

Boeing, HPCL join hands for sustainable aviation fuel ecosystem



OUR CORRESPONDENT

MUMBAI: US-based aircraft maker Boeing on Friday said it has partnered with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) for a sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) ecosystem in the country.

As part of this partnership, the two companies will explore opportunities to scale SAF production in the domestic market, support the certification of domestically produced SAF, and advocate for policies to develop a robust SAF ecosystem in the country, Boeing said in a statement.

According to global airlines body International Air Transport Association (IATA), India

has the potential to be a key producer of SAF by utilising its ethanol supplies and availability of lipids feedstocks like non-edible industrial oils. IATA represents around 340 airlines, including Indian carriers that account for more than 80 per cent of the global air traffic. With decarbonisation in focus, efforts are being made to reduce emissions and over the years, Indian carriers have operated some flights with a blend of SAF and traditional aviation turbine fuel. HPCL, according to the statement, is actively working to commercialise SAF with a strong emphasis on its development and production.

One of these initiatives is the HP Green R&D Centre, which has pioneered and patented its proprietary Trijet technology for converting used cooking oil into SAF, it stated.

Through research and innovation, HPCL continues to drive advancements in sustainable energy solutions, playing a pivotal role in the global transition toward a more sustainable aviation industry, according to the statement.

Boeing said it will also collaborate with HPCL to implement sustainability standards and practices across the entire SAF supply chain, explore opportunities for training programmes, and share leading practices with SAF.

CORPORATE KALEIDOSCOPE



At India Energy Week 2025, the State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR), Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd (MRPL), and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC) signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to explore strategic opportunities in the energy sector on February 12, 2025. The MoU outlines collaboration in key areas, including the supply of crude oil and liquefied natural gas (LNG), the sale and supply of petroleum products, exploring trading opportunities, and capacity building through knowledge exchange.

Crude oil and LNG imports from US set to expand by as much as 67%

Rishi Ranjan Kala

New Delhi

The meeting between US President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, which is expected to boost cargoes of US oil and gas by up to 67 per cent, broadens avenues for importing liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri has indicated that oil and gas purchases from the US can grow to \$25 billion annually from around \$15 billion last year.

Analysts and industry executives too indicate higher US LNG volumes coming to India. Besides, crude oil purchases would also increase. The US is the fifth largest crude supplier to India, which accounted for 10.3 per cent of global imports in 2023.

India generally buys light sweet crude and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) from the US. However, growth in imports would be subject to factors such as type of crude oil, discounts and freight.

A top government official said the partnership underscores three key words — affordability, reliability and stability.

The joint statement is-



CRUDE FACTS. The US supplies between 2.5% and 3.5% of India's crude oil needs, most of which is light and sweet crude REUTERS

sued by both countries underscored the “importance of US-India collaboration to ensure energy affordability, reliability and availability and stable energy markets”.

LNG GETS A BOOST

Oil Minister HS Puri at the concluding ceremony of the India Energy Week (IEW) 2025 on Friday said, “We have a substantive energy relationship with the US especially on natural gas. I see definitely those quantities being increased.”

Ashwin Jacob, Partner and Energy, Resources & Industrial Industry Leader at Deloitte India, pointed out that international gas market dynamics are slightly different from oil, and the US has emerged as the predominant LNG exporter in recent

times, thanks to the fact that it produces a large quantity of ‘associated gas’, which it exports at very competitive commercial terms.

“Given India’s thrust towards increasing gas in its energy basket, the commitment from both countries to grow US gas exports to India will be good for ensuring energy security,” he added.

MORE CRUDE

The US already supplies between 2.5-3.5 per cent of India’s crude oil needs, most of which is light and sweet, which suits India’s need to continue producing diesel and gasoline in high volumes. Therefore, the news of both countries striving to make the US a leading supplier of crude oil to India is great news, said Jacob.

ICRA’s Vice President & Co-Group Head (Corporate Ratings) Prashant Vasisht pointed out that Indian refiners would procure oil from the US mostly based on supply being economically competitive with other sources. On higher logistics costs, he explained: “India has procured from the US and the economics of each type of oil is compared including yields, freight, working capital blockage etc. So, it is not a given that more distant oil will be pricier as we procure from Brazil, etc and demand of oil dictates prices”.

Indian refiners are sophisticated buyers of crude and have always considered options that provide best refining margins while ensuring supply security, Jacob said.

“As a result, Indian refiners have looked at Russia to access discounted crudes over the last 2-3 years besides the Middle East, which is the origin of approximately half of India’s crude needs. The availability of more volumes of US crude oil will ensure that other global crude suppliers (including Russian ones) to India continue to remain price competitive, which will be good for India’s energy import bill,” he added.

\$1.73B KG BASIN GAS DISPUTE

Delhi HC Accepts Govt Plea Against Reliance

Division bench sets aside a 2018 international arbitral tribunal ruling backing RIL in dispute involving ONGC

Indu Bhan

New Delhi: A division bench of the Delhi High Court on Friday set aside a 2018 international arbitral tribunal's ruling that backed Mukesh Ambani-led Reliance Industries (RIL) in a \$1.73 billion dispute over gas migration from adjoining fields operated by state-owned ONGC in the Krishna Godavari-D6 gas block.

The division bench comprising justices Rekha Palli and Saurabh Banerjee also overturned its single judge's May 2023 decision that upheld the arbitration award of July 24, 2018, and rejected the government's plea accusing RIL and its foreign partners—UK-based BP and Niko Resources of Canada—of committing an “insidious fraud” and “unjust enrichment of over \$1.729 billion” by siphoning gas from deposits they had no

right to exploit.

“We are setting aside the impugned order of May 9, 2023, passed by the single judge and the arbitral award passed by the arbitral tribunal on July 24, 2018, being contrary to the settled position of law along with pending applications,” the Justice Palli's bench said, while pronouncing its judgment.

“We have found ‘patent illegality’ on the face of the arbitral award worthy of interference by us... we have no alternative but to set aside the impugned order passed by the single judge along with the arbitral award,” the judgment stated.

Single judge had in May 2023 rejected Centre's stand, upheld arbitral award favouring RIL-led consortium

Challenging the single judge's May order that refused to interfere with the majority arbitral award, the government had told the division bench that “the award strikes at the heart of the public policy and has given a premium to a contractor that has amassed vast wealth by committing an insidious fraud as well as criminal offence...”

The RIL-ONGC Case File ►► 12



The RIL-ONGC Case File

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Attorney General R Venkataramani and senior counsel KK Venugopal, appearing for the government, had accused RIL of “consciously and deliberately” extracting and selling the gas from the adjoining ONGC field surreptitiously. They argued that the Ambani company in 2003 itself knew about connectivity of its block with that of the adjoining ONGC block.

RIL, however, through senior counsel Harish Salve and counsel Sameer Parekh, opposed the government’s appeal, arguing if there was gas on both sides, namely RIL block and ONGC block, then only joint development can be directed. However, the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) had directed that joint development was technically infeasible as the two adjoining blocks were not at a similar stage of development, Parekh argued.

They had contended that the contractor (RIL) was working for the government under the supervision of the DGH. It was in the interest of the government to extract the gas fast and cheaply. If both ONGC and RIL invested, then in fact the cost would incre-

ase to the detriment of the government. The RIL’s extraction, in fact, increased the government’s profit percentage, Salve had told the high court.

The government in November 2016 had raised a demand of \$1.55 billion with interest as well as \$175 million toward revised additional cumulative profit petroleum for disgorgement of unjust enrichment claimed to have been made by RIL, the contractor of KG-DWN-98/3 block in the Krishna-Godavari basin in the Bay of Bengal. It alleged “fraud” and “unjust enrichment” by draining and selling the gas that migrated from the ONGC blocks—Godavari PML and KG-DWN-98/2—that adjoined RIL’s block.

Favouring RIL-led consortium in the gas migration dispute case, a three-member tribunal headed by Singapore-based arbitrator Lawrence Boo had rejected the government’s claim in a 2-1 award in July 2018 and ruled that the production sharing contract didn’t prohibit the contractor from producing and selling gas that migrated into the contract area from a source outside it.

The government appealed against the arbitral award in the HC

in 2018. In May 2023, the single judge ruled in favour of RIL by upholding the arbitral award, after which the government moved the division bench of HC.

The dispute arose in 2013 when state-run ONGC informed the DGH that gas pools in its block were connected to those of RIL’s. However, RIL had then stated that some gas from ONGC’s block “migrated” to its block.

In 2014, ONGC had moved the HC, complaining that the Reliance block and ONGC blocks appeared to be connected, with possible migration of gas between them. The court dismissed the petition, directing US-based consulting agency DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D&M) to examine the issue.

D&M in 2015 said the development of the RIL block will be “capable of depleting the OGIP (original gas in-place) on the KGOS-IG block” as it concluded that “the integrated analyses indicated connectivity and continuity of the reservoirs across the blocks operated by ONGC and RIL.”

In November 2016, the government raised the demand cited above, prompting RIL to invoke international arbitration.

Delhi HC quashes \$1.7-b arbitral award to RIL-led consortium in KG Basin gas migration dispute

Our Bureau

New Delhi

In a setback for Reliance Industries (RIL), BP and Niko Resources, the Delhi High Court on Friday quashed the \$1.7-billion arbitral award in the long-running Krishna Godavari (KG) Basin gas migration dispute case.

The court also supported the Centre's claim that RIL unfairly benefited by extracting gas that may have migrated from state-run ONGC's adjoining blocks.

A Bench of Justices Rekha Palli and Saurabh Banerjee said the order dated May 9, 2023, passed by the single judge (Delhi High Court), and the award passed by the Arbitral Tribunal dated July 24, 2018, being contrary to the settled position of law, are set aside.



The case is regarding gas production at the KG basin, which is operated by an RIL-led consortium with BP Exploration (Alpha) and Canadian firm Niko Resources as 60-30-10 per cent partners. In April 2000, the KG-DWN-98/3 block was awarded to the consortium.

The court said: "In view thereof, in our considered opinion, the view of the learned AT that '... unless such an order is made, the claimant is not prohibited and is permitted to continue its petroleum operations

within its contract area in a situation where the reservoir extends beyond its contract area into another...', is patently erroneous, against the fundamental law of India and against the 'public policy of India', more so, being in breach of the terms of the PSC and being the technical expert and having the know-how, it was the fiduciary duty of the RIL to disclose the D&M 2003 report to the (Union of India) UOI," it added.

In 2013, ONGC claimed that the RIL-led consortium illegally benefited from its adjacent gas block. This led to the Centre seeking around \$1.73 billion from the RIL-led consortium, which was also supported by the single-member Justice AP Shah Committee report.

The government sent a notice to the KG D6 con-

tractor (RIL consortium) on November 4, 2016, asking it to deposit around \$1.55 billion on account of alleged gas migration from ONGC's blocks.

RIL, as operator, for and on behalf of all constituents of the contractor, initiated arbitration proceedings against the government of India (GoI) contesting its claim, the company said in its FY23 annual report.

The Arbitral Tribunal of July 24, 2018, upheld the contractor's claims. The GOI filed an appeal on November 15, 2018, before the Delhi High Court, under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act, against the final award of the Arbitral Tribunal (AT).

The Delhi High Court upheld the arbitration award and dismissed the GOI's appeal challenging the award in May 2023.

Delhi HC rules against RIL in \$1.7bn gas dispute with govt

'Unjust Enrichment By Extracting From ONGC Blocks'

Sanjay Dutta

New Delhi: Delhi high court on Friday ruled against Reliance Industries Ltd and its foreign partners in a dispute over the govt's \$1.7 billion claim against the energy giant for making "unjust enrichment" by extracting gas that migrated from state-run ONGC's blocks adjacent to their KG-D6 field off the Andhra coast.

The bench of Justices Rekha Palli and Saurabh Banerjee quashed an international arbitration tribunal's ruling rejecting the govt's claim and overturned Justice Anup Jairam Bhambani's verdict upholding the arbitral award in favour of the RIL-led consortium.

