

# Commercial LPG, ATF prices cut for first time in 6 months

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**NEW DELHI:** In a New Year gift to the people, government-owned oil marketing companies (OMC) reduced prices of commercial cooking gas for the first time in six months on Wednesday with immediate effect. The price cuts ranged from ₹14 to ₹16 per cylinder.

OMCs also reduced aviation turbine fuel (ATF) prices, which may lead to cheaper air fares.

In the national capital, the price of a 19kg commercial cooking gas cylinder was lowered by ₹14.50 to ₹1,804 per cylinder. Prices were previously revised to ₹1,818.50 on 1 December, when they were raised by about ₹16 per cylinder.

Prices in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai stood at ₹1,911, ₹1,756 and ₹1,966, respectively, lower by ₹16, ₹15 and ₹14 per cylinder, according to data on the website of Indian Oil Corp. Ltd. Commercial LPG is largely used in the hospitality and food



**In Delhi, the price of a 19 kg commercial LPG was lowered by ₹14.50 to ₹1,804 per cylinder.**

SHUTTERSTOCK

& beverage space. This price reduction may ease the expenses of hotels and restaurants. Commercial LPG prices had been increased for five consecutive months since August. Prices of domestic cooking gas, however, were left unchanged.

ATF prices were cut on

Wednesday after they were increased for two consecutive months.

In New Delhi, jet fuel prices were reduced by ₹1,401.37 to ₹90,455.47 per kilolitre. ATF prices in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai were lowered by ₹1,491.84, ₹1,349.09 and ₹1,560.77 to ₹93,059.79, ₹84,511.93 and ₹93,670.72 per kilolitre, respectively. Fuel costs account for about 40% of an airline's expenses.

The price reductions come amid tepid international oil prices.

Crude oil prices have largely been below the \$75 per barrel mark for the past couple of months, largely due to demand and slowdown concerns globally.

The March contract of Brent was at \$74.64 per barrel on Wednesday. Although commercial LPG and ATF prices have been cut, there is no relief in petrol and diesel prices, which were last cut by about ₹2 per litre in March, ahead of the Lok Sabha elections.

# India's petroleum exports dip in Nov

Rhik Kundu & Rituraj Baruah  
NEW DELHI

Exports of petroleum products took a hit in November, weighed down by sluggish demand in developed economies, a rise in domestic consumption and a significant decline in cheap petroleum imports from Russia.

During the April-to-November period, petroleum product exports amounted to \$44.61 billion a sharp drop from \$55.02 billion in the same period last year, according to data from the ministry of commerce and industries.

These exports stood at \$3.72 billion in November, down from \$7.39 billion in the year-ago period.

Experts also attribute the downturn to softening demand in key markets and logistical disruptions along major supply routes, particularly in the Red Sea.

With these headwinds persisting, they cautioned that a recovery may take a while.

"Lower product prices and crack spreads amid persistently subdued oil prices have played a role in the fall in export values. Further, the Suez Canal blockade has also somewhat impacted the exports from



Experts attribute the downturn, among other things, to logistical disruptions along major supply routes. BLOOMBERG

India. It has been the usual route for exports to Europe, but now a longer route, via the Cape of Good Hope, is used," said Prashant Vasisht, senior vice president and co-group head, corporate ratings, Iera.

"Also, several large refineries have come up globally, including the Dangote refinery in Nigeria, which are better located to cater to the European demand, compared with India. Further, lower demand from the chemicals

industry which uses petroleum products like naphtha, also may have impacted the overall exports," he added.

Compounding the issue, India's imports of Russian crude oil in November fell to their lowest levels since June 2022, according to a recent report from the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (Crea).

India is a net importer of oil and consumes a large portion of its oil imports.

However, the country also

processes its crude oil imports into refined petroleum products, with Europe serving as one of its largest export markets.

India has emerged as a large buyer of cheap Russian crude since the Ukraine invasion in February 2022, with Russian oil imports skyrocketing to about 40% of the nation's total oil purchases.

However, the trend saw a sharp reversal in November, as India's overall crude oil imports dropped 11% month-on-month, with Russian crude witnessing the steepest decline of about 55%.

Meanwhile, the Red Sea crisis, which began in October 2023, with Iran-backed Houthi rebels disrupting trade in the area, has impacted Indian exports.

Container ships transporting commodities are bypassing the Suez Canal and rerouting around the Cape of Good Hope, resulting in increased costs and longer transit times for Indian exporters.

