

# Amid EV push, Tata Motors looks at hydrogen and LNG options

SWARAJ BAGGONKAR  
Mumbai, January 27

AS THE NOISE around electric vehicles (EVs) refuses to abate despite sluggishness in demand, Tata Motors is strengthening capabilities in other fuel technologies in trucks and buses, which would help accelerate their adoption on a mass scale.

The Mumbai-based company, which is also a leader in the commercial vehicle segment, is working on heavy-duty, long drive range solutions, including goods carriers, powered by hydrogen and liquefied natural gas (LNG).

A 55-tonne truck used for heavy-duty operations, powered by a 6.7 litre gas engine by Cummins, is delivering a range of 2,400 kms on a tank full of LNG. This allows the customers to run a 2,000+ kms trip without the need for refueling.

"We have few customers who operate on the Chennai-Delhi-Chennai route, who have shown interest in the LNG tractor which we showcased. We have already sold 40-45 such vehicles and there is a requirement of 100 more," said Girish Wagh, executive director, Tata Motors, speaking to FE.

## EXPLORING ALTERNATIVE FUEL



■ The company is running pilots with 15 trucks on four major routes in the country

■ While LNG stations are available on major highways, hydrogen fuel stations are yet to kick off

■ IOC is providing hydrogen fuel to these trucks on routes like Delhi-NCR, Mumbai-Pune and Ahmedabad-Rajkot

■ Hydrogen and LNG solutions are coming at a time when battery electric vehicle solutions are proving to be unsuitable for heavy and long-distance rides

Besides LNG, Tata Motors is working on trucks powered by hydrogen as a fuel. The company is running pilots with 15 trucks on four major routes in the country.

State-owned Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is providing hydrogen fuel to these trucks on routes like Delhi-NCR, Mumbai-Pune and Ahmedabad-Rajkot. The Jamshedpur-Kalinga Nagar route (to serve Tata Steel) will be added soon.

"These (hydrogen trucks) will carry regular cargo. These real-life tests will be carried on

for the next 12-18 months. These are not concepts but more like a (final) product," Wagh added.

Alternate solutions like hydrogen and LNG are coming at a time when battery electric vehicle (BEV) solutions are proving to be unsuitable for heavy and long-distance rides. The EV technology is yet to reach a fully commercial stage, because of limited fast charging network and the added weight of the battery. BEVs are expensive, compared to diesel and CNG vehicles, with appre-

GIRISH WAGH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TATA MOTORS

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hensions over battery replacement costs.

"In BEVs, howsoever, the technology has changed, it still does not make it amenable to heavy-duty, long-haul truck movements. So, we need a different solution like hydrogen," Wagh added.

While LNG stations are available on major highways, hydrogen fuel stations are yet to kick off. Amara Raja Infra developed India's first hydrogen refueling station in Ladakh, which was opened in November 2024.



# BPCL's AP refinery to serve dual ambitions

Refining capacity to reach 50 mn tonnes with the new greenfield project

Rituraj Baruah  
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NEW DELHI

**B**harat Petroleum Corp. Ltd (BPCL) will have a refining capacity of around 50 million tonnes (mt) after commissioning the proposed greenfield refinery-cum-petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh, said BPCL chairman and managing director G. Krishnakumar.

The proposed refinery is expected to have an annual refining capacity of nine million tonnes. The firm has major expansion plans in line with its vision to become a major player in India's petrochemical sector, as the government is looking at positioning India as a hub to meet the global petrochemical demand in years ahead.

Krishnakumar said India's third-largest refiner is working on the expansion of its existing refineries at Madhya Pradesh's Bina and Kerala's Kochi. India's current refining capacity is 250 mt per annum, of which BPCL accounts for 35 mt.

Earlier this month, the Andhra Pradesh cabinet approved the proposal for setting up a petroleum refinery project by BPCL at Ramayapatnam, Nellore district. "Overall, we may get about 50 million metric tonne capacity when we finish the Andhra Pradesh project, roughly (range of) 50-52 mt. From 35 mt, it will go up to 50-52 mt.," he added.

BPCL expects to complete its final investment decision (FID) by 2025-end after the pre-project activities such as feasibility study, environmental impact assessment, and land acquisition. The board of directors of BPCL in December approved the commencement of pre-project activities that would incur an estimated cost of ₹6,100 crore.

Although the firm is yet to decide on the investment amount, it is estimated that it would be India's costliest refinery project, with an estimated cost of ₹95,000-97,000



The Andhra Pradesh cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up a petroleum refinery project by BPCL at Ramayapatnam in Nellore district. REUTERS

crore. Speaking to reporters after the state cabinet's approval, Andhra Pradesh information and public relations minister K. Parthasarathy said the refinery will be set up with an investment of ₹96,862 crore.

Vetsa Rama Krishna Gupta, director of finance at BPCL, said during an analyst call on 24 January, that while FID is likely to be completed by 2025-end, the current projection is around ₹95,000 crore.

"(In case of) Andhra Pradesh refinery we haven't yet reached the FID stage. Pre-project activity is there. So, it may take another nine months to one year to reach FID stage. At that point in time, we will get clarity of the overall capex numbers," Gupta said.

BPCL's expansion in refining capacity comes at a time when domestic petroleum demand continues to grow at a robust pace and is expected to grow at the fastest pace globally, while the growth in other countries is seen tapering down.

India's petroleum goods production is projected to reach 252.9 mt in the next fiscal year (FY26), according to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell. This is 4.65% higher than the 241.8 mt estimated for 2024-25, driven by key transport fuels petrol and diesel.

The state-run OMC-cum-refiner plans to expand its Bina refinery in Madhya Pradesh and Kochi refinery in Kerala, and establish petrochemical facilities there.

"Bina and Kochi petchem projects have been approved. There is a creeping expansion in Bina as well, and we are looking at creeping expansion at the Mumbai refinery. Right now the outlay for Kochi and Bina is about ₹55,000 crore, plus there is another creeping expansion of about ₹5,000 crore," Krishnakumar said in an interview. Petrochemicals demand is likely to grow globally even if demand for petrol and diesel moderates amid the transition to electric mobility.

For an extended version of this story, go to [livemint.com](https://www.livemint.com).

**₹97k cr**  
The expected investment to set up the new refinery



## BPCL'S AP FACILITY TO SERVE DUAL AMBITIONS

**Rituraj Baruah**

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**NEW DELHI:** Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd (BPCL) will have a refining capacity of around 50 million tonnes (mt) after commissioning the proposed greenfield refinery-cum-petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh, said BPCL chairman and managing director G. Krishnakumar.