"We are setting aside the

OIL MIN HAD FILED APPEAL

2013 | ONGC raises alarm over losing gas to RIL's KG-D6 block

2014 | ONGC moves Delhi HC, which asks for independent study of ONGC's claim

➤ US consultant D&M told to examine whether gas pools of blocks interconnected

2015 | D&M says 11 bn cubic metres of gas migrated from ONGC's blocks to RIL's field

➤ Oil ministry appoints former Delhi HC CJ A P Shah to recommend course of action

2016 | Shah panel report says

RIL liable to pay ONGC

➤ Oil ministry demands \$1.55bn as cost of gas and \$175m towards revised profit petroleum from RIL, which initiates arbitration in London

2018 | Arbitration tribunal rules in favour of RIL, rejects govt claim of unfair enrichment

➤ Oil ministry challenges arbitration award in Delhi HC, which upholds award, rejects charges of fraud

May 2023 | Govt files appeal in HC against single-judge bench

impugned order dated May 9, 2023, passed by the single judge, and the arbitral award passed by the arbitral tribunal in 2018, being contrary to the settled position of law along with the pending applications, if any, leaving the parties to bear their own costs," the bench said.

Justice Bhambani had held, "This court is not persuaded to hold that the conclu-

sions drawn by the arbitral tribunal are such that no reasonable person would reach. Suffice it to say that the view taken by the arbitral tribunal is most certainly a 'possible view', which calls for no interference... this court finds no ground to interfere with the majority arbitral award; which is accordingly upheld."

► Panel on RIL, P 14

RIL made 'unfair' enrichment, panel had said

► Continued from P 1

The case dates back to 2013 when ONGC claimed its IG and KG-DWN-98/2 blocks adjacent to RIL's KG-D6 field shared a common gas pool. It moved court, saying RIL, which had already put KG-D6 into operation, was extracting gas that migrated from its blocks that were still under development.

Oil ministry approached Delhi high court after the arbitration panel led by Singapore-based Lawrence Woo struck down its demand for nearly \$1.6 billion in cost, in-

Oil ministry approached Delhi HC after the arbitration panel led by Singapore-based Lawrence Woo struck down its demand for \$1.6 billion in cost, including interest, and \$175 million as additional cumulative 'profit petroleum' payable till March 31, 2016, towards 'disgorgement of unjust enrichment' made by RIL

cluding interest, and \$175 million as additional cumulative 'profit petroleum' payable till March 31, 2016, towards "disgorgement of unjust enrichment" made by RIL.

Once US consultant DeGolyer & MacNaughton, appointed under court order for

an independent study, affirmed the continuity of the gas pool, the ministry appointed a one-man committee of retired Delhi HC chief justice A P Shah to suggest a course of action. The committee said RIL had made "unfair" enrichment and

was liable to pay. The ministry then slapped costs on RIL, which challenged it through international arbitration.

The arbitration panel rejected govt's charges and asked Centre to pay legal costs to RIL. Govt challenged this HC, which upheld the arbitration tribunal's rejection of the govt's allegation.

The tribunal had said, "RIL extracted whatever gas became available in the course of petroleum operations within their contract area. Reliance deducted the 'cost petroleum', calculated the 'profit petroleum' and

shared the requisite portion of the profit petroleum with the ministry."

The ministry has not claimed Reliance did not pay its govt's share of profit petroleum for the entire quantity of gas extracted by Reliance, including migrated gas.

On the allegation of RIL committing fraud by suppressing knowledge about the continuity of the gas pool, the tribunal had said "non-disclosure of one solitary D&M Report-2003, though a technical breach of terms of the PSC, was not a material breach of contract".

Delhi HC upholds govt claims in \$1.7 bn gas dispute with RIL

BHAVINI MISHRA

New Delhi, 14 February

The Delhi High Court on Friday upheld the Centre's claim that Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) and its partners had siphoned off gas from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC's) block, which was adjacent to its own, in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin, off Andhra Pradesh coast.

In doing so, the Division Bench of the high court set aside a single-judge Bench order of 2023 upholding a ruling in 2018 by an international arbitral tribunal that had vindicated the RIL position. Justice Rekha Palli and Justice Saurabh Banerjee observed

the arbitration award was "contrary to public policy".

The consortium includes the UK-based BP Plc and Niko Resources of Canada. RIL did not comment on the matter till the time of going to press.

The Division Bench said not only did RIL "succeed in extraction of huge amounts of migrated gas belonging to the ONGC block but also was enriched from the profits thereof at the cost of causing losses to the public exchequer, moreover, since the commodity at hand was/is a vital natural resource belonging to the Union of India as a trustee, in the public interest of the people of this country".

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Govt had accused RIL of 'unjust enrichment'

"Any private entity like RIL cannot be allowed to subsume it for its own benefit at the cost of taking the UOI for a ride by remaining silent, and that when it is against the letter and spirit of the PSC (Production Sharing Contract)," the order read. In April 2000, the RIL-led consortium entered into a PSC with the Centre for the exploration and extraction of natural gas from the KG basin. But in 2013, state-owned ONGC shot off a letter to the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) claiming that gas pools in the blocks of RIL and ONGC were connected, and that RIL had been siphoning off huge amounts of gas from its block. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas accused RIL and its partners of an "unjust enrichment of over \$1.729 billion" by siphoning off gas from deposits they had no right to exploit.

It was then that ONGC filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court. In it the petroleum ministry, DGH, and RIL were also made parties.

The petition was disposed of by the court, which directed the ministry to consider the upcoming report of the expert agency by the name DeGolyer & MacNaughton (D&M), a petroleum consulting company based in Dallas, Texas. The agency was to undertake an independent third-party study to verify the claimed continuity and migration of gas from the ONGC block to the Reliance block.

On November 19, 2015, D&M said "the integrated analyses indicated connectivity and continuity of the reservoirs across the blocks operated by ONGC and RIL". It validated the Centre's stand.

Good times are ahead: Puri on natural gas availability

Minister says India will have all the gas it needs over next 18 months

SUBHAYAN CHAKRABORTY

New Delhi, 14 February

Ongoing strategic investment into assets abroad, alongside gas purchases being made by India, will soon allow the country to access as much gas as it needs, Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said on the sidelines of India Energy Week (IEW 2025).

“It’s a question of another year, or 18 months. You can have all the gas you want, including in those sectors that haven’t been prioritised so far. Good times are ahead,” Puri said, speaking at the closing session at IEW.

Currently, gas imports mostly feed the city gas distribution sector and the fertilisers segment. India’s stated goal is to increase natural gas consumption to 15 per cent in its energy mix, up from about 6 per cent now. Referring to a gas project in Mozambique, in which several public-sector majors have a cumulative 30 per cent stake, Puri said it had “tremendous potential”. Operated by TotalEnergies, the second-largest LNG player in the world and a leader in Africa, the Mozambique LNG project has around 65 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas.

BPRL Ventures Mozambique BV, an overseas subsidiary of Bharat Petro Resources Ltd (BPRL), a wholly owned subsidiary of BPCL, holds 10 per cent par-



Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said India's investments in Mozambique and Russia assets hold major potential

ticipating interest in the Area 1 concession. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), the overseas arm of domestic exploration and production (E&P) major ONGC, has a 16 per cent interest. Another E&P player, Oil India (OIL), holds a 4 per cent interest.

Officially under force majeure, the project is on hold due to security concerns, but officials have said there are plans for it to restart this year.

He also said the Sakhalin-1 oil field in Russia, in which OVL acquired a 20 per cent stake back in 2001, is a good invest-

ment. OVL lost control of the oilfield in the aftermath of the war in Ukraine, owing to Russia disbanding certain US entities that operated the oilfield and transferring the project and all of its assets and equipment to a new operator.

Subsequently, US sanctions-led banking restrictions on Moscow have hamstrung OVL’s efforts to pay its share of the abandonment fund for Russia’s Sakhalin-1 field due to banking restrictions. This has obstructed the company’s path to regain a 20 per cent share in the oilfield.

Despite India’s push for equity oil, as initially agreed, Russia and Rosneft PJSC have maintained their position on paying dividends instead.

India currently imports about half of its natural gas consumption. Puri stressed that the series of long-term sourcing deals signed by public-sector oil marketing companies at IEW will also ensure stability in LNG supplies.

IOCL and BPCL on Thursday signed separate agreements with the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co (ADNOC). The sourcing agreements are 14 years and five years long, respectively.

Puri described India’s biofuel programme as “remarkable”, citing the current capacity of 1,700 crore litres for ethanol blending, while discussing the potential beyond the current 20 per cent blending target.

HC overturns RIL arbitration award in \$1.7 bn gas dispute

Verdict marks a significant victory for the Union government in the long-running legal battle

Krishna Yadav
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NEW DELHI

In a setback for the Mukesh Ambani-led Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL), the Delhi High Court's (HC) division bench on Friday overturned an international arbitration tribunal's ruling that had previously favoured the company in its \$1.7 billion dispute with Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd (ONGC) over alleged gas migration from adjoining fields.

The bench, comprising justices Rekha Palli and Saurabh Banerjee, also set aside a May 2023 single bench ruling that had upheld the 2018 arbitration award rejecting the government's claim.

The court, in its ruling, stated: "In view of the above, we are setting aside the impugned order dated 9 May 2023, passed by the learned single judge, and the arbitral award issued by the arbitral tribunal in 2018, as it is contrary to the settled position of law. All pending applications, if any, stand disposed of, with each party bearing its own costs."

The latest verdict marks a significant victory for the Union government in its long-running legal battle with RIL over gas migration in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin—an issue that has been at the centre of India's energy exploration and production landscape for over a decade.

The ruling clears the path for the government to enforce its claim of around \$1.7 billion against RIL and its foreign partners, while the company now has the option to challenge the decision before the Supreme Court.

The roots of the dispute can be traced back to the 2000s. In April 2000, a consortium led by RIL signed a production-sharing contract (PSC) with the Union



The Delhi HC ruling clears the path for the government to enforce its claim of around \$1.7 billion against RIL and its foreign partners.

government, granting it the rights to explore and extract natural gas from the KG basin, located off the coast of Andhra Pradesh. The contract detailed the responsibilities, entitlements and revenue-sharing arrangements between the parties involved.

Between 2006 and 2007, RIL reportedly drilled four development wells and began commercial production on 1 April 2009. Its KG-D6 block is situated adjacent to ONGC's Godavari Petroleum and Mining Lease (PML) and the KG-DWN-98/2 block. RIL holds a 60% stake in the KG-D6 block, with BP Plc owning 30% and Niko Resources holding the remaining 10%.

In July 2013, ONGC informed the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) of evidence suggesting lateral continuity of gas pools between its fields

and RIL's block. While both companies initially agreed to appoint an independent consultant to investigate, ONGC filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court on 15 May 2014, naming the government, the DGH and RIL in the case.

To investigate the gas migration, RIL and ONGC jointly appointed US-based consultant DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D&M). The firm's report, submitted in November 2015, concluded that over ₹11,000 crore natural gas had migrated from ONGC's side fields to RIL's KG-D6 block.

Following the report, the government set up a committee in December 2015, led by former Delhi HC chief justice A.P. Shah, to examine the issue of "unfair enrichment" and recommend compensation measures. The committee concluded that RIL should compen-

sate the government for the gas extracted from ONGC's fields over seven years.

In November 2015, the oil ministry issued a demand notice to RIL, BP and Niko seeking around \$1.5 billion and an additional \$174 million in interest.

RIL and its partners initiated arbitration proceedings in 2016. A three-member arbitration panel, led by Singapore-based arbitrator Lawrence Boo, delivered a 2:1 verdict in 2018, ruling in favour of the RIL-led consortium.

The panel concluded that the PSC did not prohibit extracting gas that migrated naturally, provided wells were drilled within the allotted boundaries. It also ordered the government to pay \$8.3 million as arbitration costs.

Unhappy with the arbitration outcome, the government challenged the award in the HC, contending that it was against public policy. The government alleged that RIL had fraudulently extracted gas from ONGC's fields without disclosure, despite being aware of the connectivity since 2003.

In May 2023, a single bench of the Delhi HC upheld the arbitration award, stating that RIL had operated within its contract area and paid the government its due share of profit petroleum.

Justice Anup Bhambhani held that the tribunal's award did not conflict with the "public policy of India" and that RIL had not violated the public trust doctrine. The court described the non-disclosure of the 2003 D&M report as a "technical breach" with no material impact on the PSC.