Spokespersons of the ministries of commerce and petroleum didn't respond to emailed queries.

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**During the April-to-November period, petroleum product exports amounted to \$44.61 billion**

**CRISIL ANALYSIS**

# Oil prices may soften on lower risk premium

As 2024 winds up and 2025 dawns, there is a semblance of stability in the global oil market. Oil prices are expected to soften in the year ahead as supply-demand dynamics continue to hold sway.

While production adjustments by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will decide the flow, growth prospects of major consumer economies, particularly China, will shape demand.

Prices could stabilise in the \$70 to \$75 per barrel range if OPEC reverses supply cuts even as demand growth in large economies moderates and geopolitical uncertainties do not aggravate. On the other hand, in calendar 2024, the average price was estimated to be \$80 to \$82 per barrel. The year saw some fluctuations, with prices rising to \$90 per barrel in April because of uncertainties in West Asia and production adjustments by OPEC+ (a grouping of OPEC and 10 other oil producers).

Amid the shifting sands of geopolitics, Russia remained India's top crude oil supplier accounting for 35 to 40 per cent of total imports. Discounts offered by Russia because of western sanctions made this a win-win.

But the discounts have been progressively narrowing, so India has proactively diversi-

fied its sources, with imports from Iraq (20 per cent share), Saudi Arabia (12 per cent), and other nations (14 per cent) offsetting concentration risks and ensuring energy security.

India's petroleum consumption is seeing steady growth this financial year, driven primarily by the transportation and industrial segments. The former dominates with 58 to 60 per cent share. Diesel and petrol account for 53 to 55 per cent of the country's total consumption.

To be sure, electric vehicles (EVs) are on the ascend, but fossil fuels continue to hold sway, particularly in the commercial vehicle space where EV penetration is still under 1 per cent.

Consumption of diesel and petrol is expected to grow 3 to 5 per cent and 1 to 3 per cent, respectively, this financial year (FY) and next, driven by rising industrial activity and mobility needs.

Industrial demand for these fuels is rising as the Indian economy expands, with consumption by the sector expected to rise 2 to 4 per cent this FY and next. The growth should continue to tick well, driven by infrastructure expansion and rising mobility needs.

**Credit outlook**

Operating profit of oil marketing companies (OMCs) is expected at \$12 to \$14 per barrel this FY, down from \$20 per barrel last FY but higher than the 10-year average of \$9 to \$11 per barrel.

Their gross refining margin (GRM) is seeing a steep correction and is likely to average \$3 to \$5 per barrel, with diesel spreads evening out as refineries globally have ramped up production while consumption has slowed.

Also, discount on Russian crude oil has tapered and the impact of inventory loss has kicked in with crude oil price averaging roughly \$73 per barrel currently, down from about \$82 per barrel in the first half of the FY.

That said, overall returns will be bolstered by marketing margin (net of operating expenses), which is likely to continue at the higher level of about ₹4.5 per litre (or ₹9 per barrel), provided there is no reduction in retail fuel prices. It could hold steady even next FY as oil prices hover at \$70 to \$75 per barrel. This is, however, subject to the movement in retail prices of petrol and diesel. The consequent cumulative cash accrual, estimated

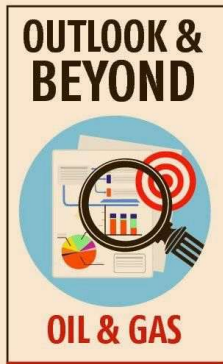
at ₹52,000 to ₹54,000 crore, will partially support its about ₹90,000 crore capex plans for this FY, largely towards brown-field capacity expansion.

**Natural gas consumption on the rise**

The country's natural gas consumption is on the rise, supported by the ongoing expansion of city gas distribution (CGD) network, increased industrial demand and a shift towards cleaner fuels.

Overall, gas consumption is projected to grow 5 to 7 per cent this FY to 197 to 200 mmscmd. In FY26, the consumption is expected to rise 4 to 9 per cent to 203 to 212 mmscmd.

The growth will be driven by multiple factors, including higher power sector demand to meet peak summer electricity needs, ongoing infrastructure development in the CGD sector, and stable LNG prices that are supporting demand from the refinery and petrochemical industries. The CGD sector, in particular, is a major growth engine, as more cities are connected to the gas grid boosting investments and more households and businesses gaining access to cleaner, more cost-efficient energy. As a result, piped natural gas (PNG) consumption is forecast to grow 10 to 15 per cent through FY26.





