



Mahanagar Gas had a bumper FY24. This year may not be so

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Every year cannot be a bumper one. That, in short, is Mahanagar Gas Ltd's near-term outlook. After a year of solid profitability, the city gas distribution company's margin is expected to taper in FY25.

MGL's Ebitda per standard cubic meter (scm) had scaled up to a multi-year high of about ₹14 in 2023-24, thanks to lower cost of gas procurement despite marginally lower revenue. For the next 2-3 years, however, MGL expects its Ebitda per scm to drop to ₹9-11, the company told analysts at its investor meeting.

That said, MGL, which is present in Maharashtra, expects volume growth of 6-7% as it expands network coverage.

In keeping with the company's forecast, Centrum Broking estimates MGL's FY25 earnings per share to drop 26%, followed by a 2.7% EPS increase in FY26.

"We believe, incrementally MGL's volume growth to largely determine its earnings growth provided the company is able to maintain its Ebitda/scm," Centrum's analysts said in a note. MGL's total volume in FY24 was 3.6 million cubic metres per day.

This financial year, lower sale prices rolled out in March and a drop in the share of administ-

Report card

Mahanagar Gas's profit rose sharply in FY24 due to lower cost of procurement and higher volumes



PRANAY BHARDWAJ/MINT

red price mechanism (APM) gas are expected to weigh on MGL's margin. The company's management has indicated that APM

gas share has fallen to 70% in the April-June quarter, from 75%.

MGL plans to invest ₹1,000 crore this financial year in laying

pipelines and building infrastructure, including ₹200 crore in its gas distribution company Unison Enviro Pvt. Ltd (UEPL).

UEPL has licences to distribute natural gas in three districts in Maharashtra, and has already begun supplies in one. UEPL's volume is 0.14 million cubic metres per day, with growth is expected to be about 10%.

MGL entered into a joint venture (JV) with Baidyanath LNG Pvt. Ltd in December to set up liquefied natural gas retail outlets. The JV will set up six stations initially to supply LNG to heavy-duty vehicles like trucks.

MGL has also entered into a pact with the Mumbai municipal

corporation to set up a 1,000-tonne per day compressed bio-gas plant to convert solid waste, for an investment of ₹500 crore.

Yet, the biggest trigger for MGL would be inclusion of natural gas in the goods and services tax, allowing consumers to claim credit for input tax paid and may lower cost of gas for them; and increase usage among industrial and commercial consumers.

The MGL stock trades at about 12 times its FY25 estimated earnings, show Bloomberg data. It has gained 20% so far in 2024. But in the near future, margin concerns may weigh on sentiment even as MGL's valuations aren't pricey.

The world will be swimming in excess oil by end of decade, IEA says

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Global oil markets are expected to face a major surplus by the end of this decade, with spare capacity hitting levels only seen during the initial stages of the pandemic as demand growth slows and supply surges, the International Energy Agency said.

Oil-demand growth is forecast to slow down in the coming years, reaching 105.4 million barrels a day in 2030, as the rollout of clean-energy technologies accelerates, according to the Paris-based organization. Meanwhile, oil-production capacity is set to ramp up to nearly 113.8 million barrels a day, driven by producers in the U.S. and the Americas.

"This would result in levels of spare capacity never seen before other than at the height of the Covid-19 lockdowns in

2020," the IEA said on Wednesday. "Such a massive oil production buffer could usher in a lower oil price environment, posing tough challenges for producers in the U.S. shale patch and the OPEC+ bloc."

Despite the slowdown, global oil demand in 2030 is still forecast to rise by 3.2 million barrels a day from 2023, the agency said. The increase will be driven by strong

demand from economies in Asia, particularly India and China. But rising electric-cars sales, fuel-efficiency improvements and the use of renewables for electricity generation will increasingly offset gains.

In advanced economies, demand is forecast to fall from around 45.7 million barrels per day in 2023 to 42.7 million barrels per day in 2030. Excluding the pandemic, the last time that oil demand was that low was in 1991, according



Oil-production capacity is set to ramp up to nearly 113.8 million barrels a day.

REUTERS

to the IEA.

Meanwhile, global production capacity growth will be led by producers outside of the OPEC+ alliance—particularly the U.S., Brazil, Canada, Argentina and Guyana—which are forecast to account for three quarters of the expected increase to 2030.