The government subsequently appealed to the division bench, which has now overturned the single bench ruling and set aside the arbitration award, culminating in Friday's ruling.

2000s

The period when the dispute arose with inking of a PSC

\$1.5 bn

Part of oil ministry's demand in November 2015

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The latest verdict marks a significant victory for the Union



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HPCL Plans ₹50k cr Investment to Build 10 GW RE Portfolio by 2030

Kalpana Pathak

Mumbai: State-run Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) plans to invest up to ₹50,000 crore in building a renewable energy portfolio of 10 GW from the present 208 MW, a senior official told ET.

For this purpose, HPCL has set up a wholly owned subsidiary – HPCL Renewable and Green Energy Ltd (HPRGE). The subsidiary will con-

solidate all green and emerging business opportunities under one umbrella and invest and manage businesses across the green energy chain including biofuels, renewables, green hydrogen, carbon offsets, green mobility and alternative energy businesses.

“To reach a 10 gigawatt portfolio across our renewable energy business, we plan to invest around ₹50,000 crore by 2030. We have been tasked with greening all opera-

tions of HPCL” said Mohit Dhawan, CEO of HPRGE, adding that in 2025-26, the company will achieve

GREEN MANDATE

HPCL's renewable energy subsidiary tasked with greening all operations of parent company

1GW capacity.

HPRGE is setting up solar power plants at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh (5 MW) and Panipat in Haryana (6 MW) while further opportunities in green energy business are being explored through various initiatives, the company said.

“Primarily for our refineries and marketing institutions, we need green hydrogen and for that we require a large amount of green energy. We have three refineries. We have to

provide captive green hydrogen to three refineries,” Dhawan said.

HPRGE is also building a biofuel portfolio through first generation and second generation ethanol plants and compressed biogas plants.

In 2023-24, HPCL added 1,773 EV charging facilities, including battery swapping stations, bringing the total to 3,603 retail outlets with EV charging facilities, according to the company's latest annual report.

As the curtains come down on the India Energy Week 2025, the world's second-largest energy conclave saw the announcement of the largest-ever exploration bid round, charted the path for green energy transition while strengthening international partnerships

INDIA CEMENTS ITS POSITION AS GLOBAL ENERGY LEADER

The India Energy Week (IEW) 2025 concluded with much fanfare at Yashobhoomi in New Delhi on Friday. Speaking on the concluding day of the event, Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri highlighted the measurable success of the IEW through its unprecedented participant and exhibitor numbers and technical paper submissions.

The minister noted that the event had exceeded expectations by encompassing a comprehensive range of sectors including petroleum, natural gas, green energy, biofuel, and CBG, showcasing remarkably innovative developments.

Puri said, "Within a short span of three years, IEW has established itself as the world's second-largest energy platform, with its fourth edition scheduled to take place in Goa."

The minister emphasised that IEW 2025 distinguished itself from other global energy forums by facilitating actual business transactions rather than merely serving as a networking platform. He also expressed satisfaction at the convergence of investors, manufacturers, and consumers, particularly evident in the display of 'flex fuel' vehicles.

Speaking on India-US energy cooperation, the minister noted the substantial progress in bilateral relations, particularly in the natural gas sector. He highlighted India's stated goal of increasing natural gas consumption to 15% in its energy mix from about 6% currently, emphasising the strategic importance of the relationship with the US for



Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) supplies.

Puri announced that the new legislative framework, developed through extensive consultations, is set to be presented in the Lok Sabha. He particularly noted the collaboration of ONGC with BP, and Reliance in bidding for blocks in earlier rounds as a strong message of industry partnership.

Discussing the global energy scenario, Puri observed that the new US administration's push for increased oil supply has created favourable conditions in global markets. He noted the emergence of new oil sources from the Western Hemisphere, including Brazil, Argentina, Suriname, Canada, US, and

Guyana, as beneficial for major consuming nations like India. He expressed complete confidence in India's international investments in the Oil & Gas assets across Brazil, Venezuela, Russia, and Mozambique.

Puri described the biofuel programme as a remarkable story, citing current capacity of 1,700 crore liters for ethanol blending, while discussing potential beyond the 20% blending target. Moreover, he expressed particular excitement about green hydrogen, confirming confident progression toward the 5MMT annual production target for 2030, while also highlighting sustainable aviation fuel development.

Pankaj Jain, Secretary,

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, detailed the business conducted during IEW 2025 across various domains. He categorised the agreements into distinct areas: supply arrangements for crude, LNG, and LPG across geographies; technology partnerships for digital refinery solutions; and exploration services.

Jain also highlighted the unprecedented scale of OALP Round X, emphasizing the need for global expertise to exploit hydrocarbon resources in the country. He also discussed the potential use of the Oil Industry Development Fund, established under the Oil Industry Development Act, for innovative financing needs in deep-water exploration projects.

India developing strategy to bolster petro trade with US

Rajeev Jayaswal
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NEW DELHI

India is developing a three-pronged strategy to strengthen its petroleum trade with the US, focusing on long-term crude oil purchases, liquefied natural gas (LNG) agreements and building strategic oil reserves in America, officials said on Friday.

The initiative follows discussions between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Donald Trump aimed at expanding bilateral energy trade, said two senior officials who asked not to be named.

The plans include revitalizing the US-India Strategic Energy Partnership, established in April 2018, which had shifted away from fossil fuels during president Joe Biden's administration, the officials added.

US Energy Information Administration data shows the impact of previous bilateral energy cooperation, with monthly American crude exports to India surging from 524,000 barrels in April 2018 to 10.4 million barrels by June 2018. Exports peaked at 21.6 million barrels in December 2021 before declining to 2.9 million barrels in December 2023.

Indian state-run energy firms may increase imports of both crude oil and LNG from the US, anticipating the Trump administration's policies will boost American oil output and lower global oil prices, the officials said.

"The intent to increase energy imports from America



India's strategy includes the possibility of building strategic oil reserves in the US. REUTERS

is quite clear from the joint statement of the two leaders. It will also help in reducing the US' trade deficit with India. It is win-win for both as India, anyway imports over 87% of its crude oil requirements," one official said. "Long-term deals often come with discounts, and in America, pricing and other supply terms are determined by private firms purely on commercial principles," this person added.

A joint statement released early Friday said that energy security is "fundamental to economic growth, social well-being and technical innovation" in both nations. The leaders committed to collaboration in oil, gas and civil nuclear energy sectors.

India, which imports more than 87% of its crude oil requirements, is also exploring the possibility of maintaining strategic petroleum reserves in America for use during crises, the second official said. The US has affirmed its support for India to join the International Energy Agency as a full member.

Hindustan Times

IndianOil Fuels Investor Interest

Indian Oil Corporation Ltd reaffirmed its leadership in the energy sector at India Energy Week (IEW) 2025, bringing together global investors, policymakers, and industry leaders to drive discussions on energy security, innovation, and sustainability. A high-powered Investor and Analyst Interaction featured Union Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri, Petroleum Secretary Pankaj Jain, and senior officials, along with finance heads and CMDs of major oil and gas companies.

Puri highlighted India's premium investment opportunities for global energy players, commending the agility and technology adoption of oil marketing companies in recent years. The minister referenced key regulatory and policy

advancements, including the Oilfields (Regulation & Development) Amendment Bill 2024 and India's ethanol blending success, as enablers of sustained growth. He acknowledged the vital role of oil and gas companies in achieving Net-Zero targets.

Petroleum Secretary, Pankaj Jain addressed investor concerns on policy and regulatory shifts, profit predictability of oil marketing companies, LPG subsidies, and the roadmap for increasing domestic crude production.

Chairman IndianOil, AS Sahney, shared the overwhelming industry interest in IndianOil's Green Hydrogen Plant bidding process in Panipat, reinforcing the company's leadership in green energy initiatives.



Union Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri addresses financial investors and analysts at IEW 2025.



Pankaj Jain, Secretary, MoP&NG at the IndianOil Pavilion keenly taking a brief on the working model 'Antah Asti Parambh'

Key Agreements, MoUs signed at IEW 2025

Crude term deal between BPCL & Petrobras, Brazil

BPCL signed an Optional-Term Contract with Brazil's Petrobras for the import of Brazilian crude grades up to 6 million barrels. This is another milestone towards India's energy security and diversification of sources.

LNG Import deal between IOCL & ADNOC

IOCL & ADNOC, UAE signed a Sale & Purchase Agreement for sourcing of long-term LNG up to 1.2 MMTPA from 2026 onwards for 14 years. The contract is valued at over USD 7 billion, marking another milestone towards India's endeavour to become a natural gas-based economy.

LNG import agreement between BPCL & ADNOC

BPCL & ADNOC, UAE have signed a term LNG offtake agreement that covers the procurement of 2.4 MMT of LNG over a period of five years, starting April 2025. The agreement is extendable by another five years with mutual consent.

LNG export agreement between IOCL & Nepal

India signed its first LNG export agreement at IEW 2025. IOCL has signed a Sales Agreement with M/s Yogya Holdings Nepal for the export of around 1 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) of LNG to Nepal. It will be the first-ever sale of LNG to Nepal from India by cryogenic trucks through Dhamra Terminal in Odisha.

bp plc inks pact with ONGC

bp has been selected by ONGC to act as the Technical Services Provider (TSP) for the Mumbai High field, India's largest and most prolific offshore oil field. bp will serve in an advisory role to ONGC identifying recovery technologies and practices to stabilise production and reverse decline, returning production from this nationally important oilfield to a strong growth path.

MoU signed between bp plc & EIL

EIL has signed an MoU with BP Business Solutions India Pvt Ltd for Collaborative Technical Solutions. This partnership will focus on refining, terminals, pipelines, and operational developments in oil & gas, with an emphasis on carbon emission reduction, surge studies and energy efficiency improvements across businesses worldwide.

OVL & Petrobras sign MoU

ONGC Videsh Ltd (OVL) and Petrobras, Brazil have signed an MoU for joint participation/collaboration in upstream industry in Brazil, India, and third countries including collaboration in producing Oil & Gas projects. The parties will also explore cooperation opportunities across trading, low-carbon solutions, digitalisation as well as Human capital Development and services.

OIL inks pact with Petrobras

Oil India Limited (OIL) & Petrobras, Brazil have signed an MoU for strategic

cooperation opportunities in Indian offshore exploration hydrocarbon landscape. Under this collaboration, OIL and Petrobras will jointly explore opportunities in India's deep and ultra-deep offshore regions, including the Mahanadi, Andaman, and other sedimentary basins.

BPCL & Eco Wave Power, Israel, sign MoU

BPCL has partnered with Eco Wave Power to develop India's first wave energy pilot project, leveraging the nation's substantial wave energy potential as a sustainable and commercially viable renewable resource. The proposed system for BPCL will utilise Eco Wave Power's proven wave energy converter technology, demonstrating wave energy in Mumbai through a 100 kW pilot installation.

BPCL partners with NSI, Kanpur

BPCL has partnered with the National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur, to establish production systems, capacity building for farmers, and onboarding value chain partners. It also focuses on piloting sweet sorghum for juice-based bioethanol production and cost estimation.

MoU signed between BPCL & Equinor

BPCL has entered into an agreement with M/s. Equinor India Pvt Ltd (100% subsidiary of Equinor ASA) for purchase of propane and butane for one year. The transaction will be carried out in Indian rupees at RTP-based pricing formula. This is a strategic tie-up between the two companies.

Natural gas, N-power get renewed push in partnership talks

SUBHAYAN CHAKRABORTY & SHREYA JAI
New Delhi, 14 February

India's efforts to build a multi-fuel basket to power its energy security were reinforced when Prime Minister Narendra Modi and American President Donald Trump announced the two countries' partnership in natural gas and nuclear power.

In a joint statement, Modi and Trump reaffirmed their commitment to increase trade in energy to position the United States (US) as a leading supplier of crude oil, petroleum products, and liquefied natural gas to India, in line with growing needs and priorities of "our dynamic economies".

"The leaders committed to enhance investments, particularly in oil and gas infrastructure, and facilitate greater cooperation between the energy companies of the two countries," the statement issued early Friday morning said.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Friday said the joint statement signalled what had been happening.

