considering that nearly 6L Indians, primarily women, die prematurely due to indoor air pollution each year.

**Clean heating fuel** | Across India, over 90% of households rely on biomass and solid fuels to heat their homes during winter, contributing to pollution spikes

in Dec and Jan. One of China's pivotal air quality initiatives was a national clean heating fuel policy. While developing a similar long-term plan is essential, in the short term, Delhi govt could ensure that only electricity is used for winter heating and enforce a strict ban on open burning. This will yield swift improvements in Delhi's air quality.

penalties, such as fine and exclusion from govt schemes for those who continue to burn it. This scheme would cost approx ₹2,500cr annually.

**Energy transition in industry** | Industry and power plants account for roughly one-third of annual PM2.5 emissions in Delhi-NCR. Reducing these will require tech upgrades and stricter enforcement. A scheme encouraging MSMEs to adopt cleaner fuel sources, especially electric boilers and furnaces, could significantly curb emissions.

For larger industries, stringent pollution norms and enforcement are essential. Shutting down older thermal power plants and enforcing the 2015 standards, which have yet to be fully implemented, will also be critical.

**Transition to EVs** | Scaling up use of EVs is crucial. Initially, the focus should be on transitioning two- and three-wheelers, as well as buses, since they are already economically viable.

Aiming for 100% electrification of new two- and three-wheeler sales by 2030 and converting all new buses to electric by 2025 in Delhi-NCR, would significantly lower emissions. Additionally, setting a 30-50% electrification target for cars and other vehicles will help accelerate the transition to cleaner transport.

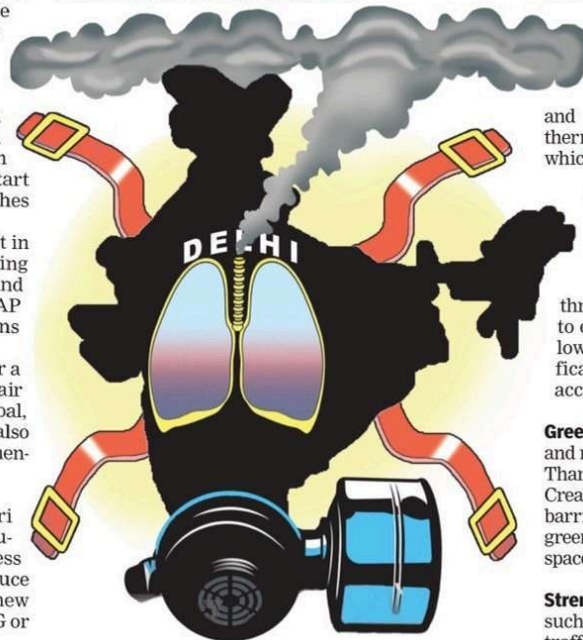
**Green belt development** | Dust pollution from within Delhi and neighbouring areas, coupled with seasonal dust from Thar Desert, has a substantial impact on air quality. Creating a green belt around Delhi would serve as a natural barrier against incoming dust. Additionally, increasing green cover within the city, including roadside and open space greening, is essential to control local dust pollution.

**Strengthen municipalities** | Local sources of pollution – such as dust from roads and construction, open burning, traffic congestion, and inadequate waste management – are best controlled by municipalities. Municipalities must be held accountable for addressing these issues year-round. Strengthening National Clean Air Programme to support municipal efforts will be key to achieving sustainable air quality improvements.

We can reduce air pollution by as much as 50-60% in the next five years if we implement these measures. However, this will not be easy. We need to work with millions of households, farmers, and vehicle owners and hundreds of thousands of industries to make it happen.

There are no quick fixes to improving air quality. Only systemic changes involving all stakeholders will allow Delhi's residents to breathe easy.

*The writer is an environmentalist*



**Package to end stubble burning** | Curbing stubble burning would reduce the occurrence of severe and hazardous air pollution days in winter months. For this, both short- and long-term strategies are needed. In the long term, agriculture in Punjab, Haryana, and parts of UP must transition from intensive rice-wheat farming to a diversified crop system.

In the short term, tech and incentives can play a key role. The simplest tech solution is to modify or mandate combine harvesters that cut closer to the ground like manual harvesting, leaving minimal stubble.

Additionally, an incentive of ₹1,000 per acre – similar to what Haryana govt provides – could encourage farmers to manage stubble sustainably, coupled with





**Petronet LNG Ltd shares unaudited results for the recent quarter**

During the quarter ended September 30 (current quarter), Dahej terminal processed 225 TBTU of LNG as against 210 TBTU during the corresponding quarter ended September 30, 2023 and 248 TBTU during the previous quarter ended June 30, 2024. The overall LNG volume processed by the Company in the current quarter was 239 TBTU.