OPEC+ oil production capacity is forecast to grow by 1.4 million barrels a day from 2023 through 2030, led by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq. According to the IEA, the cartel and its allies will see their share of world oil production fall below 50% from this year onward.

Looking at the short term, the agency cut its forecast for global oil-demand growth to 960,000 barrels a day this year from previous estimates of 1.1 million barrels a day, as weak deliveries in OECD countries pushed global demand in a narrow contraction in March.

Oil-demand growth for next year is now forecast at 1 million barrels a day from 1.2 million barrels a day previously on lackluster economic growth, the increasing use of electric vehicles and efficiency gains. Total demand is expected to reach an average of 103.2 million barrels a day in 2024 and 104.2 million barrels a day in 2025.

Wednesday's reports came as Brent crude trades around \$82 a barrel, while West Texas Intermediate is around \$78 a barrel. Both benchmarks rallied about 3% earlier

this week as traders seem to be buying the dip following an oil selloff sparked by OPEC+'s plan to unwind some of its production cuts.

Prices are supported by expectations that summer fuel demand and output curbs from OPEC+ will lead to a sizable deficit in the third quarter.

Still, bearish sentiment continues to dominate the market, with prospects of higher-for-longer interest rates in the U.S. damping the commodity's demand outlook.

The agency's projections remain well below OPEC's, as the cartel forecasts global oil-demand growth of 2.2 million barrels a day this year and 1.8 million barrels a day in 2025.

Total oil supply is now expected to be higher, reaching an average of 102.9 million barrels a day this year and 104.7 million barrels a day the next

from previous expectations of 102.7 million barrels a day and 104.5 million barrels a day, respectively, the IEA said. Non-OPEC+ countries are still set to lead global supply, the agency said, with production expected to grow by 1.4 million barrels a day in 2024 and 1.5 million barrels a day in 2025.

OPEC+ production is forecast to fall 740,000 barrels a day this year if the group keeps its voluntary output cuts in place, and to flip to a growth of 320,000 barrels a day the next. The cartel and its allies agreed to extend voluntary curbs of 2.2 million barrels a day to the end of September and said they aim to gradually unwind them from October 2024 to September 2025, contingent on market conditions.

Meanwhile, Russian crude exports rose by 100,000 barrels a day in May to 7.7 million barrels a day, while export revenue fell 0.6% compared with the previous month to \$16.8 billion, the IEA said. Russia's oil production is expected to decrease by 260,000 barrels a day this year to 10.7 million barrels a day as the country carries out deeper OPEC+ production cuts, but supply is forecast to remain broadly steady through 2030 supported by the Vostok Oil project in the Arctic.

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Oil demand is expected to reach 105.4 mn barrels a day in 2030, as the clean-energy technologies rollout accelerates

No projects in India to turn around oil output: IEA

Rishi Ranjan Kala

New Delhi

Ageing oil fields, western company exits and investments geared towards natural gas are impacting oil production in Asia Pacific with no major projects to turn around the faltering production in India, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Wednesday.

The IEA in its latest oil report pointed out that non-OPEC+ Asia Pacific oil production continues to falter with China being the only exception due to high reinvestment rates and a strong government mandate to increase output in the short-term.

The other medium-sized producers such as India, Indonesia and Thailand continue on managed declines with no major projects in the queue to turn around faltering production, it added. "In-



OUTLOOK. Indian output will get a small uplift in 2024

dian output will get a small uplift in 2024 as the 50,000 barrels per day (b/d) offshore Krishna Godavari Basin Cluster-2 project ramps up and the onshore Rajasthan Basin posts a modest increase. From 710,000 b/d in 2024, output falls to 570,000 b/d in 2030," the IEA has projected.

Regional volumes have fallen by 700,000 b/d over the last decade and are poised to

decline by a further 13 per cent, or 870,000 b/d, by 2030, it added.

FUEL DEMAND

Even as India's attempts to enhance crude oil production have not been on expected lines, demand for diesel and petrol in the world's third largest energy consumer is expected to be the highest globally.

India's demand is forecast

to grow by more than any country other than China between 2023 and 2030, the IEA has projected adding that, unusually, in a global context, an increase of more than 1.3 million b/d will be dominated by rising demand for road transport fuels, with a comparatively small role for petrochemical feedstocks and underlying growth comfortably outpacing deployment of clean energy technologies.