"There's already substantial energy cooperation between the US and India. Many (nations) want to sell gas to us. We are in the market for more gas. Already, we have a very substantial relationship with the US, mostly on gas. I see these quantities rising," Puri said at India Energy Week.

The US is understood to have shown commitment to ramping up exporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) soon. The confidence is based on Trump signing an executive order allowing the US government to resume processing export-permit applications for new LNG projects soon after he took office last month.

A year ago, the Joe Biden administration had announced a temporary pause on pending decisions on exporting LNG to nations with which it did not have a free-trade agreement (FTA) until the US's Department of Energy could update the underlying analyses for authorisation. India does not have an FTA with the US.

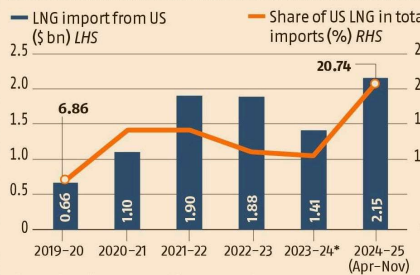
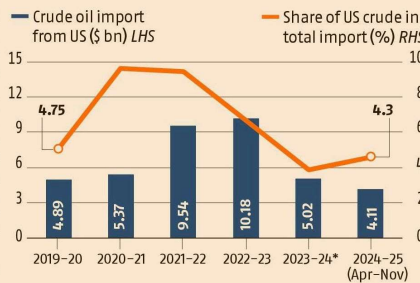
Indian officials have said the speed at which the US clears these export applications will also set the pace for how soon more LNG can begin flowing between the countries. The US is the largest LNG exporter worldwide, with shipments expected to double by the end of this decade.

Neither side has given much detail on the volumes of gas that may reach India from the US or the timeline of when LNG export will galvanise.

However, officials of public-sector oil-marketing companies (OMCs) at the India



Share of crude oil & LNG imports from US already rising



*Imports from all major sources fell due to heavy discounts on Russian crude
Source: Department of Commerce

Energy Week said formal talks on long-term contracts were some time away. Instead, spot buying from the US may rise.

"The announcements signal a major shift in the energy trade. In the next few months, as and when purchases are made, special attention may be given to US volumes," an official with an OMC said.

The two leaders also announced their commitment to realising the US-India 123 Civil Nuclear Agreement by proceeding with plans to work together to build US-designed nuclear reactors in India through large-scale localisation and possible technology transfer.

"Both sides welcomed the recent Budget announcement by Government of India to take up amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (CLNDA) for nuclear reactors, and further decided to establish bilateral arrangements in accordance with CLNDA, that would address the issue of civil liability and facilitate the collaboration of Indian and US industry in the production and

deployment of nuclear reactors," the statement said.

In order to increase private-sector participation in the nuclear sector, the Union finance minister in her Budget speech proposed amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and the CLNDA. The Budget also proposed a ₹20,000 crore "Nuclear Energy Mission for Research & Development of Small Modular Reactors" (SMR), at least five of which will be indigenously developed and operationalised by 2033.

Several private players in India have announced plans to foray into nuclear energy. Tata Power, Jindal Steel & Power, Larsen & Toubro are some of the firms that have publicly announced their interest in nuclear whenever the sector opens up. Experts said relaxing the law on nuclear damage would be a game changer because SMR technology required nuclear waste. To meet its target of 500 Gw of non-fossil fuel energy by 2030, India has decided to scale up nuclear energy, which has remained stagnant at 8 Gw for several years.

● PURCHASES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RISE OVER 60% TO \$25 BILLION SOON

Oil & gas deal to boost India's energy security, lower costs

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ

INDIA AND THE US have committed to increase energy trade during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent visit to the US, as part of efforts to ensure energy security, and to establish the US as a leading supplier of crude oil and petroleum products and liquefied natural gas to India.

The availability of more volumes of US crude oils is expected to ensure that other global crude suppliers (including Russian ones) to India continue to remain price competitive, as per analysts. Moreover, given the Indian government envisages to increase the share of natural gas in the energy mix to 15% from current 6% by 2030, enhanced US gas imports are a welcome change.

"The US already supplies between 2.5-3.5% of India's crude oil needs, most of which is light and sweet (WTI), which suits India's need to continue producing diesel and gasoline in high volumes. Therefore, the news of both countries striving to make the US a leading supplier of crude oil to India is great news," said Ashwin Jacob, partner at Deloitte India.

He noted that Indian refiners are sophisticated buyers of crude and have always considered options that provide the best refining margins while ensuring supply security. "As a result,



Prime Minister Narendra Modi during a meeting with US President Donald Trump at the White House in Washington DC on Thursday. External affairs minister S Jaishankar and NSA Ajit Doval were also among the attendees

Indian refiners have looked to Russia to access discounted crudes over the last 2-3 years besides West Asia, which is the origin of approximately half of India's crude needs," he said.

India is the third-largest consumer of crude oil and imports over 85% of its crude oil requirements. It also imports 50% of its total gas consumption. The country imported \$4.12 billion of US

petroleum crude in April-November 2024 against \$5.02 billion in fiscal 2023-24, as per government data. Imports of liquefied natural gas from the US during April-November last year stood at \$2.15 billion against \$1.41 billion in 2023-24.

Russia is currently the country's top oil supplier, followed by Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the US.

Jacob highlighted that the availability of more volumes of US crude oil will ensure that other global crude suppliers (including Russian ones) to India continue to remain price competitive, which will be good for India's energy import bill.

"However, the international gas market dynamics are slightly different from oil, and the US has emerged as the predominant LNG

exporter in recent times, thanks to the fact that it produces a large quantity of 'associated gas', which it exports at very competitive commercial terms.

Following Modi's visit to the US, India's foreign secretary Vikram Misri said that there is a "good chance" that India's oil and gas purchases from the US will grow to \$25 billion a year soon from around \$15 billion last year.

Oil nudges higher as US wants to cut Iran exports



Oil rose after US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said the Trump administration remains committed to reducing Iran's oil exports. Brent futures added as much as 1.1 per cent in London after earlier trading little changed. Bessent said in an interview with Fox Business that the US is keen to cut Iranian oil exports to 1,00,000 barrels a day.

BLOOMBERG

Oil PSUs launch energy conservation campaign

The Hindu Bureau

NEW DELHI

Oil and gas Public Sector Undertakings, including Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited, launched a 14-day campaign on green energy and fuel conservation on Friday.

The campaign, 'SAKSHAM', aims to raise awareness about fuel conserva-

tion and the judicious use of petroleum products to ensure a safer environment and sustainable energy resources for future generations.

As part of the campaign, a walkathon was held on Friday. Over 250 school students and officials from the PSUs, including Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, participated in it.

ONGC Green pioneering India's power transition

SIMONTINI BHATTACHARJEE

NEW DELHI: Established as a wholly owned subsidiary of state-owned Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), ONGC Green Ltd is at the forefront of power transformation as India accelerates its transition toward renewable energy. The company is focused on achieving 10 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030 while exploring innovative solutions in green hydrogen, compressed biogas, solar, and wind energy.

In an exclusive interview with the *Millennium Post*, Sanjay Kumar Mazumder, CEO of ONGC Green Ltd, discussed the company's strategic vision, its role in reducing carbon emissions, and how it plans to evolve from being a national oil company to a national energy company.

What are the key initiatives under ONGC Green, and how do they align with India's renewable energy goals?

ONGC Green Limited has been established to support India's renewable energy goals by committing to 10 gigawatts (GW) of renewable power as part of its Energy Vision 2040. The company aims to achieve this target by 2030 through a diverse portfolio that includes solar, wind, compressed biogas, green hydrogen, and green ammonia. To ensure a structured transition, ONGC Green has categorized its initiatives into three phases, with an initial focus on mature and low-risk renewable technologies such as solar and wind energy. Recognizing the growing need for

advanced solutions, the company is also exploring solar energy with integrated storage for enhanced efficiency and reliability.

ONGC Green is pursuing both organic and inorganic growth strategies to accelerate progress. While organic expansion takes time, strategic acquisitions enable rapid scaling. The company has recently signed Share Purchase Agreements with Ayana and PT Synergy, with the latter deal expected to close by the end of FY25.

How is ONGC leveraging green hydrogen, solar, and wind energy to transition toward sustainable energy solutions?

ONGC Green is leveraging green hydrogen, solar, and wind energy to drive its transition toward sustainable energy solutions. In line with India's target of producing 5 million tonnes (MT) of green hydrogen by 2030, ONGC Green is adopting a strategic and measured approach to this sector. The high production cost—currently around \$6–7 per kg, more than double that of grey hydrogen—combined with an uncertain market for off-takers, presents a challenge for large-scale investments.

To build expertise and assess commercial viability, ONGC Green is undertaking pilot projects in green hydrogen production. One such project is being developed in Nandasar, while another is underway in Tathapaka. Once these pilots demonstrate scalability, ONGC Green will take over their full implementation. Unlike refin-



Sanjay Kumar Mazumder, CEO of ONGC Green Ltd

ONGC Green is leveraging green hydrogen, solar, and wind energy to drive its transition toward sustainable energy solutions

eries and steel plants, ONGC does not have captive hydrogen requirements, so all production must be sold in the open market. In addition to green hydrogen, ONGC Green is focusing on solar and wind energy, prioritizing mature and low-risk technologies. The company is also exploring advanced solutions such as solar with integrated storage to enhance efficiency and ensure a stable supply of renewable power. These initiatives align with ONGC Green's broader goal of accelerating India's transition to a sustainable and cleaner energy future.

What role does ONGC Green play in reducing the company's carbon footprint, and what are its long-term sustainability targets?

ONGC Green plays a crucial role in reducing ONGC's

carbon footprint by driving the company's transition towards renewable energy. As part of ONGC's sustainability strategy, the company has set a net-zero target for Scope 1 emissions by 2030 and Scope 2 emissions by 2038.

All carbon credits generated through ONGC Green's renewable energy initiatives will be owned by the parent company and can be utilized either for offsetting emissions or for trading. The broader vision is to transform ONGC from a national oil company into a national energy company, ensuring that its growth is aligned with India's long-term sustainability commitments and carbon reduction targets.

ONGC Green actively collaborates with various companies, government agencies, and international organizations to advance clean energy projects. Strategic partnerships play a crucial role in accelerating renewable energy adoption and leveraging complementary expertise. One key collaboration is with NTPC Green, where both companies are working together on acquisitions and future joint ventures.

Offshore wind energy is a major focus, with ONGC Green utilizing its offshore expertise while NTPC contributes its deep understanding of the power sector. Similarly, a MoU has been signed with NHPC to develop pumped hydro storage projects, capitalizing on NHPC's experience in the hydro sector.

For emerging technologies like green hydrogen, ONGC Green is open to partnerships with companies specializing in

production and securing off-takers. In the compressed biogas (CBG) sector, the company has a mandate to install 25 plants and is in advanced discussions with three to four partners to integrate technology and execution expertise. Additionally, ONGC Green has signed MoUs with Tata Power for battery storage solutions and with Power Grid for green hydrogen initiatives. These collaborations align with ONGC Green's strategy of combining industry expertise, advanced technology, and strategic investments to drive India's clean energy transition.

What is ONGC Green's future projection in the renewable energy sector?

Our immediate commitment is 10 GW of renewable capacity by 2030, but we are confident that we can achieve this target by 2027–28. Beyond this, our growth will depend on market evolution and technology advancements. Pumped storage projects and green hydrogen will play a crucial role as the market matures. Over the next few months, we expect to announce major tenders for solar and battery storage projects. Our progress so far has been commendable, and as the CEO, I can confidently say that our appetite for growth is high.

What are the major challenges ONGC faces in its green energy transition, and how does it plan to overcome them?

ONGC views its green energy transition not as a challenge but as an opportunity to contribute to India's growing energy needs sustainably. As a

National Oil Company, ONGC has been a key player in fueling the country's energy demands for decades. Now, through ONGC Green, the company aims to evolve into a National Energy Company by expanding its focus on renewable.

The transition comes with key hurdles such as high capital requirements, technology adoption, and market uncertainties.

However, ONGC Green is well-positioned to overcome these through its strong financial backing, proven execution capabilities, and strategic acquisitions. By acquiring renewable energy platforms, the company enhances both capacity and capability, ensuring rapid growth in the sector.