## Oil prices post 3% annual decline, slipping for second year in a row

*Houston:* Oil prices fell around 3 per cent in 2024, slipping for a second straight year, as the post-pandemic demand recovery stalled, China's economy struggled, and the US and other non-OPEC producers pumped more crude.

Brent crude futures on Tuesday, the last trading day of the year, settled up 65 cents, or 0.88 per cent, to \$74.64 a barrel. US West Texas Intermediate crude

settled up 73 cents, or 1.03 per cent, to \$71.72 a barrel. The Brent benchmark settled down around 3 per cent from its final 2023 closing price of \$77.04, while WTI was roughly flat with last year's final settlement. In September, Brent futures closed below \$70 a barrel for the first time since December 2021, and this year Brent broadly traded under highs seen in the past few years. **REUTERS**



## Petrol, diesel sales soar on holiday travel

*New Delhi:* India's petrol and diesel consumption soared in December 2024 as holiday travel boosted demand, reversing the fall witnessed in previous months, preliminary data of state-owned fuel retailers showed on Wednesday. Petrol sales of three state-owned firms, which control 90 per cent of the fuel market, soared 9.8 per cent to 2.99 million tonne in December compared to 2.72 million tonne of consumption in the same month last year. **PTI**



## Petrol, diesel sales soar on holiday travel

**NEW DELHI:** India's petrol and diesel consumption soared in December 2024 as holiday travel boosted demand, reversing the fall witnessed in previous months, preliminary data of state-owned fuel retailers showed on Wednesday.

While petrol sales had shown a year-on-year increase in recent months, diesel has been a laggard since monsoon. November was the first month that saw growth in diesel consumption and the trend continued into December.

Petrol sales of three state-owned firms, which control 90 per cent of the fuel market, soared 9.8 per cent to 2.99 million tonne in December compared to 2.72 million tonne of consumption in the same month last year.

Diesel demand during the month was up 4.9 per cent to 7.07 million tonne.

This is the second straight month of auto fuels posting handsome increase in consumption. Petrol demand was

up 8.3 per cent year-on-year in November and diesel consumption rose 5.9 per cent.

Road trips as well as air and rail travel during the holiday season in the second half of December boosted fuel sales. Also, fuel demand in the agriculture sector due to kharif crop sowing contributed to the rise.

Petrol and diesel sales have been tepid during the monsoon months as rains reduced vehicular movement and demand for the agriculture sector. Petrol demand however soared once rains eased but diesel consumption lagged year-on-year.

Month-on-month petrol sales in December 2024 however slid 3.6 per cent when compared to 3.1 million tonne of consumption in November 2024. Similarly, diesel demand was 1.7 per cent less than 7.2 million tonne of consumption in November 2024.

Diesel is India's most consumed fuel, accounting for almost 40 per cent of all petroleum product consumption. ■

**BOTH SIDES CONFIRMED THE HALT AFTER A KEY TRANSIT DEAL EXPIRED**

# Russia and Ukraine cease five decades of gas transit to EU

● Ukraine to give up long-held strategic position

**PRISCILA AZEVEDO ROCHA, DANIEL HORNAK & ANNA SHIRYAEVSKAYA**  
January 1

**RUSSIAN GAS STOPPED** flowing to Europe via Ukraine, closing off a route that's operated for five decades after Kyiv refused to allow any transit that funds Moscow's war machine.

Both sides confirmed the halt on Wednesday after a key transit deal expired. The stoppage means central European countries that have relied on the flows will be forced to source more expensive gas elsewhere, compounding pressure on supplies just as the region depletes winter storage at the fastest pace in years.

While the route accounts for just 5% of Europe's needs, nations are still reeling from the aftershocks of an energy crisis triggered by Russia's invasion of its neighbour. Gas prices are up 50% year-on-year, getting a boost in recent weeks from the looming cutoff in supply. The continent is now increasingly exposed to market volatility as it becomes more reliant on global liquefied natural gas.

For Russia, the loss of one of its two remaining gas-pipeline routes to Europe will slash revenue by about \$6 billion a year, *Bloomberg* calculations show. Ukraine will also miss out on transit fees and give up its long-held strategic position as a

**RUSSIAN GAS FLOWS THROUGH UKRAINE**



- The stoppage means central Europe will be forced to source more expensive gas
- The route accounts for 5% of Europe's needs
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conduit of affordable energy for Western allies.