"In the second half of this decade, India will become by far the most important contributor to overall growth. Gains of 900,000 b/d between 2025 and 2030 will be well ahead of China's 570,000 b/d and three-quarters of net global gains over the final five years of our forecast," it added.

Road diesel, the most used product in India and closely linked to industry and commerce, will account for 520,000 b/d of 2023-2030

growth (38 per cent of the total).

"Similarly, gasoline will register a rise of 270,000 b/d (20 per cent of the total) as car ownership becomes more widespread. This is far more than in any other country in our projections," the agency said.

The IEA attributed the projected growth in auto fuels to India's expanding industrial sector and rising vehicle ownership.

"India is set to be the world's fastest growing major economy for the third year running in 2024. Manufacturing and industrial activity has been especially strong and a massive domestic consumer market, labour force and supportive demographics should see this continue. The nation's population, which recently overtook China's to become the world's largest, is projected to increase by 6 per cent during our forecast period,

and higher average incomes will further support mobility demand," it added.

REFINING CAPACITY

Growing domestic demand and export prospects is aiding India in expanding its refining.

IEA said India witnessed a remarkable surge in its refining capacity over the past few decades, with close to 3 million b/d in growth from 2006 to 2023. With a total refining capacity of 5.8 million b/d, India has firmly established itself as the fourth largest refiner.

"Recent expansions have been the result of investments in refining infrastructure as well as refiners' strategic pivot towards integrating petrochemicals. India has 23 operating refineries, with plans for further expansions, including one new greenfield project and multiple modernisation projects..." it added.

Passing the sell-by date

In one of his first public statements after he took charge of the portfolio again, the new-old minister of petroleum and natural gas, Hardeep Singh Puri, categorically stated that plans to sell oil marketing major Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd or BPCL are “completely off the table”. He explained that BPCL is a highly successful Maharatna, the term that refers to state-owned companies with a high degree of autonomy, so the government sees no need to sell its 52.98 per cent stake.

This is a notable shift in approach. Plans for BPCL’s strategic disinvestment were announced in 2021 as part of the government’s “Atmanirbhar Package”. In 2022, they were called off for lack of buyers. Now the company has apparently become too valuable to sell. Also, the minister added, the government was not in favour of divesting its stake in oil companies.

Each new government that takes power is urged by the pink papers to focus on disinvestment as the most sensible means of bridging the government’s ever-widening resource gap. This year was no different. But shifting policy goalposts has been the bane of the disinvestment programme for at least two decades. That explains why the government has met or exceeded its disinvestment targets just five times since 1991-92, despite all the institutional permutations and combinations of creating a separate ministry to an evocatively named department, Dipam, under the finance ministry. In the past decade, the government overshot the target just twice, in 2017-18 and 2018-19, mainly by dint of getting one set of public sector companies (Power Finance Corporation and ONGC) to buy others (REC and HPCL, respectively)

Yet, just three years ago, there was an exponential

rise in expectations of a shift in the sluggish trajectory of disinvestment. In Budget 2021-22, the old-new minister for finance and corporate affairs, Nirmala Sitharaman, set out an elaborate policy of strategic disinvestment that purported to offer a “clear roadmap” involving strategic and non-strategic sectors. Under this template, the government was to have a “bare minimum” presence in four sectors. This included stuff like atomic energy, coal, petroleum, transport and banking and insurance.

In fact, BPCL figured with a bunch of companies under what Ms Sitharaman labelled “non-strategic” sectors. These included Air India, Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), Container Corporation (Concor), IDBI Bank, BEML, Pawan Hans and Neelachal Ispat Nigam and listing of the behemoth Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Of these, only three objectives have been met. The Tata group obligingly acquired Air India and Neelachal Ispat in January and July 2022 and LIC was listed in May. Pawan Hans’ sale was scrapped after it was discovered that the successful bidder was entangled in legal cases. For IDBI Bank, the hurdles of regulatory approvals, security clearances and valuation differences have finally been cleared; now the government needs to decide between two foreign buyers and one Indian bidder.

SCI disinvestment was delayed because of the complications involved in hiving off its land and other non-core assets. Now that the Maharashtra government has approved a stamp duty waiver on the demerger of assets, SCI’s disinvestment is part of the “first 100 days” agenda that the current government had drawn up before the elections.