Additionally, collaborations with industry leaders and technology providers help ONGC Green stay ahead in the evolving clean energy landscape. With a clear vision, financial strength, and strategic partnerships, ONGC Green is confident in driving India's sustainable energy future.

How would you summarize ONGC Green's vision for the future?

ONGC Green envisions a future where it plays a pivotal role in India's transition to clean energy. More than just an extension of ONGC, it represents a strategic shift towards sustainability, energy security, and innovation.

By investing in key renewable sectors, leveraging financial strength, and fostering strong partnerships, ONGC Green is well-positioned to lead India's renewable energy transition.



ONGC Videsh signs MoU with Petrobras

ONGC Videsh signed a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Petrobras S.A. aimed at assessing opportunities in the areas of upstream, marketing, decarbonization, and low-carbon solutions, among others.

The agreement is aligned with Petrobras' strategy to develop partnerships that

allow for the sharing of risks and expertise, seeking to strengthen the company as an integrated energy enterprise and contributing to the success of a fair and responsible energy transition.

ONGC Videsh Ltd – a wholly owned subsidiary of ONGC, the premier Energy Company of India – is India's largest international oil and gas E&P Company having 32 Assets in 15 countries.



CEO of Petrobras Magda Chambriard with Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas Hardeep Singh Puri.

केजी बेसिन गैस मामले में HC ने झटका दिया Reliance को गैस विवाद के मामले में राहत नहीं

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली

मुकेश अंबानी के स्वामित्व वाले रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (RIL) को दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट से शुक्रवार को झटका लगा है। कोर्ट ने कृष्ण गोदावरी (केजी) बेसिन से गैस विवाद में RIL के पक्ष में तय मध्यस्थता प्राधिकरण द्वारा तय राशि और प्राधिकरण के आदेश के पक्ष में सिंगल बेंच के फैसले को निरस्त कर दिया।

जस्टिस रेखा पल्ली और जस्टिस सौरभ बनर्जी की डिवीजन बेंच ने कहा, हम सिंगल बेंच द्वारा 9 मई, 2023 को पारित आदेश और मध्यस्थ न्यायाधिकरण (आर्बिट्रल ट्रिब्यूनल) द्वारा 2018 में पारित मध्यस्थ राशि (आर्बिट्रल अवार्ड) को स्थापित कानून के विरुद्ध होने के चलते, लंबित आवेदनों के साथ निरस्त कर रहे हैं। इसमें पक्षकारों पर जो लागत आई, उसे वे खुद वहन करेंगे। डिवीजन बेंच ने केंद्र सरकार की अपील पर यह



फैसला सुनाया। केंद्र सरकार ने सिंगल बेंच के फैसले को यहां चुनौती दी थी। जस्टिस अनूप जयराम भंभानी ने 9 मई 2023 में RIL के पक्ष में अपना फैसला सुनाया था।

कोर्ट का फैसला

- दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने मुकेश अंबानी के स्वामित्व वाली कंपनी रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (RIL) के पक्ष में गैस विवाद के मामले में मध्यस्थता प्राधिकरण के फैसले को निरस्त कर दिया।
- केंद्र सरकार की अपील पर हाई कोर्ट ने सुनाया फैसला
- RIL संभवतः सुप्रीम कोर्ट में फैसले को चुनौती देगा

क्या है मामला?

केंद्र सरकार ने 24 जुलाई 2018 में घोषित मध्यस्थता प्राधिकरण के फैसले को चुनौती दी थी। 2018 की मेजोरिटी से सुनाए गए इस फैसले में दो सदस्यों ने रिलायंस के पक्ष में तो एक ने केंद्र के पक्ष में विवाद को निपटाया। दरअसल, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पेट्रोलियम एंड नेचुरल गैस ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज, निको और ब्रिटिश पेट्रोलियम एक्सप्लोरेशन(एल्फा) को प्रोडक्शन शेयरिंग कॉन्ट्रैक्ट(PSR) के तहत आंध्र प्रदेश में कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन के पास एक ब्लॉक से नेचुरल गैस का पता कर उसे जमा करने का ठेका दिया। इसमें रिलायंस ऑपरेंटर था।

Setback for RIL in KG basin gas case

● Delhi HC rules in favour of govt in \$1.7-bn dispute

ARUNIMABHARADWAJ
New Delhi, February 14

IN A MAJOR setback to Reliance Industries (RIL), the Delhi high court on Friday overturned a 2018 international arbitration tribunal ruling that had favoured the company in a long-running gas dispute with ONGC, over alleged gas migration from the state-run company's assets in the Krishna Godavari (KG) basin.

A division bench comprising justices Rekha Palli and Saurabh Banerjee set aside a May 2023 single bench ruling as well as the arbitral award, saying these were 'contrary to the settled position of law'. If the order holds, the government will be able to enforce its claim of around \$1.7 billion against RIL and its foreign partners. RIL may seek to challenge the ruling in the Supreme Court.

The conflict arose when in 2013, ONGC claimed that RIL had illegally extracted natural gas from its blocks adjacent to the latter's in the KG basin. The state-run company accused RIL of drilling wells near the boundaries of its hydrocarbon blocks which allowed gas to flow from ONGC's fields to RIL's KG-D6 block between 2009-2013, leading to the latter's 'unjust enrichment'.

Following this, the ministry of petroleum and natural gas sought disgorgement from RIL and its partners BP and Niko Resources, demanding around \$1.5 billion, along with an additional \$174 million in interest. RIL had in response

APPEAL IN SC LIKELY

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■ RIL has consistently denied allegations and claimed that it has operated within the terms of the contract

invoked the arbitration clause under the terms of the contract, seeking resolution through an international arbitration tribunal.

RIL has consistently denied allegations and claimed that it has operated within the terms of the contract.

In July 2018, the arbitral tribunal had ruled in favour of RIL, rejecting the Indian government's claims and stating that the production sharing contract (PSC) did not prohibit contractors from extracting and selling gas that had migrated from an external source.

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Setback for RIL in KG basin gas case

HOWEVER, IN May 2023, the government again challenged the arbitration ruling, calling it a violation of public policy and accusing RIL of accumulating vast wealth through fraudulent means.

Nilava Bandhopadhya, senior partner at S&A Law Offices noted that the Supreme Court in numerous judgments has limited the scope for interference for an award by a court under section 34 or 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. However, certain grounds are still available under which an award can be set aside.

“One such ground is if the award is against public policy. Non-consideration of material evidence or ignoring the vital evidence is again a ground for setting aside an award. It seems that in the present matter, the Hon’ble court has taken a view that non-examining the consequence of concealment of Degolyer and MacNaughton (D&M) Reports 2003, 2004 and 2005 and accompanying data and documents by Reliance, is so fatal that it goes to the root of the matter and the Award cannot sustain,” Bandhopadhya said.

The case originates from a PSC signed by an RIL-led consortium with the Union government in 2000, securing rights to explore and extract natural gas from the KG basin, located off the coast of Andhra Pradesh. The contract covered various entitlements, responsibilities and revenue-sharing arrangements. RIL-led consortium commenced commercial production from the assets situated adjacent to ONGC’s Godavari petroleum and mining lease and the KG-DWN-



98/2 block, in April, 2009. RIL then held 60% stake in the relevant KG-D6 block, BP 30% and Niko Resources 10%.

After the disputes arose, RIL and ONGC jointly appointed US-based consultant DeGolyer and MacNaughton (D&M) for a probe, which concluded in November 2015 that gas worth nearly ₹11,000 crore had migrated from ONGC’s fields to RIL’s block. The government subsequently set up a committee in December 2015, led by former Delhi HC chief justice AP Shah, to examine whether ‘unfair enrichment’ of RIL combine occurred, and recommended compensation mechanism if required. The committee said RIL should compensate the government for the gas extracted from ONGC’s fields over seven years.

Recently, for the first time, Reliance and its partner BP had joined hands with ONGC to bid together for exploration of a block at the Gujarat-Saurashtra basin under the 9th round of oil and gas assets bidding under the Open Acreage Licencing Policy.

Union Minister Hardeep Puri emphasises commitment to attract investors in energy sector

AGENCIES

NEW DELHI, 14 FEBRUARY

Hardeep Singh Puri, Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas on Friday emphasised the country's commitment to fostering a predictable, stable, and growth-oriented business environment in the energy market.

Participating in a discussion on the sidelines of India Energy Week 2025 in New Delhi, the Union Minister highlighted the government's commitment to provide ease of business in the energy sector, mentioning the Oil-fields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 2024 which was tabled in the Parliament.

The Minister said that the moves by the government aim to attract international investments and further strengthen India's position on the global energy map.

Puri stressed that the law's enactment will end the unpredictability, increasing confidence in the sector.

He further emphasised that India's rapidly expanding energy needs, driven by its ambition to become a developed nation by 2047, would create substantial opportunities in both traditional and green energy sectors.



He stressed that India's approach is not just about securing its own energy future, but about contributing to the global energy market, with collaborations in clean energy technologies already in place with countries like Italy, the UK, Brazil, and the Middle East.

Moreover, Puri underscored India's willingness to share innovative solutions with the world.

He noted that technologies like clean cooking and energy-efficient products developed in India have the potential to be scaled internationally, contributing to the global effort to transition to cleaner energy.

Going further, Union Minister Puri also spoke about India's efforts for the collaborations and said, "Apart from the discussions taking place in Washington, one of them said that the USIBC (US-India Business Council) want to set up a small informal working group with us to look at the application of AI. The words which struck me from that conversation were frugality, efficiency and innovation. So it's a very positive thing. Today, we've had fantastic meetings with the USIBC. We've had excellent meetings with representatives and ministers from the Gulf, people from Latin America, Petrobras, and Oil India Ltd."



FREIGHT, GRADE FACTORS IN CRUDE

Why gas rather than oil could be route to raising India's energy imports from US

Jan-Nov 2024: India imported 5.12 mn tn LNG from US, 20% of overall LNG imports

SUKALP SHARMA
NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 14

INDIA AND the United States have agreed to take steps towards making Washington "a leading supplier of oil and gas to India", which could help bridge the trade deficit between the two countries, US President Donald Trump said after his meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Washington Thursday.

Trump added that the US will "hopefully," be India's top oil and gas supplier.

India is already a significant buyer of American oil and gas. The US is India's fifth-largest supplier of crude oil, although its market share has been in low single digits. Washington is also New Delhi's second-largest supplier of liquefied natural gas (LNG) after

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

INDIA'S TOP 5 CRUDE OIL SUPPLIERS

SUPPLY VOLUME (mn tn)*	
Russia	82.03 (37%)
Iraq	45.77 (20.6%)
Saudi Arabia	28.79 (13%)
UAE	18.63 (8.4%)
US	7.17 (3.2%)

TOP 5 LNG SUPPLIERS

SUPPLY VOLUME (mn tn)*	
Qatar	9.82 (38.8%)
US	5.12 (20.2%)
UAE	2.84 (11.2%)
Angola	1.97 (7.8%)
Nigeria	1.36 (5.4%)

Market Share in % *Jan-Nov '24
Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

● Raising India's energy imports

Qatar, as per India's official trade data.

Experts say that while ramping up LNG imports from the US would be relatively straightforward from a commercial perspective, that may not be the case when it comes to oil imports.

Sources say that Indian refiners would be open to buying more US crude, provided it is priced competitively, as the cost of shipping oil from the US to India is currently more than double of getting oil from West Asia. One estimate pegs transportation cost for US crude shipments to India at around \$4 per barrel, against around \$1.5 per barrel for West Asian oil. This would translate into higher landed price of US oil at Indian ports vis-à-vis comparable grades of crude from suppliers located closer to India.

The other key consideration would be the US crude grades on offer and their compatibility with Indian refineries. This is because different crude grades are suitable for different petroleum products from an operational and efficiency perspective. Indian refineries are currently more accustomed to crudes from traditional West Asian suppliers, and now even Russian crude, although they have the capability to process nearly all types of crude.

"If US crude is priced competitively compared to oil from other suppliers and fits well in our product slate profile and other technical parameters, we can certainly buy more. The bottomline is that all our crude purchases are dictated by commercial considerations including price and quality," a senior official with an Indian refiner told *The Indian Express*.