"This termination of gas transit is not just a supply-chain adjustment — it's the symbolic collapse of an era," said Tatiana Mitrova, a researcher at the Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia University. "A significant part of the Soviet-built gas-pipeline

network, which once brought Siberian gas to Europe, is now a shadow of its former self." Most central European customers of Russia's Gazprom PJSC have managed to source alternative supplies, but at a higher cost.

Slovakia's largest gas utility, Slovensky Plynarensky Priemysel AS, said it will pay about €90 mil-

lion (\$93 million) more a year to guarantee stable imports through different routes.

It also warned that in the event of a cold winter, all of Europe has been left more vulnerable.

**Deal Ends**

Gazprom halted supplies on New Year's Day after the five-year transit deal expired, citing a lack of "technical and legal opportunities" for shipments amid "repeated and explicit refusal of the Ukrainian side to extend these agreements." The stop was confirmed by Ukraine's Energy Ministry, which said Russian flows across its territory ceased as of 7 a.m. local time.

While there's no risk of an immediate shortfall in Europe, the stoppage may make stockpiling more challenging ahead of the next heating season. The region's inventories have been shrinking rapidly and are now below 75% full. With Russia's piped flows to Europe diminished, President Vladimir Putin will likely double down on efforts to boost LNG shipments, long a personal ambition.

Despite calls by some European countries to ban liquefied gas supplies from Moscow, the region is buying record amounts.

Russia's further LNG expansion faces a wall of Western sanctions, though US President-elect Donald Trump may seek to alter penalties amid any potential efforts to end the war.

Across Europe, the loss of some crucial Russian piped gas threatens to drive up bills for households and industry as they strive to recover from the worst cost-of-living crisis in decades. —BLOOMBERG



## **Russia ends 5 decade-old gas flow to EU via Ukraine**



Russia has stopped sending gas to Europe via Ukraine, shutting off a route that's operated for five decades after Kyiv refused to allow any transit that funds Moscow's war machine. Both sides confirmed the halt on Wednesday after a transit deal expired. Now, countries that relied on it will have to source costly gas elsewhere. BLOOMBERG



# Ukraine halts Russian gas transit to Europe

This marks end of decades of Moscow's dominance over Europe's energy mkts

REUTERS  
1 January

Russian gas exports via Soviet-era pipelines running through Ukraine came to a halt on New Year's Day, marking the end of decades of Moscow's dominance over Europe's energy markets. The gas had kept flowing despite nearly three years of war, but Russia's gas firm Gazprom said it had stopped at 0500 GMT after Ukraine refused to renew a transit agreement.

The widely expected stoppage will not impact prices for consumers in the European Union — unlike in 2022, when falling supplies from Russia sent prices to record highs, worsened a cost-of-living crisis and hit the bloc's competitiveness.

The last remaining EU buyers of Russian gas via Ukraine, such as Slovakia and Austria, have arranged alternative supply, while Hungary will keep receiving Russian gas via the TurkStream pipeline under the Black Sea. But Transnistria, a breakaway pro-Russian region of Ukraine's neighbour Moldova also reliant on the transit flows, cut off heating and hot water supplies to households early on Wednesday. Local energy company Tirasteploenergo urged residents to dress warmly, hang blankets or thick curtains over windows and balcony doors, and use electric heaters.

The European Commission said the EU had prepared for the cut-off.

"The European gas infrastructure is flexible enough to provide gas of non-Russian origin," a spokesperson for the Commission said. "It has been reinforced with significant new LNG (liquefied natural gas) import capacities since 2022."

Russia and the former Soviet Union spent half a century building up a major share of the European gas market, which at its peak stood at around 35 per cent. But the EU has slashed its dependence on Russian energy since the start of the war in Ukraine by buying more piped gas from Norway and LNG from Qatar and the United States.

Ukraine, which refused to extend the

## THE ISSUE AND THE ROAD AHEAD

Russian gas supplies sent via Ukraine to Europe for more than 40 years ended on January 1. Ukraine's Naftogaz refused to renew the five-year transit deal with Russia's Gazprom.

### How big are volumes?

Russia's supply to Europe has fallen dramatically after its invasion of Ukraine. Moscow spent half a century building its European gas market share, which at its peak stood at about 35 per cent but has fallen to about 8 per cent. As of December 1 the EU received less than 14 billion cubic metres (bcm) of gas from Russia via Ukraine, down from 65 bcm/year when the latest five-year contract began in 2020.