But if a profitable company such as BPCL, which

has a monopoly of the oil marketing business along with IOC and HPCL, struggles to find a buyer, it is hard to see why investors will queue up for SCI. For one, its share in India’s export-import trade has steadily fallen. For another, even as SCI is being put on the block, the government is inexplicably planning to float a shipping company jointly owned by state-run oil, gas, steel and trading firms for importing cargo for their captive use. Since oil imports alone account for about a fifth of Indian imports, a buyer is unlikely to put money in a company that will potentially undercut a significant part of its business.

In fact, several companies languishing on the block reflect policy dissonances or a lack of coordination with parent ministries. For instance, BPCL certainly looks like a big jewel if you scan the profit & loss account. But prospective buyers are likely to hesitate once they know that petrol and diesel prices are opaque, being administered by the government despite many resolutions to free them these past two and a half decades. A stake sale of 30.8 per cent in Concor was approved by the cabinet in 2019. But the Railways has raised some concerns (unspecified) that has put this plan on the slow track.

If selling relatively decent performers is problematic, the prospects for divesting zombie giants such as BSNL and MTNL with over 63,000 employees on their rolls looks pretty hopeless. The government has been urging both companies to speed up monetising their land assets, but even that’s progressing at snail’s pace. At the same time, the Tata group’s struggles to make Air India an airline of some standard is unlikely to encourage other buyers to deal with employees with what one executive called “a public sector mentality”. In fact, despite roadmaps and Dipams, that’s been the outlook of the government too. Since 2014, the government has incorporated 96 new public sector companies, only a handful of them to hold non-core assets of companies on the block.



SWOT
KANIKA DATTA

Natural gas: Go long if futures rise above ₹262

Akhil Nallamuthu

bl. research bureau

Natural gas futures have been rallying well since the beginning of this month. The June expiry of natural gas futures on the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX) has appreciated nearly 20 per cent so far this month.

COMMODITY

CALL.

Currently trading around ₹257, natural gas futures show potential for further rises. That said, there is a good chance for the contract to see a corrective dip, possibly to ₹250. Note that at this level, a rising trendline coincides, making it a strong support.

So, going ahead, natural gas futures can either rally

from the current level or see a minor decline to ₹250 and resume the rally. In either case, the contract can hit ₹275 in the near term. However, a breach of the support at ₹250 can result in the extension of the downswing, probably to ₹235, its 20-day moving average.

Nevertheless, as it stands, the bias is bullish, so traders can consider longs.

TRADE STRATEGY

Buy natural gas futures if it breaks out of ₹262. Target and stop-loss can be at ₹275 and ₹256, respectively.

But if there is a price drop from the current level, go long at ₹252 with a stop-loss at ₹240. When the contract rallies past ₹262 after this trade is initiated, tighten the stop-loss to ₹256. Exit at ₹275.

Crude Oil perks up on stock drawdown forecasts



London: Oil prices ticked higher on Wednesday after three key forecasters, the International Energy Agency (IEA), the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), and producer group the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) predicted that global oil inventories would fall in the second half of 2024, boosting prices. Brent crude futures were up 76 cents, or 0.9 per cent, to \$82.68 a barrel, while US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude futures were up 86 cents, or 1.1 per cent, to \$78.76. Both contracts rose by \$1 or more earlier in the session. REUTERS

Global oil demand set to peak by 2029, warns IEA

Says India, China to be major demand drivers

SUBHAYAN CHAKRABORTY
New Delhi, 12 June

The global oil demand will peak by 2029 and begin to contract in the following year, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Wednesday. This contraction will result in a major glut by the end of this decade.

India's oil demand is expected to rise by 1.3 million barrels per day (bpd) by 2030, with its growth expected to be almost equal to that of China.

The total global supply capacity is set to rise by 6 million bpd to nearly 113.8 million bpd by 2030, a staggering 8 million bpd above the projected global demand of 105.4 million bpd, the agency said, in its new oil market outlook.

Oil 2024, the latest edition of IEA's annual medium-term market report, examines the far-reaching implications of these dynamics for oil supply security, refining, trade, and investment.

"A ramping up of world oil production capacity, led by the United States and other producers in the Americas, is expected to outstrip demand growth over the 2023 to 2030 forecast period and inflate the world's spare capacity cushion to levels that are unprecedented, barring the Covid-19 period," the IEA said.