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## Five bids received for green hydrogen plant at Panipat: Chairman

**Rishi Ranjan Kala**

New Delhi

Indian Oil Corporation (IOCL) has received five bids to set up a 10,000-tonne-per-annum green hydrogen plant at its Panipat refinery, which will be India's largest plant producing the commodity termed as the climate-friendly fuel alternative for hard-to-abate sectors such as refineries, steel plants and heavy-duty logistics.

This is the third tender by the company for setting up the plant. The earlier two tenders were cancelled.

"IOCL will have India's largest green hydrogen manufacturing plant in the next 2 years. We have called for tenders and have got more than five bids. This will be 10 KTPA plant. We have good response and now we are evaluating the bids. Within one month, we will be awarding the contracts," IOCL Chairman said.

IndianOil is India's largest

hydrogen consumer and it has the capacity to consume the green hydrogen produced by the plant, which is an advantage only with the OMC, he added.

The plant will be set up on a build own and operate basis.

The previous two tenders by the oil marketing company (OMC) for setting up the green hydrogen manufacturing plant at Panipat (Haryana) had to be cancelled on account of lack of interest from the industry.

IOCL faced criticism from the participating companies after it floated the first tender for manufacturing green hydrogen. The tender was also challenged in the Delhi High Court. It was later cancelled.

The second tender received interest from only two entities and was also cancelled due to lack of interest.

The third tender, which was floated in September 2024, had sought bids by November 2024, but was extended to January 2025 on request by the participating entities.



## Indian Oil buys more sweet crude to replace Russian oil, say sources

**NEW DELHI:** Indian Oil Corp (IOC) has bought another 6 million barrels of sweet crude via a tender for April delivery, trade sources said on Monday, as the country's top refiner seek to replace Russian oil after US sanctions disrupted supply.

The purchases come after Washington announced earlier this month sweeping sanctions targeting Russian producers and tankers.

IOC bought in the latest tender 2 million barrels of Nigerian Okwuibome crude from Vitol and 1 million barrels each of Nigerian

Akpo and Angolan Mostarda grades from Shell, the sources said. The refiner also purchased 2 million barrels of US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Midland crude from Equinor, they added. Just a week earlier, IOC bought 7 million barrels of spot Middle Eastern and African crude oil via tenders, including a purchase of Abu Dhabi's Murban.

Separately, another refiner Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemical Ltd (MRPL) which issued its first crude import tender in more than a year, did not award the tender, traders said. AGENCIES

# IndianOil Q3 profit plunges 77% to ₹2,147 cr on forex, inventory losses

## Our Bureau

New Delhi

Despite clocking its highest ever sales, Indian Oil Corporation (IoCL) reported a 77 per cent y-o-y decline in consolidated net profit at around ₹2,147 crore in Q3 FY25 largely due to foreign exchange and inventory losses. In Q2 FY25, it posted a net loss of ₹449 crore.

The country's largest oil marketing company (OMC), which operates more than 37,000 fuel stations, clocked refined product sales of 26.13 million tonnes (mt) in Q3 FY25 compared to 22.96 mt and 24.62 mt in Q2 FY25 and Q3 FY24, respectively.

## TOTAL INCOME UP

IoCL's consolidated total income stood at around ₹2.21 lakh crore compared to ₹1.99 lakh crore in Q2 FY25 and ₹2.28 lakh crore in Q3 FY24.

“Despite a challenging quarter, IoCL clocked highest ever POL sales. A huge achievement. Q-o-Q we achieved sales growth of 13.8 per cent and 6.2 per cent Y-o-Y. Petrochemicals, we registered growth of 7 per cent Y-o-Y in 9M FY25. Natural gas sales in 9M FY25 rose 24 per cent Y-o-Y,” IoCL Chairman A S Sahney said.

IoCL's market share also appreciated, pointed out Sahney adding that the OMC grew more than the market. “In PSU OMCs, our share rose from 42.4 per cent in Q2 FY25 to 46.7 per cent in Q3. Industry wise, it grew from 41.1 per cent to 41.3 per cent.” Refinery performance has been “very commendable” Q-o-Q. Fuel and loss came down to 8.9 per cent from 9.1 per cent.

Distillate yield went up from 79.9 per cent to 81.9 per cent, IoCL Chairman noted.

IoCL's refining through-

put stood at 18.110 mt in Q3 FY25, which grew by 8 per cent Q-o-Q, and the throughput of the corporation's countrywide pipelines network is 24.904 mt, a 4 per cent Q-o-Q growth.

## MARGIN SQUEEZE

IoCL's profits declined due to inventory losses and fall in international product crack prices, which impacted core gross refinery margins (GRMs), Director (Finance) Anuj Jain explained.

The OMCs average gross refining margin (GRM) during 9M FY25 was \$3.69 per barrel compared to \$13.26 in 9M FY24. Core GRM, after inventory loss, stood at \$4.22 per barrel in 9M FY25. In Q2 FY25, its core GRM stood at \$2.95 a barrel compared to \$13.53 a year-ago. IoCL also reported around ₹7,800 crore of inventory loss delta in Q3 FY25 and ₹1,900 crore of forex delta loss.

# IOC 'Cautious' on Russian Oil After Fresh US Sanctions

**Sanjeev Choudhary**

**New Delhi:** Indian Oil Corporation is being "cautious" and hasn't contracted any new Russian oil volumes since fresh US sanctions were imposed earlier this month as the company has yet to get a "clean" offer, its chairman Arvind Singh Sahney said. Oil prices are unlikely to fall sharply and would stay in the \$75-80 per barrel range this year, he said, as US president Donald Trump's actions won't boost global supplies instantly.

"We are a little cautious... We are at the moment at a pause... We are looking at clean Russian crude in the spot market," he said, adding that Indian Oil hasn't contracted new volumes of Russian oil since January 10 as it hasn't yet found a deal where the whole delivery chain

from producer to shipper and insurance are unaffected by sanctions.

The share of Russian Oil in Indian Oil's basket will decline "obviously because a lot of entities have been sanctioned", Sahney said, adding that total exports from Russia will decline although the volumes affected by the sanctions will be small.



This will have "only marginal impact on (global) crude availability", according to him.

"Nobody in India is worried about crude availability," Sahney said. Indian Oil sources Russian crude from the spot market and Russian oil accounts for 25-30% of its crude imports.