### Who is affected?

The Ukraine route serves Austria and Slovakia. Austria received most of its gas via Ukraine, while Slovakia takes around 3 bcm from Gazprom per year, about two-thirds of its needs.

transit deal, said Europe had already made the decision to abandon Russian gas.

"We stopped the transit of Russian gas. This is a historic event. Russia is losing its markets, it will suffer financial losses," Ukraine's Energy Minister German Galushchenko said in a statement.

Ukraine will lose up to \$1 billion a year in transit fees from Russia. To help offset the impact, it will quadruple gas transmission tariffs for domestic consumers from Wednesday, which could cost the country's industry more than 1.6 billion hryvnias (\$38.2 million) a year. Gazprom will lose close to \$5 billion in gas sales.

The company halted supply to Austria's OMV in mid-November over a contractual dispute but in recent weeks Russian gas has been reaching Austria via Slovakia at a rate



FILE PHOTO: REUTERS

### What options do buyers have?

Most other Russian gas routes to Europe are shut including Yamal-Europe via Belarus and Nord Stream under the Baltic Sea. One option is TurkStream pipeline to Turkey under the Black Sea, Bulgaria, Serbia or Hungary. But, capacity is limited. Slovakia's gas supply could come from Hungary, roughly a third from Austria and the remainder from the Czech Republic and Poland. **AGENCIES**

of around 200 gigawatt hours (GWh) per day. For January 1, only about 7 GWh per day is expected to flow from Slovakia to Austria, Austrian energy regulator E-Control said.

Slovakia's main gas buyer SPP said it would supply its customers mainly via pipelines from Germany and also Hungary, but would face additional transit costs.

Combined pipeline routes from Russia delivered a record high 201 billion cubic metres (bcm) of gas to Europe in 2018. The Nord Stream route across the Baltic Sea to Germany was blown up in 2022 and the Yamal-Europe pipeline via Belarus has also shut.

## Putin asks his govt, top bank to build AI co-op with China

REUTERS  
1 January

President Vladimir Putin (pictured) has ordered Russia's government and the country's biggest bank, Sberbank, to build cooperation with China in artificial intelligence.

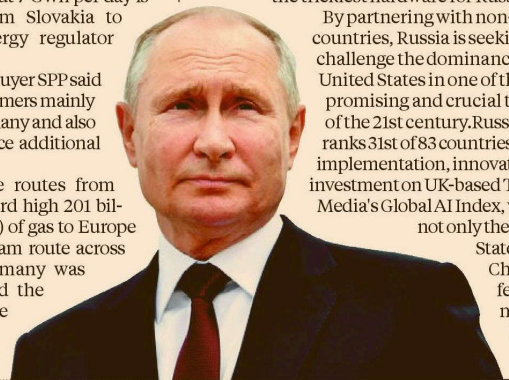
Putin's instructions were published on the Kremlin's website on Wednesday, three weeks after he announced that Russia would team up with BRICS partners and other countries to develop AI.

He told the government and Sberbank, which is spearheading Russia's AI efforts, to "ensure further co-operation with the People's Republic of China in technological research and development in the field of artificial intelligence". Western sanctions intended to restrict Moscow's access to the technologies it needs to sustain its war against Ukraine have resulted in the world's major producers of microchips halting exports to Russia, severely limiting its AI ambitions.

Sberbank CEO German Gref acknowledged in 2023 that graphics processing units (GPUs), the microchips that underpin AI development, were the trickiest hardware for Russia to replace.

By partnering with non-Western countries, Russia is seeking to challenge the dominance of the United States in one of the most promising and crucial technologies of the 21st century. Russia currently ranks 31st of 83 countries by AI implementation, innovation and investment on UK-based Tortoise Media's Global AI Index, well behind

not only the United States and China but also fellow Brics members India and Brazil.