The growth in demand is expected to decelerate beginning in 2023 when it stood at 2.1 million bpd, IEA said. It added that the demand will plateau at 105.6 million bpd by 2029. "This slow erosion in global demand growth results in a net increase of 3.2 million bpd during the 2023-2030 forecast period," it said.

The total oil demand is nevertheless forecast to rise by 3.2 million b/d between 2023 and 2030, supported by increased use



of jet fuel and feedstocks from the booming petrochemical sector.

The consumption of naphtha, liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and ethane will climb by 3.7 million bpd over the forecast period, fuelled by growth in LPG use for clean cooking. Based on current market conditions and policies, IEA predicts global oil demand will level off at around 106 million bpd towards the end of the decade amid the accelerating transition to clean energy technologies.

Surging EV sales, continued efficiency improvements of vehicles, and the substitution of oil with renewables or gas in the power sector will curb oil use in road transport and electricity generation, it said.

A large part of the growth will be dominated by Asian economies, especially in India and China, as oil demand's pivot to emerging markets continues before it potentially dips from 2027.

However, the demand from the two Asian economic powerhouses will develop in different ways, with transport fuels defying the global trend in India rising sharply.

India's GDP growth will remain by far the strongest among major economies, averaging 6.5 per cent over the forecast period due to structural tailwinds such as benign demographics, a burgeoning middle-class, and accelerating urbanisation and industrialisation.

Meanwhile, the growth is set to be driven by the petrochemical sector in China as rapid deployment of clean energy technologies and massive infrastructure investments in high-speed rail blunt demand for transport fuels.

By contrast, the demand in advanced economies will continue its decades-long decline, falling from 45.7 million bpd in 2023 to 42.7 million bpd by 2030, IEA said.

MP REFINERY EXPANSION PLAN MOVES ONE STEP FORWARD

BPCL adds Fuel to Capex Fire, Hires I-bank for ₹31kcr Loan

SBI Caps to arrange funds that will help co add capacity, set up ethane cracker in MP

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New Delhi: Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd has mandated SBI Capital Markets to arrange a ₹31,000 crore loan for the planned capital expenditure at its Bina refinery complex located in Madhya Pradesh, according to people familiar with the matter.

Several local banks and financial institutions are expected to take up portions of the loan that could have a tenor of 15 years, they said. The expansion at Bina was announced in May last year with the foundation stone laid by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in September. The total project cost is estimated at ₹48,000 crore. The loan will cover a major portion of the project cost while the rest of the funding will come from BPCL as equity infusions.

BPCL didn't respond to queries. SBI Caps declined to comment.

Big Getting Bigger

BPCL is India's 3rd-largest crude oil refining co

Has refining capacity of **35.30 million metric tonnes (MMT)** per annum

Accounts for **13.9%** of India's crude oil refining capacity

Plans to increase capacity to **45 MMT** per annum by FY29



FY24 ROUNDUP

Bina Refinery (MP)

₹5,06,911 cr
Revenue

₹26,674 cr
Profit

21,840
Fuel stations

2,031
CNG stations



India aims to fill global refining capacity shortages that have emerged due to the shutdown of unviable refineries in the aftermath of Covid-19.

The Bina refinery was originally formed as a joint venture between state-owned BPCL and Oman Oil in 1994. It became a wholly owned subsidiary of BPCL in 2021.

Refining Boost ►► 8

Jaypee Infra Bidder to Pay Shareholders 'Exit Price'



Suraksha Realty, the bidder of Jaypee Infratech, will pay an exit price to the retail shareholders

while taking the firm private, setting a precedent under CIRP. Maulik Vyas reports. ►► 12

Refining Boost

►► From Page 1

Once the new capacity is added, the refinery will be able to process 12 million metric tonnes of crude per year, up from the current 7.8 million metric tonnes per annum.

The capital expenditure plan also includes the establishment of an ethane cracker to break down natural gas to produce industrial chemicals such as ethylene, used in plastics manufacturing.

The setting up of the ethane cracker unit will encourage downstream industries in plastics and packaging in Madhya Pradesh, petroleum minister Hardeep Singh Puri had said at the foundation stone-laying ceremony, as per a government release.