On January 10, the US imposed fresh sanctions on Gazprom and another producer

and about 180 ships that ferry Russian oil. Rosneft, the largest producer, and about 400 tankers engaged in transporting Russian oil aren't affected by sanctions. Indian refiners are seeking to replace sanctioned Russian supplies with crude from other sources. "We have never dishonoured any of our term contracts with anybody," Sahney said, responding to a query on whether West Asian suppliers would make it hard for Indian refiners to source replacement barrels due to their big shift to Russia in recent years for crude. Sahney said there was ample supply in the global market and Indian Oil would source supplies from "whoever gives the best price".

Indian companies will buy oil and gas from the US as long as they come at a "competitive price", he said.

# IOC posts high fuel sales, but Q3 profit falls

PTI ■ NEW DELHI

Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), the nation's biggest oil firm, on Monday reported a 64 per cent drop in its December quarter net profit as inventory and foreign exchange losses eroded gains from record fuel sales.

Standalone net profit of Rs 2,873.53 crore in October-December 2024 - the third quarter of April 2024 to March 2025 fiscal year (FY25) - compared to Rs 8,063.69 crore earnings in the same period a year back, according to a stock exchange filing of the company.

Profit however surged quarter-on-quarter when compared to Rs 189.01 crore earnings in July-September 2024. IOC Director (Finance) said the decline in profit was mainly because of inventory and foreign exchange losses and a fall in product cracks. The company had a Rs 7,800 crore of inventory loss delta in the third quarter. Another Rs 1,900 crore was on account of forex losses.

Inventory loss is booked when a company buys oil at a particular price but by the time it is able to ship to India and process it, the prices would have fallen. And since the product prices are benchmarked to prevailing rates, inventory loss is accounted for. Inventory



gains happen if the reverse happens.

Also, cracks - the difference between the cost of raw material (crude oil) and finished product price - dropped. For diesel it came down from USD 19.18 per barrel in October-December 2023 to USD 10.8 and that for petrol from USD 7.04 a barrel to USD 3.63 per barrel in October-December 2024, he said.

The firm also saw its refining margins fall in Q3. It earned USD 2.95 on turning every barrel of crude oil as against a gross refining margin of USD 13.53 per barrel in Q3 of the previous fiscal.

IOC chairman A S Sahney

said the company posted its highest ever quarterly sale of 26.134 million tonnes, up 6.2 per cent over last year, as the company re-focused on its core competence of fuel sales. Petrochemical volumes also rose seven per cent while its gas trading volumes jumped 24 per cent in the quarter.

He said the company also gained market share - from 46.4 per cent in PSU sale in Q2 (July-September) to 46.7 per cent in Q3.

In the industry as a whole (after taking into account private fuel retailers), IOC market share rose to 41.3 per cent in Q3 from 41.1 per cent in the preceding quarter, he said.



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# IOC Q3 Profit Drops 64% on Inventory, LPG Losses

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Revenue declines  
marginally to ₹2.16Lcr

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## Our Bureau

**New Delhi:** Indian Oil Corporation reported a 64% year-on-year drop in quarterly profit on lower refining margins, higher inventory and forex losses, and mounting losses on the sale of cooking gas. The company's shares fell on Monday after the earnings were released, closing 3% lower.

Profit for the October-December 2024 quarter fell to ₹2,874 crore from ₹8,063 a year earlier. Revenue from operations marginally declined to ₹2,16,649 crore from ₹2,23,012 crore.

The gross refining margin for

the quarter was \$2.95 per barrel compared to \$13.53 in the year-ago period as crack spread on fuels shrank sharply following a supply surge in the global market. The quarterly profit was impacted by an incremental inventory loss of ₹7,800 crore and a forex loss of ₹1,900 crore, said Anuj Jain, director (finance), Indian Oil Corporation.

Refiners incur inventory losses

## ₹14,325 CR

### IOC'S LOSSES FROM SELLING LPG IN 9 MONTHS ENDED DEC

when global oil prices fall. The losses are more pronounced for Indian Oil than for smaller peers HPCL and BPCL, due to its larger inventory, Jain said, adding that most of its refineries are located away from the coast, requiring it to hold a

large inventory.

Losses from selling liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) mounted to ₹14,325 crore for Indian Oil in the nine months ended December. The government is expected to compensate Indian Oil and other cooking gas retailers.

"It's not that we are left in the lurch," said Indian Oil Corporation chairman Arvind Singh Sahney, adding that he was confident of receiving the government support as in the past. "We are going to focus on what's in our control," said Sahney, who assumed charge in November, adding that the company aimed to focus on operational efficiency and customer acquisition.

Indian Oil is planning to bring its focus back on its "core" business of oil and gas, even as it will continue to take steps to meet its net zero goal, he said.

## Lower gas allocation dents IGL's profit in Q3

FE BUREAU  
New Delhi, January 27

**INDRAPRASTHA GAS ON** Monday reported a fall of 31.5% in its consolidated net profit for the third quarter of the current financial year at ₹325.42 crore against ₹475.45 crore in the same period of FY24.

On a sequential basis, the net profit fell by 28.3% from ₹454.17 crore in Q2FY25. The decline in net profit comes as the government cut the domestic gas allocation for city gas distribution players. The company's revenue from operations fell by 5.6% year-on-year to ₹4,146.09 crore. Its total income increased 6.4% to ₹4,234.49 crore from ₹3,980.76 crore in Q3FY24.

The total sales during the quarter under review stood at 838.10 million standard cubic metres, up 7% from 780.26 mmscm in the same quarter of last financial year. Compressed natural gas (CNG) volumes of the company increased 6% at 616.61 million SCM, up from 582.19 million SCM in the same quarter last fiscal.

The volume of domestic piped natural gas (PNG) saw a growth of 17% while industrial and commercial PNG witnessed a growth of 14% in the quarter under review as compared with Q3FY24.

MOVE IN LINE WITH 2021 POLICY

# Nine ailing CPSEs headed for closure

● Cabinet note with the PMO

PRASANTA SAHU  
New Delhi, January 27

THE CENTRE IS considering the closure of nine ailing central public sector enterprises (CPSEs), including National Textiles Corporation (NTC) along with its 5 subsidiaries, State Trading Corporation of India (STC), PEC and British India Corporation (BIC). A draft Cabinet note on this matter is being discussed within the government, sources said, adding that it is currently under the consideration of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

In 2021, the Centre unveiled the PSE policy, which entailed that the government maintains a minimum presence in the four broad strategic sectors identified while the remaining ones can be privatised, merged or closed.