According to India's official trade data, in January-November of 2024, India imported 7.2 million tonnes of oil from the US, which accounted for 3.2 per cent of New Delhi's overall oil imports by volume.

Russia is currently India's top oil supplier, followed by Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and the US. As for LNG, India imported 5.12 million tonnes from the US in January-November 2024, accounting for 20.2 per cent of the former's overall LNG imports for the period.

Higher freight, while is also a factor in importing LNG from the US, is not as major a concern as in the case of crude oil. This is because American gas itself is usually priced at a significant discount

to gas from other major suppliers like Qatar. This means that despite paying more for transportation of American LNG to India, the landed price for Indian LNG importers would mostly be lower than importing from West Asia.

Also, unlike crude that has numerous grades and qualities, LNG from various geographies is broadly consistent and similar in quality.

It is no surprise that in their hunt for more long-term LNG contracts globally, Indian oil and gas companies are keenly eyeing opportunities in the US. "Indian companies are looking at buying LNG from around the world, including particularly from the US," Petroleum Secretary Pankaj Jain told reporters on Monday, just days before Modi's US visit.

It is also worth noting that while there are a large number of countries exporting crude oil, incremental LNG export capacities are expected to come largely in Qatar and the US in the foreseeable future. India's gas demand is projected to grow significantly over the coming years and most of the incremental consumption will be met through LNG imports, which makes the US an important supplier. India wants to increase the share of natural gas in its primary energy mix to 15 per cent by 2030 from a little over 6.2 per cent at present.

From a strategic perspective, stepping up purchases of American oil does help India with some leverage with other supplying nations, whose supply volumes may be dented as a result, according to sources. The aim there would be to nudge them to offer oil to India at even better prices in a bid to protect their market share. Also, expanding energy trade with the US would, to an extent, allay Washington's concerns about the balance of trade between the two countries.

"Last year we purchased around \$15 billion of US energy output. There is a good chance that this figure will go up to as much as \$25 billion in the near future... Today's discussions did focus considerably on the possibility of more energy purchases. And it is entirely possible that these increased energy purchases will contribute to impacting the deficit between the two countries as well," Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said after Modi's meeting with Trump.

‘अगले 18 महीनों में भारत को मिलने लगेगी जरूरत के मुताबिक प्राकृतिक गैस’

शुभायन चक्रवर्ती
नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने इंडिया एनर्जी वीक (आईईडब्ल्यू 2025) के दौरान अलग से बातचीत में कहा कि विदेशी परिसंपत्तियों में चल रहे रणनीतिक निवेश के साथ भारत की गैस खरीद से देश को जल्द ही उतनी गैस उपलब्ध हो सकेगी, जितनी उसे जरूरत है।

आईईडब्ल्यू के समापन सत्र में पुरी ने कहा, 'अब एक और साल या 18 महीने का मसला है। आप अपनी इच्छानुसार सभी गैस पा सकेगे। उन क्षेत्रों को भी जरूरत के मुताबिक गैस मिल सकेगी, जिन्हें अभी तक प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है।' इस समय आयातित ज्यादातर गैस की आपूर्ति सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और फर्टिलाइजर क्षेत्र में की जाती है। भारत ने एनर्जी मिक्स में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाकर 15 प्रतिशत करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, जो अभी 6 प्रतिशत है।

मोजाबिक में गैस परियोजना का हवाला

देते हुए, जिसमें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के दिग्गजों ने कुल मिलाकर 30 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी ली है, पुरी ने कहा कि अफ्रीका की अग्रणी और विश्व में गैस आपूर्ति की दूसरी बड़ी कंपनी टोटालएनर्जीज में अपार संभावनाएं हैं। मोजाबिक एलएनजी परियोजना से करीब 65 लाख करोड़ घन फुट प्राकृतिक गैस मिल सकती है।

बीपीआरएल वेंचर्स मोजाबिक बीवी में बीपीसीएल की सहायक कंपनी भारत पेट्रो रिसोर्सेज लिमिटेड की एरिया 1 कंसेसन में 10 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी है। घरेलू अन्वेषण और उत्पादन (ईएंडपी) की प्रमुख कंपनी ओएनजीसी की विदेशी शाखा ओएनजीसी विदेश लिमिटेड (ओवीएल) की 16 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी है। ईएंडपी में काम कर रही ऑयल इंडिया की इसमें 4 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी है। आधिकारिक रूप से अप्रत्याशित वजह बताकर परियोजना सुरक्षा कारणों से रोक दी गई है, लेकिन अधिकारियों का कहना है कि इस साल इसे फिर से शुरू करने की योजना है।

उन्होंने रूस में सखालिन-1 तेल क्षेत्र

को भी एक बेहतर निवेश बताया, जिसमें ओवीएल ने 2001 में 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी ली थी। ओवीएल ने इस तेलक्षेत्र पर नियंत्रण खो दिया था, क्योंकि यूक्रेन में चल रहे युद्ध के कारण रूस ने कुछ अमेरिकी इकाइयों को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है, जो तेल क्षेत्र में काम करती हैं।

इस परियोजना सभी संपत्तियां और उपकरण नए ऑपरेटर के हवाले कर दी गई हैं। इसके अलावा अमेरिका के नेतृत्व में रूस पर बैंकिंग संबंधी प्रतिबंधों के कारण ओवीएल को भुगतान करने में दिक्कत आ रही है। भारत इस समय अपनी कुल प्राकृतिक गैस खपत का आधा आयात करता है।

पुरी ने जोर देकर कहा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल विपणन कंपनियों द्वारा आईईडब्ल्यू के दौरान किए जा रहे आयात समझौतों से एलएनजी की आपूर्ति में स्थिरता सुनिश्चित होगी। पुरी ने कहा कि भारत का जैव ईंधन कार्यक्रम उल्लेखनीय है। उन्होंने एथनॉल मिश्रण के लिए 1,700 करोड़ लीटर की वर्तमान क्षमता का हवाला दिया।



हरदीप सिंह पुरी

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री

आईजीएल गैस लीक होने की सूचना पर, घरों से निकले लोग

माई सिटी रिपोर्टर

इंदिरापुरम। अभयखंड दो स्थित निराला ईडन पार्क सोसायटी में बृहस्पतिवार देर रात आईजीएल गैस लीकेज की बात फैल गई। रात करीब 8:30 बजे सोसायटी के लोग अपने-अपने फ्लैट से बाहर निकल आए।

इसके बाद सोसायटी के लोगों ने आईजीएल अधिकारियों, पुलिस और दमकल को सूचना दी। मौके पर पहुंची टीमों ने छानबीन की लेकिन लीकेज प्वाइंट नहीं मिला। वहीं बाद में पास में ही निर्माधीन ईमारत में हुए स्प्रे पेंट की गंध आने की बात सामने आई। स्थिति सामान्य

अभयखंड की निराला ईडन पार्क सोसायटी में देर रात का मामला

होने के बाद लोग वापस घरों में पहुंचे। सोसायटी के लोगों ने बताया कि रात करीब 8:30 बजे आईजीएल गैस लीकेज की बात सामने आई थी। दुर्गंध आने की बात सोसायटी के व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप में भी तेजी से फैली। मैसेज पढ़ने के साथ-साथ लोगों का फ्लैट से बाहर निकलना शुरू हो गया। रात करीब 11:30 बजे तक सभी टीमों सोसायटी में पहुंची और छानबीन शुरू की। डेढ़-दो घंटे तक तलाश करने के बाद भी लीकेज प्वाइंट नहीं मिला। इसके बाद लोग वापस घरों में लौटे।

आईजीएल लाइन में लीकेज की सूचना से मचा हड़कंप

ट्रांस हिंडन, वरिष्ठ संवाददाता। इंदिरापुरम के अभयखंड में गुरुवार की रात आईजीएल की लाइन में लीकेज की सूचना पर हड़कंप मच गया। लोग फ्लैटों से निकलकर मैदान में आ गए। आईजीएल के साथ पुलिस भी पहुंची। जांच में पता चला कि जिस गंध को लोग गैस समझ रहे थे, वह स्प्रे पेंट की वजह से आ रही थी। लीकेज न मिलने पर लोगों ने राहत की सांस ली।

अभयखंड दो स्थित निराला ईडन पार्क सोसाइटी में रात साढ़े आठ बजे लोगों को गैस की गंध आई। लोगों ने आसपास बात की और सोसाइटी के व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप पर जानकारी साझा की तो सभी

- इंदिरापुरम के अभयखंड में फ्लैट से बाहर आ गए लोग
- लीकेज न मिलने से लोगों ने राहत की सांस ली

लोग फ्लैटों से निकलकर नीचे खाली स्थान पर इकट्ठे हो गए। तुरंत आईजीएल की टीम पहुंची और पूरी सोसाइटी में जांच की।

एसीपी इंदिरापुरम अभिषेक श्रीवास्तव ने बताया कि आईजीएल की लाइन में लीकेज नहीं मिला। परिसर में ही नए बन रहे फ्लैटों में स्प्रे पेंट करने का काम चल रहा था। इसी की गंध को लोगों ने गैस लीक होना समझ लिया।

गैस पाइप लाइन लीक होने की आशंका से हड़कंप

■ NBT न्यूज, टीएचए: इंदिरापुरम के अभय खंड-2 की निराला ईडन पार्क सोसायटी में गुरुवार देर रात गैस पाइप लाइन लीक होने की आशंका से हंगामा मच गया। सोसायटी में रहने वाले लोग



घरों से बाहर निकल आए। रेजिडेंट्स ने गैस कंपनी और दमकल को गैस लीक होने की सूचना दी। मौके पर पहुंचे गैस कंपनी और दमकल अधिकारियों ने जांच के बाद गैस लीकेज नहीं होने का दावा किया। जिसके बाद रेजिडेंट्स अपने घरों में वापस गए। इस दौरान लगभग दो घंटे तक सोसायटी में हंगामा मचा रहा। निराला ईडन पार्क सोसायटी में गुरुवार की रात लगभग साढ़े आठ बजे रेजिडेंट्स ने गैस की गंध महसूस की। जिसके बाद सोसायटी के क्वार्टरमैस्ट्रान्स पर पोस्ट डालकर लोगों से घरों से बाहर निकलने की अपील की गई। तेज गंध महसूस होने पर लगभग सभी रेजिडेंट्स अपने घरों से बाहर निकल आए। जिसके बाद पुलिस, दमकल और गैस कंपनी को लीकेज की सूचना दी गई।

ट्रंप-मोदी मुलाकात से प्राकृतिक गैस व परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को मिलेगी गति

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डॉनल्ड ट्रंप ने ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने को ऊर्जा व्यापार बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई

शुभायन चक्रवर्ती और श्रेया जय
नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी

प्राकृतिक गैस और परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में अमेरिका के साथ साझेदारी के एलान से ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और ऊर्जा परिवर्तन महत्वाकांक्षाओं को मजबूत करने के भारत के प्रयासों को ताकत मिली है। संयुक्त बयान में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डॉनल्ड ट्रंप ने ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने को ऊर्जा व्यापार बढ़ाने की प्रतिबद्धता दोहराई। निरंतर आगे बढ़ती अर्थ-व्यवस्थाओं की प्राथमिकता एवं जरूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह भी तय हुआ कि अमेरिका, भारत को कच्चे तेल, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों एवं तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस का प्रमुख आपूर्तिकर्ता होगा। शुक्रवार सुबह जारी बयान में कहा गया है, 'दोनों देशों ने विविधतापूर्ण और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के प्रयासों के तहत प्राकृतिक गैस, ईथेन और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों समेत हाईड्रोकार्बन क्षेत्र में व्यापार बढ़ाने की पर्याप्त संभावनाओं एवं अवसरों को रेखांकित किया। दोनों नेताओं ने विशेष रूप से तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र के बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश बढ़ाने एवं दोनों देशों की ऊर्जा कंपनियों के बीच व्यापक सहयोग का रास्ता खोलने की प्रतिबद्धता भी जताई।'