Shop near fuel station catches fire in Noida

HT Correspondent

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NOIDA: A massive fire broke out at an automobile workshop next to a petrol pump in Noida's Sector 37 on Tuesday midnight, said fire and rescue personnel, adding that the timely intervention by the police and firefighters averted a major mishap and stopped the petrol pump from going up in flames.

"On Tuesday, around 10.30pm, the fire control room was alerted by the police that a fire broke out at a two-storey automobile workshop in Sector 37," said Yogendra Prasad, fire officer, adding that upon receiving information, they rushed to the spot.

"As many as ten fire tenders from surrounding stations were rushed to the spot and it was found that the fire had engulfed the entire building. Due to the massive fire, a portion of the petrol pump also caught fire," said Prasad.

"We used foam to control the fire before it could reach the petrol pump. After one-and-a-half hours of continuous firefighting, the blaze was con-



Timely action by police and firefighters averted a major mishap and prevented the petrol pump from catching fire. SUNIL GHOSH/HT

trolled around 12.15 am and no casualty was reported," said Pradeep Chaubey, chief fire officer, Gautam Budh Nagar.

"A joint effort by the police and firefighters averted a major mishap," said Chaubey, adding that the reason behind the fire is yet to be ascertained as the workshop was closed when the fire started.

"A local man approached the

Sector 37 police outpost and informed me that a spark was spotted in the ground floor of the automobile workshop. On getting information, we immediately reached the spot and found that the fire was spreading rapidly. So we immediately alerted the fire department and closed the petrol pump," said sub inspector Sweta, police outpost in-charge, Sector 37.



India will be main driver of global oil demand: IEA

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New Delhi: India will become the main driver of global oil demand growth in the second half of the decade on the back of expanding transportation of fuel consumption, driven by rapid economic growth and growing population, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Wednesday.

The agency's Oil 2024 report and forecast till 2030 saw India's oil demand rising 1.3 million bpd (barrels per day), or 3.2%, from 5.4 million bpd in 2023 to 6.7 million bpd by 2030. This increase will be higher than any country other than China between 2023 and 2030, it said. In contrast, the report said, "demand in China, long the single most important driver of global growth in oil use, is set to reach a plateau at close to 18 mb/d (1.4 mb/d higher than 2023) by the end of the decade."

India's oil consumption growth will be underwritten by increasing demand for transport fuels, growing economy and population besides "underlying demand outpacing deployment of clean energy technology".

इंडियन आयल की टीम ने आग लगने की जांच की

जासं, नोएडा: सेक्टर-37 स्थित पेट्रोल पंप के पास दुकानों में मंगलवार रात को लगी आग से लाखों का सामान जलकर राख हो गया। बुधवार को अग्निशमन विभाग व इंडियन आयल की टीम ने जांच की। इंडियन आयल की तरफ से बताया गया कि पेट्रोल पंप से सटी ज्वलनशील पदार्थों की दुकान, वेल्लिंग व सीएनजी फिटिंग आदि की दुकानें नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए इंडियन आयल, अग्निशमन विभाग से लेकर प्रशासन की टीम पेट्रोल पंपों का निरीक्षण कर रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगी। जांच में पता चला कि पेट्रोल पंप के पास ही सीएनजी फिटिंग की दुकान से यह आग फैली थी। पुलिस आग लगने के कारणों की जांच कर रही है। संभवतः सीएनजी सिलेंडर के फटने से आग लगी थी। पेट्रोल पंप के नोजल तक आग पहुंच गई थी। गनीमत रही कि बड़ा हादसा इस दौरान टल गया।

प्राकृतिक गैस को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाएंगे: पुरी

नई दिल्ली: पेट्रोलियम मंत्री हरदीप पुरी ने कहा है कि वे प्राकृतिक गैस को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाने के लिए काम करेंगे। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए इस पर तर्कसंगत कर लगाना जरूरी है। सरकार ने देश के एनर्जी बास्केट में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी को वर्तमान के 6.7 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 2030 तक 15 प्रतिशत करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। जेफरीज की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, अगर प्राकृतिक गैस को जीएसटी में लाया जाता है, तो इसकी कीमत में 0.8-0.9 डालर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की कमी आ सकती है। (एएनआई)