# एटीएफ की कीमत में 1.5 प्र. की कटौती, वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत 14.5 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर घटी

एजेसी ■ नई दिल्ली

विमान ईंधन (एटीएफ) की कीमत में बुधवार को 1.5 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई। होटलों तथा रेस्तरां में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी (रसोई गैस) की कीमत 14.5 रुपए प्रति 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर कम की गई है। बेंचमार्क अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतों के अनुरूप कीमतों में मासिक संशोधन किया गया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के ईंधन खुदरा विक्रेताओं के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) यानी विमान ईंधन की कीमत 1,401.37 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर या 1.52 प्रतिशत घटकर 90,455.47 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर हो गई है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी स्थित हवाई अड्डा देश के सबसे व्यस्त हवाई अड्डों में से एक है। दरों में यह कटौती मासिक वृद्धि के दो दौर के बाद की



गई है। एक नवंबर को कीमतों में 2,941.5 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर (3.3 प्रतिशत) की और एक दिसंबर 2024 को 1,318.12 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर (1.45 प्रतिशत) की वृद्धि की गई थी। मुंबई में एटीएफ की कीमत बुधवार को 85,861.02 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर से घटकर 84,511.93 रुपए कर दी गई है। तेल

कंपनियों ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत भी 14.5 रुपए घटाकर 1,804 रुपए प्रति 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर कर दी है। वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत में लगातार पांच महीने की बढ़ोतरी के बाद कीमतों में यह पहली कटौती है। एक दिसंबर 2024 को अंतिम संशोधन में 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर की

कीमतों में 16.5 रुपए का इजाफा किया गया था। वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत अब मुंबई में 1,756 रुपए प्रति 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर, कोलकाता में 1,911 रुपए और चेन्नई में 1,966 रुपए हो गई है। वैट सहित स्थानीय करों के आधार पर एटीएफ और एलपीजी की कीमतें राज्य दर राज्य अलग-अलग होती हैं। घरेलू

उपयोग में आने वाली रसोई गैस की कीमत 803 रुपए (14.2 किलोग्राम वाले सिलेंडर) पर अपरिवर्तित बनी हुई है।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) हर महीने की पहली तारीख को बेंचमार्क अंतरराष्ट्रीय ईंधन की औसत कीमत और विदेशी विनिमय दर के आधार पर एटीएफ तथा रसोई गैस की कीमतों में संशोधन करती हैं। पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें स्थिर बनी हुई हैं। आम चुनाव से पहले मार्च के मध्य में कीमतों में दो रुपए प्रति लीटर की कटौती की गई थी। दिल्ली में पेट्रोल की कीमत 94.72 रुपए प्रति लीटर, जबकि डीजल की कीमत 87.62 रुपए प्रति लीटर है।

## कमर्शियल सिलेंडर हुआ सस्ता

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): विमान ईंधन (एटीएफ) की कीमत में बुधवार को 1.5 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई। होटलों तथा रेस्तरां में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी (रसोई गैस) की कीमत 14.5 रुपये प्रति 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर कम की गई है। बेंचमार्क अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतों के अनुरूप कीमतों में मासिक संशोधन किया गया। तेल कंपनियों ने राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत भी 14.5 रुपये घटाकर 1,804 रुपये प्रति 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर कर दी है। वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत में लगातार पांच महीने की बढ़ोतरी के बाद कीमतों में यह पहली कटौती है। एक दिसंबर 2024 को अंतिम संशोधन में 19 किलोग्राम सिलेंडर की कीमतों में 16.5 रुपये का इजाफा किया गया था। वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत अब मुंबई में 1,756 रुपये प्रति 19



### ● दिल्ली में कीमत 1804 रुपए हुई

किलोग्राम सिलेंडर, कोलकाता में 1,911 रुपये और चेन्नई में 1,966 रुपये हो गई है। वेट सहित स्थानीय करों के आधार पर एटीएफ और एलपीजी की कीमतें राज्य दर राज्य अलग-अलग होती हैं। घरेलू उपयोग में आने वाली रसोई गैस की कीमत 803 रुपये (14.2 किलोग्राम वाले सिलेंडर) पर अपरिवर्तित बनी हुई है।

# जेलेंस्की का पुतिन को झटका, यूरोप जाने वाली रूसी गैस आपूर्ति रोकी

## यूरोपीय बाजारों पर मॉस्को का दशकों पुराना प्रभुत्व समाप्त

मॉस्को/कीव। यूक्रेन से होकर गुजरने वाली सोवियत युग की पाइपलाइनों के माध्यम से रूसी गैस निर्यात नए साल के दिन रुक गया है। इसके चलते यूरोप के ऊर्जा बाजारों पर मॉस्को के दशकों के प्रभुत्व का अंत हो गया है। लगभग तीन साल के युद्ध के बावजूद गैस का प्रवाह जारी रहा, लेकिन रूस की गैस फर्म गजप्रोम ने कहा कि यूक्रेन द्वारा पारगमन समझौते को नवीनीकृत करने से इन्कार करने के बाद यह कदम उठाया गया है। इससे यूरोपीय बाजार में गैस के दामों बढ़ेंगे।