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने शुक्रवार को कहा कि संयुक्त बयान से वही संकेत मिलता है जैसा कि दोनों देशों के बीच पहले से होता आ रहा है। उन्होंने कहा, 'अमेरिका और भारत के बीच पहले से ही ऊर्जा सहयोग मजबूत स्थिति में है। अनेक देश हमें गैस बेचना चाहते हैं। हम भी और अधिक गैस के बाजार तलाश रहे हैं। पहले से ही खास कर गैस क्षेत्र में हमारे संबंध अमेरिका के साथ काफी मजबूत हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह मात्रा और बढ़ेगी।'

पुरी ने ट्रंप की ऊर्जा नीति की तारीफ करते हुए इसे भारत के हितों के अनुरूप करार दिया। केंद्रीय मंत्री पुरी ने कहा, 'अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ने वैश्विक बाजार में और अधिक ऊर्जा आपूर्ति की खुलकर वकालत की है। उन्होंने इस बारे में न केवल अमेरिकी योगदान के नजरिए से बात की बल्कि वह अन्य से भी ऐसा ही करने को कह रहे हैं। वैश्विक बाजार में कच्चे तेल और अन्य ऊर्जा संसाधनों की कोई कमी नहीं है।'

समझा जाता है कि अमेरिका शीघ्र ही एलएनजी निर्यात बढ़ाने की दिशा में बढ़ रहा है। ऐसे संकेत ट्रंप के राष्ट्रपति बनते ही उस कार्यकारी आदेश पर हस्ताक्षर करने से मिलते हैं जिसमें अमेरिकी सरकार ने नई एलएनजी



परियोजनाओं के लिए निर्यात परमिट आवेदनों को आगे बढ़ाने की मंजूरी दी है। एक साल पहले तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति जो बाइडेन के प्रशासन ने उन देशों को एलएनजी निर्यात से संबंधित लंबित आवेदनों को अस्थायी रूप से रोक दिया था, जिनके साथ अमेरिका का मुक्त व्यापार समझौता नहीं है। भारत का अमेरिका के साथ मुक्त व्यापार समझौता नहीं है।

भारतीय अधिकारी कहते हैं कि अमेरिका इन निर्यात आवेदनों को मंजूरी देने के लिए जितनी सक्रियता दिखा रहा है, उससे जल्द ही दोनों देशों के बीच एलएनजी की आपूर्ति बढ़ने की संभावना है। विश्व में अमेरिका सबसे बड़ा एलएनजी निर्यात करने वाला देश है और इस दशक के अंत तक इसके बढ़कर दोपुना होने की उम्मीद है। यूएस एनर्जी इन्फोर्मेशन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (आईईए) के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अमेरिका से भारत के लिए एलएनजी की आपूर्ति 2020 से तेजी से बढ़ने लगी थी। वर्ष 2021 के मई में इसकी आपूर्ति 28,259 मिलियन क्यूबिक फुट तक पहुंच गई थी, जो अक्टूबर 2023 में घटकर 13,698 मिलियन क्यूबिक फुट पर आ गई। इसके बाद से आईईए ने मासिक आंकड़े प्रकाशित करने बंद कर दिए।

दोनों देशों ने इसका ब्योरा नहीं दिया कि अमेरिका से भारत को एलएनजी की कब से और कितनी आपूर्ति बढ़ेगी। लेकिन इंडिया एनर्जी वीक के दौरान मौजूद सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सरकारी कंपनियों के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि अभी दीर्घावधि समझौतों पर बातचीत होनी बाकी है। अन्य अधिकारियों ने कहा कि गैस की कीमतें इन समझौतों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगी। वर्ष 2024 में वार्षिक औसत प्राकृतिक गैस कीमतें 2023 के औसत से 16 फीसदी और 2022 के

मुकाबले रिकॉर्ड 68 फीसदी कम थीं। लेकिन इस साल कुछ समय के लिए साप्ताहिक हाजिर मूल्य 10 अमेरिकी डॉलर बढ़ा था और इस समय 3.94 एमएमबीटीयू है।

दोनों नेताओं ने अमेरिका-भारत 123 नागरिक परमाणु समझौते पर आगे बढ़ने की प्रतिबद्धता भी दर्शायी ताकि भारत में व्यापक स्थानीयकरण और संभावित प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण के माध्यम से अमेरिका द्वारा डिजाइन किए गए परमाणु रिएक्टर बनाने के लिए मिलकर काम किया जा सके।

दोनों पक्षों ने संसद में बजट सत्र के दौरान परमाणु रिएक्टरों के संदर्भ में परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम और परमाणु क्षति के लिए नागरिक दायित्व अधिनियम (सीएलएनडीए) में संशोधन करने की भारत सरकार की हालिया घोषणा का स्वागत किया। बयान में कहा गया है कि दोनों पक्षों ने सीएलएनडीए के अनुसार द्विपक्षीय व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो नागरिक दायित्व के मुद्दे को संबोधित करेगा और परमाणु रिएक्टरों के उत्पादन और स्थापना में भारतीय एवं अमेरिकी उद्योग के सहयोग को सुविधाजनक बनाएगा। वर्ष 1962 का परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों में निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा निवेश को प्रतिबंधित करता है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन से इस प्रावधान को हटाने की उम्मीद है।

वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने 1 फरवरी को केंद्रीय बजट पेश करते हुए भारत के परमाणु दायित्व कानून के साथ-साथ परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम में संशोधन की योजना की घोषणा की। भारत के परमाणु क्षति के लिए नागरिक दायित्व अधिनियम, 2010 के कुछ खंड असैन्य परमाणु समझौते के कार्यान्वयन की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने में बाधक बनकर उभरे हैं।

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज के पक्ष में पारित मध्यस्थता अवार्ड को किया रद्द

जागरण संवाददाता, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (आरआइएल) को झटका देते हुए उसके पक्ष में पारित मध्यस्थ अवार्ड को रद्द कर दिया। न्यायमूर्ति रेखा पल्ली व सौरभ बनर्जी की पीठ ने शुक्रवार को मध्यस्थ अवार्ड को बरकरार रखने के एकल पीठ के नौ मई 2023 के आदेश के साथ ही मध्यस्थ न्यायाधिकरण के वर्ष 2018 को पारित मध्यस्थ अवार्ड को रद्द कर दिया। इस मामले में कृष्णा गोदावरी (केजी) बेसिन विस्थापित गैस विवाद में आरआइएल के खिलाफ केंद्र सरकार के दावों को खारिज कर दिया था। हाई कोर्ट की दो सदस्यीय पीठ ने कहा कि यह आदेश स्पष्ट रूप से गलत और भारत सरकार के मौलिक कानून के विरुद्ध है। पीठ ने कहा कि हमारे पास इसे रद्द करने से अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं है।

▶ कहा- आदेश स्पष्ट रूप से गलत और भारत के मौलिक कानून के विरुद्ध
▶ मध्यस्थ अवार्ड को बरकरार रखने के एकल पीठ के निर्णय को किया रद्द

अप्रैल 2000 में आरआइएल के नेतृत्व वाले एक संघ ने आंध्र प्रदेश के पास समुद्र में कृष्णा-गोदावरी (केजी) बेसिन से प्राकृतिक गैस की खोज व उत्खनन के लिए केंद्र सरकार के साथ उत्पादन साझाकरण अनुबंध (पीएससी) किया था। पीएससी ने पार्टियों के बीच अधिकारों, दायित्वों व राजस्व-साझाकरण की शर्तों को रेखांकित किया। 2013 में इस मामले में विवाद तब पैदा हुआ जब सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस निगम (ओएनजीसी) ने हाइड्रोकार्बन महानिदेशालय को एक पत्र लिखकर रिलायंस द्वारा संचालित ब्लॉक

व ओएनजीसी को आवंटित ब्लॉकों के बीच गैस भंडारों की लैटरल कांटीन्यूटी (आपस में मिले होने) के साक्ष्य की रिपोर्ट दी। निष्कर्षों से पता चला कि दोनों के ब्लॉक में गैस पूल जुड़े हुए हैं।

नवंबर 2016 में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश एपी शाह द्वारा पेश रिपोर्ट के बाद सरकार के दावे को बल मिला। रिपोर्ट ने इस दृष्टिकोण का समर्थन किया कि गैस प्रवासन की संभावना थी। जवाब में रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज ने पीएससी की शर्तों के तहत मध्यस्थता न्यायाधिकरण के माध्यम से समाधान की मांग की। न्यायाधिकरण ने जुलाई 2018 में सरकार के अधिकांश दावों को खारिज कर रिलायंस के पक्ष में फैसला सुनाया। मई 2023 में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने आरआइएल के खिलाफ केंद्र सरकार के दावों को खारिज करते हुए एक मध्यस्थ अवार्ड को बरकरार रखा था।

दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने रिलायंस गैस विवाद में 1.7 अरब डॉलर के मध्यस्थता फैसले को पलटा

नई दिल्ली। दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने केजी बेसिन गैस विवाद में रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लि. और उसके विदेशी साझेदारों ब्रिटेन के बीपी पीएलसी और कनाडा की निको रिसोर्सेज के पक्ष में सुनाए गए फैसले को पलट दिया है। हाईकोर्ट की एक पीठ ने 1.7 अरब डॉलर के कृष्णा गोदावरी (केजी) बेसिन गैस विवाद में अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थ के फैसले को बरकरार रखा था।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थ ने इसमें आरआईएल के खिलाफ सरकारी क्षेत्र की कंपनी ओएनजीसी के दावों को खारिज कर दिया था। ओएनजीसी ने

सुकेश को घड़ी पहनने की अनुमति को दी चुनौती

नई दिल्ली। हाईकोर्ट ने मंडोली जेल अधिकारियों की उस याचिका पर जवाब मांगा, जिसमें जेल में बंद ठग सुकेश चंद्रशेखर को हिरासत में रहते हुए कलाई घड़ी पहनने की अनुमति देने के ट्रायल कोर्ट के फैसले को चुनौती दी गई है। जेल प्रशासन ने दलील दी कि चंद्रशेखर को घड़ी पहनने की अनुमति देने से सुरक्षा जोखिम पैदा होता है और इससे अन्य कैदियों के लिए प्रतिकूल मिसाल कायम हो सकती है। अदालत ने एक नोटिस जारी किया और अगली सुनवाई 17 मार्च के लिए निर्धारित की। ब्यूरो

आरोप लगाया था कि आरआईएल ने केजी बेसिन में उसके ब्लॉक की सीमाओं के पास कुएं खोदे, जिसे 2009 और 2013 के बीच उसके क्षेत्र से गैस आरआईएल के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक में चली गई। जस्टिस रेखा पल्ली

व सौरभ बनर्जी की खंडपीठ ने फैसले में कहा हम एकल न्यायाधीश की ओर से 9 मई को पारित विवादित आदेश और विद्वान मध्यस्थ न्यायाधिकरण की ओर से पारित 2018 के मध्यस्थता आदेश को खारिज कर रहे हैं। ब्यूरो

राणा के प्रत्यर्पण को मंजूरी, भारत को एफ-35 स्टील्थ जेट का प्रस्ताव, 500 अरब डॉलर के पार होगा व्यापार

मोदी-ट्रंप शिखर वार्ता : दोनों देशों के बीच रिश्तों का नया अध्याय | **अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ने भारत को तेल और गैस की निर्बाध आपूर्ति का दिया प्रस्ताव, ऊर्जा बिक्री 25 अरब डॉलर पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य** | **पीएम मोदी बोले-ट्रंप की तरह मेरे लिए भी राष्ट्रीय हित सबसे ऊपर**

वाशिंगटन। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के बीच वार्ता के बाद दोनों देशों के बीच रक्षा, व्यापार व मित्रता का नया दौर शुरू हो गया है। वार्ता के तत्काल बाद राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने 26/11 के मुंबई आतंकी हमले के विरुद्ध आतंकी तहखुर हुसैन राणा को भारत के हवाले करने का एलान करते हुए आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में नया जोश भरा। वहीं, दोनों देश बेहद महत्वाकांक्षी कदम उठाते हुए अगले पांच साल में द्विपक्षीय कारोबार दोगुना बढ़ाकर 500 अरब डॉलर यानी करीब 43.33 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंचाने पर भी सहमत हुए। अमेरिका भारत का सबसे बड़ा द्विपक्षीय कारोबारी सहयोगी है। 500 अरब डॉलर का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के लिए दोनों नेताओं ने मेगा व्यापार समझौते की बातचीत शुरू करने की घोषणा की। इसके लिए आर्म्भिक बातचीत इसी वर्ष सर्दियों तक शुरू हो सकती है।