कच्चे तेल की मांग वृद्धि में सबसे आगे रहेगा भारत

आईईए की रिपोर्ट

- दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा तेल आयातक है भारत
- वर्ष 2030 तक दैनिक मांग 67 लाख बैरल होगी
- फिलहाल 54 लाख बैरल है दैनिक मांग
- सड़क परिवहन ईंधन की मांग बढ़ने से होगी वृद्धि
- वर्ष 2029 में शिखर पर होगी वैश्विक तेल मांग
- इसके बाद मांग में देखी जा सकती है कुछ गिरावट

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (आईईए) ने बुधवार को कहा कि दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा तेल आयातक और उपभोक्ता भारत इस दशक के उत्तरार्ध में वैश्विक तेल मांग में अग्रणी बन जाएगा। एजेंसी ने 2023 और 2030 के बीच खपत में 13 लाख बैरल की भारी वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया है।

पेरिस मुख्यालय वाली निगरानी एजेंसी ने अपनी 'ऑयल 2024 रिपोर्ट' में

कहा कि अनुमान है कि 2023 और 2030 के बीच भारत की तेल मांग चीन के अलावा किसी भी अन्य देश की तुलना में अधिक बढ़ेगी। भारत की कच्चे तेल की मांग 2023 में 54 लाख बैरल प्रति दिन (बीपीडी) से बढ़कर 2030 तक 67 लाख बीपीडी हो जाने का अनुमान है। यह 3.2 प्रतिशत या 13 लाख बीपीडी की वृद्धि है।

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार,



'असामान्य रूप से, वैश्विक संदर्भ में 13 लाख बीपीडी से अधिक की वृद्धि में सबसे ज्यादा योगदान सड़क परिवहन ईंधन की बढ़ती मांग का होगा। इसमें पेट्रोरसायन फीडस्टॉक्स का अपेक्षाकृत कम योगदान होगा

और अंतर्निहित वृद्धि स्वच्छ ऊर्जा

प्रौद्योगिकियों की तैनाती से काफी आगे निकल जाएगी। इसमें कहा गया, 2025 और 2030 के बीच भारत की तेल मांग में नौ लाख बीपीडी की वृद्धि होगी, जो चीन की 5.7 लाख

बीपीडी की मांग वृद्धि से काफी अधिक है।

विश्व के लिए, आईईए ने पूर्वानुमान लगाया है कि तेल की मांग 2029 तक चरम पर पहुंच जाएगी तथा उससे अगले वर्ष इसमें कमी आनी शुरू हो जाएगी।

भारत में तेल की मांग में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के कारण है। भारत 2024 में लगातार तीसरे वर्ष दुनिया की सबसे तेजी से बढ़ती प्रमुख अर्थव्यवस्था बनने के लिए तैयार है।

भारत ईंधन मांग वृद्धि में सबसे आगे रहेगा

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजेंसी (आईईए) ने बुधवार को कहा कि दुनिया का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा तेल आयातक और उपभोक्ता भारत इस दशक के उत्तरार्ध में वैश्विक तेल मांग में अग्रणी बन जाएगा। एजेंसी ने 2023 और 2030 के बीच खपत में 13 लाख बैरल की भारी वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाया है।

एजेंसी का अनुमान है कि 2023 और 2030 के बीच भारत की तेल मांग चीन के अलावा किसी भी अन्य देश की तुलना में अधिक बढ़ेगी। भारत की कच्चे तेल की मांग 2023 में 54 लाख बैरल प्रति दिन से बढ़कर 2030 तक 67 लाख बीपीडी हो जाने का अनुमान है।



सेक्टर- 37 स्थित दुकानों में मंगलवार रात लगी आग से क्षतिग्रस्त पेट्रोल पंप। • हिन्दुस्तान

आग से पेट्रोल पंप को भी क्षति पहुंची

नोएडा। सेक्टर- 37 स्थित पेट्रोल पंप के पास दुकानों में मंगलवार रात को लगी आग से लाखों रुपये का सामान जलकर राख हो गया। वहीं, पेट्रोल पंप का कुछ हिस्सा भी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया। अग्निशमन विभाग और इंडियन ऑयल की टीम ने बुधवार को जांच की।