## एचपीसीएल का नैट प्रॉफिट 97.5 प्रतिशत घटा

नई दिल्ली (प.स.): सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लि. (एच.पी.सी.एल.) का एकीकृत शुद्ध लाभ चालू वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की दूसरी तिमाही में 97.5 प्रतिशत लुढ़क कर 142.67 करोड़ रुपए रहा। कंपनी का रिफाइनरी और विपणन मार्जिन घटने से लाभ कम हुआ है।

एच.पी.सी.एल. ने कहा कि उसे पिछले वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की दूसरी तिमाही में 5,826.96 करोड़ रुपए का लाभ हुआ था। तिमाही आधार पर भी कंपनी का शुद्ध लाभ घटा है। कंपनी को 633.94 करोड़ रुपए का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ था। रिफाइनरी समेत ईंधन खुदरा कारोबार से समीक्षाधीन अवधि में कर-पूर्व आय घटकर 1,285.96 करोड़ रुपए रह गई।



## ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन वृद्धि में भारत आगे

नितिन कुमार  
नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर

वित्त वर्ष 2023 में विश्व की प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भारत के कुल ग्रीनहाउस गैस (जीएसजी) उत्सर्जन में सबसे तेज वृद्धि हुई है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम (यूएनईपी) की उत्सर्जन अंतर रिपोर्ट 2024 के मुताबिक भारत का ग्रीन हाउस गैस उत्सर्जन बढ़कर 6.1 प्रतिशत हो गया है, जो चीन के 5.2 प्रतिशत के नजदीक है। इसके विपरीत यूरोपीय संघ (ईयू) और अमेरिका दोनों में जीएसजी उत्सर्जन घटकर क्रमशः 7.5 प्रतिशत और 1.4 प्रतिशत रहा है।

भारत में उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि के बावजूद 2023 में जीएसजी उत्सर्जन तुलनात्मक रूप से 4,140 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन कार्बन डाई ऑक्साइड समतुल्य (एमटीसीओ<sub>2</sub>ई) के कम स्तर पर रहा, जो चीन में 16,000 और अमेरिका में 5,970 एमटीसीओ<sub>2</sub>ई है।

## बीपीसीएल का दूसरी तिमाही में शुद्ध लाभ 72 प्रतिशत घटा

वैभव न्यूज ■ नई दिल्ली

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनी बीपीसीएल के सितंबर तिमाही के शुद्ध लाभ में 72 प्रतिशत की भारी गिरावट दर्ज की गई है। रिफ़ाइनरी और विपणन मार्जिन घटने कंपनी लाभ कम हुआ है। भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) ने शुक्रवार को शेयर बाजारों को जुलाई-सितंबर, 2024 के वित्तीय नतीजों की सूचना दी। बीपीसीएल ने चालू वित्त वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही में 2,297.23 करोड़ रुपए का एकीकृत शुद्ध लाभ दर्ज किया है जबकि एक साल पहले यह 8,243.55 करोड़ रुपए था। अप्रैल-जून की तिमाही के मुकाबले भी बीपीसीएल का शुद्ध लाभ कम हुआ है। जून तिमाही में इसका शुद्ध लाभ 2,841.55 करोड़ रुपए था। चालू वित्त वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही में कंपनी का परिचालन राजस्व 1.17 लाख करोड़ रुपए के



साथ लगभग अपरिवर्तित रहा। एक साल पहले की समान अवधि में यह 1.16 लाख करोड़ रुपए था। बीपीसीएल के अलावा सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली ईंधन खुदरा विक्रेताओं - इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) ने पिछले साल लागत घटने के बावजूद पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों को स्थिर रखकर काफी मुनाफ़ा कमाया था। हालांकि आम चुनावों की घोषणा से ठीक पहले पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में दो-दो रुपए प्रति लीटर की कटौती के साथ मूल्य स्थिर रखने से होने वाला लाभ खत्म हो गया।



## बीपीसीएल-एचपीसीएल के लाभ में बड़ी गिरावट

नई दिल्ली, प्रेद्र: चालू वित्त वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही (जुलाई-सितंबर 2024) के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल वितरण कंपनियों के लाभ में बड़ी गिरावट रही है। कंपनियों ने इसके लिए रिफ़ाइनरी मार्जिन में गिरावट और विपणन मार्जिन में आई कमी को जिम्मेदार बताया है।

भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) को जुलाई-सितंबर 2024 के दौरान 2,297.23 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ है। यह पिछले वर्ष की समान अवधि के 8,243.55 करोड़ रुपये से 72 प्रतिशत कम है। बीती तिमाही में कंपनी का संचालन राजस्व 1.17 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा है, जो पिछले वर्ष समान अवधि में 1.16 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) का शुद्ध लाभ जुलाई-सितंबर 2024 के दौरान 97.8 प्रतिशत घटकर 142.67 करोड़ रुपये रहा है। पिछले वर्ष समान अवधि में 5,826.96 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ हुआ था।