Due to obsolete technology, unavailability of working capital and other financial constraints, operations in most of the NTC mill units have been under suspension for several years. To protect the interest and welfare of employees, they are being paid wages and statutory dues as per mutual agreement between the management and representing workers of the mill.

Continued on Page 10

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## Nine ailing CPSEs headed for closure

In FY21, the latest year for which financials were available, the company reported a net loss of ₹ 344 crore.

During FY24, trading firm STC did not undertake any business activities. The company reported a net profit of ₹52.21 crore, thanks to rental income. However, it has a negative net worth of ₹955 crore and accumulated losses of ₹1,083 crore. Furthermore, the accounts of the company remain classified as NPA.

Another trading firm, PEC, has also not carried out any business activity since September 2019. It reported a net loss of ₹340 crore in FY24, largely attributed to the interest payable to lender banks.

Textile firm BIC operates two

woollen mills – Cawnpore Woollen Mills (Lalimli) in Kanpur and New Egerton Woollen Mills in Dhariwal, Punjab. Due to the firm's poor finances, the staff of these mills were being paid from the Budget in recent years.

The ailing firms are a drag on the exchequer as the Centre has to pay salary and other liabilities even if they have not carried out any business for years. As per the PSE policy, in the non-strategic sector, all CPSEs will be privatised or closed in case privatisation is impossible.

The department of public enterprises and Niti Aayog had identified 176 CPSEs in the non-strategic sector, over 60% of these will be closed while the rest of the viable units will

be privatised. And a handful of Section 8 companies (under the Companies Act which is not-for-profit) will be retained in the public sector.

However, the lack of internalisation of the PSE policy by the ministries and half-hearted support from other stakeholders mean privatisation and closure have been very few and far between, the sources said. Despite several inter-ministerial consultations, CPSEs in several ministries are yet to undertake an annual audit of accounts. Similarly, the National Land Monetisation Corporation (NLMC), which was to take up non-core assets like the land of CPSEs, is yet to have a fully functional set-up with a full-time CEO even after a year of Cabinet approval.



## Petronet LNG posts highest ever PAT of ₹2,856 cr for 9-mth ended Dec '24

### FPJ News Service

MUMBAI

Petronet LNG Ltd. posted PBT of Rs 1,169 cr in the current quarter, as against Rs 1,597 cr in the corresponding quarter and Rs 1,140 cr, in the previous quarter. The PAT of the current quarter was reported at Rs 867 cr as against the PAT of the corresponding and previous quarters of Rs 1,191 cr and Rs 848 cr respectively. .

During the current nine months, the Company has reported highest ever PBT of Rs 3,829 cr as against the PBT of corresponding nine months of Rs 3,761 cr. The highest ever

PAT of the current nine months stood at Rs 2,856 cr as against Rs 2,799 cr in the corresponding nine months.

During the nine months ended 31st December, 2024 (current nine months), Dahej terminal processed highest ever LNG volume of 686 TBTU as against 646 TBTU during the corresponding nine months ended 31st December, 2023. The overall highest ever LNG volume processed by the Company in the current nine months was 729 TBTU, as against the LNG volume processed in the corresponding nine months, which stood at 685 TBTU.

**CAPITAL IDEAS.**



**RICHA MISHRA**

**S**ticking to his narrative of “Drill, Baby, Drill”, on January 20 Donald Trump, after taking office as the American President for the second time, declared National Energy Emergency.

The objective of Executive Order is to ensure US’ energy security, which Trump claims are currently not being met.

“We need a reliable, diversified, and affordable supply of energy to drive our Nation’s manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, and defense industries, and to sustain the basics of modern life and military preparedness. Caused by the harmful and shortsighted policies of the previous administration, our Nation’s inadequate energy supply and infrastructure causes and makes worse the high energy prices that devastate Americans, particularly those living on low- and fixed-incomes,” it read.

“An affordable and reliable domestic supply of energy is a fundamental requirement for the national and economic security of any nation,” it said. This was what even India has been working towards, but with limited resources and dynamic consumption.

For India, Trump’s Executive Order has its positives and downsides. The positive side it will drive new investments in oil and gas exploration sector and oil prices will moderate. Also the removal of pause on LNG export will impact the dynamics of gas market. The worrisome part is the further strengthening of dollar, as oil trade is predominantly dollar denominated.

With the Union Budget around the corner, it would be interesting to see its peg on the average oil price. According to industry, currently, New Delhi will be comfortable with an average of \$70 a barrel. If it falls further, then it would be Trump’s gift to consumers like India. However, the government will need to be flexible enough to protect itself from spike in prices. As on January 24, the Indian crude oil basket (price on which the Indian refiners source their crude) stood at is \$81.18 a bbl. In December 2024 the Indian basket averaged \$73.34 a bbl.

But will Trump’s moves see the revival of shale industry?

According to Ehsan Ul-Haq, an Independent Energy Analyst, “I don’t think, it will change much. US shale oil production is only rising in the Permian region, as other plays are now mature. However, there will be some increase in the Gulf of Mexico.”

“You can emphasise ‘drill, baby, drill’ slogan but oil companies in the US are now interested in capital discipline. An increase of 300,000 to 400,000 bpd is possible this year but a slogan alone does not help boost production,” he said adding that President Trump wants to

# Trump’s energy imperatives

Increased oil supplies will moderate prices. But renewable energy will now have to compete with fossil fuel industry



GETTY IMAGES

bring down prices but if he imposes 25 per cent tariff on Canadian and Mexican oil, this becomes impossible.

“Similarly, more sanctions against Iran and Venezuela mean higher prices. This could reduce supplies, but we still don’t know, how effective his sanctions against Tehran and Caracas will be. I don’t think President Trump wants to hinder projects within the US. But sanctions against Iran and Venezuela could limit supplies and indirectly boost crude oil prices. But this also depends on the effectiveness of sanctions.”

On any further sanctions on Russia, “It could force Indian refiners to look for alternatives from the Middle East in the next few months, as Gulf crudes are similar to Russian oil. In the medium to long run, Russian and Indian refiners could find ways to import despite sanctions as in the past. In the short run, it means higher costs and lower refinery margins. This comes at a time when global demand is not strong.”