इंडियन ऑयल की तरफ से बताया गया कि पेट्रोल पंप से सटी ज्वलनशील पदार्थों की दुकान, बेल्लिडग और सीएनजी फिटिंग आदि की दुकानें नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए इंडियन ऑयल, अग्निशमन विभाग से लेकर प्रशासन की टीम पेट्रोल पंपों का निरीक्षण कर रिपोर्ट तैयार करेगी। जांच में पता चला कि पेट्रोल पंप के पास ही सीएनजी फिटिंग की दुकान से यह आग फैली थी। पुलिस आग लगने के कारणों की जांच कर रही है। संभवतः सीएनजी सिलेंडर के फटने से आग लगी थी। पेट्रोल पंप के नोजल तक आग पहुंच गई थी।

पेट्रोल पंप के पास आग लगने के बाद इंडियन ऑयल की टीम ने जांच की



नोएडा। सेक्टर-37 स्थित पेट्रोल पंप के पास दुकानों में लगी आग के बाद बुधवार को अग्निशमन विभाग की व इंडियन ऑयल की टीम ने जांच की।

इंडियन ऑयल की तरफ से यह बताया गया कि पेट्रोल पंप से सटे ज्वलनशील पदार्थों की दुकान, बेल्डिंग व सीएनजी फिटिंग आदि की दुकानें नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए इंडियन ऑयल, अग्निशमन विभाग से लेकर प्रशासन की टीम पेट्रोल पंपों का निरीक्षण कर रिपोर्ट

तैयार करेगी। मंगलवार रात को पेट्रोल पंप के पास दुकानों में आग लग गई थी।

जांच में पता चला कि पेट्रोल पंप के पास ही सीएनजी फिटिंग की दुकान से यह आग फैली थी। संभवतः सीएनजी सिलेंडर के फटने से आग लगी थी। इसके बाद देखते ही देखते आग फैल गई थी और पेट्रोल पंप तक पहुंच गई थी। पेट्रोल पंप के नोजल तक आग पहुंच गई थी लेकिन अग्निशमन विभाग की टीम ने सक्रियता से आग को बुझा दिया। व्यूसे

पेट्रोल पंप पर लगी आग, दुकानें गाड़ियां और दफ्तर जला



सेक्टर 37 स्थित पेट्रोल पंप पर मंगलवार रात की घटना, बुझाने पहुंची फायर ब्रिगेड की 6 गाड़ियां

■ वस, नोएडा : सेक्टर-37 पेट्रोल पंप परिसर में वनी दुकान में मंगलवार रात आग लग गई। दुकान में मोविऑयल समेत अन्य सामान की विक्री होती थी। आग तेजी से फैली और पेट्रोल पंप के दफ्तर तक पहुंच गई। गनीमत रही कि फायर ब्रिगेड की 6 गाड़ियां समय पर पहुंच गई और दो घंटे की मशक्कत के बाद काबू पा लिया। किसी भी आशंका को देखते हुए रात भर 4 फायर ब्रिगेड की गाड़ियां पंप के पास खड़ी रखी गई और पंप को भी बंद रखा गया।

आग का कारण अभी पता नहीं चल पाया है। जिस दुकान में आग लगी, उसमें मोविऑयल रखा हुआ था। इसलिए कुछ ही देर में आग ने तेजी पकड़ी। सीएफओ प्रदीप कुमार चौबे का कहना है कि घटना में कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ है और आग लगने के कारणों की जांच की जा रही है। वहीं पेट्रोल पंप परिसर में बाग लगने से आसपास के इलाकों में अफरा तफरी मच गई। मौके पर पहुंची सेक्टर-39 थाना पुलिस ने पेट्रोल पंप परिसर को खाली करवाया।



आग लगने के कारणों का पता नहीं चल सका है, टीम कर रही है जांच



प्राकृतिक गैस को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाएंगे: पुरी

नई दिल्ली: पेट्रोलियम मंत्री हरदीप पुरी ने कहा है कि वे प्राकृतिक गैस को जीएसटी के दायरे में लाने के लिए काम करेंगे। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि प्राकृतिक गैस के उपयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए इस पर तर्कसंगत कर लगाना जरूरी है। सरकार ने देश के एनर्जी बास्केट में प्राकृतिक गैस की हिस्सेदारी को वर्तमान के 6.7 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 2030 तक 15 प्रतिशत करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। जेफरीज की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, अगर प्राकृतिक गैस को जीएसटी में लाया जाता है, तो इसकी कीमत में 0.8-0.9 डालर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की कमी आ सकती है। (एएनआई)