इस कदम के बाद न सिर्फ यूरोपीय यूनियन (ईयू) की प्रतिस्पर्धा प्रभावित होगी बल्कि जीवन-यापन की लागत में भी बढ़ोतरी होगी। ईयू से संबंधित स्लोवाकिया और ऑस्ट्रिया ने वैकल्पिक आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था की है।



गजप्रोम कंपनी से आपूर्ति प्रभावित। एजेंसी

हालांकि हंगरी को तुर्कस्ट्रीम के माध्यम से रूसी गैस मिलती रहेगी, जो काला सागर के नीचे दो पाइपलाइन चलाती है। इस बीच, यूरोपीय आयोग ने कहा कि यूरोपीय संघ ने कटौती के लिए तैयारी कर ली है। प्रवक्ता ने कहा, यूरोपीय गैस अवसंरचना गैर-रूसी मूल की गैस देने के लिए पर्याप्त लचीली है। एजेंसी

# दिसंबर में पेट्रोल, डीजल की बिक्री में उछाल

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

क्रिसमस और नए साल के मौके पर बड़ी संख्या में लोगों के सफर पर निकलने से दिसंबर के महीने में पेट्रोल और डीजल की बिक्री में खासी तेजी दर्ज की गई। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की पेट्रोलियम विपणन कंपनियों के बुधवार को जारी प्रारंभिक बिक्री आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि दिसंबर, 2024 में पेट्रोल की बिक्री सालाना आधार पर 9.8 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 29.9 लाख टन हो गई। एक साल पहले की समान अवधि में 27.2 लाख टन पेट्रोल बेचा गया था। वहीं तीनों पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों की डीजल बिक्री पिछले महीने 4.9 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 70.7 लाख टन हो गई। इसके पहले नवंबर में भी डीजल बिक्री कई महीनों



की सुस्ती के बाद बढ़ी थी। यह लगातार दूसरा महीना है जब पेट्रोल और डीजल दोनों की बिक्री बढ़ी है। नवंबर के महीने में पेट्रोल की मांग में 8.3 प्रतिशत और डीजल की मांग में 5.9 प्रतिशत की तेजी आई थी। दिसंबर के दूसरे पखवाड़े में क्रिसमस और नए साल की छुट्टियां होने से सड़क यात्राओं के साथ हवाई और रेल यात्राएं बढ़ने से ईंधन बिक्री को बढ़ावा दिया। इसके अलावा खरीफ फसल

की बुवाई के कारण कृषि क्षेत्र में ईंधन की मांग भी बढ़ी। हालांकि, दिसंबर, 2024 में मासिक आधार पर पेट्रोल की बिक्री नवंबर के 31 लाख टन की तुलना में 3.6 प्रतिशत कम रही। इसी तरह, डीजल की मांग नवंबर के 72 लाख टन से 1.7 प्रतिशत कम रही। डीजल भारत का सबसे अधिक खपत वाला ईंधन है। कुल ईंधन खपत में डीजल की हिस्सेदारी 40 प्रतिशत है। देश में डीजल की कुल बिक्री में परिवहन क्षेत्र की हिस्सेदारी 70 प्रतिशत है। नवंबर में 6,61,700 टन एटीएफ की बिक्री हुई थी। पिछले महीने रसोई गैस एलपीजी की बिक्री सालाना आधार पर 5.2 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 28.7 लाख टन हो गई। नवंबर में एलपीजी की खपत 27.6 लाख टन रही थी।