Umud Shokri, Energy Strategist and senior visiting fellow at George Mason University is of the view that Trump’s National Energy Emergency is set to significantly reshape the US energy market. “A key objective is to accelerate domestic oil and gas production, potentially leading to a substantial

**Trump’s energy policy is seen as a positive for an import-dependent country like India.**

But companies in the sector need to be nimble enough to leverage it

increase in supply. The declaration allows for expedited approvals of energy infrastructure projects, including pipelines and power plants, aimed at boosting production and distribution capacity.”

“Additionally, the removal of a pause on liquefied natural gas (LNG) export reviews is expected to enhance the US’s role in global energy markets by increasing natural gas exports. However, this emphasis on fossil fuels may divert investments and resources away from renewable energy sectors, potentially slowing progress in clean energy development and innovation,” he said.

While the declared goal of these policies is to reduce energy costs for American consumers, the actual impact on energy prices could be complex, Shokri pointed out.

“Increased fossil fuel production may lead to market oversupply, which could temporarily lower prices... However, such oversupply could also result in price volatility, complicating long-term market stability,” he said.

“Moreover, the prioritization of fossil fuels and the rollback of climate-focused regulations might undermine the long-term competitiveness of renewable energy industries. While the policies may temporarily benefit consumers and producers in the fossil fuel sector, they introduce significant uncertainty for other energy stakeholders,” he added.

Trump’s energy policies will have mixed implications for oil prices, shaped by a combination of domestic and global factors.

**LNG BOOST**

According to Shokri, India’s LNG market is poised for significant growth,

with imports playing a pivotal role in meeting the country’s rising energy demands.

The market is projected to expand from \$8.9 billion in 2024 to \$27.36 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 13.2 per cent. “The United States has emerged as a key player in India’s LNG imports.”

GAIL has secured approval to import 3.5 million tonne of LNG annually from the US for 20 years. In June 2024, the US surpassed Qatar as India’s largest LNG supplier, delivering a record 851,000 tonne in 12 cargoes. Moreover, India was the top destination for the US LNG cargoes in May 2024, receiving 45.3 Bcf of LNG.

“While India’s LNG imports are sensitive to global prices, the country’s strategic diversification and long-term agreements position it to leverage the US supplies and address its growing energy needs. Despite challenges, the Indian LNG market is set to thrive, driven by infrastructure expansion, government initiatives, and increasing contributions from US suppliers,” he added.

For India’s energy space — fossil fuel in particular — Trump’s return seems to be a positive. But a lot will depend on the strategies adopted by the companies in this business and how India turns it into an advantage.

Already steps are being taken to strengthen the upstream sector of the oil and gas industry, while giving renewable a push. Now, there are hurdles— mostly political in nature — deterring a smooth ride as RE will have to be compete with fossil fuels to decide investment directions for the corporates.

# ‘US sanctions on Russian crude no threat to supply’

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**New Delhi:** The disruption in Russian oil exports caused by the latest US sanctions will have no impact on India’s energy security in terms of supply as a diversified procurement matrix and technical flexibility allows Indian refineries to tap multiple alternatives, **Arvin-der Singh Sahney**, chairman of IndianOil, told TOI.

“We are still understanding how things will pan out. But we are very confident that it (sanctions) will not have any impact on crude availability for Indian refineries. I can speak for all of them, even private (sector),” Sahney said in what is the first public comment on the issue by an Indian oil company chief.

He said, besides Russia, India buys crude from multiple sources — the Gulf, Africa, the Americas, Opec and non-Opec producers. New sources, such as Brazil and Guyana, are also emerging. “We have a wide range of contracts and alliances with

all of them. So, we are not worried about supply.”

IOC chief’s confidence could also stem from the fact that the latest curbs impact roughly 15% of Russian oil exports, mostly sweet ESPO grade crude produced in the north and the Far-East and 183 of the 600 vessels in the Russian tanker fleet. Besides, there is no sanction on Rosneft, the largest Russian oil producer.

IndianOil posted a net profit of Rs 2,873.5 crore in Dec quarter, marking a 64% drop from Rs 8,063.6 crore in the previous corresponding quarter. “We are being very cautious,” he said since the latest sanctions have targeted Russian oil export chain.

On Trump administration’s plan to pump up oil and gas production, Sahney said it will boost supply and expand options in the market for Indian refiners. Whether that will lead to a pivot towards the US will depend on competitiveness of US prices. “As our govt has indicated, India is willing to buy energy from whoever offers the most competitive price.”



OPINION

# West Asian Energy again?

RANJAN MATHAI

A geostrategic transformation of West Asia is underway following Israel's military victories against the Iranian-led Axis of Resistance last year. Iran itself has presently ceased fire, choosing prudence over prestige. The US, as Israel's persistent enabler, has gained strategic advantage by the diminution of Russian and Iranian influence across the region. Turkey's patronage of the Hayat Tahrir e Shams (HTS), the dominant force among Syria's new rulers, has put into focus President Erdogan's ambitious neo-Ottoman thrust southwards. But China, once seen as a new power broker in the region, had a marginal role.

The speed with which European leaders have begun engaging with the HTS regime on Syria's economic reconstruction is, however, striking. Though HTS is still designated as a terrorist organisation, the French and German foreign ministers travelled to Damascus to meet its leader, Ahmed al Sharaa, a former ISIS and Al Qaeda chieftain. Restoring European influence in the Levant and hoping to send some of the thousands of Syrian refugees in Europe back home are only part of the explanation. The strategic goal appears to be to tap into West Asia's vast reserves of natural gas to cut down Europe's dependence on Russia for energy.

Former Indian Ambassador to Russia Prabhat Shukla had in a 2018 essay recalled the western aim of reducing Russia's preponderance in the European gas market by bringing in pipelines from the Gulf, how this strategy targeted Syria which lies along the route, and how Russia's military intervention in Syria in 2015 blocked it (Syria and the wider region: The Hydrocarbon Dimension).

On Dec 8 last year, just two days after the HTS takeover in Damascus, the Turkish Anadolu news agency quoted Turkey's Energy Minister, Alparslan Bayraktar, as saying the plan for a Qatar-Turkey-Europe gas pipeline transiting through Syria could now be revived. The plan, outlined in 2009, was blocked by Assad to protect Russian interests. In 2011, the anti-Assad rebellions began halting all pipeline plans, including one from Iran via Iraq. Plans stayed blocked as Russian military intervention in 2015 rescued the Assad government from collapse.