पीएम मोदी से मुलाकात के बाद साझा प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में ट्रंप ने पत्रकारों से कहा कि वह पांचवीं पीढ़ी के अत्याधुनिक एफ-35 स्टील्थ फाइटर जेट विमान भी भारत को देने के लिए इच्छुक हैं। ट्रंप ने कहा, दोनों देश द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को भी बढ़ावा देंगे। जल्द ही बड़े व्यापार समझौते पर पहुंचने की उम्मीद है। हमारे बीच हुए समझौते के बाद अमेरिका, भारत के लिए तेल और गैस का नंबर-एक आपूर्तिकर्ता बन सकता है। भारत अमेरिका से ऊर्जा संसाधनों की खरीद 15 अरब से बढ़ाकर 25 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंचा सकता है। ऐसा हुआ, तो अभी भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार में 45 अरब डॉलर का जो अस्तित्वल भारत के पक्ष में जुका हुआ है, उसे पाटने में मदद मिलेगी। दोनों देशों के बीच एक-दूसरे की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहयोग बढ़ाने, पाकिस्तान से आतंकवाद पर अंकुश लगाने व अन्य क्षेत्रीय मुद्दों पर साथ काम करने पर सहमति बनी। आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में साथ : ट्रंप ने कहा, कट्टरपंथ व आतंकवाद के खिलाफ भारत की लड़ाई में अमेरिका उसके साथ है। हम इस्लामी आतंकवाद के खतरों का इस तरह मिलकर सामना करेंगे, जैसा पहले कभी नहीं किया गया। ट्रंप ने कहा, मैं यह एलान



व्हाइट हाउस में बैठक के दौरान अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के साथ प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी। छांसी

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी का व्हाइट हाउस में भव्य स्वागत

राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने प्रधानमंत्री मोदी का व्हाइट हाउस में भव्य स्वागत करते हुए उन्हें गले लगाया। मोदी को पुराना मित्र बताते हुए ट्रंप ने कहा कि उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री को बहुत कभी महसूस की। वहीं, पीएम मोदी ने कहा कि लंबे समय बाद ट्रंप से मिलकर उन्हें बेहद खुशी हो रही है। **बाद में वार्ता की मेज पर बैठने के दौरान राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने सौहार्द दिखाते हुए पीएम मोदी के लिए कुर्सी पीछे खींच कर उन्हें बैठने में मदद की। >> अमेरिका में मोदी : संपादकीय**

करते हुए खुश हूँ कि अमेरिका तहखुर राणा को भारत को सौंपेगा। उसे भारत में न्याय का सामना करना पड़ेगा। जनवरी में ही अमेरिकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने राणा के प्रत्यर्पण को मंजूरी दे दी थी। वह लॉस एंजिल्स के मेट्रोपॉलिटन हिरासत केंद्र में बंद है। मुंबई हमले के साक्षिणकता पाकिस्तानी-अमेरिकी आतंकी डेविड कोलमैन हेडली से वह जुड़ा था। एजेसी >> विशेष : पेज 13 >> राणा को जल्द भारत लाने की तैयारी : पेज 15

समृद्धि के लिए मेगा पार्टनरशिप

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने मोडिया से कहा कि अमेरिका के लोग राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप के आदर्श वाक्य एमएजीए-मेक अमेरिका ग्रेट अगेन से अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं। भारत के लोग भी विरासत और विकास पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वे विकसित भारत-2047 के लक्ष्य की ओर तेज गति से और दृढ़ संकल्प के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अमेरिका की भाषा में, यह मेक इंडिया ग्रेट अगेन-एमआईजीए है। जब अमेरिका व भारत एकसाथ काम करते हैं, तो समृद्धि के लिए मेगा (एमईजीए) पार्टनरशिप बन जाते हैं। यह मेगा भावना ही है, जो हमारे उद्देश्यों को नाप पैमाने और दायरे देती है।

मोदी ने कहा, भारत-अमेरिका के बीच सहयोग से बेहतर दुनिया का निर्माण हो सकता है। वार्ता में अगले दशक के लिए रखा सहयोग की रूपरेखा तैयार करने पर सहमति बनी है।

■ एक बात जिसकी मैं गहराई से सराहना करता हूँ और राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप से सोचता हूँ, वह यह है कि वह राष्ट्रीय हित को सर्वोच्च रखते हैं। उनकी तरह मैं भी भारत के हित को हर चीज से ऊपर रखता हूँ।

■ पीएम मोदी ने यह भी कहा कि भारत अमेरिका में अल्पेक्ष रूप से रह रहे अपने नागरिकों को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार है।

इसी साल से भारत को सैन्य बिक्री बढ़ाने पर सहमति

ट्रंप ने दोनों देशों में समग्र रक्षा साझेदारी के विस्तार पर भी सहमति जताई। कहा, अगले दशक के लिए रक्षा सहयोग की रूपरेखा बनाई जाएगी। इसी साल से हम भारत को सैन्य बिक्री कई अरब डॉलर बढ़ाएंगे। इसमें एफ-35 स्टील्थ फाइटर देने का रास्ता भी खुला है। इसे दुनिया में सबसे घातक लड़ाकू विमान माना जाता है।

कारोबार बढ़ाने पर राजी, पर शुल्क लगाने पर नरमी नहीं

ट्रंप ने वार्ता के बाद दो टुक कहा, पारस्परिक शुल्क पर मैं कोई नरमी नहीं दिखा सकता। भारत कुछ अमेरिकी उत्पादों पर अनुचित आयात शुल्क लगाता है। इस बार हम मजबूर हैं। भारत जो भी शुल्क लगाएगा, हम भी उतना ही शुल्क लगाएंगे। हालांकि, उन्होंने यह भी कहा, शुल्क के लिए अकेले भारत जिम्मेदार नहीं है, पर इसके सिवाय कोई विकल्प नहीं है। यह दोनों देशों के लिए उपयोगी साबित हो सकता है।

दिल्ली पहुंचे पीएम, अमेरिका दौरे को बताया शानदार : पीएम मोदी अमेरिका दौरा पूरा कर शुक्रवार रात दिल्ली पहुंच गए। इससे पहले, सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट में पीएम ने दौरे को शानदार बताया। उन्होंने लिखा, अमेरिका दौरा सकारात्मक रहा। इससे भारत-अमेरिकी रिश्तों को महत्वपूर्ण गति मिलेगी। विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिश्रा ने भी इसे अत्यंत सार्थक व उत्पादक यात्रा बताया। उन्होंने कहा, ट्रंप व मोदी के बीच वास्तविक मुद्दों पर भी बात हुई। पीएम ने ट्रंप को भारत की चिंताएं और प्राथमिकताएं बताईं।

रिलायंस के साथ गैस विवाद में फैसला केंद्र के पक्ष में

भाविनी मिश्रा
नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने आज केंद्र के इस दावे को सही ठहराया कि मुकेश अंबानी के नेतृत्व वाली रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (आरआईएल) और उसके साझेदारों ने आंध्र प्रदेश के तट पर

कृष्णा-गोदावरी (केजी) बेसिन में ओएनजीसी ब्लॉक के भंडार से गैस निकाल ली। अदालत के खंडपीठ ने 2023 में आया एकल पीठ का वह आदेश पलट दिया, जिसमें अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थ ट्राइब्यूनल द्वारा 2018 में आरआईएल के पक्ष में दिया गया फैसला बरकरार रखा गया था। (शेष पृष्ठ 2 पर)

रिलायंस संग गैस विवाद में फैसला केंद्र के पक्ष में

पृष्ठ 1 का शेष

न्यायमूर्ति रेखा पल्ली और सौरभ बनर्जी ने एकल पीठ का 9 मई, 2023 का फैसला खारिज करते हुए कहा कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय मध्यस्थता ट्राइब्यूनल द्वारा 24 जुलाई, 2018 को आरआईएल कंसोर्टियम के पक्ष में सुनाया गया फैसला 'सार्वजनिक नीति के खिलाफ' था।

आरआईएल कंसोर्टियम में ब्रिटेन की कंपनी बीपी पीएलसी और कनाडा की निको रिसोर्सेज शामिल हैं। उच्च न्यायालय के इस फैसले की प्रति अभी नहीं मिल पाई है।

आरआईएल के नेतृत्व वाले इस कंसोर्टियम ने केजी बेसिन से प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्खनन एवं उत्पादन के लिए अप्रैल 2000 में केंद्र के समझौता किया था। लेकिन 2013 में ओएनजीसी ने हाइड्रोकार्बन महानिदेशालय को पत्र भेजकर दावा कि आरआईएल के ब्लॉक और उसके बगल में स्थित ओएनजीसी ब्लॉकों में गैस भंडार आपस में जुड़े हुए हैं और ओएनजीसी के ब्लॉक से गैस रिलायंस के ब्लॉक में जा रही है। ओएनजीसी ने आरोप लगाया कि

उसके ब्लॉक से वहां पहुंची गैस को आरआईएल भारी मात्रा में निकाल रही है।

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय ने आरआईएल और उसके साझेदारों पर उन भंडारों से 1.729 अरब डॉलर से अधिक कीमत की गैस अनधिकृत तौर पर निकालने का आरोप लगाया। बाद में ओएनजीसी ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक रिट याचिका दाखल की, जिसमें पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय, हाइड्रोकार्बन महानिदेशालय और आरआईएल को पक्ष बनाया गया था। अदालत ने पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय को अमेरिका के टेक्सस की पेट्रोलियम परामर्श कंपनी डीगोलियर एंड मैकनॉटन (डीएंडएम) की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने का निर्देश दिया। एजेंसी को ओएनजीसी ब्लॉक से रिलायंस ब्लॉक में गैस रिसाव के दावे का स्वतंत्र पक्ष के तौर पर अध्ययन करना था। डीएंडएम के अध्ययन में केंद्र का दावा सही पाया गया। इस पर पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के पूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति एपी शाह के नेतृत्व में एक समिति का गठन किया था।

लोकप्रिय अभिनेता पंकज त्रिपाठी जियो-बीपी के नए इंटरनेशनल फ्यूल फॉर इंडिया अभियान का चेहरा बने



नई दिल्ली। पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने आज नई दिल्ली में इंडिया एनर्जी वीक 2025 में अग्रणी मोबिलिटी समाधान प्रदाता जियो-बीपी (रिलायंस बीपी मोबिलिटी लिमिटेड का ऑपरेटिंग ब्रांड, रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी का संयुक्त उद्यम) के इंटरनेशनल फ्यूल फॉर इंडिया (आईएफएफआई) अभियान का शुभारंभ किया। लोकप्रिय भारतीय सिनेमा अभिनेता पंकज त्रिपाठी की मौजूदगी में आईएफएफआई अभियान में दिखाया गया कि जियो-बीपी किस तरह बिना किसी अतिरिक्त लागत के हर भारतीय तक उच्च प्रदर्शन वाले ईंधन पहुंचा रहा है। बीपी के ईंधन अनुसंधान के 100 से अधिक वर्षों के अनुभव का लाभ उठाते हुए, यूनाइटेड किंगडम और जर्मनी में विश्व स्तर पर प्रशंसित आरएंडडी केंद्रों में विशेषज्ञ प्रौद्योगिकीविदों की गहन जांच के तहत हजारों किलोमीटर से अधिक समय तक भारतीय ईंधन के साथ भारतीय मूल उपकरण निर्माता के इंजनों का परीक्षण करके एक्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ जियो-बीपी के उच्च प्रदर्शन वाले ईंधन विकसित किए गए हैं। एक्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ जियो-बीपी में डीजल 4.3% तक की वृद्धिशील माइलेज का लाभ प्रदान करता है, और एक्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ जियो-बीपी में पेट्रोल महत्वपूर्ण इंजन भागों को 10 गुना तक साफ रखने में मदद करता है।