## नायरा एनर्जी ने “सब की जीत गारंटीड 2024” लॉन्च किया

नई दिल्ली | भारत की सबसे बड़ी निजी ईंधन रिटेलर और डाउनस्ट्रीम ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की एक प्रमुख कंपनी नायरा एनर्जी ने अपने बहुप्रतीक्षित त्यौहारी सीजन ऑफ़र- “सब की जीत गारंटीड 2024” का अनावरण किया है। 31 जनवरी, 2025 तक चलने वाली यह पहल उपभोक्ताओं को पेट्रोल और डीजल की खरीद पर 5 प्रति लीटर तक की बेजोड़ बचत प्रदान करती है, जो इसे इस क्षेत्र की सबसे ज्यादा फ़ायदेमंद योजनाओं में से एक बनाती है। नायरा एनर्जी की वार्षिक बचत योजना के इस दूसरे संस्करण का उद्देश्य ग्राहकों को वास्तविक बचत के साथ सहज डिजिटल अनुभव प्रदान करना है। यह योजना शहरी और ग्रामीण बाजारों में विविध जरूरतों को पूरा करते हुए ईंधन सेवाओं में ग्राहक-केंद्रितता और नवाचार पर कंपनी के फ़ोकस को रेखांकित करती है। नायरा एनर्जी के मुख्य विपणन अधिकारी मधुर तनेजा ने इस पहल के महत्व पर जोर देते हुए कहा, “नायरा एनर्जी में, हम अपने ग्राहकों के लिए सार्थक मूल्य बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। 'सब की जीत गारंटीड' योजना न केवल बेजोड़ बचत प्रदान करती है, बल्कि डिजिटल भुगतान को भी प्रोत्साहित करती है, जो भारत के बढ़ते डिजिटल परिवर्तन के अनुरूप एक सुरक्षित और कैशलेस ईंधन भरने का अनुभव प्रदान करती है।”

## यूक्रेन: यूरोप को रूस से गैस की सप्लाई बंद, समझौता नहीं बढ़ाएगा

एजेंसी | कीव

यूरोप को यूक्रेन के रास्ते होने वाली रूसी गैस सप्लाई को बुधवार को रोक दिया गया। यूक्रेन के ऊर्जा मंत्री हरमन ह्यलुशेंको ने इसकी पुष्टि की। उन्होंने कहा कि यह देशहित में लिया गया फैसला है, जिससे रूस को वित्तीय नुकसान होगा। रूसी कंपनी गैजप्रोम ने कहा कि यूक्रेन ने पांच

साल पहले हुए समझौते को आगे बढ़ाने से इंकार कर दिया है। बता दें कि गैजप्रोम और यूक्रेन के बीच पाइपलाइन के जरिए यूरोपियन देशों को गैस सप्लाई करने का समझौता हुआ था। यूरोपियन देशों को इस पाइपलाइन से करीब 60 साल से गैस सप्लाई होती थी। बता दें कि यूक्रेन और रूस के बीच करीब तीन साल से युद्ध चल रहा है।

# वर्ष 2024 में ईंधन की खपत में रहा उछाल

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी (एजेंसियां)। भारत में पेट्रोल की खपत में नवंबर तक सालाना आधार पर लगभग 8 प्रतिशत का उछाल दर्ज हुआ है, जबकि देश में सबसे अधिक खपत वाले पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद डीजल की खपत में इसी अवधि में 2.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि देखी गई।

तेल मंत्रालय के अनुसार, भारत में ईंधन की मांग को लेकर 2024 में तेजी दर्ज की गई है। ईंधन उपभोग को लेकर भारत में यह तेजी 2047 तक 'विकसित भारत' के लक्ष्य के बीच देश में ऊर्जा खपत को लेकर जारी वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। देश में ईंधन की खपत में वृद्धि इंडस्ट्रियल एक्टिविटी और आर्थिक विकास में वृद्धि की वजह से देखी जा रही है।

आधिकारिक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 2024 में नवंबर तक भारत में पेट्रोल की खपत 36,137 टन रही, जबकि इसी अवधि के दौरान डीजल की खपत 83,087 टन तक पहुंच गई। विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) और लिक्विड पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी) जैसे अन्य पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की घरेलू मांग में भी वर्ष के दौरान वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।



## ■ इंडस्ट्रियल एक्टिविटी व आर्थिक विकास में वृद्धि की वजह से हो रही ईंधन की खपत में वृद्धि

सरकार की 'इंडियन ऑयल मार्केट आउटलुक टू 2030' रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगिक विस्तार के कारण डीजल की मांग में वृद्धि होगी, जो देश की मांग में वृद्धि का लगभग आधा हिस्सा होगा तथा 2030 तक कुल वैश्विक तेल मांग वृद्धि का छठा हिस्सा होगा। डीजल की मांग में वृद्धि की गति वर्ष में उम्मीद से स्थिर रही, जिसका मुख्य कारण वर्ष में लंबे समय तक मानसून का रहना और खपत पैटर्न में बदलाव था।