Preoccupied by its war in Ukraine, Russia was not able to bail out Assad this time around. And now Russia no longer

dominates Europe's gas supply, with many countries switching over to LNG imports (almost 50 per cent from the US). Following the sabotage of the Nord Stream pipelines and suspension of supplies via the Yamal pipeline through Poland, Russia has to compete for access to European markets mainly through LNG exports. European imports from Russia fell from 45 per cent of total gas imports in 2021 to 18 per cent in 2024, and will decline even further since pipeline supplies through Ukraine ceased at the end of 2024.

The EU, which plans to phase out gas consumption by 2040 as part of a clean energy transition, wants to stop importing gas from Russia by 2027. But it finds it is paying a very high price for the loss of relatively cheap Russian gas, which powered the industry for the last 40 years. The German economy has been driven into recession, with political consequences now seen in the collapse of the Scholz government. In 2022-23 the EU spent \$700 billion to subsidise consumers for spiralling energy bills. High costs of renewable energy, which require

storage and electric grid upgradations, and the replacement of piped gas by costlier LNG have contributed to making European industry uncompetitive and unable to withstand the onslaught of China's export drives.

The EU dilemma on natural gas is exacerbated by its requirements for massive increase in power generation for planned electrification of transport and industry, and data centres for artificial intelligence, automation, etc, to propel future economic growth. (One ChatGPT query consumes 10 times as much electricity as a Google search, as the new mantra goes). A Goldman Sachs study in May 2024\* estimated that the EU's power demand will increase 40 per cent by 2033, with \$850 billion required for increased electricity generation. Renewable energy (and nuclear power, if accepted) could meet some of this requirement, but a reliable source of piped gas may be the optimum solution for such urgent requirements. If Russia is to be excluded, where does the EU go?

Pipeline imports from Norway, Algeria, and Azerbaijan have been stepped up, but the only countries with reserves big enough to be long-term alternatives to Russia for supplying large volumes are Iran and Qatar. Qatar is presently committed to LNG exports, but it is expanding gas production. And Doha's past performance provides confidence to investors. Iran remains a more distant option, as it has to renew an agreement on limiting its nuclear programme to free itself of sanctions and upgrade gas production capacity. Tehran has begun talks



ILLUSTRATION: BINAY SINHA

on its nuclear programme with the European 3 (France, UK, and Germany), but Iran's hardliners, still smarting from Israel's blows, keep the regime's plans enigmatic as ever.

A Qatar pipeline will need transit through Saudi Arabia. The new Syrian foreign minister's first foreign trip was to Saudi Arabia, but whether he reassured Riyadh on its worries about the Muslim Brotherhood affiliations of some HTS leaders is not known. Qatar has only described the talk of the pipeline as "speculative". Most importantly, the US would have to stay on board if the project has to progress. President Trump wants the US to be the energy superpower and may not want lucrative LNG exports displaced by rival suppliers. US cues could influence whether Israel

chooses to pursue a campaign against Iran or reduce tensions across West Asia.

Syria itself has still to stabilise internally, and Turkey could get embroiled in conflict with the Kurds in eastern Syria. Israel has concerns about a hostile Turkey controlling Syria, and is extending its occupation of Syrian territories not very far from Damascus. Building pipelines may therefore have to await greater geopolitical certainty. India should re-examine the feasibility of undersea pipelines from the Gulf as AI and data centre requirements will soon accelerate our own electricity demand growth.

\*AI is poised to drive 160 per cent increase in data centre power demand: Goldman Sachs; May 14, 2024

The author is a former foreign secretary



## West Bengal explores coal gasification in Deocha-Pachami



THE WEST BENGAL government is exploring underground coal

gasification in 30% area of the Deocha-Pachami block where traditional open-cast and underground mining methods are unfeasible, a top official said. The rest of the block, considered India's largest and the world's second-largest coal reserve, will be operated through open-cast and underground mining.



## अडानी टोटल गैस की ऑपरेशनल आय बढ़ी

अहमदाबाद। अडानी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड (एटीजीएल) ने सोमवार को वित्त वर्ष 25 की तीसरी तिमाही के नतीजे पेश किए। अक्टूबर-दिसंबर अवधि में कंपनी की ऑपरेशंस से आय 12 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 1,397 करोड़ रुपए रही है। एटीजीएल ने बयान में कहा कि चालू वित्त वर्ष में कंपनी का 9 महीने का एबिटा 893 करोड़ रुपए रहा है, जो कि सालाना आधार पर 6 प्रतिशत अधिक है। एटीजीएल के ईडी और सीईओ सुरेश पी मंगलानी ने कहा कि एटीजीएल ने अपनी वृद्धि की गति को बनाए रखा है। साथ ही ग्राहक-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। तीसरी तिमाही में वॉल्यूम में सालाना आधार पर 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के साथ एक मजबूत ऑपरेशनल प्रदर्शन किया है। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि एपीएम गैस आवंटन में कमी के बावजूद एटीजीएल ने वैकल्पिक तरीकों से गैस की अतिरिक्त आपूर्ति करके हमारे उपभोक्ताओं के बड़े समूह को सीएनजी की निर्बाध आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की है।



### अदाणी टोटाल गैस के शुद्ध लाभ में 19.4 प्रतिशत की गिरावट

शहरी गैस वितरक अदाणी टोटाल गैस ने अक्टूबर-दिसंबर 2024 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही (वित्त वर्ष 25 की तीसरी तिमाही) के दौरान अपने समेकित शुद्ध लाभ 19.4 प्रतिशत की गिरावट दर्ज की है। सस्ती गैस के कम आवंटन की वजह से यह गिरावट आई है। समीक्षाधीन तिमाही के दौरान कंपनी ने 142.4 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ दर्ज किया, जबकि पिछले साल की इसी तिमाही की तुलना में शुद्ध बिक्री में 11.9 प्रतिशत का इजाफा हुआ और यह बढ़कर 1,294.5 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। कंपनी ने कहा कि अधिक शुद्ध बिक्री को कंप्रेसड नेचुरल गैस (सीएनजी) और पाइपड नेचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) की 257 एमए-मएससीएम के संयुक्त वॉल्यूम में 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि से मदद मिली है।

## आईओसी का तीसरी तिमाही का मुनाफा 64 प्रतिशत घटा



वैभव न्यूज ■ नई दिल्ली

देश की सबसे बड़ी पेट्रोलियम कंपनी इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी) के अक्टूबर-दिसंबर तिमाही के शुद्ध लाभ में 64 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है। इसकी प्रमुख वजह भंडारण और विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय पर नुकसान है। इसके चलते कंपनी ने ईंधन की रिकॉर्ड बिक्री से हुआ लाभ गंवा दिया। कंपनी ने सोमवार को शेयर बाजार को दी सूचना में कहा कि उसे वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की तीसरी तिमाही (अक्टूबर-दिसंबर) में 2,873.53 करोड़ रुपए का एकल शुद्ध लाभ हुआ है, जो गत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की समान अवधि में 8,063.69 करोड़ रुपए था। हालांकि, जुलाई-सितंबर, 2024 की तुलना में कंपनी का लाभ बढ़ा है। जुलाई-सितंबर तिमाही में कंपनी ने 189.01 करोड़ रुपए का मुनाफा कमाया था। आईओसी के

निदेशक (वित्त) अनुज जैन ने कहा कि लाभ में गिरावट मुख्य रूप से भंडार और विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय में हुए नुकसान की वजह से आई है। कंपनी को तीसरी तिमाही में भंडारण पर 7,800 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। इसके अलावा विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय के चलते उसे 1,900 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ। पेट्रोलियम कंपनी इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन ए. एस. साहनी ने कहा कि कंपनी ने 2.6134 करोड़ टन की अपनी अबतक की किसी तिमाही की सबसे उंची बिक्री दर्ज की। यह गत वित्त वर्ष वर्ष की समान अवधि की तुलना में 6.2 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इसकी वजह यह है कि कंपनी ने ईंधन बिक्री की अपनी मुख्य क्षमता पर पुनः ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। इस तिमाही में पेट्रोरसायन कारोबार में भी सात प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई, जबकि गैस कारोबार में 24 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई।

## उद्यमी बोले- बायोगैस आधारित बायलर पर मिले 50% सब्सिडी

जागरण संवाददाता • पानीपत : हरियाणा चैंबर आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री (एचसीसीआइ) के पदाधिकारी सोमवार को चंडीगढ़ पहुंचकर मुख्यमंत्री नायब सिंह सैनी से मिले और वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट के लिए सुझाव पत्र सौंपा। उद्यमियों ने सीएम से मांग करते हुए कहा कि बायो फ्यूल आधारित बायलर के उपयोग पर सरकार से 50 प्रतिशत की सब्सिडी मिलनी चाहिए। प्रदूषण को खत्म करने में सरकार का साथ बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

सुझाव पत्र में बताया कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में, केवल 922.28 करोड़ (कुल खर्च का 0.49 प्रतिशत) उद्योग और वाणिज्य को आवंटित किया गया था, बावजूद इसके क्षेत्र में 63,348 करोड़ (कुल कर राजस्व का 64.72 प्रतिशत) का योगदान दिया गया था। रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने, उद्योग को समर्थन देने के लिए, विशेष रूप से टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों में बजटीय सहायता बढ़ाई जाए। निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए जेडईडी (शून्य दोष-शून्य प्रभाव)गोल्ड के लिए माल दुलाई सहायता को 100 प्रतिशत, जेडईडी सिल्वर के लिए 90, जेडईडी कांस्य प्रमाणित इकाइयों के लिए 75 तक संशोधित करें। एमएसएमई निर्माताओं के लिए पूर्व और शिपमेंट के बाद के रुपये के निर्यात क्रेडिट पर दो प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज

बजट से पूर्व चंडीगढ़ में सीएम से मिले उद्यमी, पदाधिकारियों ने सौंपा बजट सुझाव पत्र, दिए कई सुझाव

### यह भी दिया प्रस्ताव

कुरुक्षेत्र, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के पास अपने रणनीतिक स्थान के साथ, औद्योगिक विकास के लिए आदर्श है। हम इसे एक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित किया जाए। निवेश को आकर्षित करें और रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करें। लागत को कम करने और व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हाईवे कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ें। बड़े पैमाने पर परिचालन के लिए आधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे के साथ एमएसएमई के लिए एक केंद्र स्थापित किया जाए। औद्योगिक आधार में विविधता लाकर हरियाणा की औद्योगिक नीति को मजबूत करें।

प्रदान करें ताकि उन्हें विश्व स्तर पर प्रतिस्पर्धा करने और उच्च-ब्याज दरों को कम करने से मदद मिल सके। वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (सीएक्यूएम) के दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार डीजी सेट के लिए सब्सिडी दी जाए। अनुकूल डीजी सेट पर 50 प्रतिशत का अनुदान मिले। उत्कृष्ट सड़क, रेल और हवाई कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने वाले करनाल और हरियाणा के रणनीतिक स्थान में अब 100 एकड़ भूमि उपलब्ध है।



साहिबाबाद मंडी के पास बिना हेलमेट पहले बाइक सवार को पेट्रोल देता कर्मी • जागरण

## 'नो हेलमेट-नो फ्यूल' पालिसी का पेट्रोल पंप पर उल्लंघन जारी

जागरण संवाददाता, गाजियाबाद : सड़क हादसों में कमी लाने के उद्देश्य से प्रदेश सरकार ने दोपहिया वाहन चालकों के लिए 'नो हेलमेट-नो फ्यूल' पालिसी लागू की है। इसके तहत यदि कोई भी दोपहिया वाहन चालक बिना हेलमेट पहने पेट्रोल पंप पर पहुंचता है तो उसके वाहन में पेट्रोल नहीं डालने का नियम पेट्रोल पंप संचालकों और कर्मचारियों पर लागू किया गया है। इस नियम का पालन जिले में नहीं किया जा रहा है। यहाँ बिना हेलमेट पहने भी पेट्रोल पंप पर पहुंचे लोगों के वाहनों में पेट्रोल दिया जा रहा है।



दोपहिया वाहन चालक को हेलमेट के बारे में बताते सरकारी स्कूल के बच्चे • सौ. किताब

आठ जनवरी को परिवहन आयुक्त ब्रजेश कुमार सिंह ने प्रदेश के सभी जिलाधिकारियों को पत्र जारी कर

अपने जिलों में 'नो हेलमेट-नो फ्यूल' पालिसी लागू करने का आदेश दिया। इसके क्रम में 12 जनवरी को

बिना हेलमेट पहने दोपहिया वाहन चालकों को पेट्रोल दिया जा रहा है तो संबंधित पेट्रोल पंप संचालक के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होगी। 'नो हेलमेट-नो फ्यूल' पालिसी का जिले के सभी पेट्रोल पंपों पर पालन सुनिश्चित कराया जाएगा। इसके लिए अभियान चलाया जाएगा।

- अमित तिवारी, जिला पूर्ति अधिकारी

जिलाधिकारी ने जिले के सभी पेट्रोल पंप संचालकों को 'नो हेलमेट-नो फ्यूल' पालिसी लागू करने का आदेश दिया। आदेश का पालन कराने की जिम्मेदारी जिला पूर्ति अधिकारी

अमित तिवारी को सौंपी गई है। उन्होंने 16 जनवरी को पेट्रोल पंपों का निरीक्षण किया व बिना हेलमेट पहने पेट्रोल पंप पर आने वाले दोपहिया वाहन चालकों के वाहनों में पेट्रोल न डालने के निर्देश दिए। इसके बाद भी पेट्रोल पंपों पर लापरवाही जारी है। नई पालिसी का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। सोमवार को साहिबाबाद सब्जी मंडी के पास लिंक रोड के पास स्थित पेट्रोल पंप पर बिना हेलमेट पहने आए दोपहिया वाहन चालकों को पेट्रोल न देना तो दूर की बात, कर्मचारियों ने हेलमेट न लगाने के लिए टोका तक नहीं।

# बिना हेलमेट बिक रहा तेल, अभियान फेल

पेट्रोल पंप वालों को नहीं है अभियान की जानकारी, अधिकांश पर नहीं लगे हैं बोर्ड, 14 पेट्रोल पंपों पर नियम का उल्लंघन मिला

## अभियान पार्ट : 1

### माई सिटी रिपोर्ट

नोएडा। बिना हेलमेट के शहर में पेट्रोल धड़ल्ले से बिक रहा है। जबकि जिलाधिकारी ने इसके लिए सख्त निर्देश दिए थे। आलम यह है कि कई पेट्रोल पंप पर जागरूकता के लिए बोर्ड तक नहीं लगाए गए हैं। यही नहीं यहाँ काम करने वाले कर्मचारी तक को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। जबकि इस अभियान से जुड़े अधिकारी अभियान की सफलता के दावे कर रहे हैं। सोमवार को अमर उजाला संवाददाता ने डीएम की ओर से चलाए गए अभियान की पड़ताल की तो हकीकत सामने आ गई। 14 पेट्रोल पंपों पर पड़ताल के दौरान देखा गया कि बिना हेलमेट के दो पहिया वाहन चालकों को पेट्रोल दिया जा रहा है।

बीते वर्ष एक हजार से अधिक सड़क हादसों में 462 लोगों ने अपनी जान गंवा दी। वहीं, 738 लोग इसमें घायल भी हो गए। मरने वाले अधिकतर बिना हेलमेट के थे। यह संख्या साल दर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। इस पर लगाम लगाने के लिए शासन के



सेक्टर-63 के पेट्रोल पंप पर बिना हेलमेट पेट्रोल डलवाते लोग। अमर उजाला

परिवहन कार्यालय से 100 मीटर की दूरी पर टूट रहे नियम : सेक्टर-33 स्थित उप संभागीय परिवहन कार्यालय से 100 मीटर की दूरी पर स्थित पेट्रोल पंप पर धड़ल्ले से नियमों का उल्लंघन होता दिखा। जबकि अधिकारी बड़े-बड़े दावे कर रहे हैं। उन्हीं के कार्यालय के नजदीक में नियम टूट रहे हैं।

निर्देश पर जिलाधिकारी के नेतृत्व में नो हेलमेट, नो फ्यूल अभियान की शुरुआत की गई। 26 जनवरी यानी गणतंत्र दिवस से इस अभियान की शुरुआत की गई। इसकी पड़ताल करने निकली अमर उजाला की

टीम ने पाया, कर्मचारियों को इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। सेक्टर-57 स्थित इंडियन ओयल पेट्रोल पर एक महिला कर्मचारी बिना हेलमेट के पेट्रोल देती नजर आई। जब उससे इसके बारे में पूछा गया तो

उसने कुछ नहीं पता होने की बात कही। यही हाल सेक्टर-62,71,15,52,63 समेत कई जगह यही हाल रहा।

पेट्रोल पंप संचालकों को जागरूकता के लिए बोर्ड लगाना था जिसपर नो फ्यूल नो

हेलमेट लिखा होना चाहिए। लेकिन शहर में ऐसे कई पेट्रोल पंप दिखे जहाँ पर ऐसा कोई बोर्ड नहीं दिखा। सेक्टर-57,15,71,63 समेत पेट्रोल पंपों पर कोई बोर्ड नहीं दिखाई दिया।



सेक्टर-57 के पेट्रोल पंप पर बिना हेलमेट पेट्रोल लेते बाइक सवार। अमर उजाला

# रिकार्ड बिक्री के बावजूद घटा आईओसी का मुनाफा

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

देश की सबसे बड़ी पेट्रोलियम कंपनी इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी) के अक्टूबर-दिसंबर तिमाही के शुद्ध लाभ में 64 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है। इसकी प्रमुख वजह भंडारण और विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय पर नुकसान है। इसके चलते कंपनी ने ईंधन की रिकार्ड बिक्री से हुआ लाभ गंवा दिया।

कंपनी ने सोमवार को शेयर बाजार को दी सूचना में कहा कि उसे वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 की तीसरी तिमाही (अक्टूबर-दिसंबर) में 2,873.53 करोड़ रुपये का एकल शुद्ध लाभ हुआ है, जो गत वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की समान अवधि में

8,063.69 करोड़ रुपये था।

हालांकि, जुलाई-सितंबर, 2024 की तुलना में कंपनी का लाभ बढ़ा है। जुलाई-सितंबर तिमाही में कंपनी ने 189.01 करोड़



रुपये का मुनाफा कमाया था। आईओसी के निदेशक (वित्त) अनुज जैन ने कहा कि लाभ

में गिरावट मुख्य रूप से भंडार और विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय में हुए नुकसान की वजह से आई है।

कंपनी को तीसरी तिमाही में भंडारण पर

7,800 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसके अलावा विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय के चलते उसे 1,900 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ। आईओसी के चेयरमैन ए. एस. साहनी ने कहा कि कंपनी ने 2.6134 करोड़ टन की अपनी अबतक की किसी तिमाही की सबसे ऊंची बिक्री दर्ज की। यह गत वित्त वर्ष की तुलना में 6.2 प्रतिशत

समान अवधि की तुलना में अधिक है।